

# THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

# CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



HAY MAKING

JULY 1, 1907  
Vol. XXVI., No. 13

DEVELOPING  
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FARM LANDS

## Western Lands for Eastern Canadians

THE FARMING WORLD desires to encourage natives of Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern Provinces to remain in and assist in advancing the Agricultural Prosperity of Eastern Canada, and to induce a desirable class of Immigrants to locate in these Provinces.

While this is true we realize that there are in each Eastern Province tenant farmers with large families of grown-up boys and girls—owners of small farms and large families—stalwart young men experienced in Agriculture, and possessing a little Capital, who are ambitious to better their condition, to own a home and to settle their friends or families around them.

Thousands of Canadians of this description have in years gone by migrated to the United States. To such the Canadian West now offers

### Golden Opportunities for Home Making and Fortune Building

The demand for Western Lands is unprecedented, and undesirable areas are being offered for sale to Settlers by many agencies.

To protect and assist our readers who find it desirable to go West we have completed arrangements with a most reliable and experienced Real Estate Company, one of the largest, wealthiest and best equipped in Canada, to furnish us with areas of various sizes to suit purchasers, situated in what we know to be Good Districts.

Each parcel accepted by us has been inspected, and a map and careful reports made of it by Competent and Reliable Men. The lands we offer to our readers will not be Cheap, but will be good value and a safe investment. All lands offered in our last issue, amounting to 16,000 acres, have been sold. We have, however, made additional selections in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

### TERMS OF PAYMENT (except as hereinafter stated) are:—

One quarter of the purchase money at the time of purchase, the remainder in equal annual payments extending over from four to nine years at the option of the purchaser, with interest at six per cent. per annum on the unpaid balance—said balance may be paid in full or in part at the end of any year without notice or bonus.

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It has been heretofore provided that the first payment on all lands shall equal one-quarter of the purchase price; nevertheless, sales may be made to desirable purchasers, who will at once move on and improve the land, and a less first payment accepted. But all particulars concerning such purchasers shall be furnished to the Company on a form provided for the purpose.

Land will also be sold on the crop-payments plan. A man who owns stock and implements, and has plenty of help (that is, a family,) if he can assure us that his and their character is good, and that all are industrious and ambitious, we are prepared to help him and them—we will build him a house and assist him in other ways.

**MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES.** For description of lands, maps, charts, etc., apply to

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Rooms 506-508 Temple Building  
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## PUBLISE

### Comi

Women's Inst  
\$ 16.  
Entomological  
Guelph—July 4-6

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Rawlinson Bro  
1907.

### Books

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### Reliable in

Mr. L. Strother,  
Toronto, Ont., Ca  
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thoroughpins and  
customers write o  
results Absorbine  
blemishes, curing I  
try a bottle. Price  
or delivered. Mig'd  
P.D.F., 71 Monmouth  
Mass. Canadian ag  
& Co., Montreal.

## PUBLISHER'S DESK

## Coming Events

Women's Institute meetings—July 16.  
Entomological meeting, O. A. C., Guelph—July 4-6.

## Auction Sale

Rawlinson Bros., Calgary—July 24, 1907.

## Books for Farmers

On outside back cover of this issue appears a list of books of value to farmers. Read it over carefully. Any of these books can be had by sending in new subscriptions to The Farming World.

## Our Western Lands

The outlook for a big crop in the West has created a new interest in the West and in the lands for sale. If you are interested write us for full particulars about our lands.

## Seed Growers' Meeting Postponed

The annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, which heretofore has been held in June, will be postponed this year until January or February next. The executive, however, will meet at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on July 5th.

During the next year the Association has made substantial progress. The membership has increased, over four hundred farmers being now engaged in seed selection, some for the purpose of producing seed for their own use solely and others as a special line of business. Canada cannot have too many growers of selected seed.

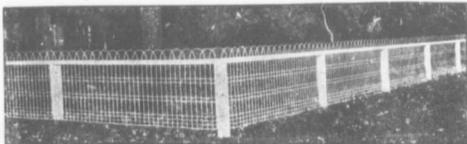
## Central Canada Fair

The Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition held at Ottawa, for which the dates are Sept. 13-21 inclusive, are rapidly completing arrangements for this great fair. Every year many important changes and innovations and this year is no exception. In 1906 the Directors made a number of new departures, some good and others found not to be in the interests of the Exhibition. The experience gained augurs well for the success of this year's show and from the preliminary announcements it is safe to say that taken all in all the Exhibition will excel any previous fair.

In the list of fairs given in last issue, the dates of Ottawa Fair were given as Sept. 6-14. This was a mistake.

## Reliable in Emergencies

Mr. L. Strother, 92 Crescent Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada, writes under date of March 26, 1907:—"I have been using Absorbine for the past year or more and find it everything that can be desired for soft swellings such as wind puffs, capped hocks, thoroughpins and strains." Many customers write of the satisfactory results Absorbine gives in removing blemishes, curing lameness, etc. You try a bottle. Price \$2.00 at druggists or delivered. Mfg'd by W. F. Young, P.O. P., 71 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian agents, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.



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## CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION—OTTAWA

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TWENTIETH YEAR

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¶ Many Special Inducements to these Classes of Exhibitors.

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Old John Jones was a Dairyman,  
Who set his milk by crock and pan,  
Till he figured his loss—  
Then John said "Waal,  
From this time hence its

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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles, by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

**60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!**  
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"An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial." If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO. LIMITED  
Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.

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# The

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Note and

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# The Farming World

## Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, 1st JULY, 1907.

No. 13

### Note and Comment

Unless one has seen it, the change in the appearance of the country since the advent of warm weather can hardly be realized. Growth has been most marked during the past two weeks and the farmer, who was somewhat despondent as to the outlook, is now rejoicing in the prospect of a fair crop, more particularly of spring grains. Fall wheat and meadows, though somewhat improved, will give less than an average yield. The wire worm has appeared in a few sections, leaving ruination to the growing crop in its wake. The only remedy is to plow and sow some late crops such as Hungarian grass, rape, etc. It is to be hoped, however, that the ravages of this pest will not prove at all widespread.

Having will be late this season and there will be little cutting, even of clover till well on in July. Farmers should make every effort to save the crop in the best condition. If the yield is light there will be much gained by having the quality of the best. Two tons of well-cured hay are worth as much as three tons of badly cured stuff, that stock will not relish. Elsewhere in this issue some information on the curing of hay is given by several practical farmers.

The old complaint of governmental reports being late has loomed up again. Last year there was some improvement. But this season the old order of things prevails and July has arrived with comparatively few of the reports distributed. These reports record the transactions of the various agricultural associations of the Province and contain information of practical value to farmers. Such reports should be distributed not later than March, so as to be digested by the farmer before the busy spring season opens up. Cannot something be done to remedy matters? The horse commissioniers finished their labors last fall and it is now July and no report of this important commission is yet in sight. Truly we are a patient people.

The labor problem seems to be little nearer a solution than it was a year ago. A large number of immigrants arrive in Toronto daily, but somehow or other they fight shy of the farm. Out of over 3,000 applications the Ontario Bureau of Colonization has received this season, only from one-quarter to one-third have been filled. The men have arrived to fill them, but they prefer to run chances in getting something to do in the cities rather than go on the farm. Why this is the case is hard to say. Perhaps the farmer is somewhat to blame. There are not a few farmers who make it their sole business when they engage help of this kind to get fifteen to twenty hours of work each day, where only from ten to twelve should be taken. Men engage with them and leave on the first opportunity. These report the treatment they receive to others, and as such stories travel fast they soon find their way to the old land and to the new arrivals. The Bureau, we understand, has a black list of these farmers. They do not deserve to have help supplied them and prevent the deserving farmer from getting his share owing to the bad reputation the country gets for the treatment of its farm help by their actions. We are glad to note, however, that the number of those who use the farm laborer more as a beast of burden than a human being is not large. The Government is now looking after the men and has sent inspectors out to investigate cases of ill-treatment. This will do much to counteract the evil effects which this ill-usage has.

Whether farm help be scarce or not it is rather costly these days. The farmer, therefore, should know how to utilize his help to the very best advantage. Systematic and careful planning of the work so as to accomplish it in a way that will give the best return is necessary. To allow expensive help to do the work in a slipshod fashion without regard to economy of time and labor is a costly procedure. The farmer should know how to do the work himself in

the best way, whether it be the building of a fence or the running of a binder, in order that he may be able to instruct his help correctly. And much of it needs careful instruction. There is great waste on many farms because of lack of knowledge of how to do things in the best way.

When the Government decided to discontinue the bonus to the sugar beet factories many thought that this industry would not be able to survive. But the Dominion Government has come to the rescue and granted them privileges that may enable the factories now doing business to profitably continue their operations. These consist in allowing them to bring in free of duty two pounds of raw sugar for refining for every pound of beet sugar they produce. This will enable the factories to run for a longer season, though it is estimated that only about one-half of last year's acreage of beets is being grown this season. This falling off is largely the fault of the manufacturer in not carrying out his agreement with the farmer, a very foolish thing to do as he is solely dependent upon the latter for his yearly beet supply.

The difficulties reported some time ago in connection with the consolidated rural school at Guelph have not been removed and present indications are that it may be discontinued. This is to be regretted. Located as it is near the Agricultural College it was considered a model and its ill-success will have a deterring effect upon a movement that has in it so much of value to rural education. The difficulties at Guelph, however, have arisen not because of some inherent weakness in the system itself, but from local causes and jealousies. The city of Guelph intervenes between some of the school sections interested, necessitating extra cost in carrying the children to and from school. This would not arise were the school located in the centre of adjoining sections.

## THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the  
1st and 15th of each month

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In Canada if paid in advance, one year, **sixty cents**; two years, **One Dollar**; if not paid in advance, **One Dollar**. For the United States and Great Britain 50 cents extra must be added.

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

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TORONTO  
Eastern Agency of The Nor' West Farmer

### Regulating Railways

Few people ever stop to consider how dependent we are for the highest success upon our railways. It is in their power to add to or deduct from the value of every kind of produce. Their rules and their rates must enter into the calculations of every tiller of the soil. The amount of profit is often determined by the transportation charges. In a word real success in agriculture is now impossible without a sympathetic railway management. Unsympathetic railway management is, perhaps, of a more pronounced form in the United States than here. Designing, heartless men sometimes secure control of these great transportation lines and without any scruples unduly tax the producers in their carrying rates. The convenience of the public is but a secondary consideration. Under circumstances like these it seems essential that recourse should be

had to statute law and that by proper regulations and inspection the public interest be conserved and safeguarded.

In a recent speech President Roosevelt deals vigorously with these questions as they affect the United States, and which may apply in a large measure to Canada. He said in part:

"There must be vested in the federal government a full power of supervision and control over the railways doing interstate business, a power in many respects analogous to and as complete as that the government exercises over the national banks. It must possess the power to exercise supervision over the future issuance of stocks and bonds, either through a national commission (which I should prefer) or in some similar fashion, such supervision to include the frank publicity of everything which would be investors and the public at large have a right to know. The federal government must thus be able to prevent all over-capitalization in the future, to prevent any man hereafter from plundering others by loading railway properties with obligations and pocketing the money instead of spending it in improvements and in legitimate corporate purposes, and any man acting in such fashion should be held to a criminal accountability. It should be declared contrary to public policy henceforth to allow railroads to devote their capital to anything but the transportation business, certainly not to the haphazard of speculation. For the very reason that we desire to favor the honest railroad manager, we should seek to discourage the activities of the men whose only concern with railroads is to manipulate their stocks. The business of railroad organization and management should be kept entirely distinct from investment or brokerage business, especially of the speculative type, and the credit and property of the corporation should be devoted to the betterment of its railroads and to the development of the country naturally tributary to the lines.

"These principles are fundamental. Railroads should not be prohibited from acquiring connecting lines by acquiring stocks or bonds or other securities of such lines, but it is already settled as contrary to public policy to allow railroads to acquire control over parallel and competing lines of transportation. Subject to first giving to the government power of supervision and control, which I have advocated above, the law should be amended so that railroads may be permitted and encouraged to make traffic arrangements when these are in

the interest of the general public, as well as of the railroad corporations making them.

"These agreements should, of course, be made public in the minutest detail and should be conditional on securing the previous assent of the interstate commerce commission. The movement to regulate railways by law has come to stay. The people of this country have made up their minds, and wisely made up their minds, to exercise a closer control over all kinds of public service corporations, including railways. Every honestly managed railway will gain, and not lose by the policy. The men more anxious to manipulate stocks than to make the management of their railroads efficient and honest are the only ones who have cause to oppose it.

"The great need of the hour, from the standpoint of the general public, of the producer, consumer and shipper alike, is the need for better transportation facilities, for additional terminals and improvement in the actual handling of the railroads, and at the least possible delay. Ample, safe and rapid transportation facilities are more essential than cheap transportation. The prime need is for the investment of money which will provide better terminal facilities, additional tracks and a greater number of cars and locomotives, while at the same time securing, if possible, higher wages and shorter hours for the employees. There must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, but any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down may be equivalent to putting a complete stop to the effort to provide better transportation.

"And there can be no question as to the desirability of doing away with rebates or any other favoritism toward one shipper at the expense of a competitor.

"I emphatically believe that a positive restraint should be imposed on railway corporations, and that they should be required to meet positive obligations in the interest of the general public. I no less emphatically believe that in thus regulating and controlling the affairs of the railways it is necessary to recognize the need of an immense outlay of money from private sources and the certainty that this will not be met without the assurance of sufficient reward to induce the necessary investment. It is plainly inadvisable for the government to undertake to direct the physical operation of the railways, save in wholly exceptional cases, and the supervision and control it exercises should be restricted to those means by its ends and yet not more harassing than is necessary to secure these ends."

## DEVELOPING TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES

When the report of the Board of Trade delegates who early in the year made a tour of the British West India Islands is published the Canadian public will doubtless receive some valuable and reliable information in regard to the possibility of increasing the sales of Canadian products to those islands. It will also no doubt fully state the reasons why the Port of New York is able now to secure so large a share of the supply trade for that market.

Fish and fish products have long comprised and will no doubt continue to furnish our heaviest export item. Last year out of a value of \$1,258,876, the fish trade was accounted for \$1,232,541, or almost 50 per cent. of the total. Lumber is another commodity that has long been a standard export though it is comparatively small, only totalling last year \$206,061. These items are the products of Maritime Canada and have but lit-

tle bearing upon our markets and ducts.

FOO

In anticipatory trade with t must be borne population the with but limited and tastes very people of Europe is, however, roo in most lines gratifying grow years. The ex from Canada \$397,841, last y visions, includ cheese and sa meats in 1902, \$195,886. Livin from \$31,579 in 1906. Beside fish already m vegetables and tured goods ma of the trade.

The above are British West I there is Cuba w products last ye \$1,221,676 again The main item year's trade wit costs \$377,140; fi \$270,727. Other breadstuffs, \$27, practically no d to Cuba and the ports were man various manu also the Danish, French Islands from Canada ar ly and almost point. The reas will be consider ment of Trade a if possible some taken.

British Guiana and general West Indies may in this connect country took fr the value of \$187 principal items lumber \$35,148, y cheese and butter

Canada's impor these countries cess of our expc preferential tariff sugar trade fr Islands and Guia agencies. A tat of comparative fi how we stand.

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| British Guiana    | ..... |
| Danish West Ind   | ..... |
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tle bearing upon the extension of our markets for agricultural products.

#### FOODSTUFFS

In anticipating an expansion of trade with the West Indies it must be borne in mind that the population there is largely negro with but limited purchasing powers and tastes very dissimilar to those people of European extraction. There is, however, room for expansion and in most lines there has been a gratifying growth in the last few years. The exports of breadstuffs from Canada in 1902 totalled \$297,641, last year \$505,015; provisions, including butter and cheese and salted and smoked meats in 1902, \$100,784, last year \$195,086. Living animals decreased from \$41,579, in '02 to \$19,097 in 1906. Besides the lumber and fish already mentioned, potatoes, vegetables and various manufactured goods made up the balance of the trade.

The above are the figures for the British West Indies, beside which there is Cuba which took Canadian products last year to the value of \$1,221,766 against \$649,115 in 1902. The main items making up last year's trade with Cuba were potatoes, \$377,140; fish, \$405,705; lumber \$270,727. Other products were breadstuffs, \$27,304; hay, \$31,548. Practically no dairy products went to Cuba and the balance of the exports were made up of coal and various manufactures. There are also the Danish, the Dutch and the French Islands but their imports from Canada are decreasing rapidly and almost to the vanishing point. The reasons for this might well be considered by our Department of Trade and Commerce and if possible some remedial action taken.

British Guiana from its proximity and general similarity to the West Indies may also be considered in this connection. In 1906 this country took from us products to the value of \$487,659, of which the principal items were fish \$240,093, lumber \$35,148, potatoes \$35,040, cheese and butter \$16,032.

Canada's imports from nearly all these countries are greatly in excess of our exports to them, the preferential tariff having given the sugar trade from the British Islands and Guiana great encouragement. A tabulated statement of comparative figures best shows how we stand.

#### Exports

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| British West Indies..... | \$2,758,416 |
| Cuba .....               | 1,221,766   |
| British Guiana .....     | 487,659     |
| Danish West Indies ..... | 16,709      |
| Dutch West Indies .....  | 18,649      |
| French West Indies ..... | 18,649      |

Total .....

#### Imports

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| British West Indies ..... | \$5,453,994 |
| Cuba .....                | 445,100     |
| British Guiana .....      | 2,067,366   |
| French West Indies .....  | 350         |

Total .....

These figures show an adverse balance of trade against us of nearly \$3,500,000, but it might be explained that this is largely accounted for by the increase of the sugar trade since our preferential tariff went in force. In 1903, our sugar imports from B. W. Indies were only \$1,444,122, while last year they were \$4,980,720. In 1902, British Guiana only sent us sugar to the value of \$154,317, in 1906 it was \$2,050,944.

This adverse balance should stimulate us to try and increase our exports, and in this connection there seems to be two main points to be considered: To give these markets what they demand, and to forward the goods in such quantities, with such despatch and put up in such form as will enable the dealers to handle them with the greatest margin of profit.

In regard to the first it must be borne in mind as previously stated, that the white population is small and that the black people have but limited purchasing power.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The demand for really first class and high priced goods is therefore



MR. A. T. GORDON  
of Colonsay, Scotland, who will judge the Shortbreads at Toronto, this year.

restricted. Apply this condition to dairy products, for instance, and we find there is but a small trade in good butter and cheese. The blacks buy butter, usually by the penny worth at a time, but it must be a cheap butter and consequently this demand is largely filled by oleo margarine or some butter compound. A butter compound that is very popular is one put up in France containing about 72 per cent. butter fat and which costs in France about 17c per lb. in casks. United States oleomargarine is also growing in popularity.

Under our present laws Canada cannot compete in this trade and it is very questionable if we are not unwise in preventing our packers from competing in outside markets with the oleomargarine makers of other countries. Could we get a good sale, such as the tropical markets afford for this product it would be a great stimulus to our packing house enterprises.

In high class butter the blue nose brand put up in tins by Smith & Proctor, of Halifax, competes very favorably with Danish butter and were that Halifax firm able to keep up their supply the year round they could much more rapidly extend their trade. As conditions have been for the past few years, it has been practically impossible to buy creamery butter for export during the winter season.

In cheese Canada has the market in some islands but special sizes and quality are required. A small firm, slow curing cheese is the best and a skim or partially filled cheese best meets the requirements of the market so far as the black population is concerned. An American cheese called Unadilla which is evidently not a full cream cheese is in high favor and meeting with increasing sales. Gouda cheese in 10 lb. sizes, fat is also much esteemed by the better classes.

As an example of the demand for this cheap U.S. cheese, the figures for the Island of Trinidad last year give an idea of the relative demands for U.S. and Canadian cheese—Great Britain sent in 37,000 lbs., United States, 225,000 lbs., Canada 18,000 lbs.

In Barbadoes Canadian cheese is preferred while in Dominica the United States article has the market; these are 8 lb. cheese put up four in a box.

#### FRESH MEATS

The consumption of fresh meats is very small, live animals for slaughter are imported to some extent from South America and some fresh meat is got through New York; Canada has been sending a few horses, cattle and sheep, but mostly for working or breeding purposes. There is a small demand for pure bred stock which has hitherto been supplied by Nova Scotia breeders through Government channels.

Salted and smoked meats are used considerably but Canada only sent about \$7,000 worth of these last year; the preference seeming to be for the cheaper and latter United States product.

#### BREADSTUFFS

Canadian flour is popular wherever it has obtained a foothold and the trade has grown to the extent of about \$30,000 per year for the last five years until last year the value of Canadian breadstuffs used totalled \$565,018. If our exporters had studied the conditions and peculiarities of the demands our trade might be much larger than it is to-day.

#### QUICK DESPATCH NECESSARY

In regard to the size and despatch of shipments it is well to note that with the exception of fish and lumber, our merchandise is not so much essentially perishable. The West Indian dealer from the nature of his business and his trade wants goods quickly when he orders them. The steamer which brings the mails carrying his order

to Canada should carry back the goods. If our breadstuffs and dairy products are to gain ground they must be stocked at the ports of St. John and Halifax to meet all demands. It is in this matter of quick despatch where New York scores. There is a frequent steamship service out of that port and when a dealer writes or cables for goods of almost any description he knows that within a week he will have the goods and just what he ordered.

In the past, if his order came to Canada, his agent or dealer in St. John or Halifax had usually to wire the west for flour or other goods and when this order came on a steamer which would clear again in four or five days it was generally impossible to ship by that boat. The delay of waiting for the next steamer was often fatal to the encouragement of business. The steamship sailings have been and are too far apart for encouraging trade.

H. W.

#### New Brunswick Notes

Writing six weeks ago, your correspondent then referred to the continuance of cold, unseasonable weather and the consequent delay in agricultural operations. Now, on the 17th June, the same report has to be given. The season in New Brunswick is fully three weeks later than the average. Apples that are usually in full bloom between the 24th of May and the 1st of June are only now in the same stage, and growth of all kinds is backward. It has on the whole been favorable, however, for seeding and there is a good acreage of coarse grains and potatoes in.

In the upper St. John Valley potato planting has been very general and there is estimated to be four times the acreage over last year. Farmers are now moving into Carleton and Victoria Counties from Aroostook County, Maine, to grow potatoes, the market demands having proved better in Canada than in the United States the last two years.

Very large quantities of commercial fertilizers have been imported and used in potato growing, the bill for Carleton County alone it is reported is estimated at half a million dollars. This spread over some 20,000 acres means a pretty heavy mortgage on the crop, should prices be on a low range. The St. John Valley this year with any sort of yield should have somewhere in the neighborhood of five millions of bushels for market. Outside of Carleton County, fertilizer is not being used to such a heavy extent.

Grain is coming along fairly well now and if sufficient moisture continues through July will yet be a good yield.

Grass is looking well where not winter killed, but there is a good deal of idle meadow from this cause.

The scarcity of farm help is inducing the buying of manure spreaders, potato planters and diggers, and some two furrow plows are also being introduced.

The very cold nights and great scarcity of fodder have interfered with the milk yield. The absence of warm weather leaves the grass rather lacking in substance, and all combined this will prove a very poor dairy month.

After a great deal of delay, one of the two cold storage companies which have been contemplating erecting warehouses in St. John has started building. It is expected to spend \$135,000 on the building, which will front on Main Street, on land given to it by the Intercolonial Railway. With the Provincial subsidy in addition to the Dominion aid this company will be the fortunate possessor of a plant provided almost entirely by the people of Canada and the citizens of New Brunswick. The rates are to be subject to the approval of the New Brunswick Government.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is now in Europe purchasing heavy draught mares and some sheep to be sold at auction after they reach New Brunswick. It is reported the importation will be here early next month. No information is as yet forthcoming as to the number of the different breeds of horses and sheep that have been secured. It is generally understood that the mares will be chiefly Clydesdale and Percheron.

A considerable number of good Clydesdale stallions have been syndicated this spring in the Province and with the previously imported horses of this breed should soon begin to show results and the mare importation should enable some of our enterprising horsemen to start in the pure bred Clyde business without having to go to the expense and trouble of personally importing.

The markets for farm products have never been so keen, nor prices so high as at the present time, so that even with high-priced labor, if he can get it, the New Brunswick farmer has a good chance to do business.

The C.P.R. homeseeker's excursions leaving this month and next will be very largely patronized by Maritime Province people, and until Western lands get up to actual values the lure of the West will continue to deplete our farming population. Could some of these men who are going west only realize it, if they want more land they can get land in New Brunswick that will return its purchase price every year in the stumpage price of the wood and timber it will annually produce. If they wish to farm this land they can get profitable employment for men and teams to make from \$25.00 to \$125.00 per acre from the wood now on it. It will make good pasture till the stumps loosen when it will produce crops with double the money value to the acre of crops grown in the west.

McAdam.

#### Quebec Eastern Township Notes

The cold backward spring has retarded vegetation, everything is at least two weeks behind former years. Seeding was only completed about June 10th, on the low flat lands. On the higher, well drained soils grain is coming on well and has a good stand. Grass is poor, except on the very best soils, many of the pastures having little on them. Stock was turned out before the grass came to the usual growth, and has been kept well eaten down since. Cattle were turned out somewhat later than usual and should have been housed even longer, but fodder was so scarce that farmers had to turn them out to pick up what they could get in the fields, with the result that the fields were soon bare and the stock thin. It is only recently that they have had the appearance of having enough to eat. The milk flow has, therefore, been very much less than for many years past. Last year the hay crop was a short one, very little hay was carried over, and with a prospect of a short crop again this season the outlook is none too good. Farmers have taken the precaution to put in plenty of soiling crops and a much larger acreage of corn was planted.

While the milk flow has been below the average, prices of cheese and butter have been good. The price of milk in the city of Montreal, which is largely supplied from the Townships, was increased to 15 cents per gallon delivered in the city, commencing May 1st. This will net the shipper about \$1.17 cents

per cwt. The good price, the extra cost for city consideration, the city of Montreal food inspectors and regulatory production, a city of milk a city. While it yet been in the ma heard e to express t passed by th an attempt them, the cit milk, as f.w., producers co requirements ed at least more for the



FARMERS' IN

paid-to-day. W to present vot these rules wh secured. The s ociation will to have any ob eliminated.

There has la about Cowan culosis scare, tl reported badly tifications are be if such is the c Province has scourge. In the over 1,200 head chased for Soutl the years of 190 with tuberculin 4 per cent. reacte there is another Dominion that h cord.

The commissi by the Dominion Agriculture, to i

per cwt. This may seem like a good price, but when one takes the extra cost of producing milk for city consumption into consideration it is not too much. The city of Montreal has had its food inspectors working on rules and regulations governing the production, shipment, and delivery of milk and cream to that city. While these rules have not yet been made public, yet we have heard enough about them to express the opinion, that if passed by the City Council and an attempt made to enforce them, the city will be short of milk, as few, if any shippers and producers could come up to the requirements unless they received at least 20 to 30 per cent. more for the milk than is being

grees and French Canadian horses, are still at work, and have no easy task. They have inspected a large number, and of course have to reject those that do not come up to the standard.

The annual meet of the Montreal Hunt Club was held on the new track at Blue Bonnets, St. Laurent, during the ten days ending June 15th. Horses and riders were present from all over the continent. Owing to continued wet weather, the racing was done under unfavorable conditions. The bookmakers and betting craft were there in large numbers, and in all probability they left the ground with full pockets.

"Habitat."



FARMERS' INSTITUTE EXCURSIONISTS AT THE O. A. C.—LISTENING TO A TALK BY PROF. DAY ON LIVE STOCK

paid to-day. We hope to be able to present your readers with these rules when a copy can be secured. The Milk Shippers Association will make an attempt to have any objectionable rules eliminated.

There has lately sprung up about Cowansville a tuberculosis scare, three herds being reported badly affected. Investigations are being made to see if such is the case. So far this Province has escaped this scourge. In the western portion over 1,200 head of cattle, purchased for South Africa during the years of 1905-6, were tested with tubercin and less than 3 per cent. reacted. I question if there is another portion of the Dominion that has as good a record.

The commissioners appointed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to investigate pedi-

#### The Institute Excursionists to the O.A.C.

Although lectures have closed and the students are away, yet June is rather a busy time for the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College. The Farmers Institute excursionists during this month are responsible for this. About 40,000 farmers, their wives and daughters visit the college every year, and the staff energetically set to work to entertain these people and tell them what they are doing in the way of experiments, etc., that will be helpful to them. This is no easy task. Nevertheless the staff do it willingly and all they ask is that the visitor will carry home what he thinks will be beneficial and put it into practice on his farm.

The excursions this year have been well attended. A great many ladies, attracted no doubt

by the Macdonald Institute and the work being carried on there in the interest of home life, take advantage of these excursions to visit the college. It would be safe to put the number of ladies this year at, at least, one-half, a large percentage being young ladies. And of course there is usually a good sprinkling of young men to balance things up.

It is gratifying to note the increasing interest taken by the young people on the farm in these annual visits to the college. It is a good omen for the future. It shows an interest in and a desire to obtain information about agriculture that cannot but be helpful in inducing them to make agriculture their life calling. Of course a day's visit does not give the visitor more than a passing glance of what is being done, and yet it may be sufficient to influence the young man and young woman in the right direction. Most of the staff are young men thoroughly enthused in their work and to come in touch with them even for an hour or two is to imbibe some of that enthusiasm and have a greater interest in the calling of the agriculturist.

The crops on the college farm are not as advanced this year as usual. However, the excursionists were able to learn many lessons, more particularly from Prof. Zavitz experimental plots and Prof. Hutt's tests in horticulture and vegetable growing, and Mr. E. J. Zavitz test work in forestry. Prof. Zavitz main work is that of selection and hybridization in plant growth. The information gained in his year of study abroad, which was spent chiefly in Great Britain, is being put to practical account in furthering this line of work.

The work of the horticultural department seems to be expanding very rapidly and it may be necessary to divide it very shortly. In addition to the necessary work in fruit culture each year, Prof. Hutt is doing some extended work in testing the different varieties of vegetables. This is a new feature, but none the less of great value to everyone who has a garden. Strange as it may seem, Prof. Hutt has succeeded in obtaining a seedling from a seed out of a seedless apple. This is interesting in view of the claims of those who are exploiting a seedless apple on the market at the present time. Farmers would do well not to invest in this variety, excepting it may be a couple of trees as a novelty.

In the other departments, the dairy, under Prof. Dean; animal husbandry, under Prof. Day; poultry, under Prof. Graham; the visitors learned many things to profit by. Indeed, he would be an obtuse individual indeed who could not in the time the excursion visitor has at his disposal obtain information that would be helpful. If the college authorities could only devise some plan by which visitors could be taken from one department to another without having to walk so far it would be very much appreciated by the older people and the ladies.

### The Bacon Trade

Elsewhere in this issue appears a market report sent by an English correspondent, dealing with prices of bacon.

We desire to draw special attention to it as tending to show the need for keeping up the quality of our bacon if we are to hold our present proud position in the British market. To be able to say that we could in so short a period develop the ideal bacon hog and at once take a first place as compared with other countries that had commenced the race long before, as we are now doing, is something extremely gratifying indeed. But we wish to sound a warning note. The prime quality of our bacon must not be allowed to deteriorate, but rather should it rise if possible towards perfection. It will be noticed that in both Danish and Canadian bacon the difference in the quotation of highest to lowest is in round figures \$1.00 per cwt. Is it not worth while to reach forward for that extra dollar.

It is to be regretted that in the past buyers of the raw material have not always given the encouragement they might for improved quality. But notwithstanding that fact we shall always be ready to do our part in stimulating the production of the highest quality. Let our farmers study more closely than ever the results as seen in the killing tests carried on at the winter fairs. It is there where the true model can best be wrought out. Secondly, let every farmer be particular to patronize the best breeders and those only who are seeking to produce—not a fashionable bacon hog—but one which in reality gives the bacon which the market demands. The greater the proportion of first quality bacon and the nearer the bal-

ance of it comes to this ideal the higher will Canada stand in that market. When we have established our reputation firmly after years of superior production it will not be so easy to turn the tide against us because of a little slackening here and there. But until that time arrives the importance of a continuous supply of good quality cannot be over-estimated.

Though we are handicapped by a greater distance from our market we are not at present far behind the Danish standard. We believe it is possible to so improve the quality as to wipe out the present difference in values. But it cannot be done altogether by any known process of feeding. The improvement must begin with the breeder who fashions the form and quality of the animal so as to make it possible to feed for right results. We wonder whether our foremost breeders are properly seized with the importance of this point or whether they prefer to cater to a show yard type, which may not always coincide with that of util-

ity. Our opinion is that at least some of our breeders have in the past kept the utility type constantly before them and it is because of that fact we now have so high a place in the English market. What are called by our English correspondent "Heavier and stouter meats" should grow less and less as the months and years go by. Let the breeds which show an inclination in this direction be discarded and let us be guided in our choice by the actual results. All interested in this problem should watch carefully the particular type which shows best when slaughtered and hung in the cooling-room. The type needs to be fixed in the memory alive in order to be of service in selecting the breeding sires and dams.

It is not necessary to dwell longer on this point, but its importance cannot be over-estimated. We believe we can depend upon farmers generally to properly feed for highest returns, but unless the characteristics of the breed are right the final result is bound to be wrong.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING'S SHORTHORN BULL "ENCHANTER", CHAMPION AT BATH AND WEST SHOW

## Our English Letter

Crop Prospects—The Bath and West Show—British Animal Diseases—Running Water for Cattle—Russian Egg Trade

London, June 12, 1907.

Although we are now in the middle of June, that hot summer weather which should be so characteristic of the month is conspicuous only by its absence. A run throughout the country does not find things at all promising, the cold and wet has united in keeping back all vegetation and without some hot and dry weather the hay crop bids fair to be a partial failure. The grass is green and full of growth, but when the temper-

ature falls so low at nights it cannot make any headway. Cattle in the fields still require a little hay or other assistance to keep them moving along in nice condition, and they are not making the progress they should.

### THE BATH AND WEST SHOW

The annual show of the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society took place this year at Newport (Monmouth). This show, I may say in passing, is



FIRST IN THE

second to the in importance its sphere of name denotes to the south-try. Newport of Monmouth, graphically ter known great ports being from coal-field, which known all over port apart fr. facturing cen agricultural (the north is) Hereford catt best, while tl combined to b all parts of show of horse one, in fact a show it is rar section is at horns made a special for th to H. M. the ter, "a beautif magnificent su which was br now four year; specimen, for \$5,000 has b Hereford cattl faces were a ca maintained the famous beef b mostly Downs lot, while the lent display of cipeal breeds.

### BRITISH ANI

There were r reports for 190 by the Board o der the Diseases



FIRST IN THE JUMPING CONTEST

second to the Royal Show only in importance in England, but its sphere of usefulness, as its name denotes, is more confined to the southern half of the country. Newport is in the County of Monmouth, and although geographically in England is better known as one of the great ports which derive their being from the South Wales coal-field, which is, of course, known all over the world, Newport apart from being a manufacturing centre taps a good agricultural district. Just to the north is the county where Hereford cattle flourish at their best, while the railway service combined to bring exhibits from all parts of the country. The show of horses was only a poor one, in fact at that particular show it is rare indeed that the section is at all strong. Short-horns made a good show, the special for the best bull going to H. M. the King's "Enchanter," a beautifully fleshed bull of magnificent substance. This bull which was bred at Windsor is now four years old and a fine specimen, for which it is said \$5,000 has been refused. The Hereford cattle with their white faces were a capital lot and well maintained the prestige of this famous beef breed. Sheep were mostly Downs and were a good lot, while there was an excellent display of pigs of the principal breeds.

#### BRITISH ANIMAL DISEASES

There were recently issued the reports for 1906 of proceedings by the Board of Agriculture under the Diseases of Animals Act,

from which it appears there was no case of pleuro-pneumonia, and it is considered worthy of special mention that foot and mouth disease has been kept out of the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the fact that it has raged in practically every country of continental Europe during the year. Of swine fever, 8,837 outbreaks were reported, and of these 1,280 were confirmed. The number of swine slaughtered on account of the disease was 7,359. A steady decline is reported in the number of recognized outbreaks of sheep scab, but "one must not hastily conclude that the recognized and confirmed outbreaks represent the sum total of sheep scab in the country, as indications are not wanting that quite a number of cases in early or comparatively quiescent stages are not diagnosed until at a later period, when more marked clinical symptoms supervene."

During the year the number of outbreaks of anthrax returned was 1,930, in which 1,233 animals died. The number of outbreaks shows a reduction when compared with the two previous years, "but this can hardly be interpreted to mean that the disease is on the decrease, since infection depends on circumstances which are exceedingly fortuitous."

The report further says that the examination of food stuffs and manures suspected of carrying the spores of anthrax is still proceeding at the laboratory, but so far the results have not been such as would justify a statement of much practical value.

#### THE RUSSIAN EGG TRADE

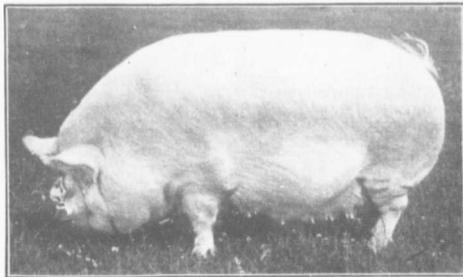
The Russian egg trade, which a few years ago was considered to be scarcely worthy of notice, has developed to such a degree

and attained to such a position that eggs now figure in the front rank of exports from the Russian Empire. Mr. A. Woodhouse, H. M. Consul at Riga, states that Riga is the principal port of export, though the eggs shipped thence are not gathered from the Baltic provinces or from any of the neighboring Governments.

The real egg producing region, from which supplies are drawn for the foreign markets, may be readily traced on the map. It starts at Tchernigoff in the southwest and sweeps round in a curve towards the northeast. Eggs are also obtainable in Siberia, and at a cheap rate, but their quality is not to be depended upon. The manipulation of the egg business in Russia has been worked up to a high degree of perfection, and the agent of the firms in this trade are legion. Every available district has been tapped, and the only areas, as yet, that have not been exploited are those without adequate means of communication.

In the region mentioned, the agents are engaged from May to September or October in collecting, packing and forwarding the eggs to the coast for shipment. Before they can be sent abroad, they are carefully sorted by experts and re-packed according to class. The merchants or representatives of the Continental firms engaged in this trade pay periodical visits to the egg districts to see for themselves the condition of the country, and to form some idea of the prospects for the future operations.

The prices of eggs vary according to district, time of season and class of egg, and range between \$13 and \$29 per case of 1,440 eggs delivered at station. There is no rule by which prices



MIDDLE WHITE SOW, HOLYWELL BARBARA  
1st and gold medal Bath and West Show

are fixed, although some districts yield better eggs than others, and the merchants in making their contracts for a season very often run considerable risk, which may only be covered by a favorable out-turn of the sorting. The freight to a port of shipment is according to mileage, and generally calculat-

ed by wagon of 100 cases or ten tons. From Kozloff, in the Government of Tamboff, to Riga, the charge per wagon is \$96, while from Kazan to Riga it is \$130. The freight per steamer from Riga to the east coast of Great Britain is between \$5.50 and \$6.50 per ton.

A. W. S.

## Echoes from the West

Edmonton has endorsed a gas franchise for twenty years and the company securing same will at once invest at least \$30,000 in a plant. The franchise calls for a maximum rate of \$1.80 per 1,000 feet, less discounts. On the same day the city voted \$50,000 for a new hospital. Calgary is to have a large new packing plant. Armour & Swift, of Chicago, will establish a large plant two miles east from the Elbow River. The location offers exceptional facilities, the water being furnished by the Bow River, the swift current of which is an additional inducement. Montreal and Milwaukee men are also negotiating for flour mills in the same section, and it looks as if in a few years time, Calgary would have an eastern suburb of some four or five thousand people all engaged in manufactures of one kind or another.

Vermilion, one of the newest towns in Alberta, and one that holds the record of having no wheat to ship in 1905 and 350,000 bushels for shipment in 1906, is progressing by leaps and bounds. A beautiful sandstone has been discovered in the neighborhood and a \$25,000 school, with eight rooms, is to be erected immediately of this stone. The Provincial Government is to establish a telephone system which will connect with the long distance between Edmonton and Lloydminster. Very wisely, the Town Council is looking to the future and a large number of shade trees will be set out this summer to beautify the streets. The vicinity of Vermilion promises to excel for the cultivation of small fruit. Strawberry plants set out last summer and left without mulch through the winter have turned up trumps and are growing and blossoming, giving abundant promise of fruit.

Stettler is another Alberta town that is growing, and coal is her long suit. The C.P.R. are contemplating a siding from Stettler northeasterly to the rich deposits of coal found on L. L. Darling's farm. This coal

is reported by experts as even better than that at Fernie, and there is plenty of it.

There is a wonderful bunch of new towns along the C. P. R.'s branch running east of Wetaskiwin and ultimately to run through Saskatchewan to Winnipeg. Camrose has just celebrated its second birthday, yet the town has 800 inhabitants and over \$100,000 worth of building was done last year. It is in a mixed farming section and 5,000 cases of eggs and 20,000 pounds of butter were shipped from that station monthly last year from July to October and during the same period \$10,000 was paid the farmers of the neighborhood for cattle and hogs. The main street of the town has been graded and boulevarded this spring and the Town Council and the newspaper are making a strenuous effort for a clean town, the latter threatening to publish the names of all back

yard delinquents. There is a splendid brick clay and an abundance of coal in the neighborhood.

Sedgewick, on the same line, had its first house built in the March of 1906, it now has 200 inhabitants and 25 places of business. A fine-four-roomed school is under construction. Killam is another healthy youngster, less than a year old, but calling for tenders for a \$5,000 school house of cement blocks and an \$1,800 Presbyterian church.

Hardisty is yet another town on the same line, beautifully located on the Battle River, 95 miles east of Wetaskiwin. The first house was erected a year ago this month and there is now a population of 300. At this point the C. P. R. are spanning the river with a trestle bridge, 2,900 feet long, and from 60 to 90 feet in height, and half a mile south of this the Government are this summer putting in a fine steel passenger bridge.

The city of Moosejaw shows an increased value in assessment of \$2,475,900, the total assessment now being \$6,337,930.

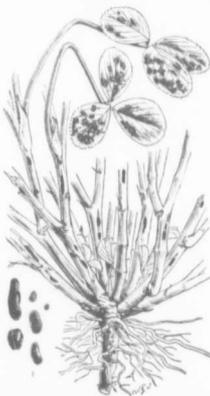
Columns of similar items might be written showing the rapid development of the West, but these have been chosen as perhaps especially characteristic.

## THE FARM

### Clover Sickness

(Continued.)

From the composition of the ash of red clover, as shown in our last issue, it will be seen



A DECEASED CLOVER PLANT, SCLEROTINIA

that it is a crop which is peculiarly exhausting to the soil. The large amount of alkalies, either potash or soda, and also of lime and magnesia which it requires renders it quite necessary that there should be a plentiful supply of these ingredients in the form of manure. The neglect of this renders the land "clover sick," as it is called, and obliges the farmer to cease the growth of this crop until a progressive disintegration of the soil liberates again sufficient of these ingredients to enable the crop to be supplied with a sufficient quantity. No doubt many mechanical as well as chemical reasons contribute their aid to render a soil unfitted for the growth of clover; but it cannot be questioned that one great cause of failure is the inattention paid to the nature of the manure furnished to the plant.

Another and perhaps even more frequent cause of "clover sickness" is a fungus disease (sclerotinia trifoliorum) which attacks the plant itself and effectually prevents the growing

of clover if disease has Lawes and quainted y "clover sic out the cau grew red cl plots of o with many and with the sition of a I quote the

In the first were very heal and with the In autumn, 19 and in spring, 1851, small cut in 1852, though heavy, there v that time, ho grow clover y ordinary at all give anything I thing like a pl.



THE MEAN

the usual time on cuttings were obt. of 1855 and 1859 the spring of the but rather heavy and August, 1865, 1864. In April, 1 of the land was and the plant for in the winter. same portion was a small cutting in year, but in the winter. In 2 was sown over th perimental land, t junction with barl portions which ha in 1868 and 1869 died off during th spring, while from not been sown in a small cuttings were

Sir John Lawe ducted further ascertain the ca "clover sickness

of clover upon land in which the disease has become established. Lawes and Gilbert were well acquainted with the effects of "clover sickness" and to find out the cause of the disease they grew red clover in succession on plots of ordinary arable land, with many different manures and with the occasional interposition of a grain crop or fallow. I quote their statement in full:

In the first year, 1849, the crops were very heavy especially with mineral and without nitrogenous manure. In autumn, 1849, wheat was sown, and in spring, 1850, red clover. In 1851, small cuttings were taken; and in 1852, though the crops were not heavy, there was no failure. Since that time, however, all attempts to grow clover year after year on this ordinary arable land have failed to give anything like a full crop or anything like a plant which would stand

that he could grow clover for twenty-two years in succession upon his land without the appearance of the disease. After that time, however, the plants were attacked by sclerotinia and could not further be successfully grown.

Whether the injury produced by other parasitic fungi or by insects has contributed to what is commonly called "clover sickness" is a matter for further and closer investigation. We know now, however, that "clover sickness" may be caused by a deficiency in the soil of one or more of the elements essential to the development of the clover plant. By an excess of organic acids in the soil which prevents the development of the nitrifying bacteria, or by a fungoid disease upon the plant itself.

The remedy in the first case would be to ascertain what mineral element was lacking and then supply it as economically as possible. In the case of soil acidity lime should be applied to the land, as before stated. When the plant itself is affected by fungoid disease, it is possible that in the earlier stages when the dark spots first appear on the leaf, that spraying with Bordeaux mixture would arrest the progress of the disease. But the best course to pursue is undoubtedly to cease sowing clover for three or four years upon the affected land for it seems that nothing can be done to prevent the continued appearance of the disease, except the exclusion of all plants upon which the spores can germinate. All the trefoils and perhaps other leguminous plants suffer from sclerotinia, but non-leguminous plants are never attacked.



HE MEANS BUSINESS

the usual time on the ground. Small cuttings were obtained in the autumns of 1855 and 1859 from seed sown in the spring of those years; and small but rather heavier cuttings in June and August, 1865, from seed sown in 1864. In April, 1868, a portion only of the land was sown with clover and the plant for the most part died in the winter. In April, 1869, the same portion was re-sown and gave a small cutting in September of that year, but the plant again died off in the winter. In April, 1870, clover was sown over the whole of the experimental land, this time in conjunction with barley; but on those portions which had also been sown in 1868 and 1869, the plant again died off during the winter and early spring, while from those which had not been sown in 1868 and 1869, two small cuttings were taken in 1871."

Sir John Lawes privately conducted further experiments to ascertain the cause of so-called "clover sickness" and found

fourth rows and so on. This method takes up ends of windrows and also makes longer turning for the wagon.

The rack should be from 14 to 18 feet long, with long reach in wagon, so you can build hind half of load full height first, then one man shove hay and the other tramp front part. When unloading with horse fork take off front part first and level every lift in the mow as dropped.

As to salting hay, I do not consider it necessary, unless hay is spoiled by rain and sun. We have not used salt for several years and have not had a forkful of hay that cattle did not relish in the past seven years.

Most barns in this county have stone basements for stock, consequently the mows must be



THE PRETTY HAY MAKER

### Hay Making

Here in Huron County the bulk of the hay crop is mixed clover and Timothy, from first cutting and pure timothy from second cutting. Very little alfalfa is grown.

Twenty-five years ago every farmer coiled his hay, but now the man who grows 50 or 60 tons each year as we do, has no time to coil, but loads with hay loader from small windrow.

We start after the dew is off and cut down from 5 to 10 acres, according to the state of the weather. If hot and dry the hay is drawn in next day.

Two men building on the load and one driving the team up first windrow, then across end of second and back on third. Next load take second and

double floored and should have a foot or two of straw under the hay to keep it from becoming misty.

We cut hay when in full bloom believing that more hay is spoiled every year by being over-ripe and woody when cut, than is lost by being cut too soon.

We have never used a hay tedder, but when clover was very heavy we turned it with pitchforks. Two men can turn two acres per hour. The tedder lies idle all the rest of the year. If hay is free from rain or dew it will keep in the mow when quite "tough" and green, whereas if allowed to become "cracking" dry a large amount of the valuable leaves are lost.

T. R. Bennett.  
Huron County, Ont.

### Handling the Hay Crop

ALFALFA.

The most common mistake farmers make in handling alfalfa is they do not start cutting soon enough; it should be cut just when the blossom begins to show, for if allowed to stand until fully in bloom, the stalks become woody. I have come to the conclusion that to make the best quality of alfalfa hay, it is necessary to let it cure in the cock. Our practice is to start cutting as soon as the dew is off, and get it into cocks the next afternoon. We allow it to remain in the cock for from two to three days, according to the weather, the object being to prevent the leaves from becoming so dry that they break off. The side delivery rake is one of the best implements we have for handling alfalfa.

RED CLOVER.

Our method of handling red clover is somewhat as follows: We always endeavor to cut when the clover is free from foreign moisture. This crop varies so much that it is almost impossible to lay down any cast-iron rules for the handling of it, the main object is, to save it without getting it so dry that the leaves break off. It can be put into the barn in a pretty green state if there is no foreign moisture in it, and if it has not badly lodged. Where a crop has been badly lodged for some time previous to cutting and has become mouldy in the bottom, I think it is absolutely necessary to cure it in the cock, otherwise you will most likely have it get mouldy in the mow. The necessity for cutting red clover early is as great as it is in the case of alfalfa, with this difference that red clover should be cut in full bloom and before any of the blossoms begin to turn brown. Of course where a farmer has a large acreage of clover and is short of help (a common thing now), it is impossible to cut all the crop in the ideal condition; so it is wisdom to start early, to cut, and try and save the bulk of it before it gets too far advanced.

R. S. Stevenson.  
Wentworth County.

### Hay Making in Quebec

Of all the provinces in the Dominion, old Quebec takes the lead in producing hay for the export trade. In 1904, 539,260 bales; in 1905, 594,041 bales, and in 1906, 483,632 bales of hay were shipped from Montreal,

some of it going to the Maritime Provinces, some to the United States, but the bulk to London and Liverpool. About 70 per cent. of this hay was grown in Quebec.

This "Old Province" boasts of much fertile soil in the Richelieu and Chateaugay valleys, as well as that stretch of land north of the St. Lawrence on either side of the St. Maurice and L'Assomption Rivers. These are wide sections of flat, prairie-like land, that is rich in plant food. In these sections hay has been grown for generations, and yet the soil yields bountifully considering that much of this hay has been sold, largely for export. There is now a tendency to turn to stock farming, a judicious move, before all the fertility is taken from the soil. While some clover is grown, the main crop is Timothy. It sells more readily and brings a higher price on the market. In the stock raising and dairying centres clover is the main hay crop.

Owing to the alternate freezing and thawing and the lack of snow during the winter of 1905-6, many meadows all over the Province were badly injured, the clover was almost all destroyed and even old meadows were badly killed out, resulting in a short crop of hay last season. On top of that, the dry weather of August and September last caused a shortage of grass, cattle had to be turned on to the meadows, and these were grazed so closely that there was no protection for the grass roots during the winter. A cold, backward spring, followed by a dry, hot June has about fixed the hay crop for this season, and if there was a poor crop last year there will be a poorer one this season.

In many sections of Western Ontario we hear of hay being put into the barn the same day as cut, with the aid of the hay tedder, side delivery rake and the hay loader, or other implements that hasten the drying process. No doubt that system works quite satisfactorily in a dry climate, it sounds very nice on paper, but in this Province, with its humid atmosphere, its heavy rainfall, and heavy dews, this system so far has not proved a success, and the hay must remain from one day till the next at least, either in the windrow or the cock. Our haying season is governed altogether by weather conditions, and I have known seasons when we commenced cutting our clover as early as June 23rd, and again as

late as July 10th, and in the latter case it was no farther advanced than the former, but usually we commence cutting when the clover is in full bloom. Taking season with season this will be about July 1st. The early cut clover, being very sappy, takes about 48 hours to cure, in the cock, under average weather conditions, and 24 hours if the tedder and side delivery rake is used. These implements and the hay-loader have not been used very extensively as yet, except on the very large farms. The tedder should be on every farm where 20 acres of hay is grown. If wisely used it hastens the saving of the hay very materially, as it shakes and loosens it from the swathe allowing the air to more thoroughly permeate the windrow and so dry it more quickly. Some who have used the hay-loaders speak very highly of them, others condemn them, claiming the hay becomes too hard and dry before it is fit to put into the barn, becoming sun-dried it does not cure as well. By what I have seen I think there is something to warrant this statement, not having used one on my farm I cannot speak from experience, but I claim, in the use of all farm implements and machinery, it requires skill and judgment to operate them so as to get satisfactory results. I am quite convinced that wisely operated and where good judgment is exercised in handling the hay crop, the hay-loader will enable the farmer to save his hay more quickly and with less labor, and with less risk of loss through weathering than by any other system, but I am of the opinion that in our moist climate, the cock cured hay, while taking longer and entailing more labor, will turn out in the winter a better quality of hay having a fine aroma, a richer flavor, and will be more relished by stock.

The common custom here, is to mow in the morning, commencing when the dew is well off and cutting until 11 o'clock, after dinner get the tedder to work and loosen it up, this will be ready to coil the same evening, put up in small cocks, not more than three forklifts in a coil. Next morning about 10 shake out a little to allow the moisture that has been sweated out during the night to escape. If the weather is favorable this will be ready to haul to the barn during the afternoon, if the clover has been very sappy it

(Continued on page 632.)

### Nationalist.

Horse-lover throughout the in part much satisfaction of tawa, has cords of th Breeders' A recognizing 1 horse as a Minister of is showing work and thorough p this staunch its way int 1665, when C Louis XIV., France a con which after foundation st French Cana

This action Government to farmers, a conclusion tl do all in the in the work present stock Canadian col to his own; hi will be intensi will soon be rians with the Hackney is b and the stand, the Americans

Five inspect are Robert A and Dr. J. A. bec city, have supervise the traction of a names of which registers kept French Canadi association, and ject all new cording as the present all the the old breed twenty countie enty-four in th been visited, a wards of 375 h and 40 stallion cepted. The fore, of placing a firm footing v nized breeds is conraging.

It may be sa generation that t no breed of hor combines so n attractive quali French Canadiat is the all-round celfare." "Fr tion, substance,

## LIVE STOCK

### Nationalizing French Canadian Horse

Horse-lovers and horse-owners throughout the Province of Quebec in particular, will hear with much satisfaction that the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, has taken over the records of the French Canadian Breeders' Association, thereby recognizing the French Canadian horse as a national breed. The Minister of Agriculture himself is showing great zeal in the work and has laid out a very thorough plan for improving this staunch species that found its way into this country in 1665, when Colbert, Minister to Louis XIV., sent out to New France a consignment of horses, which afterward formed the foundation stock of the present French Canadian horse.

This action on the part of the Government is certainly a boon to farmers, and it is a foregone conclusion that the latter will do all in their power to assist in the work of improving the present stock of horseflesh. The Canadian cob will then come into his own; his sterling qualities will be intensified, and the breed will soon be regarded by Canadians with the same pride as the Hackney is by the Englishman, and the standard bred trotter by the Americans.

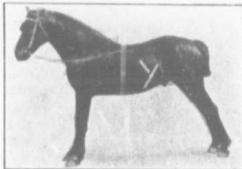
Five inspectors, among whom are Robert Ness, of Howick, and Dr. J. A. Coutere, of Quebec city, have been appointed to supervise the work of re-registration of all animals, the names of which appear upon the registers kept heretofore by the French Canadian Breeders' Association, and to admit or reject all new applications, according as they do or do not present all the characteristics of the old breed. So far some twenty counties out of the seventy-four in the Province have been visited, and in these upwards of 375 horses (335 mares and 40 stallions) have been accepted. The prospects, therefore, of placing this horse upon a firm footing with other recognized breeds is indeed very encouraging.

It may be said without exaggeration that there is probably no breed of horses living that combines so many useful and attractive qualities as does the French Canadian—in a word, he is the all-round horse "par excellence." From his conformation, substance, quality, action

and gait, he is well fitted to every class of work on the farm or in the city. As a worker he has shown himself superior to many of those of the heavier breeds; in the plow or in the hay cart he is quite at home. The loads he is capable of hauling are simply marvellous, considering that his weight is, as a rule, well under 1,200 pounds.

As a roadster his endurance is shown by journeys of 50 to 60 miles per day, after which he will turn out the morning following, eager to cover a like distance. Under saddle he is a good performer, and takes readily to this class of work. Another direction in which he aspires is the show ring, for he is a high actor, with plenty of speed and style.

During the past few years one French Canadian horse in particular, "Hands Off," has been able to gather the blue and red ribbons at various shows in the



THE STALLION "ACADIAN"

United States and Canada, and was finally sold at a long price to a horse-lover across the line.

The accompanying illustration shows a typical French Canadian stallion, "Acadian," sired by "Hands Off." This colt has been pronounced by the Government inspectors to be the best specimen seen in Canada for many years. He is a seal brown, 15 hands, one inch, and weighs about 1,100 pounds. His points are: A perfect Arab head, with large intelligent eyes, well arched neck joined neatly to strong, oblique shoulders, good middle, well muscled quarters, and plenty of clean flat bone.

In motion he is certainly clever, considering that he has only reached the elementary stage of his training. The youngster already shows a nice turn of well collected speed, and folds his knees beautifully, drawing his hocks well under as he moves. In fact, competent judges look forward to a more brilliant ca-

reer for him in the show ring than that achieved by his famous French Canadian sire, "Hands Off."

"Habitat."

### Sheep in July

During this month the flock requires but little attention. It has been shorn, the lambs dipped and otherwise attended and pasture is usually good.

Sheep more than other animals should have two feed lots. As soon as one is picked bare change to the other in this way the weeds are kept down better, the pasture freshened. Sheep will do better on less ground in this way than when kept in one lot. Sheep like a close, fresh bite. If changed often it is surprising how many sheep can be kept and do well on a small area of thick bottomed grass such as blue grass, and how effectually they will keep down nearly every kind of weed that grows on the farm.

Notwithstanding the small amount of care required during these summer months, there are a few things that must not be neglected. See that a constant supply of salt and good clean water are within reach at all times. Another important thing is shade for them during the heat of the day. If there is no natural shade such as trees, etc., then they should be allowed in some building. If that is not possible it will pay to build some temporary cover. The flock should be seen frequently. Possibly some may need tagging should they become foul. Flies are not so troublesome in this country as they are in England, but there is a possibility of trouble from this source, or one may get cast, hence the necessity for seeing the flock daily.

Although high prices are prevailing for horses, cattle and swine at the present time, a well managed flock of good sheep can hold them all down when we take into account the food consumed, and how cheaply it can be produced on high suitable land, even on hard, tenacious clay. Alfalfa is one of the best crops that can be grown for sheep, also red clover. These will tend to improve the fertility of the soil to a marked degree. Now is the time to put in rape. It will supply an abundance of the very best feed from September until the ground is covered with snow. Rape is a better feed for either hogs or sheep than for other stock.

J. J.

### Breeding from Twin Lambs

There is an old English rhyme which says:

"For twinning ewes rich farmers make:

Their lambs for stock good breeders take,"

and the experience of modern American sheep-breeders is fully in accord with the idea therein expressed.

A correspondent of *The Farmer and Stockman*, in giving the result of following this system, says: "For some years I have kept a small flock of ewes; their single lambs as they became fat were sold to the butcher, only the twin ewe lambs being kept for breeders.

During the last four years, the number of twins, triplets and fours in my flock has been very much larger than that of my neighbours; but whether breeding only from twins be the cause of this increase, I should not dare to say.

The ewes when with the ram are kept as usual in ordinary old pasture, with only one ram to eighty ewes.

This year's record so far promises to keep on the usual lines, as up to date, twenty-three ewes have had five lambs, viz., three singles, four-twin twins, five triplets and one four.

When selecting ewe lambs for breeding purposes this should be borne in mind for heredity counts in this as in other things.

### Sheep Notes

By all means dock your lambs, and dock them early.

He who breeds a certain breed of sheep because he likes it is pretty sure to succeed.

The sheepman who is in love with the money-making business will be exceedingly careful to save every lamb possible this year.

Errors in feeding are responsible for nine-tenths of the bowel troubles of sheep and lambs.

Be careful when buying sheep not to buy disease with them.

The spring lamb business is by no means yet overdone.

### Summer Care of Hogs

Considerable useful and timely information has been given through *The Farming World* on the subject of housing and feeding hogs in winter and spring, and we hope that even wider discussion on the same subject will appear during the coming winter. It must be remembered however, that the summer feeding of spring and winter pigs has grown to be a question of very material importance to the average farmer, and there is a great diversity of opinion as to the most practical method of

providing a food that will carry them along through the hot months, and will keep them growing and thriving at the least possible cost in feed and labor. This question has not been so serious during the past few years, when prices have ranged so high, as to leave a fair margin of profit to almost every feeder. But we have no assurance that this condition of affairs is going to continue, and it behooves the careful man to prepare himself for the possible drop in prices that we may meet at any time.

The old custom of keeping a few pigs housed up all summer and feeding them a variety of slops and grain may have been a good means for producing hogs of abnormal weight at six months old. But it is no longer practicable, for a variety of reasons, such as the extra cost of labor, the high price of bran and shorts (which are almost indispensable adjuncts to the feeding of hogs that are kept confined in summer), the present method of close-skimming by separators, the prevalence of cheese factories, taking the milk away from the farm and returning the almost useless stuff called whey; and the many ills which beset the large herd of hogs that have replaced the half dozen.

We have now learned that it pays better to keep the hogs a month or even two months longer to allow them to attain the desired weight, and let them attend themselves in a greater degree, while they are growing their lean meat, bone and muscle. After they have been weaned properly and got a fair start in life, say at three and a half months old, we should have a place to turn them out in and dispense as far as possible with the expense of carrying feed and water, and of providing bedding and cleaning out pens.

Many farmers look into their hog pens in July and August and say: "What is the matter with those hogs? They are not gaining half as fast as they were a month ago." Then they blame the hired man for not feeding them. But the feed bin shows that sufficient feed has been used. After which they conclude that some of their neighbors have a fancy bred boar and his stock is no good. And they will have no more of it. Or some farmer may be more reasonable and say: "We will soon get them out on the stubble and then they will come all right." But just think how

much good feed and labor is going to be wasted between now and the stubble time. When the hogs get out they will be all crippled and stilled, and one out of five will be down and not able to rustle for a living.

The cause of all this is that the poor hogs have been compelled to scorch on dry planks without exercise, or wallow in mud composed largely of their own offal. They have been fed good, strong food, but, because they were denied a mixture of green food or roots, they were unable to digest it. Consequently they first showed signs of not thriving, then they naturally broke down.

Have it possible a field or paddock, where they have plenty of clover or rape to feed on, free access to water, a running stream if possible, where they may wallow in, a temporary shed to protect from sun and rain. These, with the addition of one-quarter of the grain required for indoor feeding, will carry the hogs along through the growing season at a much less cost, and when finishing time arrives they will be better feeders, not liable to cripple and break down, and farmers profits will be greatly augmented.

F. W. S.

### The "Evil" of the Poor Hog

The swine raising industry of Canada would make much more rapid progress if all those who market live hogs would strive to produce the sort of animal the best markets desire. Had not the great majority of the swine raisers in Central and Western Ontario been paying attention to this feature of their business our export bacon trade could have never attained to its present desirable position. The pace for the British bacon market has been set by Denmark and unless we produce bacon of a quality equalling or nearly approaching that supplied to the British consumer by the up-to-date Dane we cannot hope to sell to the British consumer at good prices. While it is true that very many hog raisers, the number constantly increasing, are marketing the correct class of hogs in good condition, far too many are sending away from their farms with each shipment a number that are of neither proper form nor condition. The packing houses in Toronto and the West have little to complain of on this score as the packers themselves claim that fully 85 per cent. of their receipts are suitable for the



FIG. 1.—THE

making of including "I discarded I east, however fortunately orable. It to learn th: Hull and M are to a gr Eastern O contain a very undesi judged from the markets tivating. R packing hou that fully 2 cepts were lar to those III, whilea tion were sh similar to Fig II.

When grai if the future not consider some sort o ing of light is remember make inferi wants to en ent that th this conditio al practice. are of good but for lack



FIG. 2.—SPECIMEN CLIPS AT BASTIVE TO PRODU MARKET.

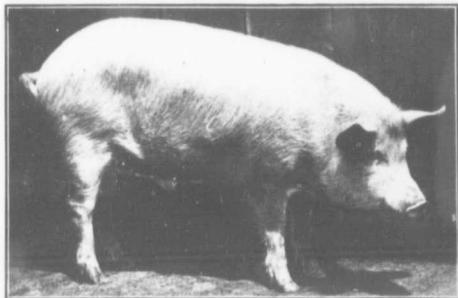


FIG. I.—THE SORT OF HOG THAT GIVES A GOOD ACCOUNT OF ITS FEED AND SELLS FOR THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

making of Wiltshire sides; including "lights," "fats," and discarded brood sows. Farther east, however, the situation unfortunately is not nearly so favorable. It will surprise many to learn that the receipts at the Hull and Montreal houses, which are to a great extent reared in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, contain a large proportion of very undesirable animals when judged from the standpoint of the markets that are worth cultivating. Recent visits to these packing houses revealed the fact that fully 20 per cent. of the receipts were light and lean, similar to those represented in Fig. III, while about an equal proportion were short, thick and fat, similar to the kind shown in Fig. II.

When grain is scarce and dear, if the future of the industry is not considered, there might be some sort of excuse for disposing of light hogs, but where it is remembered that a light hog makes inferior meat that no one wants to eat, it becomes apparent that the shipping of hogs in this condition is a most suicidal practice. Many of these hogs are of good breeding and type, but for lack of sufficient feed

have been sold to the serious injury of the trade. Perhaps too much has been said in past years in favor of the lean singer, giving the impression that a hog cannot be too lean. This impression, if such exists, cannot be too quickly banished, as the bacon industry of Canada is too important to be abused. Not only does the British consumer demand good meat but the Canadian purchaser who is able to pay a good price for his bacon will not be satisfied with a poor product, and unless he can secure this sort will curtail his bacon eating or remove this food from his breakfast bill of fare.

But what about the short, thick hog so well represented in Fig. II.? Hogs of this class are not only not desirable for any market that is worth anything, but they are most expensive to produce. Were it not that so much of our hog meat is exported there would be no place in Canada for this fat, chunky pork. It is largely consumed by incoming foreigners and others who have not yet learned to discriminate between good and inferior pork.

It is safe to conclude that the great majority of these "stul-

by" hogs never had the opportunity of an open run in a paddock or pasture field, nor did their diet ever consist to any extent of the sort of cheap, green food that makes for thrift and cheap gains. To make a profit for their feeders such hogs would need to sell for, not the low price they are really worth, but about double the price received for the kind that the markets are clamoring for. Many a hog that might have been made a delicacy in bacon by rational care and feeding, which is always economical from the standpoint of gains made, has been expensively spoiled by close housing and a purely grain ration. Every hog should have a chance to grow and most hogs may be profitably fattened, but the short, thick hog in very many cases has been deprived of these conditions so necessary to profitable hog raising.

The packers have been blamed a great deal for their lack of proper discrimination against the inferior hog. A study of the situation reveals the fact that since the packing houses are never running at their full capacity, for want of supply, they can handle the extra number included in the bad ones without extra expense. Most of the bacon, that is good enough, is shipped to the British market, leaving a rather short supply for the Canadian trade. The home market, therefore, has to be satisfied with the low grade meat for which it pays good prices. Were no poor hog meat put on the market, but only fine stuff, the demand would so increase as to make hogs worth to the Canadian farmer much more than they are to-day. Fig. I. represents the kind of hog the market everywhere desires and it behooves every hog raiser to do his share towards doubling and trebling the demand for Canadian bacon by producing this class of hog. S. B.

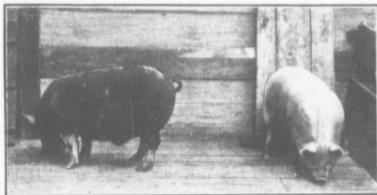


FIG. II.—SPECIMENS OF A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE RECEIPTS AT EASTERN PACKING HOUSES. THESE ARE EXPENSIVE TO PRODUCE AND UNDESIRABLE FOR ANY HIGH CLASS MARKET.

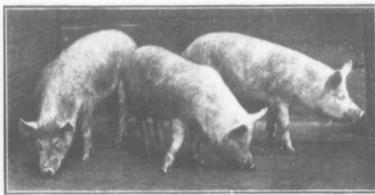


FIG. III.—HOGS TOO LIGHT AND LEAN FOR ANY MARKET, FULLY 20 PER CENT OF THE RECEIPTS AT EASTERN PACKING HOUSES ARE OF THIS MISERABLE SORT.

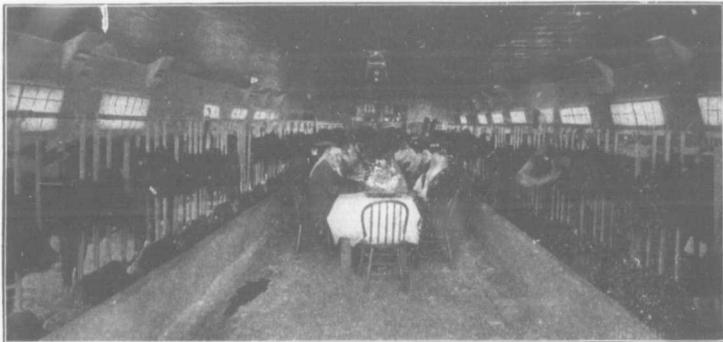
## THE DAIRY

### The Farm Separator

In last issue we discussed the value of the cream gathering creamery, and the possibilities of developing the export butter trade by this method of butter-making. Closely identified with it is the farm separator. In fact the one may be said to be the complement of the other. While many cream gathering creameries have and are making good butter from cream separated by the gravitation method, yet it cannot be doubted that the best results are obtainable where the farmer has a cream separator for separating the cream which he sends to his creamery. He will get more cream out of the milk and other things being

this country on a large scale somewhat unscrupulous methods were followed by agents in order to make sales. The farmer would be told that the separator did not need cleaning oftener than once a week; it could be turned any old way and do good skimming, etc. This resulted in many farmers who bought separators handling them in a very careless fashion. The uncleaned separators became the breeding ground for all kinds of injurious germ life, the cream passing through them was inoculated and had flavors developed in the butter, often rendering it unsaleable. While conditions in this respect have improved there are still to be found agents who

to farmers in order to sell their goods has done more perhaps than anything else to bring the hand separator into disrepute and the cream gathering creamery with it. Buyers and others who handle butter from cream gathering creameries have complained in some cases of the inferior quality of butter turned out, and the cause of this to a very large extent has been traced to unclean separators. Manufacturers of separators will be working in their own interests and in the interest of butter-making in this country if they employ only agents who will sell their goods on their merits, and who will instruct the farmer how to clean and take care of the separator properly and to preserve the cream afterwards. We believe that as a rule the old reliable



A BANQUET IN A COW STABLE

Note the clean, tidy, sanitary appearance of the surroundings

equal the cream will reach the creamery in better condition.

No piece of machinery sold on the farm is better advertised and consequently better known than the farm separator or the hand separator as it is commonly called. The agents of the different manufacturers are to be found every where cows are kept, and if the farmer does not know something of the qualities of the different machines the agents in the locality are not looking after their employers' interests as well as they might. In any case the farmer has every opportunity for sizing up the various makes of separators and for "trying before buying."

A few years ago when separators were first introduced into

will adopt all kinds of tactics in order to make a sale. Separator manufacturers should be on the look out for agents of this kind. A sale made under false pretences will in the end work more injury to their business than can be counteracted by a dozen sales of a separator on its merits.

And there is no need of resorting to anything but fair and square dealing in selling a cream separator. All the leading makes can be sold on their merits and sales made in a legitimate business-like way, telling what the separator will do and what it will not do and impressing upon the purchaser the need of keeping it in order and cleaning it thoroughly after every separation. The spurious advice given by separator agents

manufacturers do this so far as they are able. But there are some of the newer ones who from all that we can learn, care little what means are adopted to sell a machine so long as a sale is made.

In these days of advanced methods in dairying the hand separator is almost a necessity where cows are kept for butter-making purposes. It will pay a farmer with a dozen cows or even less to invest in a cream separator. He will make more butter from a given quantity of milk than by the gravitation plan, and, what is, perhaps, just as valuable, has the skimmilk in a perfectly sweet condition, and with all its feeding qualities intact for the young stock.

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A great about the cows, an have been pose of fi on milk. (No. 09) Industry several ce to this it might we this is ti most imp disseminat germs by tuberculos ways the fected catt disease in gerous to but the r slightly afi nosis of th tirely upc the tuberc gerous.

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### Tuberculosis in Cows

A great deal has been written about tuberculosis in dairy cows, and many experiments have been conducted for the purpose of finding out its effect upon milk. In a recent bulletin (No. 09) the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington draws several conclusions with regard to this matter that dairymen might well consider. One of these is that the manure is the most important factor in the dissemination of the disease germs by cattle affected with tuberculosis. And it is not always the manure of visibly affected cattle which spreads the disease in a way that is dangerous to men and animals, but the manure of cattle so slightly affected that the diagnosis of the disease depends entirely upon the application of the tuberculin test is also dangerous.

The following selections from the bulletin are of interest and show the necessity for absolute cleanliness in milking and in handling and caring for it afterwards:

"Milk from tuberculous cows with unaffected udders we believe to be free from infection until it has become contaminated with manure or some other material that contains tubercle bacilli from the outside of the cows or from their environment; that is to say, it is not believed that tubercle bacilli are given out with the milk from tuberculous cows unless disease of the udder or structures connected with it is present.

The observations made by the writer definitely show that the frequency with which milk contains tubercle bacilli is greatly under estimated, especially when it is milked in the customary way from tuberculous cows with healthy udders, or from entirely healthy cows in a tuberculous environment.

It has been positively shown that the introduction of a small quantity of manure from tuberculous cattle into normal milk is equivalent to the introduction of a sufficient amount of infectious material to cause a generalized tuberculosis in guinea pigs that are given intra-abdominal injections of small amounts of such soiled milk. This is true not only with the manure of a severely affected cow, or a cow that is swallowing cultures of tubercle bacilli, but also with the manure of cows that are not known to be affected with tuberculosis until a tuberculin test or post-mortem examination has been made.

The quantity of feces introduced into the milk was no greater, than frequently enters with ordinary milking.

We are unacquainted with any means by which it can be determined when cattle or their manure become dangerous to the health of persons or animals; hence every cow known to be affected with tuberculosis must be regarded as positively dangerous. Physical condition gives no information from which it is possible to determine how seriously a cow is af-

ected with tuberculosis or how freely she is scattering tubercle bacilli. Cattle affected with advanced tuberculosis from which infection is being disseminated in a dangerous way may retain the appearance and give the general impression of perfect health. Frequently nothing abnormal can be detected about them after the most searching examination by the owner or even by a trained veterinarian; and besides it is not customary to make careful examinations or to employ professional men to do so until cattle show marked symptoms of disease.

In order to guard against the spread of tuberculosis among cattle and other animals, and more especially for the protection of persons, every dairy cow should be periodically tested with tuberculin, and every cow that shows a reaction indicating that she is affected with tuberculosis should at once, regardless of her general appearance or condition or semblance of health, be removed from use as a dairy cow and from all contact with dairy cattle or other healthy animals. If segregation is practiced, it should be complete, so that no healthy animal will be exposed to feces that may swarm with living, virulent tubercle bacilli."



### The Round Cement Silo

Cement silos are not very common. The round silo has almost invariably been built of staves which, when properly put together, give good satisfaction. The only drawback has been the lack of permanency. For greater permanency cement is recommended. While it has given good satisfaction when properly handled in the square or oblong silo, it is doubtful yet if it can be relied upon in every case in building a round silo. Too often cracks appear in a year or two and the whole structure is ruined. However, its possibilities are great and there should be little difficulty in obtaining a permanent round cement silo if properly built. Mr. F. E. Dawley, New York State, writing to the Tribune Farmer on the building of cement silos says:

"In planning a round silo I would not build it less than 12 feet in diameter, and a silo of this size 22 to 24 feet high would probably answer your purpose. In building with concrete—no matter what the structure—a first-class foundation is essential.

First set a pole firmly in the ground where the centre of your silo will be located, being sure to set it so it stands plumb. Then draw a circle five feet from the centre of the pole and another seven feet from the centre. This gives you the outline for your trench for the foundation, which for a silo is more than a foundation, for it must also serve as an anchor to preserve the structure against wind pressure. Dig this trench well below the frost line and into solid subsoil. Fill this up to the point where you intend to place your silo bottom with solid concrete well tamped down, placing some pieces of scrap iron standing upright in a circle six feet four inches from the centre. Old pieces of gas pipe are good for this purpose. Make a frame for your lower door of the size needed and place this in position six feet two inches from the centre.

Now, place a row of uprights on the inside of the silo so that the outside of each stud will be 5 feet 11 inches from the centre of the silo, and tack half an inch dressed boards to these. The uprights are plumbed, spaced and stay-lathed to the pole in the centre, from the centre of which all measurements are made.

For the outer wall forms, one of the best systems in vogue is the one which uses heavy galvanized iron eighteen inches wide and riveted strongly wherever joints come. At the ends the bands can lap over each other and be drawn together by bolting 2x2 hardwood strips on the outside of the iron, putting there half-inch bolts with long threads, through to draw the ends together.

This outside form is set twelve inches from the inside one, pieces of 2x12, eighteen inches long, being used to space it. Strands of No. 9 galvanized wire can be woven between the scrap iron uprights and should be drawn tight, running clear around the silo between the doors. Fill the eighteen-inch space, tamping the concrete hard; then put the second sheet iron form in place and proceed as before.

The next morning take off the lower form and put it above the last, clamping and filling each morning until the required height is reached.

After three tiers of cement have been laid, use 10-inch blocks, making a

## The Sovereign Bank of Canada

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10-inch wall; after three more, 8-inch, and if you wish use 6-inch at the top. In the top layer of cement lay anchor bolts, to which a 2-inch plate can be attached.

When complete, remove the forms and wash with a coat of cement, to make both outside and inside smooth.

The doors must be the width of one of the 18-inch forms, or more, apart. The studding on the inside must be placed rigidly and be close enough together to prevent spreading of boarding in the boarding. Doors must be at least 28 1/2 feet, to give easy access.

In a silo built in Ohio after this plan, 25 1/2 feet high and 16 1/2 feet in diameter, it is said that about fifty barrels of cement were used. The only skilled labor employed was a carpenter to build the inside forms. The sand and gravel were taken from the farm, and the lumber was grown there.

### Two Valuable Helps to Dairyman

The farmer who has a silo to fall back on this season for supplementary feeding will find it a very profitable investment. The late season has kept pastures bare and as the supply of fodder was short in the early spring cows went on grass in a thin condition and as growth has been slow since they have not had a chance to pick up. Then the lack of growth has prevented supplementary feeds such as peas and oats from being ready at the usual time for feeding. The silo, therefore, where the dairyman is so fortunate as to have one filled with ensilage will prove of very great value for summer feeding.

A silo for this purpose need not necessarily be large. It should be separate from the one used for winter feeding, although some farmers have had very good success in carrying over some ensilage in the winter silo for summer feeding. A better way, however, is to fill a silo in the fall especially for this purpose, and keep it intact for the following summer.

Another fortunate dairyman this season is the one who has pinned his faith to alfalfa. This crop is so much earlier than any of the other clovers that it can be used for supplementary feed long before the others are ready. About the first of June we saw a field of alfalfa that should have been ready for the first cutting about the middle of the month. This would supplement the pastures very materially and help to keep up the milk flow at a time when it is very important that there should be no shrinkage in the milk supply.

### Thick vs. Thin Cream

We would like to state why 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. cream is ad-

vantageous to the patron as well as to the creameryman. A 10-gallon can (American standard) of cream will weigh not 30 pounds. Testing 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. it will contain 32 to 36 pounds of butter fat and 44 to 48 pounds of skim milk; this same amount of cream, if testing but 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., will contain 16 to 20 pounds of butter fat and 60 to 64 pounds of skim milk.

Anyone who knows the nature of milk and cream, can appreciate how much more difficult it is to keep and deliver in good condition, cream that contains 75 per cent. skim milk as compared with cream that contains 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. skim milk.

All the burden of caring for cream and delivering it in good condition, falls on the patron. The day has come when cream is bought on its merits. Good cream means that the creameryman can produce better butter and good butter means good prices for cream.

Again, every 10-gallon of thin cream that the patron delivers to the creamery means a loss of from 16 to 20 pounds of skim milk that he should keep at home for feeding purposes instead of delivering it to the creamery, as the test allows him nothing for this milk. It only means that the patron is hauling greater bulk to the creamery and when it reaches the creamery it means greater volume for the creameryman to receive, weigh, pasteurize and cool, and requires greater capacity churns and vats. Also in the transportation of cream it means double expense in many cases.

Therefore, we believe the keynote to this whole proposition is quality, and from what we can see, low density has done more to injure the quality of hand separator cream than anything else.

If the farmer wants to get the best possible price for his cream it will be necessary for him to skim it thick and in order to be able to do so he must

have a first class separator; he cannot expect to buy a first class separator for a small amount of money any more than he could expect to buy the best top buggy on the market for \$45. He is better posted on buggies than he is on hand separators; he realizes he can buy a top buggy for \$45—and he also realizes that he can buy one that will cost him more money but will wear from three to four times as long and will give very much better satisfaction while he is using it.—J.T.B.

## Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a really complicated "bucket bowl," like other

|        |            |       |        |       |
|--------|------------|-------|--------|-------|
| 12 lbs | 12 1/2 lbs | 8 lbs | 10 lbs | 6 lbs |
|--------|------------|-------|--------|-------|



of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every day by getting a Sharples' Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple light Tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 10 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharples' Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-100 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
West Chester, Pa.  
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

# U. S. PAYS BIG PROFITS

GETS ALL THE CREAM

PICTURE PROVES IT

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 12    | 26    |
| (lbs) | (lbs) |

We were only making about 12 pounds of butter a week. The first week the U. S. Separator was in our house, we made 26 pounds, a gain of 14 pounds over the old way. This increase would well repay any farmer to buy a U. S. Separator. January 6, 1897. Auburn, Ill. WALTER S. WOOLSEY.

The picture above shows how clean the U. S. skims— Holds the World's Record— and with its simple bowl (only 2 parts inside), easy-running, self-oiling gearing, low milk tank, strong frame and proved durability—the U. S. is far and away the best separator. That's what users say after trying other kinds.

Send for handsome free catalog telling ALL about its construction and operation. Just write for "No. 110" today.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.**  
BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT  
1870 EIGHTEEN DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES



### Roost 1

Young felled to 1 till full grown on pole; night they develop and give as true value as the mother the taught to 1 coop or 1 to spend the bed of the hen to re fat and lean deformed.

### Testing an

The old eggs was to ter. If the good; if the certainly buried than same test u turies ago, ive.

Then the came into e convincing. tightly about against a h tricity, gas, even a flame ing it shine the egg. Yc clear ball, r shelled. This egg—an egg and wholes have the clea of the first o you will find ation has se of the white l

An egg a ti more vacuun the yoke shil movement o may be clasi egg, fresh aft it should be you wish to from the whi down the list yolk is a dark shell or when opaque as leat

This is the buy for their cents a dozen. warehouse o ket every egg, separated into a housewife k



## POULTRY

### Roost for Growing Chicks

Young fowls should be compelled to roost on the floor until full grown, or if allowed to sit on poles or narrow roosts at night they are almost sure to develop crooked breast bones, which greatly depreciates their value as table birds.

After the chicks have left their mother they may be readily taught to resort regularly to a coop or other shelter in which to spend the night. If a clean bed of chaff is provided for them to rest upon, they grow fat and heavy without becoming deformed.

### Testing and Classifying Eggs

The old methods of testing eggs was to drop them in water. If they sank they were good; if they bobbed about uncertainly they had better be buried than broken. It was the same test used for witches centuries ago, and almost as decisive.

Then the "candling" process came into existence and it was convincing. Clasp your hand tightly about an egg and hold it against a brilliant light—electricity, gas, a kerosene lamp, or even a flame of a candle, providing it shines directly through the egg. You may find a full, clear ball, rosy red and clean shelled. This is a perfectly fresh egg—an egg which is eatable and wholesome enough may have the clearness and rosinness of the first one, but at one end you will find a vacuum; evaporation has set in and a portion of the white has gone.

An egg a trifle older will have more vacuum and you can see the yoke shift about with the movement of the hand. This may be classed as a cooking egg, fresh after a fashion, only it should be broken carefully if you wish to separate the yolk from the white. Then one goes down the list of eggs where the yolk is a dark spot stuck to the shell or where the whole egg is opaque as leather.

This is the variety tanners buy for their business at a few cents a dozen. In a cold storage warehouse or in a reliable market every egg is candled and separated into the various lots a housewife knows as western,

eastern, northern, local or "strictly fresh laid."

The prices on the row of baskets range from a difference of 5 to 25 cents. The "purely fresh laid" eggs may have been in cold storage five months, the others no longer, only there were conditions in their early care which prevented their keeping so well.

### The Red Mite

This pest is the scourge of the poultry house and the source of more trouble and annoyance than any other hindrance to poultry keeping. The buildings and birds often become literally alive with them before the owner is aware of their presence. They sap the life blood from the fowls, reducing them to skeletons; debilitating a flock to such an extent as to make the season unprofitable. Working only at night they are apt to escape notice and have things generally their own way.

Hens that are sitting upon eggs are generally the greatest sufferers, for these lice instinctively seek out such birds as are about to hatch out broods, and many a hen with her chicks is sacrificed to their rapacity.

In this case the hen becomes sallow in face and comb—actually bloodless, in fact, the lice having consumed the blood to such an extent as to cause death and many fowls, the loss of which has been attributed to disease, have been killed by these creatures.

The fowl houses should be constantly watched in order to detect the mites as soon as they appear, and stringent measures should then be taken to suppress them.

As a preventive it is a good plan to mix powdered sulphur in the dust boxes provided for the dust baths, but if the vermin are strongly established the most effective remedy is a mixture of four ounces of pyrethrum and one pound of phenyle powder. This should be puffed well over the poultry house and the birds, every night for a week, with an insect powder bellows. If thoroughly done it will exterminate the mites and an occasional application afterwards will prevent their obtaining a foothold.

### Poultry Notes

You cannot raise incubator chicks successfully in brooders if you put more than 20 to 25 together.—Poultry Success.

...The idea of the profit per hen seems to be the one generally considered and not, as it should be, the amount per hour of labor. For instance, a person may give his entire time to caring for 100 fowls and may clear \$2 per bird on them. That would be a very good profit per hen, but mighty small compensation for his time whereas if one could care for a thousand birds and clear but 50 cents each, he would make a better showing in the end.—Farm Poultry.

## POULTRY EXCHANGE

ONE CENT A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—At Valley Mills Poultry Ranch, hatching eggs from S. C. white leghorns; heavy winter layers. \$4.50 per 100; \$1 per setting. Send for circular. E. C. AVYER, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. On four entries won 1st cock, 1st cockered, 3rd hen, 2nd hen. At the Ontario, Grand 1st cockered, 1st and 2nd hen. Second pen, three large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, 1 won 1st and 2nd cocks, 5th cockerels, and medal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mating list and prices. Incubator eggs a specialty at \$5.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Gairville, Ont.

DURST'S WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred for beauty and utility. Send for descriptive egg circular and mating list. A postal will bring it. DURST BROS., Beemiller, Ont.

HARVEY PERKINS, Oshawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons (imp.), S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale.

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Large pure white, Extra winter laying strain, from imported stock. Eggs, \$1 for 15. W. H. STEVENSON, Box 620, Oshawa, Ont.

J. J. SACKETT, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of White Leghorns, S.S. Hamburgs and Barred Rocks.

J. P. RYLEY, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of Barred Rocks, W. Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and B. Minorcas.

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

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# HORTICULTURE

## The Codling Moth

In "The Farming World" of June 1st, the life history of this pest and the methods of preventing the ravages of its first generation were fully given and what is there stated applies to the whole of the Province of Ontario.

In the southern part of the Province, west of Toronto, there are two broods of this insect and consequently in that district the fruit grower has a more difficult task before him to control it, for injury from the second brood is much greater than from the first and unfortunately rather more difficult to prevent.

When the larvae of the first brood have obtained their full growth, which may happen at any time after about the twenty-fifth of June, they eat their

way through the side of the apple and crawl out. If the apple has not fallen, they lower themselves very gently by a silken thread and seek a secure retreat on the trunk or large limbs of the tree, if the bark is rough enough to provide a hiding place, if not they seek shelter elsewhere.



A GOOD WAY TO BAND TREES

If the larvae at this stage, are intercepted and destroyed there can be no second brood. To do this take a piece of coarse sacking about fifteen inches wide and long enough to go round the trunk of the tree, fold it three times, so as to make a band five inches wide. Fasten this band about half way up the trunk of the tree with a tack or two pressed in with the thumb. These bands will afford the larvae the retreat they seek and

they will gather under the folds of the cloth in large numbers.

The bands should be put on the trees about the twentieth of June and kept there until the end of October. In the meantime examine them every ten days or so and destroy all the larvae or pupae gathered beneath them. A good way to do this, when the insects are abundant, is to fasten a wringing machine to the side of a wheelbarrow, take this around the orchard when examining bands and run them through it, so as to crush all the larvae, upon the cloth. There may be a few cocoons attached to the trunk of the tree. These should be looked after at the same time and destroyed.

It is an excellent plan also to give growing pigs the run of the orchard, for they will devour all the apples that fall, together with the insects contained therein and utilize both to good advantage. Poultry, too, particularly young birds, will seek eagerly for the larvae, as they emerge from the apple and will assist materially in keeping this pest in check.

## Orchard Fertilizers

Problems relating to the fertilization of fruit lands are very local and depend upon the physical conditions of the soil and the amount of available plant food which it contains. Generally speaking fruits require large quantities of potash to bring them to their highest state of development, but liberal supplies of other plant foods are also essential.

The only way of determining what is necessary is to intelligently study the behaviour of the trees and be governed thereby. A series of experiments in which different combinations and different quantities of plant foods are used is always of great assistance in determining upon an economical use of fertilizers. In fact such a line of experiments is the only way of getting definite data upon the subject.

The fact needs emphasis, however, that the production of heavy crops of fruit is a severe drain upon the fertility of the soil and unless some means are resorted to for the purpose of maintaining it, soil exhaustion will sooner or later follow, resulting in unproductive orchards.

The economical use of fertilizers is based on the natural producing capacity of the soil. It follows then from this that a combination of plant foods which is suited to a particular orchard is not necessarily suited to any other. In fact it would not be unless the conditions of soil fertility were the same. Such a series of experiments as suggested above would reveal in the best way possible what these conditions are, thereby making an economical use of fertilizer possible.

The use of cover crops in connection with the growing of fruits is closely allied to the fertilizer problem, inasmuch as they are both fundamental factors in soil fertility.

The producing capacity of the soil is as much dependent upon its physical or mechanical condition as it is upon the amount of plant food it may contain.

The chief factor governing the physical condition of the soil is the amount of humus or decaying vegetable matter it contains. It is in this connection that cover crops may be made to serve so important a purpose.

Cover crops are of two classes: Legumes which have the power of gathering nitrogen from the air, so that when they are plowed under and decay the soil is actually richer in nitrogen than it was before and the non-nitrogen gathering plants which when they become incorporated with the soil leave it little richer in plant food than it was before, though the presence of the decaying vegetable matter thus added to the soil improves its physical condition and makes it more productive.

Of the leguminous cover crops the various kinds of clovers are perhaps of greatest value, though the question of value is somewhat dependent upon location and other conditions. Other crops of this class frequently used for the purpose in question are vetches, field peas, etc. Rye, buckwheat, rape and the like are the more common non-leguminous plants used for cover crops.

Other things being equal the best time to sow the cover crop is at the last cultivation of the orchard for the season—at about the middle of July—allowing it to remain upon the ground until the first working of the soil the following spring. Various factors, however, will influence the details of management. If in the judgment of the grower the soil needs more nitrogen one of the leguminous crops should be

sown. If only the humus is in want with the producing white non-leguminous the purpose.

## Gooseberry

In the climate of the gooseberry, in only in comparison of localities measure of success. It is growers to say the least is so bad that it even ruins all practical planting is sufficient though the result is not in the mild condition of leaves and fruit berry as to be of growth of the which constitute mildew. This easily produced effects incidental

European gooseberry suffer peculiarly of the native sorts of the cultivation varieties will care and watch less is to be obtained. This fruit has tory results upon soils, though less resistant than upon other and gravelly soil produce enough growth to keep the plants in condition. In deep loam they do better pruned, well sufficiently much them against drought. Gooseberry is the plants if water ther prevails later





ORCHARD WITH COVER CROP

sown. If only the maintenance of the humus is necessary, together with the protection of the soil during winter then one of the non-leguminous crops will serve the purpose.

#### Gooseberry Mildew

In the climate of Great Britain the gooseberry is grown in perfection, but with us, it is only in comparatively a few favored localities that any great measure of success crowns our efforts. It is usual for fruit growers to say that the mildew is so bad that it is impossible to produce a crop and that it even ruins the bushes. For all practical purposes this statement is sufficiently correct, though the real difficulty lies, not in the mildew, but in such a condition of the skin of the leaves and fruit of the gooseberry as to be favorable to the growth of the minute fungus which constitutes the so-called mildew. This condition is probably produced by atmospheric effects incidental to our climate.

European varieties of the gooseberry suffer more from this peculiarity of our climate than the native sorts and undoubtedly the cultivation of the English varieties will always involve care and watchfulness, if success is to be obtained.

This fruit has given satisfactory results upon a variety of soils, though upon some it is less resistant to fungoid disease than upon others. Dry sandy and gravelly soils do not produce enough growth of bush to keep the plants in thrifty condition. In deep and rich clay loam they do best if kept properly pruned, well manured and sufficiently mulched to protect them against drought.

Gooseberry mildew attacks the plants if warm, moist weather prevails late in June and

through July. The disease first appears on the young shoots and leaves and later upon the green fruit, giving it a dirty brown color. Fruit thus affected is unmarketable and the plants suffer from injury to the foliage.

The cobweb-like material of this fungus is a network of mycelium formed over the surface of the plant and not within its tissues, as is the case with most of the fungoid diseases affecting vegetable life.

As a preventive of mildew a solution containing half an ounce of potassium sulphide to a gallon and a half of water should be used for a first spraying and if this does not injure the leaves, the strength may be increased to half an ounce of the sulphide to one gallon of water; the spraying is to be given at intervals of about fourteen days.

Fruit growers should remember that during the summer months the spores which spread the infection are very readily carried from plant to plant. They should, therefore, get rid of all infected material as soon as possible and destroy all leaves, buds and fruit to which it is at all probable that infection has spread. In dealing with small bushes the best plan is to

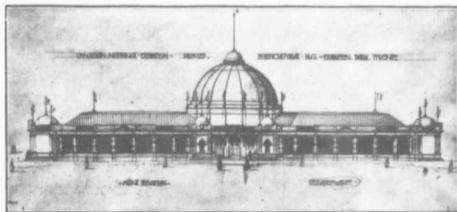
prune off the affected branches drop them into a pail and then burn them. In the case of large bushes the young shoots and all the leaves of the lower part of it should be taken off and destroyed. This should be followed by weekly spraying with the solution last mentioned until the end of the season.

As in all other cases, spraying should be done on a dry day and if rain falls immediately after the operation and the sulphide be washed off, the bushes should be sprayed again as soon as they are dry.

#### Marketing Strawberries

An important time to the berry grower is when the fruit is ready for market. Ample provision must be made for the work of gathering the crop, baskets and crates should be on hand, a good force of pickers engaged and the market to be supplied carefully selected. Only clean quart berry boxes should be used, for a soiled or discolored box will greatly reduce the market value of the fruit and the finer the quality of fruit the greater will be the reduction in value.

The pickers should be instructed to pick only ripe berries, taking none with green or white tips; all such mar the appearance of the box. They should also be instructed to pick and throw aside all mubbins, over-ripe and otherwise imperfect fruits, for these, if left on the plants, draw heavily on the strength of the vines at the expense of the ripening berries, and of course all such inferior fruit should have no place in the basket, not even at the bottom. The picked fruit should not be permitted to stand in the sun in the field, but be promptly carried to a cool, shady place under cover, where each box can be carefully topped by laying the berries on the surface all one way, showing the side of the fruit.



THE NEW HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

It is a good practice at the packing shed to turn the berries from the baskets used by the pickers in the field into new baskets, so that perfectly clean packages will go to market.

The best time of the day to pick strawberries is in the morning before they become warm, but they should not be picked if they are wet with dew or rain. Nevertheless every experienced grower knows he cannot always wait for the most perfect conditions.

The home market is the most profitable one to supply for there the fruit reaches the consumer in the freshest condition and there is no expense of commission men to reduce the profits. It is, however, not always possible to dispose of a large crop in that way and it therefore becomes necessary to deal with commission houses to dispose of the surplus stock.

Before a consignment is made the grower should visit the commission merchants, study their market, the class of goods they handle and select the man he feels he can trust with his goods. There should be mutual confidence established before any agreement to supply fruit is effected. When the proper merchant is found he should receive all the berries that can be sent to him.

### Potato Blight

Potato growers in the Province of Ontario have suffered so severely during the last few years from the effects of this disease upon their crops, that in many cases they have become disheartened and have given up attempting to produce this valuable plant. There is no real reason why potato growing should be abandoned, for it has been satisfactorily proven that by the use of Bordeaux mixture the disease can be controlled and perhaps eventually stamped out. The world can scarcely do without potatoes now, but to get them good, proper means must be adopted for checking the "blight."

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is making an investigation into the potato industry of the Province by Mr. H. B. Smith, B.S.A. After visiting

the most important potato growing sections of Ontario, he is preparing a special report for publication. Pending the full report, which will probably show a more serious state of affairs than is generally supposed, the following recommendations are put out with a view to impressing upon farmers the necessity for "immediate action." The treatment of potatoes to prevent the rot is a matter of extreme importance:

"Ontario produced fewer potatoes in 1906 than she ever produced in any single year in all the time the Provincial Department of Agriculture have been collecting information concerning the acreage annually devoted to farm crops. Within the past few years the area planted to potatoes in this Province has decreased by 50,000 acres; the product by approximately 6,000,000 bushels. Present indications are that the crop of 1907 will be lighter than last year's with the high prices that have ruled for some time strongly maintained. Farmers, on the right kind of soil, who have planted a good acreage to this crop this spring, will, if they are able to successfully bring it to maturity, reap larger returns from potatoes than they could likely derive from any line of farming in which they might engage, and it is to point out briefly one or two little things that in these days must be attended to, if potato growing is to be successfully accomplished, that this article has been prepared.

Inability to cope with the rot has been the great cause of failure in potato growing in Ontario, yet five dollars or even less will cover the entire cost for material and labor required to treat one acre of potatoes with Bordeaux mixture, and this mixture properly made, and consistently and intelligently applied, is a certain preventive of rot. From experiments officially conducted at Guelph, at Ottawa, and at practically every experiment station in the United States, and from the practical experience of growers everywhere, Bordeaux mixture has proven the only effective remedy for potato rot. At Ottawa, during the past three years, the average increase in yield from spraying with this mixture was 94.5 bushels per acre.

Bordeaux mixture for potato spraying is made from the following formula:—

Copper sulphate (blue-stone or blue vitrol), 4 pounds.

Unslaked lime, 5 pounds.

Water, 40 to 50 gallons.

As it is inconvenient to weigh the lime and copper at the time of mixing and quite impracticable to keep a supply of ready mixed Bordeaux on hand, stock solutions of the copper and lime are usually prepared ready for mixing as required. To prepare material sufficient to treat one acre of potatoes four times, proceed as

follows: Place 72 pounds of limestone in a bag or basket and suspend it near the surface in 40 gallons of water in a barrel. It will dissolve in a few hours, and every gallon afterwards dipped from this barrel will contain exactly 2 pounds of blue-stone. From the lime stock mixture, take 60 pounds of fresh unslaked lime and 30 gallons of water. Slake the lime by the use of as little water as possible, and when all is broken down, bring the solution to standard strength by adding water to make of the 30 gallons of water. Every gallon of lime mixture now contains exactly 2 pounds of lime. These mixtures, if kept under cover and evaporation prevented, will retain their strength all summer.

In making the Bordeaux it is important to remember that these strong "stock" mixtures must never be brought together. Pour 3 gallons of the limestone solution into a 50-gallon barrel (an ordinary barrel holds between 40 and 50 gallons), half fill the barrel with water, add 1-2 gallons of the lime solution, fill up with water, stir thoroughly, and the mixture is ready for use.

For applying, a spray pump will be found economical of labor and materials, and will give in product from one year's spraying of one acre of potatoes will usually pay the entire cost of such an appliance, but if none is at hand, Bordeaux may be applied in the same manner as Paris Green would be applied for control of bugs. The object is to keep the crop covered with the mixture during the season in which blight is liable to occur, and while modern spraying machinery does this a little better than anything else, there are scores of farmers in Ontario who are obtaining quite satisfactory results from applying the Bordeaux by whatever means are at their disposal. In preparing the mixture, whether any kind of power sprayers are to be used, always strain the lime solution when mixing with the blue-stone. The lime sometimes slakes lumpy and clogs up the nozzles. If required, Paris Green may be applied with the Bordeaux, adding half a pound of Paris Green to each barrel of the mixture.

Spraying should begin about July 15th and the vines kept covered till September. Four applications as required will usually accomplish this. Some have got fairly satisfactory results from one good spraying just at the time the disease begins to spread, and as we gain in spraying experience, the number of applications may perhaps be decreased, but ordinarily it is best to use the mixture at least four times.

Bordeaux is the only effective remedy yet devised for the control of potato blight. It is easy to make and easy to apply and where properly made and thoroughly applied is certain to be effective. The only precautions to observe in making are to use pure, fresh materials. Mix these in correct proportions and in the proper way, and keep the mixture on the vines during the season that blight is likely to appear."

### The Relati and

Although for many years the industry of and rising manufactory interests are which mak prosperity Among the t constantly i nection wit ure are the tricity, and through it of cost, that v apply it to power is req

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## FORESTRY

### The Relation Between Forestry and Water Power

Although it seems certain that for many generations agriculture will be the most important industry of Canada, yet with it and rising out of it, great manufacturing and commercial interests are developing, all of which make for the general prosperity of the country. Among the things that are most constantly put before us in connection with our industrial future are the possibilities of electricity and the production through it of energy at such low cost, that we shall be able to apply it to all purposes where power is required.

To the casual observer there may seem but a very remote connection between electricity and forestry, but if in Canada we are to have great electrical development at the lowest possible cost it must be through our water powers—for the cost of coal and wood in most parts of The Dominion is prohibitive,—and our water powers are dependent upon the maintenance of a proper proportion of forest growth in the country. If in the future we are to have great water powers from which electric power will be generated we must realize that these depend absolutely upon the conservation of our forests. They act as reservoirs at the sources of our streams and rivers and afford supplies of water uniformly and continuously throughout the year.

Water powers are valuable in proportion to the amount of water available at the periods of their smallest flow, which usually occurs in August and September and in February and early March. We may have and do have in most rivers plenty of power at times, but the measure of satisfactory power for commercial use is the measure of the low water of the stream.

The direct application of water power for grinding grain and sawing timber has been utilized from time immemorial and doubtless such uses will continue to form an important factor in the development of newly settled districts for many years to come, but excepting in special cases these uses are and will be confined to water powers of small dimensions and the service must be given in the immediate neighborhood of the water power. It has now, how-

ever, been fully demonstrated that the transmission of electricity for long distances is both feasible and economically important and therefore water powers have assumed an increased value by reason of the facility with which they can be devoted to the generation of electrical energy and the energy then be conducted without much loss or excessive expense to where it can be applied for productive purposes. Street and suburban railways are operated by electricity, cities, towns and villages have electric lighting. Manufacturers are using it in their factories and in the near future it is more than probable that electricity generated from our streams will supply all the power and artificial light required upon our farms.

If then in the future development of Canada we are to take

case it must be remembered that without the maintenance of a proper proportion of woodland, no systematic water management is possible to us.

The practical problems of the control of river flow in the Province of Ontario differ somewhat according to locality. In the southern and western counties there are several rivers such as the Thames, Grand, Credit and Humber, all of which originally provided excellent water power, but as the drainage area of these rivers has been practically denuded of forest, drained, and given over to agriculture, the water powers have been nearly all ruined, and as the creation of artificial storage would be very expensive and the land is too valuable for farming purposes to permit its ever reverting to forest, the lost water powers can hardly be restored. Much, however, might be done in this district, by judicious tree planting, to prevent the disastrous floods which every



BANKS WHICH SHOULD BE PLANTED

advantage of the great possibilities opening up to us through the cheap power afforded by our rivers and streams it would seem that the maintenance of these water powers so that they shall have a constant and uniform flow, is a matter of the utmost importance to all classes of the community.

There are two means by which this end may be attained. One is by the storage of water in the natural reservoirs formed by the lakes and swamps which are still existing through the drainage area of our rivers; controlling the outflow by means of dams and as rapidly as possible protecting the feeding springs and streams by planting quick growing trees upon their banks. The other method is to conserve our forest and so obtain nature's unflinching check upon the too rapid discharge of the waters through the streams. In any

spring sweep through the river valleys destroying property and imperilling human life.

In Central and Eastern Ontario the natural conditions are different and owing to this there is a splendid opportunity for the carrying out of a policy which would be of the greatest economic advantage to the Province not only in maintaining its water powers, but also in providing a timber supply for future generations.

The rivers of this district all rise from a common plateau, largely unfit for cultivation, chiefly in forest and much of it yet in the hands of the crown. They all provide excellent water powers and many of them flow through, or near, growing industrial centres, where they are already being utilized for the development of electric energy. Much of this central plateau still carries good timber,

but much more has been burnt or cut over and some partly cleared, on which a number of unfortunate settlers are struggling to make a bare living out of land which would be much more profitable if devoted to the production of pine and other forest trees. Should this plateau become deforested, experience has shown that the regular flow of the rivers rising from it will cease and their valuable water powers be ruined. It would seem then that the proper course to pursue is to hold this plateau as a forest reserve, limiting the cutting of timber to ripe trees only; to re-plant where necessary and to guard against fires, and in connection therewith to gradually create a system of storage for water near the sources of the rivers; lakes exist in abundance, all that is

needed is the construction of inexpensive dams to supplement those which have already been built on the Trent Canal and elsewhere, and to place the control of the flow of water, in the hands of proper persons interested in making the most of the water powers.

The relations between the water supply and woodland are inseparable; deforest a country and the river flow becomes irregular, either devastating the valleys with unmanageable floods when the snow melts, or rain storms occur, or else diminishing in volume so as to be useless in seasons of drought. On the other hand where a proper proportion of forest is maintained the water supply is constant and uniform, affording power to the factory and soil moisture to the crops.

breeze. Quite frequently after a day of this kind, just about sunset and from then until dark, luck will change and the fish bite ravenously, so that in an hour the fortune of the day will be redeemed and the angler whose patience has enabled him to "stick it out" will be rewarded with a fair catch.

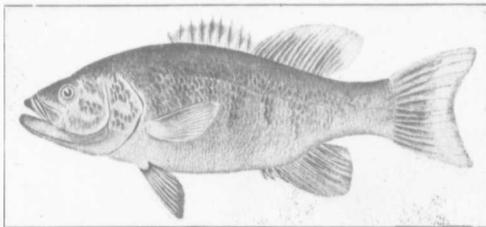
There are two species of black bass found in this Province, of these the one which stands highest in the estimation of anglers everywhere is the small-mouthed black bass commonly known as "the black bass." Its well earned reputation is due to its game fighting qualities when hooked, and in that respect it is without doubt, at equal weights, the superior of any fish that swims.

A fish of two and a half or three pounds weight generally gives greater sport than a larger one, the big fish lacking the vim and dash which is so conspicuous a feature in those which have obtained their perfect proportions without portliness. It inhabits principally rocky or gravelly streams and lakes and is more or less abundant in the waters of the Trent Valley, the Georgian Bay district and throughout the north-westerly part of Ontario. Constant netting by poachers and a total want of any efficient method of protection will soon, however, have the effect of rendering these waters as barren of black bass as are the lakes and streams of the more densely populated part of the country.

When hungry no fish is more voracious than this. Nothing that has life in it comes amiss to it. I have heard of some curious things having been found in the stomachs of black bass at times, amongst others a half grown mink was found in one by a friend of mine a few years ago. Frogs, worms, insects,

(Continued on page 634.)

## Nature About the Farm



SMALL MOUTHED BLACK BASS

### The Black Bass

Bass fishing commences on the sixteenth day of June, which simply means that on that date the realization of the pleasures of fishing for this game fish may be indulged in, but long before this, enthusiastic anglers have been indulging in the pleasures of anticipation. Rods and tackle have been overhauled many times and where two or three are gathered together, great stories are told of what has been done in the past and what will be done in the coming season.

"It is not all of fishing to catch fish," and the total amount of enjoyment derived from a day's fishing cannot always be measured by the contents of the creel. Still, when we do go a-fishing and meet with a blank day there is a feeling of disappointment which the beauties of nature and the most pleasant surroundings cannot quite remove. There are days

when the fish refuse to be caught—days upon which the greatest skill and the finest tackle are of but little avail—the bass are either gorged or lazy, or the weather conditions are inopportunities. No one positively knows just what is the matter, but they will not feed. This usually happens on hot, bright days, when there is little or no



THE FIRST OF THE SEASON



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### EDIT

Our Highways a one is driving t and small towns a on my Institute t one is impressed v how much more ways would be if civic pride, and co she could to make sides neat and at norant regarding respect, but if tl one respecting the I know it is unive

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

"It is a godly sight to see  
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land."

—Byron.

"To make us love our country, our country ought  
to be lovely."

—Burke.

#### EDITORIAL

Our Highways and Byways:—When one is driving through the country and small towns as I have been doing on my Institute trip the past month, one is impressed with the thought of how much more beautiful the roadways would be if only we had more civic pride, and each did what he or she could to make and keep the roadsides neat and attractive. I am ignorant regarding the laws in this respect, but if there be a universal one respecting the disposal of refuse, I know it is universally broken.

The other day we drove by a long strip of orchard. The man had trimmed his trees—sometimes—and had thrown the large limbs just over the fence, all along the way, thus completely spoiling an otherwise pretty piece of road.

How frequently we see the roadways leading out from a village or town made the dumping ground of all the old tin cans, broken crockery-ware, store refuse, etc., making the approach to the place most uninviting. A law prohibiting this should be rigorously enforced. One has but to gaze from the rear room of an hotel window into the backyards and alleys or lanes to see what untidy creatures we mortals be: old boxes, boxes, waste paper, rubbish and garbage of all sorts strewn the ground, making the place unsightly and unhealthy.

The most objectionable of all to me is to see paper thrown out. It betrays such thoughtless carelessness, for there is so much danger in it. A spark from any source falling on it may result in a serious fire—a gust of wind may send it flying through the air in front of a nervous horse and a bad accident occurs.

How often we see people driving and eating fruit from a paper bag and when they finish, away goes the bag

to delace some fence corner or frighten some horse. If you are guilty of this, the next time tuck the bag down behind the seat and burn it when you get home.

I know just the other day a load of us were driving and we had some lunch in quite a large-sized paper box. When we had finished the lunch, the lady who had brought it said: "Throw the box away, it isn't any good"—but another lady immediately protested and made some timely reference to us taking more pride in keeping our roadsides clean. Ours is such a pretty country, with its green grass and many lovely shade trees, that we should try not to mar the scene.

We are glad to notice so many well-kept lawns and flower beds in front of the farm homes. There has been a wonderful advancement along this line during the past few years. If the dwellers on these well-kept farm places could hear the comments of approval and appreciation of those who drive past, they would feel repaid for their endeavors to beautify their homes.

I have been travelling, not through "the land of corn and wine," but through the land of corn and swine. The grunt of the pig is heard everywhere, and it is a grunt which means money to the farmer. It seems strange to see pigs revelling in all the corn they want—the long, yellow ears lying thick on the ground to be eaten at leisure.

The outlook for the peach crop in this southwestern peninsula of Ontario is not encouraging—so many trees were winter-killed.

There has been a good showing of bloom on the small fruits and apple trees.

Many farmers have gone quite extensively into poultry-raising. And that reminds me of what a lady told us as we were driving along and hap-

pened to see a brooder in a yard. "You know," she said, "I thought I'd like to raise some chickens (she was a town lady), and so I bought some fresh eggs and put them in the hot-air pipe and turned them over two or three times a day. After some days I thought I'd like to see how the young chicks were coming along inside the shell, and decided to break one of the eggs and found it hard-boiled."



#### The Cherry Vendor

She had just trundled her push-cart into the Rue de Seine, and there she stood for a few moments, looking for customers, before going to another block. How old and wrinkled and darkly Italian she was! And how picturesque! Upon her head a purple cotton kerchief of gorgeous design; around her shoulders a little ragged red and yellow print shawl. Her waist was a bright orange, and her skirt a faded blue. From Italy she hailed, without a doubt; yet here she was in Paris, selling luscious black and red cherries.

Across the street there was a flower stand, a mass of exquisite bloom—forget-me-nots as blue as heaven; primroses, fragrant lilacs, pale lilies-of-the-valley, and bunches of tiny-clustered blood-red roses.

Half a dozen art students came strolling down the street, their soft hats carelessly askew on their long, curly locks, their broad velvetten trousers flapping as they walked. They paused by Maria's cart. They were talking of the Grand Prix de Rome. They spoke of the privations endured by some of the men who had striven for it, of their hard work, and of the exquisite passion of ambition which seemingly sustained these poor students while they battled their way to fame and success along the road of starvation and deprivation. They spoke with warmth, and their eyes snapped with feeling; for they knew, they had seen, the sufferings of the poor ones of their brotherhood.

One of the students bought half a kilo of cherries from Maria, who seemed strangely excited. Her black eyes were wide open, her head was bent forward, and her old hands trembled so that she could scarcely fill the paper bag with fruit. A little Frenchman, whose face was almost covered with a black beard, was telling of the distribution of the prizes, which had just been announced.

"The prize for architecture went to that little dark fellow they call 'Bony,'" he said. "He worked hard enough for it, and they say he sometimes had nothing to eat except dry bread. He had to have a room and a

proper light, you know, and his working materials took all the rest of his money."

"Not that sickly-looking Buenvento Collini?" exclaimed a student with a huge hoo under his chin.

"Yes, that's the fellow," responded the beard.

Maria had stepped closer to them, her old face working convulsively. "Messieurs, pardon, but to whom did you say the Grand Prix de Rome for architecture has been awarded?"

"France, you know, is democratic, not to say socialistic. All her citizens are equal—at least in theory. No one resents an intrusion. Indeed, no one dare do so if the intrusion be politely made. So with the most serene courtesy the bearded Frenchman answered Maria's question, and repeated that the winner was Buenvento Collini.

For a moment she stood before them transfixed, her eyes raised to heaven, tears flowing down her sunken yellow cheeks, her lips moving tremulously in prayer. Then, fumbling in her bosom, she drew forth a rosary and kissed it. The students watched her with amusement and interest. They admired her pose; they liked her quaint gown with its barbarous colors, the picturesque effect of the great brass rings that dangled from her ears, and the fine old wrinkles in her face. She made a picture full of character. They supposed that she was excited at hearing that a fellow-countryman had won the famous prize, though they did not understand why she wept at the good news.

"Buenvento Collini has won the prize! Ah, ah! Mother Mary be praised!" Maria seem suddenly beside herself as she spoke, tilting herself to and fro in an ecstasy.

"He is a clever fellow, that Bony," said a student.

"Monsieur, monsieur!" The old woman could count herself no longer poorer. Poverty, hunger—all, all was forgotten in her joy. "Monsieur, messieurs all, attend me! Buenvento is my son! My son, he has won the Grand Prix de Rome! Ah, Blessed Virgin, how we did yearn for it, toil for it, starve for it—and it has come at last! For four years he will study in Rome, and realize his dreams. The day is good, messieurs! I go to find my son, but doubtless he also knows all by this time. Au revoir, messieurs—good health and long life to you, and success in love as well! My son, my son! He has won the Grand Prix!"

Jabbering in the gleeful fashion, Maria turned to push her cart away. How she had struggled for years in Paris, yearning for the purple hills of her sunny Italy, and its air like the wine of life! How she had patiently trundled her carriages of fruit, and learned to say "monsieur" instead of "signor"! Now and then she had posed for a few friends. When the students painted the wrinkled old face of Buenvento's mother, they did not know that they were providing him with food.

The artists of the Latin Quarter seldom have much ready money, but this particular group was more fortunate than most of the craft. Perhaps there was a capitalist among them; at any rate, they stopped Maria and purchased all her cherries. They filled her paper bags, they stuffed the fruit into their pockets, they carried armfuls of it. Maria laughed and wept as she served them, and a crowd of onlookers gathered around.

"Vive la France!" some one said laughingly, and the crowd shouted back in the same good humor, "Vive la France!"

Maria stood there, too proud to speak. Then two of the artists returned from the flower-stall across the street, carrying a great bunch of lilies-of-the-valley, and presented it to the old woman with a little speech of cheer and congratulation. Paris loves diversion, and the street almost went over this strange incident. Maria, on her part, could only smile and weep and courtesy promptly to all the kind young messieurs before she trundled her push-cart away. The students were shouting the latest dithyramb from the Folies Bergeres as they disappeared down the old street, singing as carelessly and gaily as only Parisian students can.

A few minutes later Maria entered the church of St. German des Pres. Kneeling before the image of the Virgin, she devoutly placed half of the great bunch of lilies-of-the-valley at the feet of the statue.

"From my son," she whispered, her eyes still streaming with tears, "for the Grand Prix de Rome!"

—Marie Beaumarschiff.

### The Husband's Untidyness

Soon after Mr. and Mrs. Twinkleton had returned from their honeymoon trip, Mr. Twinkleton's mother took her daughter-in-law aside and spoke to her confidentially.

"Tom has been a good son, my dear," she said, "and will make a good husband. His only fault is untidyness. I have never been able to cure him of it. I wonder if you can?"

"I will try," said the little wife, thoughtfully.

That evening when Twinkleton came home from business, he left his hat on the dinner table, where it remained during the meal, Mrs. Twinkleton appearing sweetly unconscious of it.

"Hello!" said her husband, at the close of the meal, "what's my hat doing there? I think it ought to have been hung up."

"So do I dear," said his wife, pleasingly, but meaningly.

Twinkleton laughed a little self-consciously, and placed his hat on its peg.

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Address

## The Farming World, Toronto

Next morning suit, he threw it on the floor. Y evening, he found place, he com had not been s

"Certainly, Twinkleton, do disturb any of ings. And for your clothes

Twinkleton pi with a puzzled them in their i

And so it ve clothes, his pi effects general wherever he latie the bitterness o plained one day like a pig-sty.

"Yes, my dear said Mrs. Twinkl Twinkleton lo made no remark

"But don't let she continued; things wherever it would look b in their places."

Twinkleton is to become a tid and Mirror.



CAREFUL OF HER HANDS

Next morning, when changing his suit, he threw the discarded garments on the floor. When on the following evening, he found them in the same place, he complained that the floor had not been swept.

"Certainly it has," said Mrs. Twinkleton, "but I told Jane not to disturb any of your personal belongings. . . . And there is a wardrobe for your clothes."

Twinkleton picked up his garments with a puzzled expression, and placed them in their proper receptacle.

And so it went on; Twinkleton's clothes, his pipe, and his personal effects generally were left piously wherever he laid them down, until in the bitterness of his soul, he complained one day that the place looked like a pig-sty.

"Yes, my dear, I agree with you," said Mrs. Twinkleton, pleasantly.

Twinkleton looked up sharply, but made no remark.

"But don't let it worry you dear," she continued; "you shall put your things wherever you please. Of course it would look better if you put them in their places."

Twinkleton is now on the high road to become a tidy man.—Bristol Times and Mirror.

### Following Advice

The president of one of the prominent railway corporations in America was making a stirring address to an audience of young men, and dwelt with particular emphasis on the necessity of making a good appearance.

"When you are looking for work," he said, "be careful that you are presentable. If you have only \$21 in the world, spend \$20 for a suit of clothes, \$3.50 for a pair of shoes, fifty cents for a hair cut and shave. Then walk up to the job, wherever it is, and ask for it like a man."

This advice was greeted with great applause, and the railway president sat down amid a storm of cheers.

The very next morning a dapper-looking young fellow walked into the outer office of the orator, and handing a note to the clerk, said, "Please give this to the president." The note read as follows:

"I have paid \$20 for this suit of clothes, \$3.50 for a pair of boots, and fifty cents for a hair cut and shave. I have walked from Harlem, and I would like a job as conductor on your road."

He got the job.

**WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA**  
 duction county in Mich. Fruit, Grains, Clover, Alfalfa,  
 Potatoes, Stock, Poultry \$10, \$20, \$30 to \$100 per  
 Acre; will produce double and ten fold. All seen, easy to rent  
 and for Ind. J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH.

## The Secret of A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION Now Revealed FREE

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We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring with size marked on diagram herewith and \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

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So long as we love, we serve. So long as we are loved by others, I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.—Robert Louis Stephenson.

## Health in the Home

### Cure for Care

Within a garden by the cottage door  
Sits an old mother, knitting busily—  
Hair snowy white beneath a snow-  
white cap;

Eyes blue as the blue skies that arch  
The place;  
A face all full of peace and sunny  
hopes.

A cheery song she sings, a moment  
stayed

To count the stitches and to set them  
right;  
Then 'click the needles' music to her  
song.

From her I learned this counsel upon  
care:

"Don't you trouble trouble  
Till trouble troubles you;  
Don't you look for trouble;  
Let trouble look for you.

Don't you borrow sorrow;  
You'll surely have your share.  
He who dreams of sorrow  
Will find that sorrow's there.

Don't you hurry worry  
By worrying lest it come.  
To flurry is to worry;  
'Twill miss you if you're mum.

If care you've got to carry,  
Wait till it's at the door;  
For he who runs to meet it  
Takes up the load before.

Who fegeth hath forsaken  
The Heavenly Father's side;  
What He hath undertaken  
He surely will provide.

Then don't you trouble trouble  
Till trouble troubles you;  
You'll only double trouble  
And trouble others too."

### Baby's Bath

Some children naturally love water  
and it is very easy to give them a  
bath, the cry generally coming when  
they are taken out. Others seem  
timid and at the sight of the bath-  
tub begin to cry. These latter should  
be kindly dealt with. It is well to  
divert the little fellow's attention by  
pleasant chat about the birds, the  
doggie, etc. All children love the  
make-believe and can imagine the



sponge or cake of soap to be a boat  
or a fish and enjoy catching it, while  
all the time the process of washing  
is going on. It is well to begin with  
the feet and wash upwards if the  
child is likely to be troublesome, the  
child is likely to be troublesome, the  
head coming last, and the cry will  
not be so long. Make sure the water  
is the right temperature. Try it with  
your own elbow as the hand is not a  
safe guide.

### Importance of Fresh Air

We can live without food for thirty  
days or more; we can live without

water for about seven days; we can-  
not live without air, however, for  
five minutes. Consequently as much  
or more attention should be paid to  
our water and air supplies as to our  
food. There should be vigilant in-  
spection of school-rooms, factories,  
theatres, public buildings, etc., to  
insure perfect ventilation. We spend  
about one-third of our lives in bed.  
We must breathe regularly, however,  
during our sojourn in slumberland,  
and if we breathe the pure air all night  
we will certainly rise in the morning  
greatly refreshed. The following is a  
fine exercise to accustom your lungs  
to take in its full complement of  
oxygen: Stand erect by an open  
window, and steadily breathe through  
the nose until you feel your lungs are  
quite full; then exhale through the  
mouth slowly. At first you will find  
yourself getting dizzy; you are in-  
toxicated with oxygen. Later on you  
will get used to the life-giving stuff,  
and will find that in every respect  
you are healthier and stronger.

### Excessive Perspiration

The girl who suffers from excessive  
perspiration should go in for the salt  
water beauty bath every morning.  
Throw a handful of salt into a wash  
basin and moisten slightly. Rub well  
all over the body, pump into the tub  
and turn on the cold spray. Use the  
bath brush freely; be out in thirty  
seconds and dry well with a towel  
that takes hold like a guilty consci-  
ence. Powder the armpits with a



THE SUN  
FURNISHES  
THE WATER

On the Canadian Pacific  
irrigated tract in Southern Alberta water  
is obtained from the Bow River, which draws  
its supply from the main range of the Rocky Mountains.  
As the season advances the snow melts higher and higher  
up in the Rockies, and thus a constant, unailing supply of water  
is furnished to the Bow which fills the irrigation ditches during the  
spring and summer season—at the very time moisture is needed to mature  
the crops.

Owing to the inexhaustible supply of water coming from the mountains, it  
is unnecessary to build storage dams or reservoirs. The flow of water in the  
Bow River has been measured year after year by the Government, and it has been  
found just what the minimum flow is. The Government does not authorize the building  
of irrigation works to take more than the minimum flow from the river, so the settler is  
assured that in the very driest season he will have all the water he cares to use.

Every farmer knows that plenty of moisture on good ground, with a good climate,  
means a bountiful harvest. On the irrigated lands of the Canadian Pacific in Southern  
Alberta you will always have plenty of moisture, and as the ground is rich and the climate is  
the best, crops must be good.

Almost any kind of grain and root crops can be raised. There is a good market at the  
very door of the settler, and thus every opportunity for money making is to be found on this  
vast tract.

If you think of changing your location you will make a mistake if you do not investigate  
this opportunity. You will find nowhere else the chances for making money and the per-  
fect farming conditions that prevail here.

Write us at once, and let us tell you how to take a trip through the finest agri-  
cultural country on the American continent, at the lowest possible cost, and how to  
obtain a home that will provide all the luxuries of life and make you and your  
children rich.

Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization  
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108 Ninth Ave., West, CALGARY, ALTA., CANADA

Sales Department, Canadian Pacific Railway,  
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mixture of half a pound of pure  
borax, an ounce of baking soda and a  
drum of primrose sachet powder.  
Alcohol rubs are very good.

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IRRIGATED FARMS  
IN  
SUNNY ALBERTA

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in the West, let us tell you about  
these lands. The best wheat fields  
—the richest grazing land—are in  
this Province.

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about crops, climate and special  
railroad rates, etc.

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each county.

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Eastern Selling Agents

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This is the ti  
boys and girls,  
people, make ple  
relatives, and so  
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If we think  
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Have all your  
good repair. It  
The friends we ar  
neatly dressed.

# THE BOYS AND GIRLS

## THE FIVE SENSES.

Try when you are in their home to keep your things as much as possible in your own room. In this way you do not litter up the house and are not so apt to have things behind you when you pack.



1. SEEING.

I fear many of us at times are not as thoughtful of other people's property as we should be. We should be careful of their furniture so as to not soil or mark it in any way. If we should be unfortunate and injure or break anything, we should quickly acknowledge it and not try to cover it up.



2. SMELLING.

We should not pick flowers or fruit without our friends' permission.

We should try as much as possible to conform to the rules of the house by being punctual to our meals, etc.

It is well to keep silent during any family dispute for one is sure to make bad friends by siding in with one of the other party.

We should enter heartily into all plans made for our pleasure such as drives, picnics, excursions or house parties.



3. TASTING.

If we are agreeable and helpful in little ways we can make our visit not only an enjoyable one to ourselves but a pleasure to the friends we are staying with.

After leaving, it is polite to write as soon as possible to those whom we have been visiting. They wish to know of our safe arrival home. A letter also gives us an opportunity to say any pleasant things about the visit that we may have forgotten or omitted.



4. HEARING.

## A Domestic Tragedy

Candace H. Williams.

The two little girls came in, flushed and breathless, one lovely morning in June, and called, "mama! Have you seen our new oriole's nest? 'T's up in the pine tree."

"Why no," said mama, "have we an oriole's nest? And how can you tell that it is an oriole's nest?" "Well! Grandpa says that Mrs. Oriole always builds her nest under a branch, where it can sew, and this one swings, and Oh! mama! do come and see it!"

Thus coaxed, what could mama do but lay down her sewing and go with the little ones to make a morning call on the new tenants?

"They proved to be 'not at home,' however, to morning callers, and as the new house was not very accessible to us who had no wings, we had to be content with looking at it from below. Yes, there was no doubt that Mr. and Mrs. B. Oriole had taken up their abode in the pendent swinging cradle, under a high branch of the old pine tree, near our little cottage. We had heard repeatedly their call of 'See? See? Cherries! Cheap! See?' among the white blossoms of the cherry trees, and had caught a glimpse of them flashing like a flame, through the rosy clouds of the peach blossoms, yet when they actually came to dwell with us, we felt the honor, as of entertaining a foreign guest. For with the oriole, as perhaps with no other bird here in New York state, we never lose the impression that he is not a native, but a high-bred and well-dressed foreigner, just staying over a day or two, as he flits by on his journey, to chat about the white-robed trees, and the



5. FEELING.

## Manners When Visiting—No. 5

This is the time of the year when boys and girls, as well as grown-up people, make plans to visit friends or relatives, and so this time our little talk will be on visiting.

If we think of going to see our friends, we should first write to ask them if it would be convenient for them to have us, and at what time they would like us to make our visit. It is best for either them or us to state the length of time we intend to stay, as they may wish to arrange for other visitors.

It is well to take only the clothes you will really need, for much baggage is often a great inconvenience. Have all your clothes neat and in good repair. It is a duty we owe the friends we are staying with to be neatly dressed.

flush of color, in the edges of the orchard. So, when we found that our modest little dooryard had met with the approbation of this aristocratic couple, we were naturally quite elated, and when we went to an upper window, from which we could see their enthusiastically constructed little dwelling, the delight of the little girl knew no bounds, and they made a daily pilgrimage to see the small family, although it hung too high for their efforts in that line to be successful, leaning far out of the window, and making the discovery that the curious nest was smaller at the top and only the head and shoulders of the mama-bird could be seen at any time.

But when, in a few days, after one of their visits, they discovered that "the lady" orioles were all talking together, they were seen dancing together on the grass, under the nest, and later held a jubilant tea-party, to celebrate the joyous occasion.

The nestlings grew and prospered for a time, and there came a day to try their wings. After repeated efforts, they succeeded in following their teachers in the new art of flying, and one by one, in short flights, landed safely on other branches of their green and tufted canopy.

"But mama! Why doesn't the other one go?" was the children's repeated query, and so, to explain this new mystery, mama was summoned again. Surely, why doesn't the last birdie fly away after his mates? He rises in his cradle, and struggles pitifully, and with cries of pain and distress, sinks back again never rising above a certain height.

We would be very glad to help him, but we cannot reach the nest, and so another day went by, and the anxious little watchers below grew very sad and troubled. No more tea-parties were given, and after watching the careful mother feed the little captive a day or two longer, the cries all ceased, and the two little hearts were comforted, sure that he had gone with the rest, to try his new wings.

And so the pretty oriole family moved out of its summer quarters, and like many other "summer and sunshine friends" were almost forgotten.

The little nest swung all summer, and thanks to its skilful architects, the cables that held it to its branch still held it securely, all the long winter days and nights, but in the following April, on a sunny day, after a hard storm, the children picked it up from the grass, where it had fallen, and full of glee, brought it to me to examine.

But what is this? In the soft cottony room was the tiny perfect skeleton of a little bird, and while the happy little finders grew sober, and the smiles all vanished, mama called to mind the curious happening of the summer before.

Sure enough, around the foot of the poor prisoner was wound securely, a bit of twine, firmly woven into the nest, and holding him in chains beyond his power to break, though he made a valiant struggle for his life and freedom.

His kind providers had fed him, as long as their patience lasted, and then, their supply of bird-lore not furnishing any solution to the mystery, they had left him to his fate.

But the little sisters long remembered the poor baby oriole, rocked in his cradle by the winter wind, and blanketed by the falling snow!

### Fun At a Carpenter's

The carpenter had put down his tools and gone for his lunch.

"Lie for me is a perfect bore," said the Auger.

"I'm a little board myself," said the Small Plank.

"There's no art in this country," observed the Screwdriver. "Everything's screwed in my eyes."

"You don't stick at anything long enough to know what you're driving at," interjected the Glue.

"That's just it!" said the Screw. "He never goes beneath the surface the way that Jack Plane and I do."

"Tut!" cried the Saw. "I go through things just as much as you do. Life's stuffed with sawdust."

"Regular grind," said the Grindstone.

"I agree with you," observed the Bench. "It doesn't make any difference how well I do my work, I'm always sat on."

"Let's strike," said the Hammer.

"That's it!" cried the Auger. "You hit the nail on the head that time."

"I'll hit it again," retorted the Hammer; and he kept his word, but he hit the wrong nail. That is why the carpenter now wears his thumb in a bandage. It was his thumb that the Hammer struck.—Chicago Bulletin.

### Removing the Blot

A young girl was trying to lift a big blot of ink from a letter with a piece of blotting paper, with the usual result of making the blot bigger and uglier than at first. "Let me

show you how to do that," said her friend. "I learned the trick in a stationer's shop in London last year. You just moisten the corner of the blotter first to get it started and then apply it to the ink spot. There! Isn't it wonderful how clean it takes it all up?"

Maid—How is it, madam, that although you receive a great number of persons, all ugly, you always say that you are glad to see them. Madam—But it is quite true, do you think I should like to be blind?

### Did He Understand the Hint?

A maiden, well advanced in years, used to wait every morning for the letter-carrier, a bachelor of about her age, and to ask him if there were not a letter for her. Several weeks passed thus, but the anxiously expected letter did not arrive. Finally one morning the letter-carrier said to her:

"Well, to-morrow you shall get your letter, if I have to write it myself!"

"That's right, do it," replied the old maid, "I shall be delighted to accept it."

"Well," said the letter-carrier, smiling, "what do you want me to write—a business letter or a love-letter?"

"If you mean business, please write a love-letter!" was her blushing reply.

A woman was waiting for her sister in a railway station when a gentleman, looking for his wife, and misled by a general resemblance in figure and clothing, stepped up behind her, and laying his hand on her shoulder, exclaimed:

"Thank goodness, Emma, it's you."

The name he used happened to be really hers, which made the sudden familiarity even more startling. She jumped nervously.

"You're mistaken, sir!" she gasped. "I'm Emma, but she isn't me."

—YOUTH'S Companion.

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4

## WHERE WINTERS ARE MILD AND TEN ACRES SOON MAKE A FARMER RICH

If you knew of a land with soil so rich, crops so bountiful, market facilities so good and climate so delightful that it would produce for you and your family a better, surer income, with less labor and worry, would you like to live there?

There is such a land. It is Bartle.

Bartle is in the eastern end of the Island of Cuba.

It covers 25,000 acres, through which Sir Wm. Van Horn's Cuban Railroad runs, and where they have built the finest station on their line.

The city of Camaguey, with 50,000 population, is just 50 miles from Bartle, and Nipa Bay, the terminus of the railroad, the only port on the island where the cargoes can be transferred direct from the cars to ocean liners, is but 120 miles away.

Bartle is situated on high land, constantly fanned by cooling breezes. The climate is delightful—never warmer than 98 nor colder than 47. 98° sounds high to Canadians, but owing to the light, dry atmosphere it is not nearly so unpleasant as 90° in Canada. Neither mosquitoes nor epidemic diseases are known in this part of the island.

The soil is so rich that it requires no fertilizer, and produces three crops of garden truck a year—corn, potatoes, cabbage, etc.

No less than seven distinct crops can be raised, which will net over \$300 an acre the second year. A few hundred dollars and a little work will pay a farmer big wages the first year he moves there.

A 10 or 20-acre farm at Bartle will produce more cash returns than the best hundred-acre farm in Canada.

Good prices prevail in Camaguey—cabbages 40 cents each, eggs 50 cents a dozen, butter 50 cents a pound, and milk 15 cents a quart.

With half the work you are doing on your Canadian farm, and the same invested capital, you'll make double the money, enjoy better health and get more out of life.

We would like to tell you about Bartle. Let us show you the kind of farm we sell for \$500 (payments to suit you) which will make you more money than a \$5,000 farm in Canada.

We would like to tell you of the Canadians already there—happy and prosperous.

Drop us a postal card and we will send you interesting and complete information concerning this most wonderful country.

### DUNCAN O. BULL

General Manager

Write Department K.

### Cuban Realty Co.

Limited

Temple Building

TORONTO - CANADA

### Sease

Peas contain large quantities of muscle-making vegetables, a of digestion, them in cold drain; add a and boil until short time should be li drain off. Se and salt. S improves the

### Cr

Prepare pe, drain; add a milk, a very pepper and sa

It is time t boiling of bee boil leaves an small quantity with a knife, pepper and a vinegar, whic table. Many to any other

### Fr

This is just when cool and most to the seems nicer cream or fruit it is for the c The followi helpful:

Put the ice bag or piece of it fine. Scald. Fit the can in it, pour in frozen, put on crank to see a. Fill the spac the pail with and salt, putti ice to one of salt is very mu salt. The ice a little above th cream will star. As the mixtu fill the can a fourths full.

Turn the cran until the cream turn more rap the water mil its getting into should take ab freeze. Cream i not well stirre

When the da the cream is st move the cover to avoid lettin Scrape off the c and sides of th level. Put a cot cover and repla salt water thro bottom of the p and salt and cr old blanket or

Let the cream at least one ho to "ripen," be greatly improves Freeze water-ic that the crank

## IN THE KITCHEN

### Seasonable Vegetables

Peas contain, next to beans, the largest percentage of protein or muscle-making material of any of the vegetables, and when young are easy of digestion. Shell the peas and put them in cold water for half an hour; drain; add a small quantity of water and boil until soft; salt to taste a short time before draining. There should be little, if any, water to drain off. Season with butter, pepper and salt. Sometimes a little sugar improves the flavor.

### Creamed Peas

Prepare peas as above; do not drain; add a small quantity of good milk, a very little thickening; butter, pepper and salt to taste.

It is time to thin the beets. Try a boiling of beet tops. Pick them over; boil leaves and roots till tender in a small quantity of water; drain, chop with a knife. Season with butter, pepper and salt. Some like a little vinegar, which may be added at the table. Many people prefer beet tops to any other greens.

### Frozen Dishes

This is just the season of the year when cool and light desserts appeal most to the appetite, and nothing seems nicer than a little made ice cream or fruit ice. And what a treat it is for the children on a hot day.

The following directions may be helpful:

Put the ice into a strong canvas bag or piece of stout cloth and pound it fine. Scald can, dasher, and cover. Fit the can into the socket in the pail, pour in the mixture to be frozen, put on the cover and turn the crank to see all is in working order.

Fill the space between the can and the pail with alternate layers of ice and salt, putting in three measures of ice to one of salt. Rock or coarse salt is very much better than the fine salt. The ice and salt should come a little above the height at which the cream will stand in the can.

As the mixture expands in freezing, fill the can a little less than three-fourths full.

Turn the crank slowly and steadily until the cream is rather stiff; then turn more rapidly. Do not draw off the water unless there is danger of its getting into the can. The crank should take about twenty minutes to freeze. Cream frozen too rapidly, or not well stirred, is coarse-grained.

When the dasher turns very hard, the cream is sufficiently frozen. Remove the cover and dasher carefully to avoid letting in any salt water. Scrape off the cream from the dasher and sides of the can and pack down level. Put a cork into the hole in the cover and replace it. Draw off the salt water through the hole near the bottom of the pail. Repack with ice and salt and cover with paper and an old blanket or a piece of carpet.

Let the cream stand in the freezer at least one hour, two, if possible, to "ripen," before serving. This greatly improves its flavor.

Freeze water-ices like cream, except that the crank need not be turned

constantly. Turning it a little every few minutes is sufficient.

If you have no freezer, ice cream can be made in a tin pail packed in ice and salt in a wooden pail. Whirl the pail round by its handle, taking off the cover occasionally to scrape down and beat the cream. A small quantity can be made in a baking-powder can set into a pail or saucepan, but be sure the can does not leak.

### Plain Ice Cream

1 pint milk,  
1 cupful sugar,  
2 tablespoons flour,  
1 pint cream,  
2 eggs.

Scald the milk. Beat eggs and mix in the sugar and flour. Add to the milk and cook as for a soft custard. When cold, stir in the cream and one tablespoon of any desired flavoring.

For chocolate ice cream add four ounces of unsweetened, melted chocolate; for strawberry ice cream, add one box of berries, crushed; for peach ice cream, add one quart of peaches, pated and mashed.

### An Extra Rich and Delicious Ice Cream

To one quart of good cream (25 per cent. butter-fat) add one cup white sugar, the beaten yolk of one egg, and one teaspoon (Knox) gelatine soaked in a little warm milk. When partly frozen, add the beaten white of the egg, and when just about finished add the flavoring (a teaspoon of vanilla). It increases twice its bulk by freezing, therefore the freezer should not be more than half full at first. The freezer must be kept constantly going. When the cream is rich, the ice cream is not so cold to the taste.

### Oatmeal Ice Cream

1 cup rolled oats,  
1 pint of milk,  
1/2 cup sugar,  
1 pint of thin cream,  
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Soak the rolled oats in the milk one hour, then strain. Cook in a double boiler 45 minutes, stirring frequently.

When cold add cream, sugar and flavoring and freeze. This is a particularly smooth and wholesome ice cream.

### Lemon Ice

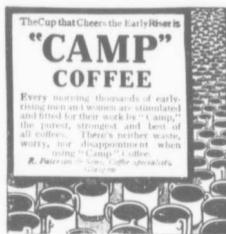
4 large lemons,  
1 orange,  
1 1/4 lbs. sugar,  
1 qt. water.

Make a syrup of the sugar and water by boiling them together for five minutes. Add the grated rind of the orange and one lemon. Add the juice of the orange and lemon.

When the syrup is cool, strain and freeze. In very hot weather ices are more refreshing than ice cream.

### Pineapple and Rhubarb Ice

1 qt. strained rhubarb juice,  
1 pt. water.



Pulp and juice of one large pineapple, half as much sugar as there is fruit and liquid. Mix all well together and freeze. Select the green stalks of rhubarb for the juice. The juice of the red stalks of rhubarb cooked with the skin on, makes a very nice and cheap fruit ice.

Any luscious fruit juice such as oranges, strawberries, raspberries, etc., can be used in making fruit ices.

### Pan Broiled Steak

Heat a frying pan smoking hot. Lay the meat in flat. Turn frequently, but do not stick a fork into the muscle part. Beef one inch thick cooks rare in ten minutes.

There is a better insurance against moths than the ordinary moth balls or gum camphor. Put it into the bottom of the trunk, in which clothes packed away, a small bottle of chloroform, say an ounce or two, according to size of case. Split the cork slightly so that the chloroform can gradually evaporate. The fumes will kill not only moths, but many disease germs. It would be an exaggeration to say that the gas will kill all bacteria as well as insects, but certainly it is more efficacious than ordinary camphor. Of course care must be taken not to inhale the fumes when opening the chest.—New York Physician.

### A Durable Mat

I am the mother of a large family and was much worried by the fact that the constant coming and incoming of my family soon wore away the doormats to threads, but upon a friend's advice I made a mat of a long coil of rope. Taking a darning needle and strong cord, I coiled the rope around once and sewed it on the other side. Then I made another coil and another until I had a large mat. This I find wears longer and is far more economical than the bought mats.—New York American.

### The Juniper Suits

While the fate of the "juniper suit" has been doomed by too much popularity, yet we must concede its good points, and while availing ourselves of those, keep clear of the commonplace attempts which are so painfully and profusely evident. With the advent of warmer weather, when linens and cottons may be worn, more originality and distinction may be looked for.

## In the Sewing Room

No heathen god or goddess has ever had more zealous devotees than Fashion. Her laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, must be implicitly obeyed, but, unlike them, change as the seasons. And what a tyrannical mistress! She pinches the foot with tight shoes, chokes with tight collars, suppresses the breath from the body with tight lacing, while her devotees smile as best they may and tremblingly await her next mandates. Remember, to love dress is not to be a slave of fashion; but to love dress only is the test of such homage. The love of beauty and refinement belongs to every true woman, and she ought to desire, in moderation, pretty dresses and delight in beautiful colors and graceful fabrics.

For travelling and lesser occasions incident to the busy life the daintily embroidered pongee blouses are exceedingly attractive. The material is practical because of its excellent tubing qualities, and for warm weather it is very comfortable.

### Hints by May Manton

#### BOY'S BLOUSE SUIT 5662.

The blouse suit is perhaps the most comfortable that the small boy can wear. It allows of perfectly free movement at the same time that it is tasteful and becoming and it consequently is in great demand. This one as illustrated is made of checked linen with shield of white but it is appropriate for all materials that are in use for suits of the sort. For the warm weather it will be charming in plain linen, in galatea, in kalmi or any other similar fabric, while for the cooler days, shepherd's checks, light weight serge, chevot, mohair and the like are much used. The white shield is always desirable, but is not obligatory, as one of the material can be used if better liked.

The suit consists of the blouse and knickerbockers. The blouse is made with fronts and back and finished



5662 Fanes' Broctons or Blouse Garmitures, 32 to 40 bust.

5632 Boy's Blouse Suit, 6 to 12 years.

with a big sailor collar, the shield being separate, arranged under it and closed at the back. There are tucks at the front edges of the blouse and beneath these the closing is made. The sleeves are of the usual sort and are tucked to form cuffs. The knickerbockers are wide enough to be comfortable and are drawn up by means of elastic inserted in the hems at their lower edges.

The pattern 5632 is cut in sizes for boys of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

#### NINE GORED SKIRT 5664.

Perforated for Walking Length.

The plain nine gored skirt is always a desirable one. It never really goes out of style. The many seams mean satisfactory fit and good lines while it is always a desirable model for washable materials as it handlers with singular success. Again, the very fact of its simplicity makes it possible to use trimming of many sorts. Here is a very satisfactory model as illustrated is made of dotted linen with trimming of linen braid and which is entirely satisfactory. It could, however, be utilized for every possible skirting material while the trimming can be carried in an infinite number of ways. Straight bands of heavy lace insert are much used on washable fabrics while for the pongees, silks, voles and the like, bands of graduated lace of contrasting material are much in vogue and there are countless bandings that can be applied to suit individual taste.

The skirt is made in nine gores and is laid in inverted plaits at the back. It is perforated for walking length and consequently suits both the street and indoor gowns.

The pattern 5664 is cut in sizes for a 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist measure.



5664 Nine Gored Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.

#### FANCY BRETTELES OR BLOUSE GARMITURES 5662.

Every possible variation of the over waist or blouse garment is to be noted this season and many are the possibilities that the fact reveals. Not alone are these garments charming for the new gowns when they can be made to match the trimming on the skirt, or to match the skirt itself, they also serve admirably for the remodeling that is so apt to be necessary at the change of seasons. Almost any of last year's gowns can be trusted to cut over into one or the other and if worn over a pretty gumpie, either of lace or lingerie material or of chiffon of matching color, will give such a distinctly novel and up-to-date effect as to put all thought of re-making out of sight. Here are two, both of which are simple and which can be suited to almost every reasonable material. In the illustration No. 1 is made of heavy lace edged with velvet and trimmed with frills of a lighter sort, while No. 2 is made of silk with trimming of banding and neck garment of applique arranged over a plain foundation bit, as already stated, there is almost no limit to be put to the materials which can be utilized. Trimming of one fabric on another is greatly in vogue and if the waist of last year's gown refuses to be cut over, it is a quite simple matter to trim the skirt with silk or cloth and to make such a garment as one of these from the same material, and countless other suggestions might be made.

## Wome

The reports now being received from Agr they are being greater interest in the riding rig. It ridings is no rules and regu various branch the annual membership, he satisfactorily.

The Department book for 1907. This work will to the purpose used heretofore.

The number of are being form series of music included in the al

It is to be ho officers will as taries in prepa the ensuing year definite speaker nominated for two advance in orde who take part the general me what to expect ings. A few of already been recm.

ME

The following meetings have been held: Centre and South Speakers—Dr. mer Miss L. Sh Raymond, hall, Oldham's home, Mrs. Rumball's, Donald's Schoolhouse, Union Ha ville, Mrs. McKni Brackner, who Barsville, town 1 bridge, Mrs. A. 1 13; Raysville, to Muskoka Falls, J. T. Galbraith Germania, July 1

### North Gr

The annual mee Women's Institut 4th. There was and a lively in morning session v reading of reports and general busin the year are: Ho Gardner (Kemble Davidson, Lake 1 Mrs. Riddell (Des Mrs. A. M. Taylo Treas., Mrs. B. J auditors, Mrs. W Mrs. G. Dezan (K dent's address com the institute was beneficial. The fir noon session was review of the fore discussion on ho ventions in Septe having offered to the convention a Gardner and Mrs. appointed speakers if held. The direct as follows: C. Wilson, Mrs. Airt

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for No. 1 1 yard 18, 7 8 yard 21 or 14 inches wide with 1 yard of banding and 6 yards of edging; for No. 2 1 7 8 yards 21 or 27, or 1 yard 44 inches wide with 1 3 8 yards of applique 3 inches wide for the neck garment, 9 1 2 yards of banding and 7 8 yard of silk for either girle.

The pattern 5662 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

The volume of the sheet materials and veings allows of many new ideas in the making of dainty suits where a lingerie blouse is desired, one of the most successful modes being the pleated skirt of voile and short fancy coat or bolero of silk. In colors, as well as white, charming effects are to be noted.

### The Way to Warehouse

Some young women in England have begun to dress out and out like men. They wear a long coat like a hunting coat, a cap, riding breeches and top boots. It is a handsome costume and it is not unpopular, but undoubtedly it attracts a good deal of attention. They have been telling in London a story about a girl who adopted this riding rig. Pulling up her horse one afternoon, she said to an artisan who was passing, "Can you tell me if this is the way to Warehouse?" The man looked her over carefully, then he touched his cap in a respectful manner and replied, "Yes, miss, yes—no seem to 'ave got 'em on all right."

## "NOBEL"

This name is one to conjure with in Explosives. Dominion Sovereign Shells are loaded with Nobel's Empire Bulk Smokeless, a powder which has made Nobel's famous. The great penetration and minimum recoil of

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## Women's Institutes and their Work

The reports of the annual meetings now being received by the Department of Agriculture indicate that they are being attended with much greater interest than usual, and the enthusiasm of the branches in various ridings is most marked. The new rules and regulations by which the various branches are represented at the annual meeting, according to membership, has worked out very satisfactorily.

The Department is preparing a special book for the use of district secretaries. This will much simplify the work and will be much better suited to the purpose than the record book used heretofore.

The number of branches for 1907-08 was 492, and a number of branches are being formed during the present series of meetings. These are not included in the above total.

It is to be hoped that the district officers will assist the branch secretaries in preparing programmes for the ensuing year. It is well for have definite speakers and subjects announced for two or three months in advance in order that not only those who take part in the program, but the general membership, may know what to expect at the various meetings. A few of these programs have already been received by the Department.

### MEETINGS.

The following Women's Institute meetings have been arranged for in Centre and South Muskoka:

Speakers—Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer; Miss L. Sheffield, Toronto.  
Raymond, hall, July 5; Ufford, Mrs. Oldham's home, July 6; Port Sydney, Mrs. Bumball's home, July 8; McDonald's Schoolhouse, July 8; Allansville, Union Hall, July 9; Perkersville, Mrs. McKnight's home, July 10; Brackenrig, schoolhouse, July 11; Barreville, town hall, July 12; Bracebridge, Mrs. A. Barron's home, July 13; Bayville, town hall, July 15; Muskoka Falls, July 16; Reay, Mrs. J. T. Galbraith's home, July 17; Germania, July 18.

### North Grey Institute

The annual meeting of North Grey Women's Institute was held on June 4th. There was a good attendance and a lively interest taken. The morning session was devoted to the reading of reports, election of officers and general business. The officers for the year are: Hon. Pres., Mrs. James Gardner (Kemble); Pres., Mrs. D. Davidson, (Lake Charles); 1st Vice, Mrs. Riddell (Desboro); 2nd Vice, Mrs. A. M. Taylor (Annan); Sec-Treas., Mrs. B. J. Long (Meaford); auditors, Mrs. Wm. Bunstead and Mrs. G. Began (Meaford). The president's address concerning the work of the institute was very interesting and beneficial. The first part of the afternoon session was taken up with a review of the forenoon's work and a discussion on holding a county convention in September. Mr. Patman having offered to assist in making the convention a success. Mrs. J. Gardiner and Mrs. D. Davidson were appointed speakers to the convention if held. The directors appointed were as follows:—Chatsworth—Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. Airth, Mrs. H. Norton.

Sullivan—Mrs. A. McGregor, Mrs. R. S. Riddell, Sydenham—Mrs. C. P. Day, Mrs. A. Taylor, Sarawak—Mrs. John Vanstone, Mrs. James Hales, Keppel—Mrs. Wm. McGregor, Mrs. D. Davidson, Derby—Mrs. R. Linn, Miss B. Fleming, Mrs. W. Wardell, Owen Sound—Miss J. Cameron, Mrs. H. Winter, Meaford—Mrs. Wm. Bunstead.

### The Entertainment of Guests

By Miss Amanda Waring, Norwich, Ontario.

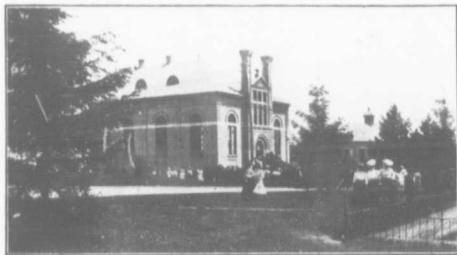
The hostess should in the first place, I think, extend to her guests a very cordial reception and endeavor to give them a feeling of freedom and ease, and be careful that none are left in the background. Especially should she look after diffident ones and those who are not so well acquainted in the company. Pleasant results seem to follow when the company includes some who have been previously acquainted and others who have not been. The old friends make one another seem at home, while the new ones are stimulated to appear at their best; there is said to be inspiration in a new audience.

I would suggest that the hostess assume nothing; that she try to ap-

Emerson tells us not to worry ourselves by preparing too elaborate a dinner or too fine a bed for the guest who comes to our door; he can get that for a dollar at any inn.

Prepare a good bed and let the meal be good too, but rather emphasize the warm welcome and the hearty enjoyment of the guest's presence; these are not Emerson's words, but my idea of his meaning. I have thought of it in this way, the average family is a very busy one. It, however, they are united in hospitable feelings, have a pleasant home, and are willing to just when the home circle and receive their guests into their home life, I believe both will enjoy the visit whether the guests are from the city or country.

It is a great help to the success of entertaining, if the hostess has tact and a faculty of drawing out the best that is in her guests. I presume we have all been with people that just seemed to make it easy for us to do and say the very best things we know, and give us such a contented, comfortable feeling. So, will it stand us in hand when filling the role of hostess, to endeavor both by our manner and conversation to make the time spent by our guests in our home both pleasant and profitable. They will then look back to the visit with pleasure and with a feeling that they had gained something and wished for a repetition of it.



FARMERS' WIVES AND DAUGHTERS AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE DURING THE INSTITUTE EXCURSIONS

### At the End of the Journey

We're most to the end of our journey,  
My darling, and isn't it true,  
That 'mid all our losses and crosses,  
There's always been plenty for two?  
And though of the dower of fortune  
We've had but a niggardly share,  
Our cupboard was never so empty,  
We hadn't a loaf we could spare.

It seems like a dream that I ever  
Had courage to seek and to woo  
For my wife such a beautiful blossom  
So fair and exotic as you.  
'Twas part of the dream that you  
chose me  
And others—you bade them depart—  
Preferring to riches and station  
The wealth of a true loving heart.

How little we thought of the future,  
Or guessed of the trials we'd meet,  
As out on life's journey we started  
That morning so tenderly sweet  
And some of our comrades, my dar-  
ling,  
Whose prospects were brighter than  
ours,

Have broken their vows, and Love's altar  
Is hung with funeral flowers.

But we have been true to each other,  
My darling, and never a word  
That might sever the bond of affection

From your lips or mine has been heard.

The love that we've cherished so fondly  
Has kept our hearts faithful and warm,

Has strengthened, sustained and encouraged,  
And sheltered from many a storm.

And now that our journey's almost over,  
We've nothing to mourn or regret,

For Love—our dear, constant companion,  
My darling, abides with us yet.

So long as our friendship endures,  
Your heart would be seeking for mine, love,  
And mine enters heaven with yours.

### The Cure of Worry

Clear, Simple Common Sense Applied to the Business of Life.

There are two reasons why man should not worry, either one of which must operate in every instance—first, because he cannot prevent the results he fears; second, because he can prevent them. If he is powerless to avert the blow, he needs perfect mental concentration to meet it bravely, to lighten his force, to get what salvage he can from the wreck, to sustain his strength at this time when he must plan a new future. If he can prevent the evil he fears, then he has no need to worry, for he would be so doing he dissipating energy in his very hour of need.

To cure oneself of worry is not an easy task. It is not to be removed in two or three applications of the quick medicine of any cheap philosophy, but it requires only clear, simple common sense applied to the business of life. Man has no right to waste his own energies, to weaken his own powers and influence, for he has unalienable duties to himself, to his family, to society and to the world.—William George Jordan in "The Kingship of Self Control."

### Big Breezy Saskatchewan

Ten thousand iron posts to mark surveys in Saskatchewan sounds a big order, yet these have been cast by the Manitoba Iron Works for the Dominion Government under direction of Major Hubbell, Chief Inspector of Dominion Surveys. It is delightful to hear the Major talk of Saskatchewan as he has been over almost every acre from Prince Albert in the north to Wood Mountain in the south, and from Swift Current in the west to Melort in the east. In 1896, for example, he travelled 30,000 miles. He is emphatic in his opinion that 80 per cent. of all the land he has travelled over in Saskatchewan is good farming land. Major Hubbell strongly objects to colonization en bloc and declares the only way to Canadianize the Doukhobors is to break up their colonies and distribute them among other settlers.

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### QUESTION

I have a hind hooch of it. That is, I that the anti on the outside I do not k was faded it by the mate I is there any Lambton Co It is possi paring the ho pasterns, the trouble. In s should be con

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Nothing Our bo Do you of your

**THE Temple**

The price of THE FARMING WORLD after January 1st next, will be \$1.00 a year. New and old Subscriptions at the old rate will be taken until that date.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## Lame Colt

I have a colt six weeks old, the hind hoofs of which are turning under it. That is, the hoofs are growing so that the animal is compelled to walk on the outside of them.

I do not know whether the colt was loafed that way or stepped on by the mare after its birth.

Is there any remedy for this?  
Lambton Co., D. W.

It is possible that by judiciously paring the hoofs and supporting the pasterns, the colt may get over the trouble. In such a case a veterinary should be consulted at once.

## Hard Milking Cow

Can any of your readers tell me how to make a hard milking cow milk easy? I.H.M.

Perry Sound, Ont.

If you could give us some idea as to why the cow is difficult to milk, perhaps we might be able to assist you. Without further information, however, it would be mere guesswork on our part if we made suggestions.

## Marked Improvement

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, writes—"I note the very marked improvement in your paper lately and congratulate you upon the same."

## Rural Law

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscribers, 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.

## Tenant's Notice

Several years ago I rented a house and garden for one year, beginning on and computed from the first day of June. Since then I have continued to occupy the property, paying the rent every three months. The owner now wishes the property. What notice must he give me?

C. R. B. (Ontario).

Each year of your tenancy ends on the first day of May and from the statement above you appear to be a yearly tenant. You are therefore entitled to a full half year's notice prior to the first day of May in whatever year of your tenancy the landlord wishes you to give up possession of the premises unless there is some provision in the original lease which provides that you will accept shorter notice or that you will, on whatever notice may have been agreed upon, vacate the premises at a period other than the date on which the year of your tenancy ends.

## Digging a Ditch

I own a farm adjoining B's farm. There is a natural fall for the water from my farm towards and over B's, but no ditch. What proceedings should I take to have a proper ditch

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constructed to take the water off my farm? (Ontario).

You can bring on the Township Engineer under the provisions of "The Ditches and Watercourses Act," Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 285. Under the provisions of this Act, the engineer can proceed to locate the proper location of the ditch necessary to carry away the water and in what proportions the work in connection with making same shall be done.

#### Keeping an Agreement

A bought a mare from B for \$210.00, paying \$10.00 down, on the 10th day of May. He agreed to take her away on the 13th day of May, but if he did not do so he agreed to pay for her keep until taken away. A has failed to pay for her keep and B has heard nothing further from him. Can B compel A to take the mare or can B sell her to someone else? B has written A that the mare is at his risk.

G. M. (Ontario).  
B has the right to insist on A carrying out his bargain. You do not say when A agreed to pay the balance of the purchase money, nor do you say whether there was any fixed time within which A had to take the mare away, the bargain apparently being that he could leave her indefinitely so long as he paid for her keep. If the purchase money is not due, it may be that A has not yet broken his bargain and that B has no right to complain. If A has refused or refuses to carry out his bargain, B can re-sell the mare. If A has failed to carry out his bargain as agreed upon, without advising B that he does not intend to complete same, it would be well for B to notify him that unless it is completed forthwith he will re-sell the mare.

#### Books and Bulletins

BEANS—Farmers' Bulletin, 289, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CELERY—Farmers' Bulletin, 282, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SPRAYING FOR APPLE DISEASES AND THE CODLING MOTH—Farmers' Bulletin 283, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BOX ELDER—Forest Service Circular 86, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

OSAGE ORANGE—Forest Service Circular 90, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

YELLOW POPLAR—Forest Service Circular 93, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

TAMARACK—Forest Service Circular 89, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WHITE WILLOW—Forest Service Circular 87, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

BLACK WALNUT—Forest Service Circular 88, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

HARDY CATALPA—Forest Service Circular 82, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

COFFEE TREE—Forest Service Circular 91, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

GREEN ASH—Forest Service Circular 92, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC ROADS OF R. ISLAND, ETC.—Public Roads' Circular 83, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

SFSGAR IN CANNED FOODS—(FD 66), Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

#### FOREST PLANTING IN ILLINOIS

—Forest Circular 81, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

POTATO INVESTIGATION—Bulletin 174, Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

PUBLIC ROADS OF WISCONSIN—Public Roads' Circular 79, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

SEED GRAIN COMPETITION—Seed Commissioner, Dept. of Agri., Ottawa.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Forest Service Circular 83, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

POTATO SCAB—Bulletin 110, Experiment Station, Oroon, Maine.

DAIRY FARM TENANT—Farmers' Bulletin 280, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

DAIRYING FRUIT COLD STORAGE, ETC.—Evidence of Dairy Commissioner before Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, Dept. of Agri., Ottawa.

FORAGE CROPS, ETC.—Bulletin 101, Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

CORN BINDING AND REGISTRATION—Circular 66, Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

USE OF MANURE, ETC.—Circular, 69, Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF DAIRY COWS—Circular 67, Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

SAN JOSE SCALE—Bulletin 135, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

BUTTER INSPECTION—Bulletin 131, Inland Revenue Dept., Ottawa.

BEER BREWING—Bulletin 50, Bureau of Statistics, Dept. of Agri., Washington.

PUBLIC ROADS IN NEW YORK—Public Roads' Circular, 74, Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

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- of Whirlbone
- of Fetlock
- of Pastern
- of Shoulder
- of Hough
- of Knee
- of Coffin Joint

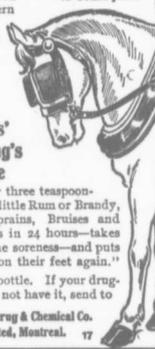
**Swelling**  
and all Lameness in Horses use

**Fellows' Leeming's Essence**

Two or three teaspoonfuls in a little Rum or Brandy, cures Sprains, Bruises and Lameness in 24 hours—takes out all the soreness—and puts horses "on their feet again."

50c. a bottle. If your drug-gist does not have it, send to

**National Drug & Chemical Co.**  
Limited, Montreal. 17



#### NO

These could spoil. Any condition of herd Our desire is to breed animals and all breeders is possible. The E suted to our adv

#### Farming Woi

Mr. Alex. M is a horseman A native of P has spent some ada and the U taken a fine i from St. Thom good start in i dale horses. I of mares and time ago, a nu sale. Miss of I by Acme, is ty ning of the bes Her dam is h g.d. by Goldi Prince of Carru sire Baron Mitte drality mare no with splendid u a foal at her six dam is by Lord Marquis of Lo Castlereagh, g number of lilibe the above count action, should e farmer in the ment. Mr. McE line big six-vea Democrat, a s Heir, dam Lorn.

#### Breeder

The breeders' Farming World v for the small bred stock, who for sale but can large space in ou columns. It affo lective means of before our reader favored us with there are still a not use this depat benefit to do so. per line per year, under two lines r months. While t the larger display always give the those who have a to sell should use tising columns. > to begin.

#### Go

On June 18th th Ferry Stud Farm, said to be the la news ever held in

#### NIGHTSIDE I

#### LARGE ENGLIS

Twelve YOUNG 800 months old, also Young choice lot of Silver Grey spare. None but first-class satisfaction guaranteed.

E. E. M  
CANNING P. O.  
Paris STAT

## ADVERTISING

### Is Business News

Read the Advertising in THIS ISSUE—Read it in every issue—you will gain VALUABLE INFORMATION even if you do not desire to purchase the goods : : advertised at present : :

DON'T PUT IT OFF

## READ THE ADS.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. Alex. McNiven, of St. Thomas, is a horseman to the "manor" born. A native of Perthshire, Scotland, he has spent some fifteen years in Canada and the United States, and has taken a fine farm about two miles from St. Thomas, and is making a good start in the breeding of Clydesdale horses. He imported a number of mares and a few stallions some time ago, a number of which are for sale. Miss of Logie, a yearling bred by Acme, is typical in her underpinning of the best in Clydesdale blood. Her dam is by Monette Marquis, g.d. by Goldfinder and g.g.d. by Prince of Carriacou. Sarah Mitchell, sire Baron Mitchell, is a good, big drafty mare now six years of age with splendid underpinning and with a foal at her side by Dunnyver. Her dam is by Lord Wolsely, g.d. by the Marquis of Londonderry's stallion, Castlereagh, g.g.d. by Barney. A number of litters of such breeding, as the above, combining size, quality and action, should ensure success to any farmer in the horsebreeding department. Mr. McNiven has at service a large six-year-old stallion in Keir Democrat, a son of Royal Garty's Heir, dam Lorna Doone —11024—.

#### Breeder's Directory

The breeders' directory of the Farming World was especially designed for the smaller breeders of pure-bred stock, who have a few animals for sale but cannot afford to pay for large space in our regular advertising columns. It affords a cheap and effective means of bringing their goods before our readers. A number have favored us with their patronage, but there are still a great many who do not use this department who it would benefit to do so. It costs only \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months. While this medium is good, the larger display advertisement will always give the best results, and those who have a number of animals to sell should use our regular advertising columns. Now is a good time to begin.

#### Gossip

On June 18th there was held at the Ferry St. Farm, Chalfonts, what is said to be the largest sale of Hackneys ever held in England. The prices

#### NITHSIDE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

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

averaged £147 (\$740) each. Several Canadians were at the sale.

For the week ending June 15th, there were exported from Montreal 3,361 cattle and 217 sheep. Of the cattle shipped, 970 were from the United States and 1,398 from one firm at Winnipeg.

The City Dairy Company has purchased the Kincaid Farm near Barrie, consisting of 740 acres. This will be used as a dairy farm for the production of milk for their Toronto trade.

#### Big Hackney Sale

"As a Lavroy harness horse, the Hackney remains unbeatable. Their fine combination of substance and quality, their style, action and general attractiveness have brought this breed to the front in nearly every competition for many years past with all the best horses of other breeds in the world, and as such command higher prices than almost any other class of horse."

The above quotation from Messrs. Rawlinson Bros.' catalogue gives a fair estimate of the value of the Hackney horse. Their unreserved sale to be held at their ranch eleven miles west of Calgary, on July 24th, promises to be a notable event as it will attract many lovers of the Hackney from all parts of the continent. Some of the most noted show horses of recent years were bred by this firm, whose stud was formed over twenty years ago. The best fillies have always been retained for breeding purposes and only first-class sires have been used.

Some noteworthy Hackneys claim Messrs. Rawlinson's ranch as their birthplace. Saxon, Pricilla, and Minora, horses that won everything in sight at all the eastern shows, including championships of both sex at the St. Louis World's Fair, were bred there, and, what is more, were picked out of the one year's crop of colts. These animals were included in Mr. Robert Beith's big Hackney sale of '06 years ago, when Saxon sold for \$5,500, Minora for \$1,625, and Pricilla for \$825, being the highest-priced stallions and mares at that sale. Full sisters to these horses and

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capes, Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Bruises, Blisters and other heavy sores. Cures all skin diseases or Parasitis, Thrush, Dischidias, Biceps all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is accompanied by a full and complete prospectus. Sold by druggists, or sent by special charges free, with full directions for its use. *Special for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc.* Address  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

## Tuttle's Elixir

Our old 1909 often always good for fall use to cure where cure is needed, any case of colic, cough, cold, thrush, etc. "Veterinary Experts" of the horse-man's reliable guide. Valued every where. A cure should be tried for it.

**Tuttle's Elixir Co.,**  
130 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.  
111 St. Union Street, Montreal, Quebec.



## ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Form of Swelling. Cures Lameness, Ailays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 14c free.

**ABSORBINE, J.H.**, for marking, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Spavina, Weeping Scurf, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Arterio Venous, Varicose, Hydrocystic, Ailays pain. Bore free. Genuine made only by

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



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

**Cattle and Sheep Labels.** Send your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day. F. G. JAMES, Bowmansville, Ont.




## YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



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

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

nearly all the best mares that the champion stallion, Robin Adair, ever got are included in the sale catalogue. Most of the mares will have foals and will be bred again. The foals will be sold with their dams, and certificates of registration will be furnished to purchasers of all pedigree stock, including foals.

A point Messrs. Rawlinson desire to draw to the attention of breeders in the Northwest is the peculiar fitness of this breed to flourish and maintain their type and action in this country. They are very hardy and grow to their full size whilst running on the range all the year round. Apart from this, however, they are pre-eminently adapted for the requirements of the country.

### Clydesdales for Canada

The Donaldson liner which sailed on Saturday last had on board a very large shipment of Clydesdales for various owners in Canada. Messrs. McMillan, Archibald, Adamson, Scarborough, Ont., had on board no fewer than fifty-nine head, selected personally by Mr. R. G. McMillan in this country, and chiefly in Cumberland, where fully one-half of the total were purchased, mainly through Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigton, and got by that gentleman's horses. Mr. McMillan had also fourteen fillies from Messrs. A. & N. Montgomery, Kirkcubright, eight fillies from Mr. James Picken, Torrs, Kirkcubright; three from Mr. Hugh Alexander, Auchinleck, and seven purchased in the Aman district. One of the mares purchased from Mr. Alexander has been a noted winner. She took about fifteen first prizes and several championships, and is one of the very best mares exported to Canada. A very good mare is Lady Helen, got by the Glasgow Premier, from Mr. James Macaulay (5187). Another very fine mare was purchased from Mr. Roddick, Trailtown, whose stud is well known to be one of the best in the west of Scotland. This mare was got by Mr. Kerr's noted prize horse Lethian Agair, which has been so highly thought of at successive stallion shows. Among the Cumberland purchases is a three-year-old mare of outstanding merit, got by the Highland and Agricultural Society prize horse, Darnley Agair. Altogether, this is one of the best shipments yet made. They have been selected by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the Canadian demand, and are pretty sure to meet a steady demand when offered for sale at Seaford, Ont., on or about 20th June.

Mr. J. P. Elliot, Oxford Centre, Ont., made his second shipment for this season. He shipped four colts and twenty-one fillies, purchased chiefly in the Stirling district with the assistance of Mr. James Gray, Birkenwood, Garganook. He had one two-year-old and three yearling colts. The two-year-old was got by the good breeding horse Dunure Blend (11691), out of a mare by Protector, a son of the famous Prince of Carruchan (8141), which let good stock in many districts. Of the three yearling colts two were got by the celebrated Baronson (10681), the sire of the Cawdor Cup champion Oyama, and himself one of the very best of the sons of Baron's Pride (9121). One of these colts was an exceptionally good one, bred by Mr. R. S.

Finlayson, and altogether Mr. Elliot's shipment was characterized by unusually high quality. The third yearling colt was by the noted champion horse 1 Labor (10791), the first winner of the 100 gu. Brydon Challenge Shield. The mares and fillies

## CRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

H. J. SPENCLEY, Box Grove, Ont.

## WANTED

Copies of Volume one and eight of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Parties having these in their possession and wishing to dispose of them, please write J. W. Sanger, Secretary, Treasurer, Clydesdale Horse Association, Temple Building, Toronto.

## Hillcrest Clydesdales

We have now for sale 6 imported fillies, bred by the late Sir John Galt, of Hillcrest, Chateau, Sir Hugo, Baron Mitchell and Marston, etc. Seven rising, 3 years old and broken to harness. Long Distance, Phoebe, Manchester P.O. and Station, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.F.R.

R. M. HOLTBY.

## Clydesdales, Hackneys



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

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

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor,  
MILLBROOK, ONT.

J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager,  
REGINA, N.W.T.

THE CHAMPION IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION

## BARON KITCHENER (10499)

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

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

I HAVE SOME FINE

BREEDING HORSES FOR SALE

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

## TWO GOOD YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

BY HIAWATHA GODOLPHIN

**HACKNEY STALLIONS** 1 Three-year-old, by Mathias; 1 Four-year-old, by Ganymede; 1 Five-year-old, by Duke of Richmond; 1 Three-year-old, by Administrator. Some very choice Hackney Mares, by Edomog, Polonus and Duke of Richmond. Clydesdale Mares by Marcellus, Baronson, Sir Ronald and Carthusian. A carload of Clydesdale Fillies and the grand Clydesdale Stallion, BARON KITCHENER, will also be landed shortly. Write for particulars.

W. E. BUTLER, Ingersoll, Ont.  
LONG DISTANCE PHONE

were exceptionally well bred. Among four three-year-olds one from Mr. Galloway, got by Up to Time (10475), and another from Mr. Mathier, got by Labori, out of the dam of Apukwa, the first prize yearling colt at Glasgow, are worthy of special mention. These mares can win in almost any company, and being exceptionally well-bred, are sure to prove invaluable as dams. An excellent mare was also got from Mr. Jarvie, Cumberland. She was got by the 1000 gu. horse Montrave Mae (9088), and has plenty of substance with quality. Among twelve two-year-old fillies were the produce of noted sires like the Cawdor Cup champion Revelanta, whose stock have been doing very well, indeed, during the past season. One filly was bred by Mr. McInnes, Pittentian, and will be heard about. Five of these two-year-olds are of superior quality, and have not

been bought cheap. Two are by Up to Time (10475), whose stock has always been in great demand, and others are by his half-brother Balmie Queen's Guard, the sire of champion mares and prize-winning colts. There are four yearlings, one being got by Delonair, Mr. Gray's colt, which won second prize at Glasgow, out of a six-year-old mare by the Royal first prize horse Palmerston, which mare is also in the shipment. Fillies purchased from Mr. John Risk, Culmore, are of the old Clydesdale type, and wonderfully well bred. Altogether Mr. Elliot has a shipment which, in respect of breeding and quality, compares more than favorably with any shipment sent this season. He is to have a sale at Oxford Centre on an early date after arrival, when, no doubt, they will command a ready sale.—Scottish Farmer.

## Clydesdal

Several impressive lists of Exhibition stallions for importation for yield trials, are also in the Clyde receive the credit of being the best of the breed. It is very anxious to have a place in this show as an importer. The date stallions, judged, should be more a lot of them will see showing seen at this show and record spent in service. It should have an educational is more than in this class would an honor as the upper class of the class for should be a very one to be seen it will surely a well supplement gelding and hat the exhibit of Clydes a longer.

Another class that for the best owned and show there is the prospect in the leading firms take in hand. It will compete, what the man be, one of the locations of the standard classes animals foaled in this permits the mares to compete this was the case one or two good money with no of the name. With removed, we can grand classes of Clydes and Shire enough, are also against the import which should get fitting and bring best that is in management of the Exhibition are in their keen appreciation and with well as their price.

## Cow-Testing

For the period of cows in the Brockton, gave an average milk and 23.8 lbs. in the 30 days gave 1.35 3.5 per cent. at Beaverton, Ont. aged 32 months, 1 fat. The highest milk, testing 3.6, in 8th May.

The 264 cows at S an average of 488 1 lbs. fat. The best milk, testing 3.1, ending May 14.

**Clydesdales at Toronto Fair**

Several innovations appear in the prize list of the Canada National Exhibition for 1907. Class 55, for stallions four years old and upwards, with importers excluded, and class 56, for yield mares four years old and upwards, are additions to the prize list in the Clydesdale classes that should receive the consideration of Clydesdale breeders. The Exhibition Board is very anxious to make the everyday farmer and stockman feel that he has a place in the list of exhibitors at this show as well as the professional importer. The class for aged Clydesdale stallions, with importers excluded, should bring to the front once more a lot of old-time show horses. They will scarcely all be in as fine showing condition as when last seen at this show. But their appearance and records, after a few years spent in service, under common care, should have a very good effect from an educational point of view, and it is more than probable that winning in this class will be as kindly considered an honor as ever the winning of the open class can be. In the case of the class for aged yield mares there should be a very large number of winners to be seen on the ground, and it will surely add a very attractive and interesting item to the list. It will supplement materially the draft gelding and harness classes, making the exhibit of full-grown, finished Clydes a longer and stronger one.

Another class worthy of mention is that for the best string of ten horses owned and shown by one exhibitor. There is the possibility of a grand spectacle in this event, should the leading firms take the matter seriously in hand. It is to be hoped that all will compete, and make this item what the management intend it to be, one of the leading live stock sensations of the show. In the Canadian-bred classes for draft horses, all animals foaled in Canada are eligible. This permits the progeny of imported mares to compete. In years before this was the case there were usually one or two good ones to get all the money with no competition worthy of the name. With the old limitation removed, we can look forward to grand classes of Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires, which, if good enough, are also eligible to compete against the imported classes, a fact which should give stimulus to the fitting and bringing out of all the best that is in the country. The management of the Canada National Exhibition are to be congratulated on their keen appreciation of the true situation and what it demands as well as their promptitude in meeting it.

**Cow-Testing Associations**

For the period ending 30 April, 31 cows in the Brockville, Ont., Association, gave an average yield of 769 lbs. milk and 23.8 lbs. fat. One cow in the 30 days gave 1,260 lbs. milk, testing 3.5 per cent. of fat.

At Beaverton, Ont., 29 cows averaged only 522 lbs. milk and 18.9 lbs. fat. The highest yield was 1,055 lbs. milk, testing 3.6, in the 30 days ending 8th May.

The 264 cows at St. Marc, Que., had an average of 488 lbs. milk and 16.3 lbs. fat. The best cow gave 750 lbs. milk, testing 3.1, during the month ending May 14.

**Clydesdale Fillies**

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

**G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.**

STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.

**Clydesdales and Cheval Normans**

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

A few French Canadians.

**ROBERT NESS & SON,**

Long Distance Phone. "WOODSIDE," HOWICK, QUEBEC.

**DUNROBIN STOCK FARM**

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Booking Orders Ahead

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

**DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton**  
P.O. and Sta.

Long Distance Phone.



**SMITH & RICHARDSON**

IMPORTERS OF

**HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES**

We have now on hand only the choice imported colts, **Dashing King** 3 years old and **Baron Columbus**, the Toronto winner as a 2 year old. Also a couple of good Canadian 7 and 3 year olds.

Come and see them at their stables at

**COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.

**W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.**

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

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

LISTOWEL P. O. AND STATION

**Graham & Renfrew's**  
CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Young Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

**GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.**

**Clydesdale Fillies**

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

**ALEX. McNEVIN, St. Thomas P.O., Ont.**

Henryville, Que., with 89 cows, stood at 550 lbs. milk and 18.7 lbs. fat, with the best yield 1,125 lbs., testing 3.2 for the 30 days ending May 14. Normandin, Que., averaged 535 lbs. milk, with 990 lbs. as the highest yield.

At St. Barnabé, Que., 58 cows gave an average of 503 lbs. milk and 18.0 lbs. fat, with the best individual cow at 680 lbs., testing 3.8.

The Association at Milton, Ont., for the 30 days ending May 12 had an average from 135 cows of 531 lbs. milk and 19.4 lbs. fat. The highest was 1,130 lbs., testing 3.3 per cent. of fat.

Lotneville, Ont., from 31 cows had an average of 429 lbs. milk and 14.2 lbs. fat. The best cow gave 1,000 lbs. milk, testing 3.0.

The average yields per month for the first four months of this year of the Associations in Ontario and Quebec stand as follows:

|            | Cows | Lbs. tested. | Lbs. milk. | Test. | Lbs. fat. |
|------------|------|--------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| Jan., Ont. | 80   | 479          | 3.6        | 17.6  |           |
| Que.       | 239  | 310          | 4.6        | 14.3  |           |
| Feb., Ont. | 41   | 579          | 3.4        | 20.0  |           |
| Que.       | 163  | 415          | 4.3        | 18.0  |           |
| Mar., Ont. | 123  | 741          | 3.5        | 26.3  |           |
| Que.       | 194  | 480          | 4.1        | 20.0  |           |
| Apr., Ont. | 1076 | 621          | 3.3        | 22.4  |           |
| Que.       | 292  | 494          | 3.7        | 18.2  |           |

#### Official Tests of Holstein-Friesian Cows

Since my last report fourteen cows and heifers have made official records which entitled them to a place in the Record of Merit. These tests are vouchered for by Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, and unless otherwise stated are for a period of seven days. The amounts of milk and butter fat are actual, and the amount of butter is estimated by adding one-sixth to the amount of fat.

1. Rose Rattler (7430) at 5 y. 8m. 7d.; milk 462.2 lbs.; butter fat 18.80, equivalent to 21.94 lbs. butter.

Thirty Days—milk 2138.1 lbs.; butter fat 79.67 lbs., equivalent to 92.96 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice Tillsonburg, Ont.

2. Daisy Monarch (3067) at 4 y. 10 m. 14 d.; milk 463.56 lbs.; butter fat 13.84 lbs., equivalent to 16.13 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

3. Abbekerk Trenje DeKol (4241) at 4 y. 8 m. 20 d.; milk 427.9 lbs.; butter fat 12.28 lbs., equivalent to 14.53 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Faldons, Ont.

4. Corinne Albino DeKol (6852) at 3 y. 2 m. 19 d.; milk 330.2 lbs.; butter fat 12.23 lbs., equivalent to 14.27 lbs. butter.

Thirty days—milk 1469.6 lbs.; butter fat 50.76 lbs., equivalent to 59.23 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.

5. Favorit Butter Girl (5870) at 2 y. 2 m. 19 d.; milk 275.12 lbs.; butter fat 11.26 lbs., equivalent to 13.14 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

6. Tempest Clothilde Mercedes (5327) at 2 y. 11 m. 25 d.; milk 298.87 lbs.; butter fat 10.15 lbs., equivalent to 11.85 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

7. Daisy Wayne A. DeKol (6142) at 2 y. 1 m. 30 d.; milk 270 lbs.; butter fat 10.20 lbs. equivalent to 11.90 lbs.

butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers.

8. Bleske Aconeth (7817) at 2 y. 4 m. 7 d.; milk 317.4 lbs. butter fat 9.96 lbs., equivalent to 11.62 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.

9. Tolena Albino Wayne (6143) at 2 y. 1 m. 13 d.; milk 284.49 lbs.; butter fat 8.88 lbs., equivalent to 10.27 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers.

10. Agnes Macblissom (5407) at 2 y. 4 m. 29 d.; milk 272.13 lbs.; butter fat 8.36 lbs., equivalent to 9.76 lbs. butter. Owned by F. C. Pettit & Son, Burgessville, Ont.

11. Princess Calamity Wayne (6142) at 2 y. 1 m. 9 d.; milk 268.90 lbs.; butter fat 8.22 lbs., equivalent to 9.59 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers.

12. Emma Wayne rd (5791) at 2 y. 2 m. 15 d.; milk 266.08 lbs.; butter fat 8.01 lbs., equivalent to 9.34 lbs. butter. Owned by Frank J. Griffin, Burgessville, Ont.

13. Rhoda Crowning Shield Colanitha (7808) at 1 y. 8 m. 18 d.; milk 280.3 lbs. butter fat 8.31 lbs., equivalent to 9.69 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.

14. Prairie Flower's Butter Queen (5040) at 1 y. 11 m. 12 d.; milk 258.16 lbs.; butter fat 8.14 lbs., equivalent to 9.49 lbs. butter. Owned by Frank J. Griffin.

G. W. Clemons, Sec.

Hereafter horses not broken to harness will not be admitted into Canada. The decision to shut out unbroken horses was made because it is practically impossible to subject horses which have not been broken to the mallein test for glanders, that is absolutely required of every horse before it is admitted to the Dominion.

## BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Unbroken record of several years' success at all leading Canadian Exhibitions, is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of Live Stock on the American continent.

When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

**B. H. BULL & SON**

**Brampton, Ont.**

## Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF

**Glydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs**

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

**R. REID & CO. Hintonburg, Ont.**

## Huntlywood Shorthorns

We have a few extra good young bulls for sale, sired by Imported Cleely's Pride (78594). One Imported Lancaster just arrived from Sandringham.

**W. H. GIBSON, Manager**

**Huntlywood Farm - - - Beaconsfield, Quebec**

## BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

My new importation comprises a number of the deep, smooth, stylish cows, with dairy qualities strongly developed. I can furnish showing cattle and grandly bred bulls and heifers of the right kind at a reasonable price. If in want of something good and something useful drop me a line.

**R. R. NESS, Howick, P. Q.**

### The Ple

Speaking of which has d. Canada south of starving r ern States. ing beasts as supplying the exercise. This is not an ex-

Many prope sion that ra easiest, most iftable, and occupations, d suited to a n Exercise? Ye cise; and I h plenty lately this winter th ercise has ce rancher with is a picnic f vicious longh old range steer race horse an rier. A wild i her temper is, and I hope she will try to h the track.

I went ont there were any quired attenti and reception a physical cultur month. Our ca were lumped u as I went into with a head li horns like a went for me li for a prospect election day.

I slipped beti the shed, whi through the sic spoiled five doll and labor. Just year-old, almost and having old humanity, took I was in trouble take a punch at to some invento chinery or som polled pates, th and I escaped by tail and the spee rushed out the corner with the an old cow; wh been soiled by l water and no sh that she ough widow's mite t missionary fund cut in ahead of t the tail end of m out horizontally c this race by jus footed speed that vengeance.

As I was burni clearly the fl, t evidently disguste hition of speed, s samtered back to built for the shee of gentle cows. J ting down steam some, I approach keep the snow fr

## THE M

L. O. CLIFFORD

Bred

PURE-BRED

Five young bulls and

sale. Correspondence

### The Pleasures of Ranching

Speaking of the hard winter West, which has driven the antelope from Canada southward, a friend writes us of starving range cattle in the Western States. He considers these fighting beasts as promoters of health by supplying the ranchman with needed exercise. The picture that he draws is not an exaggerated one.

"Many people are under the impression that ranching is one of the easiest, most pleasant, subtly profitable, and above all, healthy, occupations, and that it is especially suited to a man who needs exercise. Exercise? Yes, a rancher gets exercise; swift exercise; exacting exercise; and I have been having exercise amply lately. About every morning this winter this same tornado of exercise has come to me. A small rancher with a shed and stack of hay is a picnic for the starving, lean, vicious longhorn, three or four-year-old range steer that can run like a race horse and stay like a bull terrier. A wild range cow is worse, as her temper is always on a wire edge, and when she is cold and hungry, she will try to butt a 180-ton engine off the track.

I went out this morning to see if there were any young calves that required attention, and the attention and reception accorded me was enough physical culture exercise to last a month. Our cattle, cows and calves were bumped up out in the cold, and as I went into the shed, a big steer with a head like a pile driver and horns like a sacred cow of India, went for me like the sheep rolling down a slope for a prospective but weak voter on election day.

I slipped behind a post supporting the shed, while the steer drove through the side of the shed and spoiled five dollars' worth of lumber and labor. Just then a lubberly two-year-old, almost too weak to stand, and having old scores to settle with humanity, took a notion that, while I was in trouble and handy, he would take a punch at me himself. Thanks to some inventor of delorating machinery or some foreign breeder of polled pates, this one had no horns, and I escaped by the skin of my coat, tail and the speed of my heels. As I rushed out the doors and around the corner with the mule in hot pursuit, an old cow, whose milk had evidently been soured by hard living, lack of water and no shelter, took a notion that she ought to contribute a widow's mite to the already large missionary fund of exercise. So she cut in ahead of the mule and just at the tail end of my coat, now slanting out horizontally on the breeze. I won this race by just straightaway flat-footed speed that was exercise with a vengeance.

As I was burning the scenery out across the flat, the old cow stopped, evidently disgusted at such an exhibition of speed, shook her head and sauntered back toward the shed I had built for the shelter of our little band of gentle cows. Just as I was shutting down steam and slowing up, some, I approached a fence put up to keep the snow from drifting around

the building. An evil-looking old roan bull, with his tail frozen off, his hair almost gone from frozen places and buffalo itch, came from behind the fence. He evidently took in the situation at a glance. He probably knew that a rancher needed exercise; maybe he thought my circulation was sluggish. Seeing me aloft, he concluded that here was an Eastern Pilgrim ranching for his health, and as he knew that health was all a man ever makes ranching, he would give me a boost to help me overtake it. He lowered his head, shoved that stub tail straight up in the air and sailed in. It was his last charge, but he died fighting for his country (or lunch grass) and died fighting like the nigger in the ghost story. I thought I had run before, but watch me now. I was getting out of breath and that bull had a very small show to win, when he struck a streak of ice and went all in a heap. He is lying there yet, for he was too fat gone to get up, and I was not quite in the humor to give him a lift by the tail."

### PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

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

James Smith W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited  
Superintendent, Proprietors.  
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milk-  
ing Straits, Prize-winning Leicesters.  
Young Stock for sale—imported and  
home bred.

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

## Maitland Bank

### STOCK FARM

Choicely bred Shorthorns. A fine crop  
of young stock bred on choicest lines to  
choose from. Can supply a number of  
fine young bulls at square prices.  
D. MILNE & SON, Ethel P.O. and Sta. G. T. R.



### HOLLYMOUNT

#### STOCK FARM

#### MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON,  
Mitchell, Ont.

## SHORTHORNS

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

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.



## THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT MAPLE SHADE

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

Come and see them Ask for a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

## Maple Avenue Stock Farm

### SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

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

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale.

Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln  
and Cotswold rams.

### F. H. NEIL & SON

Phone at Residence

Lucan P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

## MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importa-  
tions. Tamworth swine bred from prize winner  
at Toronto, London & prize winning Leicester  
sheep, Toulouse (Crete). For sale, 1 bull three  
years old, 1 bull calves, Heifers, all ages, Cows  
in calf, 1 Tamworth boar, and young stock.  
L. F. STAPLES, IDA, ONT.

## 12 Shorthorn Bulls

### FOR SALE

from 10 months to two years old. Several of  
their dams or grandams winners at Toronto.  
Prices very moderate.

J. & W. RUSSELL,  
Richmond Hill, - Ontario.

## Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian BRED  
BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS at all  
times for sale. Also some excellent  
CALVES of both sexes for show purposes.

Imported Yorkshire SOWS and  
YOUNG PIGS, all ages, of true bacon  
type. Write

H. J. DAVIS,  
Woodstock, Ont., C. T. R. G. T. R.

## T. E. ROBSON

### LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

2 Becher Street London, Ont.

DAVID McCAFF, Jamefield, Guelph, Canada,  
Importer and Breeder of Galloisy cattle,  
Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice  
animals for sale.

## R. A. & J. A. WATT

offer for immediate sale to clear this  
season's offerings of bulls—

### Two High Class Red Bulls

#### bred in the purple

For a quick sale they will be sold  
below their value.

Salem, Elora Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

## JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Hightfield, Ont.

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

Farm 3½ miles from Weston station, G. T. R.  
and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

## ELMDALE STOCK FARM

### THOS. BAKER, SOLINA, ONT.

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

Young stock for sale.

Long Distance Phone

## THE MAPLES

L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONT.

Breeder of

### PURE-BRED HEREFORDS

Five young bulls and a few choice heifers for  
sale. Correspondence solicited.

# Breeders' Directory

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

**HODGKINSON & TIDDALE**, Beaverton, Ont.  
Clydesdale stallions and fillies for sale.

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

**ALEX. MCGREGOR**, Uxbridge, Ont. Import-  
ed Civic Stallions and Fillies for sale.

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**J. LLOYD JONES**, Burford, Ont. A fine selec-  
tion of choice home-bred and imported  
Shropshire Sheep.

**J. A. JULL**, Burford, Ont. Oxford Downs.  
About 25 head of choice young Lambs. Also  
a few breeding Ewes. All by Imported Rams.

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

**J. M. GARDBOUSE**, Weston, Ont.

See large ad.

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

See large ad.

**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Bowhill Stock Farm,  
Teeswater, Ont.—Licester breeding ewes.  
Prize winners.

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

**T. OS. ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.;  
Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock,  
Oxford Down Sheep.

## Swine

**JAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE PIGS**  
Pedigreed, nice stock Write. EMERSON  
TUFIS, Welland, Ont.

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

**P. O. COLLINS**, Bowenville, Ont., breeder of  
Yorkshire Swine. Good Young Stock for  
sale.

**J. E. BRETHOUR**, Burford, Ont.

See large ad.

**JAS. WILSON & SONS**, Fergus, Ont., breeders  
of Yorkshire Swine, Young Boars and  
Bows of choice breeding for sale.

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

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

## CATTLE

**JOHN SCOTT**, Dunblane, Ont., Shorthorns.  
Young stock for sale. Write us.

**PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**.  
Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. M. MA-  
SHALL, Jackson P. O., Ont. Tars Station, G.T.R.

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

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

See large ad.

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

**THOS. ALLEN & BROS.**, Oshawa, Ont. Short-  
horns—Gloster, Hamden, Symes families.

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

**MACDONALD COLLEGE**, Ste. Anne de Belle-  
vue, Que.—Ayrshire—The famous Reford  
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, tested for robust con-  
stitution and large teats. Write for particulars.

**JOHN BRYDON**, Milverton, Ont., G.T.R.—  
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

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

**W. F. STEPHEN**, Box 163, Huntington, Que.  
Springbrook, Ayrshire—for sale—some  
young stock, both sexes.

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

**GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, from  
such choice strains as imp. Wedding Gift,  
Young stock sired by Killarney Beauty bull, imp.  
Ben Leonard and imp. Joy of Morning. Some  
fine young bulls from six months to months  
of age; also some very fine females. Prices right.  
Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

## Miscellaneous

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

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

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

## Hay Making in Quebec

(Continued from page 602)

may require to remain in the  
cock till the following day. Hay  
that has been cocked in the af-  
ternoon holds much warm air,  
and the mass remains in a con-  
dition favorable to the transpira-  
tion of moisture during the  
night. When hay that has been  
cocked for a time is exposed to  
the air in flakes the moisture  
which has been diffused evenly  
through the mass is yielded up  
rapidly and such material is  
soon dried. While hay can be  
made without going through the  
sweating process in the cock,  
it is usually much better be-

cause of having undergone such  
action. Hay put into the barn  
when it is so dry that it will  
not pack well is not in first-  
class condition. It should be  
mowed away with just that  
amount of moisture which al-  
lows it to settle compactly  
when tramped down.

I can remember well the day  
when hay was supposed to be  
dry as if it came out of a hop-  
kinn before it was considered fit  
to be housed, while to-day we  
want our hay free from all fore-  
ign moisture, yet we do not  
like to see it too dry when put  
into the mow, but just damp  
enough to pack well. This will  
come out in fine condition, will  
be relished by all classes of  
stock and will have a high food  
value.

"Habitat."

## Kendall's Spavin Cure Cures Spavins

Here is just one case  
out of thousands—  
HAMPTON, MASS.,  
March 13, '06.

"This is to testify to  
the value of Kendall's  
Spavin Cure as a  
Spavin Remedy and  
Linctus for general  
use. I used it for  
Spavins on a colt two  
years ago, and found it a complete cure."  
—Wm. J. Rogers.

Save your horse with Kendall's—the  
great cure for all Bony Growths, Swellings  
and Lameness. It is both—  
"Great for the Horse"—  
and "Great for the Rider of the Horse."  
Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Ensbury Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



## Lump Jaw

The first remedy to  
cure Lump Jaw use

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**  
and it remains today the standard treat-  
ment, with years of success back of it,  
known to be a cure and guaranteed to  
cure. Don't experiment with substitutes  
or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or  
bad the case or what else you may have  
tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump  
Jaw Cure over fails. Our fair plan of sell-  
ing, together with exhaustive information  
on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket  
Veterinary Adviser  
Most complete veterinary book ever printed  
to be given away. Durable bound, indexed  
and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
27 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**



## Steel Fence Posts

ARE CHEAPER IN THE END THAN  
CEDAR. WILL NOT HEAVE WITH  
THE FROST AND ALLOW THE FENCE  
TO SAG. EASILY AND CHEAPLY  
ERECTED. LAST FOR EVER.

Write for Descriptive Booklet and prices.  
Agents wanted everywhere.

**LAND DEPARTMENT, UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED**  
Temple Building, Toronto

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at Montreal ar  
51 1/4c, to 54 1/2  
quoted here at  
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No. 2 American  
here at 60 1/2c.

HAY A

While mowed  
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average yield.  
Quebec hay field  
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Bulletin says:

"Respecting ha  
regular crop in  
meadows being  
under the mos  
stances will not  
a crop, and oth  
number of other  
looking well, and  
with timely rain  
good yield. Th

## Market Review and Forecast

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

Toronto, June 29.

General trade has ruled fairly active during the past week or two. The warm weather and better growing conditions have greatly stimulated business. Though money continues scarce, the trade of the country seems to be on a solid foundation. The demand for money continues and the banks are taking a more conservative course in their loaning operations. Some banks have refused to renew time loans at 8 per cent., as they found it necessary to husband their resources. This is a great inconvenience to merchants and prevents them from doing the business possible at this season. Call loans rule at from 6 to 8 per cent. Bank claims, they are doing all they can to guard their customers.

#### WHEAT.

The wheat market, though it has fluctuated some, remains at about the same level as at last writing. Winter wheat is quoted here at 88c. to 89c. at outside points. There is said to be about 15,000,000 bushels in the West yet to be marketed. Prices there have recently declined to an export basis and more wheat is now going forward. While it is likely that present values will remain fairly stationary for some time, we have reached a time when quick fluctuations are likely to occur. Any adverse report regarding the growing crop will be taken advantage of by the speculative element to boost prices. As harvest approaches, should a big yield be assured, then prices may take a sudden drop. Just now the indications are that if there is any fluctuation, it will be upward and not downward.

#### COARSE GRAINS.

Spring grains are looking well and have improved wonderfully during the past few days. The oat crop will likely be a large one, though everything will depend upon the weather. It is a few weeks late to begin with, and if it strikes a period of hot, muggy August weather before it is filled out, a crop of lightweight stuff may be looked for. However, if the present rapid growth keeps up, a fair crop at least is assured. On this market oats are quoted at 44 1/2c. to 45 1/2c. per bushel at outside points. Feed barley rules steady. Quotations at Montreal are 56c. to 57c., and here 51 1/4c. to 51 1/2c. per bushel. Peas are quoted here at 77 1/2c. to 78 1/2c. per bushel. The corn market rules firm. No. 2 American yellow being quoted here at 60 1/2c. to 61c. per bushel.

#### HAY AND STRAW.

While meadows have improved considerably during the past two weeks, there is likely to be less than an average yield. Reports from the Quebec hay fields are not very sanguine either. On this point the Trade Bulletin says:

"Respecting hay it is the most irregular crop imaginable, many new meadows being winter killed, and under the most favorable circumstances will not yield over a third of a crop, and others scarcely a half. A number of other fields, at times, are looking well, although backward, and with timely rains will give a fairly good yield. There is a very poor

show for clover, as many fields have been winter killed, although a few are looking well but late. As stated above, the pastures are very irregular; in some there is scarcely sufficient for a picking for the cattle, and in others the live stock are knee deep in grass."

The market rules steady here at \$14 to \$15 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$12.50 to \$13.50 for secondary grades. Montreal quotations for laded hay are \$16 to \$16.50 for No. 1, and \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 2. Straw rules high at \$7 to \$7.25 per ton in car lots, Toronto.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market continues about the same. Packers have eased off buying in the country. At Montreal quotations are 20c. for select and 17 1/2c. to 18c. for No. 1's. Straight gathered receipts bring 17 1/2c. in case lots. Quotations here are 17c. to 18c. in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market, eggs bring 20c. to 22c. per dozen.

There is little doing in poultry excepting in a local way. On the farmers' market here, spring chickens bring 20c. to 25c. per lb.; chickens, alive, 13c. to 15c., and dressed 14c. to 16c., and turkeys 13c. to 16c. per lb.

#### FRUIT.

Referring to the outlook for apples,

the Trade Bulletin in a recent issue says:—"A splendid show of blossoms and a good percentage of fruit already firmly set betokens a good crop of apples in the orchards of Montreal and surrounding districts. The late cold spring seems to have checked the growth of the buds, and kept the blossoms back until there could be no damage from frost, and hence the exuberance of fruit on almost every tree. In fact it is very seldom that such a promise of abundance has been experienced as that which covered the boughs of our apple trees this spring. May their yield be as abundant. Reports from Ontario are also favorable and speak of every prospect of a lavish yield."

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The cheese market is not quite so strong, though quotations are high, the ruling prices at the local cheese boards this week ranging from 11c. to 11 1/2c. per lb. The improved condition of the pasture will increase the milk flow considerably and there may be an easing off in values, though it is not likely to be very serious as market conditions generally indicate good prices for some time to come. The total exports of cheese for the present season up to June 19th were 273,992 boxes as compared with 361,879 boxes for the same period of 1906, a decrease of 88,507 boxes. This, together with the light stock in England, shows that any great lessening of values is not likely to occur for some time. Present prices are above an export basis, and yet they

# CLEAN SKIMMING

We want to tell you about the **good clean skimming of the MAGNET Cream Separator**, but find some difficulty in fully expressing its true merits.



To say that it is the best, may mean so little, but if you knew how much importance we attach to its manufacture in working out every detail in the construction, from the building of the stand, the square gears, the bowl, the one-piece skimmer and every other part, you would realize that the **MAGNET** is bound to skim clean, not only on the first trial, but so long as it runs.

This **skimming clean** is something that **don't just happen**, neither is it **luck or chance**; it results from a **perfect design**, every part properly worked out in a **magnificently equipped establishment** erected for that purpose alone.

Do not take our word for the **MAGNET'S perfect skimming**,

but give us an opportunity to prove it to you by a trial in your dairy. Yours very truly,

**THE PETRIE MFG. CO., Limited**

HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. ST. JOHN, N.B. CALGARY, ALTA.

are freely offered with the hope no doubt of forcing the hand of the English buyer. Green cheese continues to be shipped notwithstanding the warning of those who know the trade. Factorymen would do well to guard against shipping cheese until they are ready, no matter what the buyer may offer.

The butter market is quieter, with very little doing in an export way. Up to June 19th the total exports of butter this season were only 325 packages, as compared with 50,300 for the same period of 1906. The domestic demand has been so good and prices so high that there has been little for export. Prices are now near an export level and as the supply is likely to increase rapidly from this on, our exports will be larger, though they are not likely to approach the total of last year. At Montreal, 21c. is about the top figure for choice creamery though some holders are asking more money. The market here is easier at 20c. to 22c. per lb. for creamery products, 19c. for solids, and 17c. to 18c. for dairy prints and 17c. for solids.

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word  
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head are read a word each month accompanying all orders. No clipping fee or cash advanced. Each initial and number counts as one cent.

### Farms for Sale

FOR SALE—First-class 158-acre farm, Township of South Dumfries, 3 miles from town of Paris, 33 acres wheat, large brick house, 2 barns, granary, etc. Price, \$9,500. Terms, \$2,500 cash, balance 5 per cent down. Established over thirty years. H. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

### Help Wanted

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in their own homes. Waste space in cellar, garden or barn can be made to earn \$15 to \$20 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

### For Sale

FOR SALE—One Imported Mare, 7 years old, with first-class pedigree, and bred again to the best Clydesdale Horse lineage to-day.

NEIL SMITH, Brantford.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and canning factory produce farms in the Niagara District. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. "THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Dunnville, Ont.

THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c. two for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address, WM. NOXON, Platon, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Good Farm for sale, 200 acres, 4 miles from P.O., 15 miles from Unionville, on G.T.R., 18 miles from Toronto Market, good residence and bank barn, with stable room for 40 head of cattle and 10 horses, good supply of hard and soft water at house and barn. For further particulars apply, Robt. Canning, Hagerman's Cars, Ont.



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

### WOOL.

There seems to be little activity in the wool trade. At Montreal, Canadian-pulled wool is quoted at 29c. to 30c.; washed fleece, 27c. to 28c., and unwashed, 18c. to 20c. per lb. Very little new wool is coming forward here. Washed fleece is quoted at 22c. to 23c., and unwashed at 13c. to 14c. per lb. This is too wide a margin in the price of these two grades.

### LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the market this week rule light. The quality of the cattle offering, generally speaking, is not good, too many of the grass kind that ought to have been left on the farm at least a month or six weeks longer are coming in. The arrival of this quality in large numbers has demoralized the market considerably. All kinds of cattle are easier this week, especially "grassers." The hot weather and the high price of meat have caused a falling off in the consumption of beef.

Few shipping cattle are offering and fewer still of well-finished exporters. Really choice exporters would bring \$5.75 to \$6 and medium cattle in proportion. Prime butchers' stock, which seems to be scarce, is worth from \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; good cattle, \$4.80 to \$5; medium, \$4 to \$4.75; common \$3.75 to \$4; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.25; and canners, \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

Milch cows are dull, with few choice ones offering. Prices range from \$25 to \$30 each. Veal calves range in price from \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt., the bulk going at \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. Choice, new milk-fed calves are worth \$6.50 to \$7.

There are few, if any, feeders or stockers offering.

Export sheep are worth \$5 to \$5.25; rams, \$3.50 to \$4; culls, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Spring lambs are worth from \$4 to \$5.50 each for the bulk. Some extra heavy lambs, weighing 80 to 100 lbs. each, bring as high as \$6, \$7 and \$8 each.

Hog deliveries rule light with values lower than at last writing, quotations being \$6.75 per cwt. for selects and \$6.50 for lights and fats.

### THE BACON MARKET.

An English correspondent sends us the following on the condition of the bacon trade in Great Britain:—

"The trade in Wiltshire bacon is quiet (June 8th) has been quieter, and values, which have been steadily improving for the past three or four weeks, have receded 2c. to 4c. per cwt. Particularly is this noticeable in the case of Canadian bacon, for which agents have been demanding the same prices as Danish, and it is a fact that buyers in this country when they can get Danish bacon at the same price, or even 2c. to 4c. more than Canadian, invariably drift on to the Danish article in preference to the Canadian. This is owing to the short transit which bacon from Denmark enjoys as compared with Canadian, and which allows it to come unbothered, buyers thus saving the labor and loss in weight which is occasioned through Canadian having to be washed out before it is put into the smokehouse.

In the south of England, Danish bacon has been selling at \$15.06 to \$16.05 Canadian, \$14.60 to \$15.55. Top prices in each case being for leanest selections of select weights, and the lower prices for heavier and stouter meats.

"We understand that Canadian

Wiltshires are now costing \$15.30 to \$15.55, delivered in London, transit and selling charges included, whereas the Danes are this week manufacturing bacon and delivering it with the same charges included, at \$14.82 to \$15.06. It is thus apparent what a difficult problem faces the Canadian agents on this side to make the trade interesting to Canadian packers, and we fear that unless the Canadian farmer will interest himself more in raising hogs, the trade in this country will be driven more and more into the hands of the Danish farmer."

The same correspondent, writing of date June 15, says:—

"Since our last report the bacon market generally has eased off 2c. to 3c., which is caused by the large receipts in the United States and the offerings from that quarter, record killings (41,000 in Denmark, and consequent larger receipts of bacon from that country into the United Kingdom.

### The Black Bass

(Continued from page 614)

crawfish and small fish of any kind constitute the food of the bass family in general and any of them may be used as bait. I have a strong preference for bright shiners, small frogs and large grasshoppers, varying them as occasion may require. Sometimes when the fish are not really feeding they will take a frog or a grasshopper, when they will refuse a shiner or "vice versa." In the Northern waters dew-worms are a particularly good bait, but they must be taken up there, as none are to be obtained in the soil of that part of the country. Crawfish also are very killing as bait, but they are hard to keep on the hook and soon die. Dead and still baits are of no use for any of the bass, there must be either life or motion to represent it, otherwise they will very rarely touch it.

As I have said, bass fishing commences on the sixteenth of June, which is a little too early for most of the waters in this Province. I have frequently seen numbers of them still guarding their eggs up to almost the end of the month. This year they will be later than usual for the spawning time is regulated by the temperature of the water, which this spring has been lower than the normal.

The nests which are shallow depressions cleared out on some sandy or gravelly spot are usually made in May. In these depressions the eggs are deposited, the female fish remaining over the nest guarding it and keeping the eggs clean and free from sediment by the constant fanning motion of her fins and tail. The eggs are attached to the pebbles of the nest by a glutinous sub-

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