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AND CANADIAN FARM & HOME

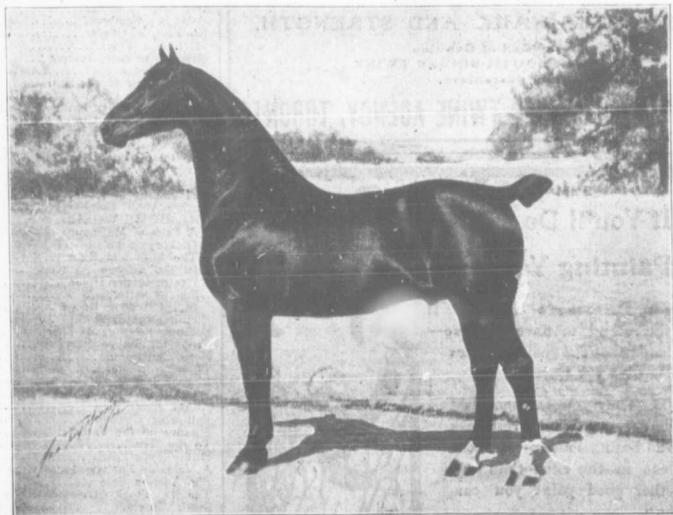
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The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada
J. W. WHEATON, B.A. Editor
D. T. McAINSH, Manager

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIII

TORONTO, 15 JULY, 1904

No. 14

Weeds and Thistles

FARMERS are complaining severely this year of weeds and thistles. Though the season has been backward for grain crops, weeds and thistles have flourished, and especially the latter. Many farmers who have heretofore prided themselves on having but few thistles on their farms, have this year fields completely covered with them. The backwardness of the grain crop early in the season seemed to give this weed the conditions it needed in which to show itself.

About the only thing that can be done now is to cut the thistles out of the grain. But with the present help scarcity, this is no easy problem. The thistles are now several inches above the grain, and the simplest way would be to go over the fields with a scythe when they are in bloom and cut the tops off. As the grain is all tied by the self-binder, thistles are not so troublesome as they were when this work had to be done by hand. What troubles the farmer most is to get this persistent plant and other injurious weeds out of the land. The past two or three summers, though wet and conducive to good crops, have helped the growth of weeds of all kinds. In this the farmer is facing a new difficulty, which the scarcity of help is not lessening.

To cope with this difficulty, many farmers are going back to the old-time summer fallow. While a hoe crop will produce the same result as a summer fallow in the eradication of weeds, and save the land from being idle a year, it requires more help to do it properly than the latter, and this, many farmers have not got, and are therefore compelled, in order to keep their lands tolerably free from weeds, to go back on the hoe crop theory. This does not mean that hoe crops are being given up altogether, but that the area devoted to these is being lessened. In fact, many farmers who grow the same acreage of hoe crops as formerly, have been forced to resort to the summer fallow in order to keep up with the weed pests. A larger acreage of summer fallow can be worked with less help than a hoe crop requires. This is not a plea for the restoration of the summer fallow. Where sufficient help is to be had, we believe as much will be accomplished in getting rid of weed pests by a hoe crop, as by any other method, and there is not lost. But things have reached such a pass in this province that the farmers are compelled to govern their farming practice not by what is best for the

land and for their purse, but by the amount of help they can command. In many cases this is so small that little land can be worked at all.

What Scarcity of Help is Doing

People not in touch with agricultural conditions in this province cannot realize how acute the farm help problem is becoming and how it is effecting a transformation in the kind of farming being practiced. In deciding what line of agriculture he will engage in, the farmer is governed almost entirely by his ability to obtain help. Many a farmer today is not directing his energies in the channels he thinks best or in those for which his farm and surroundings are best adapted because of this one thing—not sufficient help. If this scarcity were only of a temporary character its effect would not be so drastic. But

Exhibition Number.

Our Seventh Annual Exhibition number will appear on September 1st. It is our purpose in that issue to present a paper that shall represent high water mark in agricultural journalism. Men of experience and literary ability are contributing articles of special interest and value. Beginning with that issue, several new features will be introduced as regular departments of the paper. It is our purpose in this number to give our readers a little foretaste of the splendid bill of fare now being arranged for the fall and winter of 1904-5. The illustrations in this annual number will be unusually attractive. Advertisers desiring space will do well to make early application.

the scarcity has existed for several years, and so far as we can see at present, is likely to exist for several years to come. The only salvation for the farmer is to adapt himself to the kind of farming that will require the least help to operate it successfully.

By co-operation during haying and harvest, farmers can overcome the help difficulty in a measure. But this is not altogether satisfactory, especially during harvest, as the grain in a district will ripen about the same time. But even with this to contend against, a couple of farmers by working together can manage a good deal better than each one working by himself with no help. In a number of districts farmers have tried this plan with success.

But the help problem remains unsolved, and farmers like to be independent of their neighbors. And this

leads to another thought, that one way of overcoming the help difficulty would be smaller or larger farms. With a small farm of, say, fifty acres, the average farmer could do the work well himself and what help the family might afford. In fact, only the other day we heard of a farmer who sold his one hundred acre farm and bought a fifty acre one that he could handle himself. The larger farm idea might help to solve the problem in this way. With a two hundred acre farm, the farmer could afford to build a second house and employ a married man all the year round. In fact, where more intensive farming is being carried on, this would pay on a hundred acre farm. However this may be, we believe one of the ways of successfully overcoming the help difficulty is to employ a married man, provide him with a home, and give him steady employment the year round. Once settled in a comfortable home with his family, a married man will be loth to leave his employer, providing other things are satisfactory. And thus it is that either larger or smaller farms may help to solve the farm labor problem.

Agricultural Opportunities in Older Canada

Sir Hersh Gilzean Reid, a noted English journalist, did a very wise thing, when, in visiting Toronto recently, he called attention to the necessity of bringing before the intending British emigrant, with means, the attractions of the older parts of settled Ontario. He claimed that many of these newcomers would do better by buying cultivated farms in the east and thus take the places left vacant by Canadian farmers, who migrate to the west or to the newer parts of Ontario.

And so they would. In older Canada, the British farmer, with means, accustomed to what is known as intensive agriculture at home, will find opportunities for investment equal to if not better than any in the great Canadian west. On the vast prairie, where land is plentiful, there is no room for the intensive farmer. He must get into the swim and farm on a large scale, devoting his energies largely to one particular line, that of grain growing, or he will fall behind. In older Ontario and the provinces east, conditions are different. It is the intensive farmer, the one who works every foot of his land to the very best advantage and makes it produce to its utmost capacity, who is succeeding and who will succeed. Live stock husbandry, the dairy, the

orchard and a number of other branches can be carried on successfully, all affording opportunities for that skill, energy and attention to details so characteristic of the British farmer. Moreover, conditions, socially and otherwise, are more like what he has been accustomed to, and if he has sufficient means to buy and pay for a farm and will put his best energy into the work, he is sure of a good living and a little more besides.

The advice of this noted Englishman should be acted upon by the government, and the advantages of the older provinces for profitable agricultural operations brought before the British people. Perhaps the local governments could do this best for their respective provinces. In any case, the opportunity should not be allowed to pass by.

The "Globe" took this matter up in a recent issue. With what it said as a whole we agree, but not with the following:

"Our population is deteriorating in calibre and quality, and it would be of assistance in many ways to have a considerable infusion of British farmers with capital to invest."

If the meaning of this sentence is that the farmers of Ontario are deteriorating mentally and physically, we desire to enter a protest right here. With a greatly increased acreage of tillable land to work, and adequate farm help almost an impossibility to obtain, the Ontario farmer is today accomplishing wonders in hard labor and physical endurance. Besides, to compete successfully in the markets of the world in these modern times, great mental and intellectual force is necessary. That the Ontario farmer has this in a large degree is shown by his successfully entering those markets and more than holding his own in competition with the world's greatest producing countries. Neither mentally, morally nor physically can it be shown that the Ontario farmer of today is inferior to his predecessor of half a century ago or to any of his competitors the world over.

U. S. Millers Want Manitoba Wheat

In June 1st issue we dealt briefly with the desire of American millers to obtain more No. 1 hard wheat from Manitoba and the Territories in order to grade up the quality of their flour. From reports published this week, this desire will be focused into practical results if the millers have their way. A bill will come before congress at its next session permitting the refund of duty on foreign wheat exported in the form of flour. In effect this means that American millers can buy Canadian wheat, pay the duty on it, grind it into flour, retain the by-products at home, export the flour to compete with Canadian in the world's markets and have the duty refunded. The arguments for the bill are that it would give em-

ployment to American capital and labor, increase the demand for barrels, bags, etc.; help the transportation companies; and check the ruinous competition of Canadian wheat and flour in the world's markets. It is stated that American mills would be able to grind the whole of Canada's surplus wheat product. It is also stated that by thus getting control of this surplus, competition would be lessened and American milling interests could control the price of wheat and flour depressing the former and advancing the latter as they saw fit.

Such, in brief, is the substance of what is contemplated. Whether it will be of benefit to the Canadian wheat trade remains to be seen. If the duty on wheat entering the United States were removed it would, no doubt, advance the price of our wheat. But nothing of this kind is intended, the duty will remain, and the American miller will endeavor to corner the market and control the price of wheat both in the United States and in Canada. In our opinion Canada will gain more by exporting wheat and flour direct to British markets and have it sold as Canadian. In fact, the ideal plan would be to grind all our own wheat in Canada, retaining the by-products for stock feeding, and giving employment to more of our people. We have just as good facilities for milling as are to be found in the United States, and if more capital were invested in this industry it would benefit the country in more ways than one. Canada has already established a reputation for high-class flour, which should not be lost by allowing our surplus wheat to be directed through United States channels and the product sold not as Canadian, but as American flour.

Selling Eggs by Weight

A year or two ago this subject was to the front, and a bill to legalize selling eggs by weight was introduced into the House of Commons. Nothing has been heard of it lately, and yet the arguments in its favor are just as strong as they ever were.

Under the present system, the producer of large eggs and the consumer of small eggs always get the worst of it. By actual test it has been proven that 150 eggs of one breed of fowl will weigh as much as 213 eggs of another breed, and yet the producer of the latter will usually get as much per dozen for his eggs as the producer of the former. The middleman who buys them, will generally make a distinction when selling to his customers and charge more for the one than the other, but the producer does not get any benefit from it. In the case in point, if the eggs sold at the same price per dozen, the buyer would pay 42 per cent. more for the small eggs than for the larger ones. The larger ones are better in many ways. They give a larger quantity of nourishment and the quality is better. Many claim

that, pound for pound, large eggs are worth more than small ones.

One of the objections raised to selling eggs by weight is that it would be difficult to work out. It would be hard to make a certain number of eggs weigh a pound. But this is a very mild objection, as eggs could be sold by the ounce as well as by the pound, and a customer could buy a certain number of ounces. If under the present plan, eggs are selling at, say, 24 cents per dozen, and a customer wants 15 cents worth, does the storekeeper hand out 7½ eggs? Why, no; he simply sells only 7 for 15 cents, or the customer is obliged to be content with 14 cents worth, or to expend 16 cents for eggs. And so, in selling eggs by weight, it would not be necessary to break an egg to make the exact amount. A certain number can be weighed and the customer pay for them just what they are worth.

County Agricultural Schools

In Wisconsin, during 1903, were operated two county agricultural schools. The experiment in both cases was most successful. The schools are located in Dunn and Marathon counties. The Dunn county school was installed largely through the liberality of the citizens. The actual expense of maintenance was a little less than \$6,000, of which the state paid \$4,000 and the county \$2,000. This meant for the county a tax rate for the support of the school of a little less than two-tenths of a mill. No farmer should object to this small tax when he derives so much direct benefit from the school and the money is spent in his own county.

Regarding the work carried on, the annual report for 1903 says:

"Besides its main work of teaching the sons and daughters of farmers, the institution is doing much to help all farmers of the county in a number of ways which are most practical:

"1. By instruction given directly to the people in farmers' institutes.

"2. By free testing of milk from each cow of any dairy herd.

"3. By distribution of farmers bulletins and agricultural books.

"4. By helping rural teachers to handle elementary agriculture and manual work in their schools.

"5. By more or less free seed distribution.

"6. By giving technical information to individual farmers regarding stock, new crops, soils, etc.

"There are several other ways of helping farmers which the school will commence as time and opportunity offer."

Refrigerator Cars for Cheese

On July 1st, 1904, the C.P.R. began supplying upon proper application from shippers, where practicable, refrigerator cars properly iced for the transportation of cheese, in carloads, minimum 24,000 lbs., consigned to Montreal for local delivery or for export. Until Sept. 10th the Ottawa Government will assume the cost of icing to the extent of \$5.00 per car, not exceeding forty cars per week.



Judging the Hereford Bulls at the Royal Show, 1904.

Our English Letter

London, June 27, 1904.

The Royal Show, which closed on Saturday last, was held in perfect weather for fixtures of this character. The English climate is freely and frequently abused, but this time the clerk of the weather was on his best behavior and the show took place amid warmth and sunshine, which was pleasantly tempered by the breeze. The show was the second to be held on the permanent site selected near London, and regarding it from a financial aspect it was a great frost than a year ago, the attendance of the paying public being over 15,000 less than in 1903. The absence of the popular element is much to be regretted, for otherwise the show was the most complete of any that have ever taken place in the United Kingdom, and although in point of individual numbers there are larger shows both in Europe and America, as regards the varieties of breeds on exhibition there is nothing to touch the English Royal in the whole world. It is estimated that the financial deficit will be about £4,000 or \$20,000, and there are grave fears in the highest quarters as to what will be the future of the show. It certainly cannot go on, as it is losing thousands of pounds every year, and the future is most dispiriting and gloomy.

Let us, however, turn to a brighter side of the show. The collection of stock, with but few exceptions, was large and typical, while the attendance of buyers from abroad was larger than for a number of years and breeders have to congratulate themselves upon a very successful show. The cattle were undoubtedly the feature of the exhibition, and for this section

His Majesty the King sent a large number of entries and was successful in winning the champion prize of £50, offered by the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which was awarded to his bull Ronald, a red and white of immense scale and substance. Ronald was bred by Queen Victoria and is now 3½ years old. The corresponding champion prize for the best Shorthorn cow or heifer was won by Mr. J. Deane Willis's White Heather, another magnificent animal which has previously won a large number of prizes. Then again, His Majesty was successful among Hereford bulls, taking premier honors with Fore King, probably the most perfect animal at the show. Mr. John Tudger's Shotover, the champion heifer, was sent up in lovely condition. Mr. J. C. Williams was the principal among the red-coated Devons, as he captured the championship for bulls and rams; Tribble, that for heifers. Sussex cattle were not quite so well represented as those already referred to, but there were some capital specimens of this typical best breed. Welsh were again only small classes, but Red Polls—noted pail-fillers—were remarkably good. Aberdeen Angus are always an attractive group and they maintained their reputation last week, and Mr. Hudson won both the championships with splendid specimens of the breed. Ayrshires were not particularly good, and then came the Jerseys, which were a very strong lot, and also well represented were Guernseys, Galloways, Longhorns, Lincoln Red Shorthorns, Highland, Kerry's and Dexters. It will, therefore, be easily understood that the sight of all these types of cattle was an education in itself.

Horses are never extraordinarily numerous at the Royal. Among the Shires there was good competition, while the Hunters were only small classes, while Hackneys were also short in numbers.

The Down breeds of sheep were all creditably represented. In an excellent display of Southdowns, the King won first, second and third and the championship for shearing rams, an achievement probably unparalleled in the history of the national show in so popular a breed. Mr. A. Brassey took a big share of the honors for Oxford Downs, and Mr. R. P. Cooper and Mr. T. S. Minton were most successful in the well-filled classes for Shropshires. Hampshire were a capital lot, Mr. E. Duxton winning the championship, while among the Suffolks, Mr. H. E. Smith claimed a big share of the honors. The Lincoln was the chief breed of the Long wools, and Mr. H. Dudding and the Messrs. Wright were prominent, the former securing the championship. The pig classes were exceptionally well filled, and the quality was, as a rule, of a satisfactory character. Other exhibits included butter, cheese, cider, perry, corn and wool.

As mentioned above, foreign buyers were unusually numerous and many choice cattle changed hands at satisfactory prices. Shorthorns, especially, were in good demand for the Argentine, and one bears of several that have reached 1,000 lbs. for exportation. Canadians have bought a number of choice sheep for exportation. Mr. Dudding is sending out a choice consignment of rams and ewes, whilst two of the King's Southdowns are sold for the Dominion. The Earl of Cadogan's champion pen has gone to a similar destination, while His Lordship's yearling ram has gone to the United States. Mr. A. Deane's third prize pen were also secured by a Canadian buyer. Oxford Downs were also bought on behalf of a Dominion client, while I hear that a number of Kent and Romney Marsh sheep have been selected for Canada, this being the first transaction of its kind on record. Let us hope that they will do well in their new homes and that buyers for the Maple Leaf will come again to our breeders to replenish their strains.

Germany Beats Them All

The little country of Hungary gives 50 cents per capita for agriculture, while the United States gives 35 cents per capita. Germany, with an area of 208,820 square miles to a Station, has 80 experiment Stations, while the United States has 60 Stations, or one to every 3,602,125 square miles.



Judging the Jersey Heifers at the Royal Show, 1904.

A Page About Live Stock

What in a Pedigree?

Well, sometimes there isn't much, and sometimes, again, good money changes hands for pedigrees, when there isn't much else. Generally speaking, anyone who wishes to become a successful breeder has to get a little merit in the members of his flock or herd, both in the individuals themselves and in their immediate ancestors. Of course, pedigree does not always imply this, but the kind that does is the only kind of pedigree that is worth paying very much for. The purchase of an animal in any sense inferior, whatever its breeding, is a questionable investment. Rather a good individual, whose close ancestors and relatives have been able to land a few prizes in creditable company, than a long array of ancient glory, whose members are not proved wide enough to cover its scions in question. To breed good stock from such is like gambling to win back lost money, and is probably the kind of luck is against you. It sometimes happens that a breeder will show you an animal of very inferior appearance, apologizing by remarking that it seems not to have done well, but it has a good pedigree and is of the most fashionable strain. And more money will be asked and given than for a much superior individual of so-called plainer breeding. The writer was recently shown a 4-year-old Shorthorn bull which was a "holy terror" to look upon, and told that he was a — bred to the name of some 42nd cousin, that is making breeders was mentioned.

A few years back, Canada was the dumping ground for whatever was undesirable in the standard-bred line, and even yet their descendants, bred from all kinds of mares, and strong in the outward indications of general worthlessness, are sometimes shown to us as the living representatives of the planeton 10, and frequently the name of some 42nd cousin, that is making the world take off its hat and yell, is also taken in vain to the end that more scorn is added to the heap.

It is generally admitted, both by those who have succeeded, and those who have not, that skill and experience both are needed to make a successful breeder of superior stock. Experience is a good teacher, and to put in practice all the theories that are offered is in a general way out of the question. But a few general principles can be easily kept in view. Stock that have long been bred to a type, are usually potent to impart their type characteristics to their offspring. If broods to animals of similar individual and ancestral type, the results are all the more sure and certain. But of all prepotent things, the scrub is the most superlatively prepotent to reproduce his frailties and shortcomings, especially if he is the son of scrubs.

In selecting breeding stock, get individuals of the right kind first, and if you get good young stock then you will be able to show the prospective purchaser that it has the right kind of parents. Then look to the pedigree. Don't be led by the type in any way. A sound strain to overlook the immediate ancestors. Be sure they have been the right kind, and that neither families have been too prolific of scions that are of the same type. An individual whose near or recent relatives have all been uniformly good, is preferable foundation to the one whose family comprises a few stars and a number of scrubs, for atavism will be sure to turn up

for you your full percentage of scrubs, though you may neve, get one of the others. It is true that common individuals of good breeding have been great producers, but it is the exception which proves the rule, and the rule reads the other way. Not long ago the writer, while visiting one of the leading Ayrshire breeders, asked to be shown the calf of a remarkably fine imported Ayrshire cow and the herd bull of the farm, a prize-winner of fine style and breeding. A strong, growthy young bull of good lines but rather "off" in the head was shown, and on commenting upon this he was informed that \$100 had been refused for him. "I refused it," said the manager, "because I wouldn't let one like that leave the farm except for beef." Many breeders are scarcely heroic enough for this, but no one can say that the course was not commendable.

However, the buyer who meditates starting a herd that he hopes to become an excellent one, can assure himself of success by a careful study of the pedigree, along the right lines, and it is only when this runs into the most fashionable strains that he will have to pay the highest price for it. Then, if both individual and pedigree will stand careful inspection, it is worth the money. J.V.S.

No Feet, no Horse

How much the draught horse owes to the shrewd old Scotch breeders! To their unswerving adherence to their ideals and their consequent attainment is due in a large measure the improvement of the draught horse. His feet, his pasterns, bone and action, the running gear they made right first, so that this freight carrier of the highway will neither break down nor be overworked.

"The feet that have made the Clydesdale famous" is a motto that should be in the mind of every breeder of draught horses. Enough attention has not been paid to the kind and quality of feet by breeders in Canada. Many, in fact, who are good judges of the horse every other way, have even very little true idea of the characteristics of really good feet and their importance. If the hoof is not too flat, and of apparently sound fibre, and the horse goes sound, it is about all they know or think about. This would be very far from satisfying the expert judge in the prize ring, the Clydesdale breeder and importer, or the purchaser of draught horses to put to the test on the pavements. Not long ago the owner of a fine Clydesdale stallion walked him 12 miles, barefooted, on the gravel roads, then had shoes put on, and took him into the show ring. He wondered why, what he considered, inferior looking horses beat his exhibit. But the judge knew, and the man who had carefully tended his horses' feet for the past 6 months knew.

To the blacksmith, who handles horses' feet every day, and to the thorough horsemen, there is as much difference and variation in the foot as in the horse himself. Examine the hoof carefully from behind. See if the heel is large, wide and strong looking, well spread, and looking as if it could grasp the earth, rather than appearing as if it would make a hole in it. See if it is developed and spread out equally low both sides of the coronet, so that you are sure that you will not look very long before

you find some that are smaller on one side than on the other. Raise the foot, see if it is well arched inside, if the frog is large, and the hoof healthy, with both sides equally well developed. Observe if the quarters feet and look to be equally thick of hoof-shell with the toe and heels. Notice if both front and hind feet are the same. Standing in front of the horse notice if the front feet stand square and straight, neither appearing to be turned in nor out, and looking as if "tipped" to either side. Observe how the quarters are spread towards the heel. Thin quarters are perhaps one of the commonest defects in a horse's feet, and a thin quarter makes a poor weight-bearing foot. The best way to deal with a thin quarter is to shoe the horse often, as the toe grows faster than the quarter, leaving the weight on the heel and toe of the foot, when the quarters show a tendency to curl, losing their weight-bearing power and weakening the support of the centre of the foot. In shoeing, see that the toe is kept trimmed down rather than the heel, as the "old Scotch" smithies used to say: "Up in the heel, down in the toe, wide in the quarters, and then she'll go."

Be very careful always to note the appearance of the coronet, or hoof-head, if it looks small, fine and clean, has any suggestion of narrowness it is very objectionable. The coronet should be large, wide and roomy-looking, appearing as if giving plenty of room for the bones and tendons. It is generally horses with such narrow coronets that are affected with side bones, ring bones, navicular and other diseases. If the feet of a horse will stand inspection on these lines, you have the foundation of a good horse anyway, and the average judge of draught horses will place him ahead of a horse that has considerably better top but not so good below.

FARRIER.

Loose Collars

Perhaps there is no more fruitful source of sore shoulders in working horses than the too common practice of leaving the hamestraps loosely buckled over the collar. Even moderately tight hames will, in heavy work, allow of an amount of play, sure to result in galls, especially if the collar is not, as it too often is not, a perfect fit for the shoulder on which it is placed. One cannot always be sure of anything more than an approximately well fitting collar, but if the hames are so adjusted over that when tightly buckled on, the sides of the collar press pretty firmly to the sides of the neck, and given reasonable care to the collars and shoulders daily, there will be no occasion for the poorest shoulders on the farm will get along without the soreness and galls only too common as the result of neglecting to do this.

Starting a Flock

In starting a flock, only healthy, robust ewes should be selected, and all of them should be of the same type. They should be mated with a first-class ram of similar type, and one of the same breed as the ewe flock, unless the farmer is crossing for some special purpose and does not intend to retain the progeny for breeding. Each year the ewes should be carefully weeded out, only the best being retained, to only the best males of the flock, or following the system of culling closely, a high de-

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A Scene at the Open Air Horse Show.—The Toronto Hunt Club and Hounds on Parade.

gree of uniformity will in a few years be established in the flock. Every farmer knows that the presence of a few culls in a lot of animals always proves an obstacle to a sale at a remunerative price, therefore, great pains should be taken to have the flock of uniformly good quality.

Mistakes in Sheep Rearing

One mistake which is of importance is feeding breeding ewes too heavy on grain during the winter. With a large ram trade and a general desire to have all our stock looking in prime condition to please the eye of our customers who visit us during their leisure hours of the winter looking up their next season's wants, we have yielded to the temptation of feeding our breeding stock too much grain, and as a result have had trouble with our ewes' udders at lambing time, and have had some loss of high priced ewes. Since quitting grain, and feeding clover hay and about four pounds of turnips per day before lambing, we have had very little loss with either ewes or lambs.

Another mistake was in not clipping our ewes before lambing. For the last three years we have clipped before lambing and have stopped the loss by young lambs getting wool in their stomachs. At first I was afraid the ewes might have trouble in lambing from being set up at shearing, but as yet have never had a single loss from early clipping.—P. H. Patrick, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The Brood Sow

Among pigs the ability to give a large flow of milk is more a family trait than a breed characteristic; that is to say, different families of the same breed differ more in this particular than do the different breeds, each considered as a whole. It is, therefore, largely a matter of selection. A well formed udder is of course, essential. There should not be fewer than twelve, better fourteen, well developed, evenly placed teats, extending well up to the forelegs. The sow should be large and roomy, with great length and depth of side; she must, however, be trim and neat

in her outlines, showing no tendency to bagginess of flabbiness, and, though not wild or nervous, she must be active in her movements. A heavy, listless, clumsy walk should not be tolerated in breeding stock of either sex; it indicates a lack of vital force; and an animal with this characteristic is not likely to be so prepotent as one with a more active, sprightly temperament.

The brood sows should be selected from prolific families. A sow must raise a given number of pigs each year to pay expenses, and each additional pig represents a profit. There is, however, a limit to the number of pigs in a profitable litter; very large litters are apt to be weak and uneven in quality. Few sows can properly nourish more than fourteen pigs, and an even litter of from eight to twelve large, strong, lusty fellows is much more profitable than a litter of sixteen or eighteen weak, flabby, and ill-nourished pigs.

W.A.C.

Skim-Milk for Pigs

Carefully conducted experiments at this station have shown that to get the largest returns from both milk and meal, not over three pounds of skim-milk should be given for each pound of corn meal or other grain. Where one has large quantities of milk he may feed as much as from six to nine pounds of milk with each pound of grain, but in that case the returns are not so economical as where the milk does not run over three pounds for each pound of grain.

There is no better single feed for pigs than skim-milk. Often, where large numbers of pigs are handled there are runts or pigs out of condition, undersized, etc. Always separate these from the main lot and feed them separately, giving special care. One will be surprised to see how the unlikely specimens will improve with a little care and extra allowance of milk and grain.—Prof. W. A. Henry.

The Open-air Horse Show

The management of the Open-air Horse Show, held in Toronto on July

1st, are to be congratulated upon its success. From every standpoint the show and the parade was an emphatic success. Shortly after eight o'clock the varied entries began to arrive, and for the following hour and a half the officials were busy giving out numbers and assigning places. However, things had been well arranged and there was little confusion or delay. By the time the judging began the entries stretched along the park roadways for nearly a mile. There were 380 entries and about five hundred horses on exhibition, or more than double the number shown last year.

The judges began their work promptly at 9.30, and by 10.15 it was completed, and the parade under way. It was led by two mounted policemen, followed by four trumpeters of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who enlivened the parade by their skillfully rendered marches and quicksteps. Then came what was to many spectators a genuine and pleasing novelty, in the shape of twenty-six couples of hounds of the Toronto Hunt, in charge of Huntsman Mumford, mounted on Frodal, and Whipper-in Noble, on Paddy. Following in order came the saddle horses, the dashing four-in-hands, tandems, harness horses, ponies and roadsters, and then the commercial classes, with their diversified vehicles, including delivery wagons of all descriptions, butcher carts, coal wagons, oil tanks, watering carts, and a snowscraper, the last two from the Street Commissioner's Department. Last, but certainly not least in the estimation of the onlookers, came the old horse class, and so beneficial had been the results of kindly treatment for these faithful servants that few could believe that some of them had to their credit records of fifteen to thirty years' willing service.

A large crowd viewed the exhibition, both in the park and on parade. The entries, with a few exceptions, were from the city. The show was free. There was no charge for entry or admission, a novelty in connection with shows that both exhibitors and visitors thoroughly appreciated. The show is now looked upon as a feature for Canada's natal day and even better things may be looked for in future.



Fig. 3.—Forms of Hoofs: a, side view of an acute-angled fore foot (shod); b, side view of a regular fore foot, showing the most desirable degree of incline; c, side view of a stumpy or "upright" fore foot, obliquely above 50 degrees. In a, b, c, note particularly the relation between the length of the shoe and the overhanging of the heels. Note also the toe roll of the shoes.

How to Shoe a Horse

The Horse's Foot—The Parts of the Shoe and How They are Fitted

The Bureau of Animal Husbandry at Washington has recently issued a most useful bulletin on horse-shoeing. A great many horses have their feet ruined by bad and indifferent horse-shoeing and the need for more practical knowledge is shown.

In the bulletin the structure and mechanism of the foot is shown. The bones of the foot are four in number, three of which—the long pastern, short pastern, and coffinbone—placed end to

end and horn-like. They are very elastic, absorb moisture rapidly, and are readily dry out and become hard, brittle, and easily fissured. Horn of good quality is fine-grained and tough, while bad horn is coarse-grained, and either mel-low and friable, or hard and brittle. All horn is a poor conductor of heat, and the harder (drier) the horn, the more slowly does it transmit extremes of temperature.

The colt should have abundant exercise on dry ground. The hoofs will then wear gradually, and it will only be necessary from time to time to regulate any uneven wear with the rasp and to round off the sharp edge about the toe in order to prevent breaking away of the wall.

Speaking specially of the shoe itself, the bulletin says:

"The shoe is an artificial base of support, by no means ideal, because it interferes to a greater or less degree with the physiology of the foot, but indispensable except for horses at slow work on soft ground. Since a proper surface of support is of the greatest importance in preserving the health of the feet and legs, it is necessary to consider the various forms of shoes best adapted to the different forms of hoofs. Certain properties are common to all shoes and may be considered first. They are form, width, thickness, length, surfaces, borders, "falling," nail holes, and clips.

Form.—Every shoe should have the form of the hoof for which it is intended, provided the hoof retains its proper shape; but for every hoof that has undergone a change of form we must endeavour to give the shoe that form which the hoof originally possessed. Front shoes and hind shoes, rights and lefts, should be distinctly different and easily distinguishable.

Width.—All shoes should be wider at the toe than at the ends of the branches. The average width should be about double the thickness of the wall of the toe.

Thickness.—The thickness should be sufficient to make the shoe last about four weeks and should be uniform except in special cases.



Fig. 7.—Left fore hoof of regular form, shod with a plain "fallered" shoe. Note the distribution of the hoof wall, the length of the faller (crest), and the closeness of the ends of the shoe to the branches of the frog.

end, form a continuous straight column passing downward and forward from the fetlock joint to the ground. A small accessory lobe, the unvascular, or "shuttle" bone, lies crosswise in the foot between the wings of the coffinbone and forms part of the joint surface of the latter. A one-half inch projects about one and a half inches above the hoof and extends about an equal distance into it. The horny box, or hoof, consists of wall and bars, sole and frog. The wall is all that part of the hoof which is visible when the foot is on the ground. It consists of three layers—the pericope, the middle layer, and the leamy layer.

With respect to solidity, the different parts of the hoof vary widely. The middle layer of the wall is harder and more tenacious than the sole, for the latter crumbles away or passes off in larger or smaller flakes on its under surface, while no such spontaneous shortening of the wall occurs. The white line and frog are soft horn structures, and differ from hard horn in that their horn cells do not, under natural conditions, become

Length.—This will depend upon the obliquity of the hoof viewed in profile. The acute-angled hoof (Fig. 5a) has long overhanging heels and a considerable portion of the weight borne by the leg falls in the posterior half of the hoof. For such a hoof the branches of the shoe extend back of the buttresses to a distance nearly double the thickness of the wall. For a hoof of the regular form (Fig. 5b) the branches should project an amount equal to the thickness of the shoe. In a stumpy hoof (Fig. 5c) the shoe need not project more than one-eighth of an inch. In all cases the shoe should cover the entire "bearing surface" of the wall."

Surface.—The surface that is turned toward the hoof is known as the "upper" or "hoof surface" of the shoe. That part of the hoof surface which is in actual contact with the horn is called the "bearing surface" of the shoe. The "bearing surface" should be perfectly horizontal from side to side and wide enough to support the full thickness of the wall, the white line, and about one-eighth of an inch of the margin of the sole. The bearing surface should also be perfectly flat, except that it may be turned up at the toe ("rolling motion" shoe, fig. 5, a, b, c, e). The surface between the bearing surface and the inner edge of the shoe is often beaten down or concaved to prevent pressure too far inward upon the sole. This "concaving," or "seating," should be deeper or

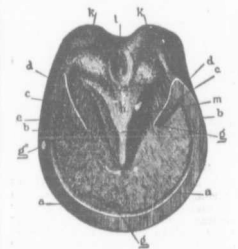


Fig. 8.—Ground surface of a right hoof of the regular form: a, a, the side walls; b, b, the quarters; c, c, the bars; d, d, the buttresses; e, the lateral cleft of the frog; f, body of the sole; g, g, the leamy (white line) of the toe and bars; h, body of the frog; i, k, branches of the frog; j, k, horny bulbs of the heels; l, middle cleft of the frog.

shallower as the horny sole is less or more concave. As a rule, strongly "cupped" soles require no concaving (hind hoofs, narrow foot shoes).

Borders.—The entire outer border should be bevelled under the foot. Such a shoe is not so readily loosened, nor is it so apt to lead to interfering.

Fallowing.—This is a groove in the ground surface of the shoe. It should pass through two-thirds of the thickness of the shoe, be clean, and of uniform width. It is of advantage in that it

Truth

Truth is the imperial virtue and in business matters only can stand the test of time. Herbageum has been on the market for 20 years and every year has brought a greater demand for it. Every statement made by its manufacturers in regard to it is true. Stock foods and cattle spices come and go but Herbageum stays. The man who feeds 't has a greater profit than the manufacturer and such conditions are rare. There is substantial profit in the regular use of Herbageum and in special cases of sickness of stock it is invaluable.



Fig. 8.—Side view of hoof and shoe shown in Fig. 2. Note the straight toe, weak nail formation running parallel to the coronet, clinches low down and on a level, length of the shoe, and the under level at the toe and heel.

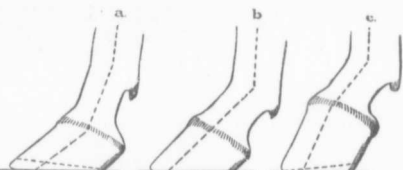


FIG. 6.—Limbs and hoofs in profile: a, side view of foot with foot axis broken backward as a result of too long a toe. The amount of horn to be removed from the toe in order to straighten the foot axis is denoted by a dotted line; b, side view of properly balanced foot, with a straight foot-axis of desirable slant; c, side view of stump foot, with foot-axis broken forward as a result of overgrowth of the quarters. The amount of horn to be removed in order to straighten the foot axis is shown by a dotted line.

makes the shoe lighter in proportion to its width, and, by making the ground surface somewhat rough, tends to prevent slipping.

Nail holes.—The shoe must be so "punched" that the nail holes will fall directly on the white line. They should be confined to the fore half of front shoes, but may occupy the anterior two-thirds of hind shoes. For a medium-weight shoe three nail holes in each branch are sufficient, but for heavier shoes, especially those provided with long calks, eight holes are about right,

though three on the inside and four on the outside may do.

Clips.—These are half-circular ears drawn up from the outer edge of the shoe either at the toe or opposite the side wall. The height of a clip should equal the thickness of a shoe, though they should be even higher on hind shoes and when a leather sole is interposed between shoe and hoof. Clips secure the shoe against shifting. A side clip should always be drawn up on that branch of the shoe that first meet the ground in locomotion.

In the Maritime Provinces

A New Brunswick Farmers' Meeting

The midsummer meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers and Dairy-men's Association was held at Gagetown, N.B., on June 27th and 28th. The attendance was fairly good, being made up mostly of local farmers. The program and excursion arrangements were well planned and successfully carried out, a large portion of the time being given up to witnessing demonstrations in the use of modern field implements, in orchard work, grafting, budding, pruning, etc. The visiting speakers were F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner; Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; G. H. Vroom, Fruit Inspector, Middleton, N.S.; and Harvey Mitchell, Dairy Superintendent, Sussex, N.B.

Field tests were made with a two-furrow plow, a slant-tooth harrow and a couple of cultivators. The advantage to the farmer of utilizing modern implements was well put by Mr. Hodson, in describing the two-furrow plow, when he stated that though it took double the power it would effect the saving of a man's wages, for farmers must increase the efficiency of the manure and employ, and can better afford to pay one intelligent man forty dollars to use labor-saving implements than to pay two men twenty dollars each to potter away in the old-fashioned style.

After the field tests, Mr. Hodson gave a practical talk on soil cultivation. He recommended a three-course rotation. Clover the first year, plowed in the fall when the aftermath has made a good growth, manured, and followed with corn and roots. The third year sow a mixed grain crop and seed heavily with a mixture of ten pounds red clover, five or six of timothy, and two or three of alsike clover per acre. With this rotation followed carefully very little commercial manure is necessary. He had applied this rotation to his own farm at Myrtle, where everything grown is fed on the farm and some milk feeds purchased besides. The products are cream and butts, \$1,000 worth of produce being sold last year from the hundred acre farm.

In a second address Mr. Hodson illustrated with lantern slides a variety of modern farm implements.

Mr. Vroom's talks were on spraying, pruning, grafting, and orchard care supplemented with actual illustrations.

Dr. Fletcher took up the subject of injurious insects, using line-light views to illustrate some of the worst insects in the different stages of their life history. For biting insects, Paris green or some of the numerous proprietary preparations, such as Bug Death, may be used to poison their food supply. For the sucking insects something must be used that will come in contact with the insects and kill by closing their breathing pores. The most effective means of coping with the cut worm, which is very bad this year, is a mixture of bran and Paris green. Mix an ounce of Paris green with some water and make a paste with ten pounds of bran, mix thoroughly and scatter about the plants where the cut worms are at work. From insects, Dr. Fletcher turned to weeds, giving information as to the eradication of these pests.

Mr. Mitchell dealt with the essentials to success in dairy farming. After some practical demonstrations on grafting and pruning, by Mr. Vroom, a most successful meeting was brought to a close.

MACADAM.

Prince Edward Island

Beautiful growing weather. Gentle, refreshing showers come just when they are needed, and the grain, hay and vegetable crops, are stretching out remarkably well. Our farmers or the majority of them, will commence haymaking between the 15th and 20th of July. The milk supply is smaller than last year, although pastures are better. The horn flies are becoming very numerous.

CHARLOTTETOWN'S MARKETS

Beef qr. per lb., 6 to 9c, small, 8 to 14c; pork, 5½ to 5¼c; lamb per qr., 60 to 70c; cattle, dressed, 6 to 8c; little pigs, \$4 per qr.; butter, fresh, per lb., 18 to 20c; eggs, 14 to 15 per doz.; flour per cwt., \$2.50; oatmeal per lb., 2½ to 3c; potatoes, 25c. per bus.;

hay, 68 to 70c. per cwt., pressed, \$12 to \$13 per ton; straw per cwt. 35c., pressed, \$6 to \$7 per ton; oats, 26 to 28c. per bus.; ch. hens, 65 to 75c. per pr.; strawberries, 25c. per qt.; rhubarb 2c. per lb.; codfish, fresh, 10 to 20c. each.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Barley, 40 to 45c. per bus.; beef carcass per lb., 5½c.; buckwheat, 40c. per bus.; butter, 16 to 17c. per lb.; calf skins 4c. per lb.; eggs per doz., 12c.; hay per ton, \$10 to \$10.50; hides per lb. 5½c.; flour per cwt., \$3.50 to \$3.60; oats per bus., 35c.; wheat 75 to 80c.; pork, 5½ to 6c.; potatoes per bus., 20c.

This year several new vegetable gardens were started near the city. Wild strawberries are very plentiful. The first that were brought to market sold readily at 10 cents a tumbler. Few cultivated strawberries were imported this summer, as they do not sell very readily. The majority of our citizens prefer to wait until our Island product is ripe for they can obtain them, then, nice and fresh, every day from the dealers at reasonable prices, as long as they last.

Mr. A. McNeill, Senior Inspector of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Birks, have been travelling through Queen's county. Mr. McNeill says that he is confident that we have a great fruit growing country. Nearly all the orchards are young ones, and the rolling surface of our land is the very best for the production of fruit, apples particularly. The returns from an acre of orchard will be at least \$100, and more from what will be \$25. He would like to see every farmer have a small orchard. A. R.

Restoring Swamp Soils

In June 13th issue we noted some tests that are being conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, with swamp soils, the object being to find out what is lacking in order that these soils may be productive. In a press bulletin, just issued, outlining this work, Prof. Harcourt says:

"In all cases these surface accumulations are rich in nitrogenous substances, but they contain no more mineral matter than the materials from which they were formed. They are, therefore, very likely to be deficient in potash, phosphoric acid and lime, necessary for the full development of our cultivated plants, especially those producing seed.

"During the last twenty-five years a large number of these swamps have been cleared and drained. Where the vegetable matter is well decayed and not too deep, good crops, such as cereals, may be matured after the soil has been cultivated for two or three years. The best results are obtained where the subsoil is clay and some of it has gradually become mixed with the top soil; but where the vegetable mould is deep, or the subsoil sand or gravel, the results are usually not satisfactory. Crops, such as hay and roots, which are not matured before harvesting, very often do well, while wheat and oats will fail to produce seed. There are still other soils which fail to produce remunerative crops of any kind. The rank growth common on swamp soils is doubtless due to the excessive amount of nitrogen which is derived from the decaying vegetable matter, and the poor seed production is probably caused by the small amount of mineral matter present. In most cases, where a drained swamp soil dries out too much in the summer, the organic matter is not sufficiently decayed to form a close soil."

Cleanliness and Methods of Milking

Before treating of the actual process of milking, which has much to do with the success of dairy management, it may not be out of place to offer some observations on the nature and treatment of the cow. When we consider the enormous bulk of food supplies handled daily throughout the world in the shape of milk, cream, butter and cheese, it is not surprising that the number of calves raised—the cow's position as a producer appears marvellous and her value to man incalculable. Notwithstanding which, no other animal as regards her material instincts, is treated with so little consideration. In a state of nature, the cow shares with other animals the satisfaction of suckling her offspring, yielding just sufficient milk for that purpose. Whereas in her captive state, as the outcome of domestication, and cultivation of the milking habit, she is denied this privilege; her calf is taken from her, and she is subjected to the unnatural process of artificial milking, with its greatly increased effort. This alone is sufficient reason why the utmost consideration should be shown towards the cow by the milker, whom, perhaps, the animal may come, by usage, to regard as a sort of calf.

It may be accepted that the more closely the hands of the milker can imitate the action of the calf in drawing the milk to the udder freely will it be yielded, and the more successful will the milking be. To milk a cow intelligently, therefore, regard must be had to the position of the animal as a mother, and to the fact that the milker usurps the place of the calf, in securing for family and commercial purposes the milk provided by nature for the offspring.

The cows should be brought into the yards and cow sheds as gently and quietly as possible, without being overdriven or excited in any way either by drivers or dogs. Milking should be performed thoroughly, kindly, quietly, and as quickly as possible. The cow must be encouraged to give her milk freely, and this can best be done by adopting a system of careful and kindly treatment, more especially during her first milking season. For a few weeks after the date of her first calving, the udder of a young cow is often strained and tender, requiring particular care and attention, as neglect or unkind treatment at this period would in all probability stamp her as a kicker, besides injuriously affecting her milking qualities. Before commencing to milk, great care should be taken to rub with a rough, dry, clean cloth, the udder and teats, so as to remove therefrom particles of dust and dirt which will always be found adhering, and would otherwise fall into the milk pail, producing most undesirable changes in the milk. The hands of the milker should be washed with soap and water, and dried previous to milking. On some dairy farms the milkers wash and dry their hands after every cow. Cleanliness of milking is essential to the production of good milk, good butter and good cheese. The first drawn drops of milk should be milked out of the ground and not into the milk pail. Where this is done, clean bedding should be placed underneath the cows after milking is finished, or, if they are milked in the yards, the place of milking should be changed frequently. The action in milking should be gentle, yet rapid. Clumsy, slow methods of milking irritate the cow, and cause her to hold back her milk.

The teats should be firmly grasped, and a full, continuous stream of milk drawn, changing frequently from one quarter of the udder over to the others, and milking all four quarters as evenly as possible. When the flow of milk ceases, gentle handling and stroking of the udder will stimulate the activity of the nerve glands to renewed action in milk secretion, and thus encourage the cow to give a little more milk. Moreover, the last drawn drops of milk, generally known as the strappings, are far richer in butter fat than the first drawn and if a cow retains part of the contents of her udder at each milking she will soon diminish her milk yield and become prematurely dry. If one or two cows in a herd have got warts on their teats, care should be taken not to milk these until all the other cows are milked, and the same precaution should be taken when cows have got sore or chapped teats. Milking should be done punctually, at the same hours every day. Cows accustomed to be milked at regular intervals, know the proper hours as well as those whose duty it is to look after them, and should any interruption or irregularity occur they will speedily let their uneasiness become known, and whatever causes discomfort to the cow will tell more or less on her produce.

Good temper and gentleness ought to be made leading features during the process of milking. Quietness is also essential to the best performance of the cow, for not only will the quantity of milk secreted be affected by the nervous state of the cow, but its richness may sometimes be influenced even when the quantity produced is normal. Great patience has to be exercised when dealing with kicking cows. Kicking is almost invariably due to some external cause, which should, if possible, be ascertained and removed. Sometimes the fault is due to the milker. Long finger nails digging into the teats during the operation of milking will irritate the best tempered animal. Warts on the teats and chapped teats are also a source of trouble in milking. Usually patience and kindness will overcome the most vicious animal and until these have been fully tried no other means should be resorted to. In some circumstances, however, judicious firmness has proved successful in subduing a kicking cow where gentler means has failed. In dealing with a herd of cows much judgment is required and their individual peculiarities must be studied.

W. CRECHTON,
York Co., Ont.

Cold Storage Curing

Several of the cheese factories in the Waterford district are, this year, shipping their cheese to Montreal from three days to one week old. They are sold there to a large exporting firm, which places them in cold storage until cured for re-shipment across the Atlantic. This plan, Mr. W. R. Shearer, of Villa Nova, who acts as general salesman for the factories, says is working very well. The cheese are not kept long enough in the factories to become overheated, and as cold curing has been demonstrated to be the best kind of curing, they have every advantage in the way of factories for this purpose. These factories are in one of the Association syndicates where uniform instruction is given in cheese-making. With uniform methods of making and uniform curing, the product should turn out very fine.

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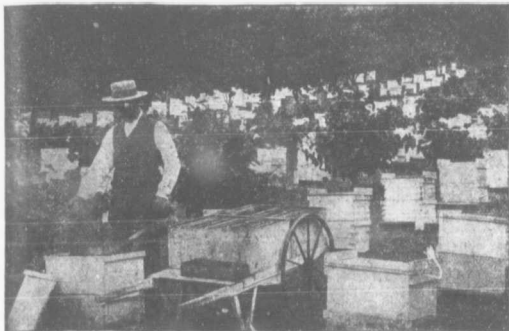
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The crystals of Windsor Salt are as pure and white as flakes of snow—and they dissolve easily. Butter makers who have been using salt said to be "just as good" as Windsor Salt, will see the great difference at once, if they will use it.

Windsor Salt

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Beekeeper Removing Honey from the Hives.

The Making of Honey

By FLORA MCINTYRE, in *Canadian Good Housekeeping*.

The beekeeping world is limited by the consumption of honey. Many who like honey do not use it, because of the large quantities of adulterated honey on the market, unless they can buy comb honey, and this is almost twice as expensive as the extracted by reason of the cost of producing and the risk taken in shipping. For when the combs are sold with the honey the bees are compelled to build new ones, and wax is very expensive, since they consume from ten to sixteen pounds of honey to make one pound of it. On the other hand, the combs used for extracted honey will last a long time. My grandfather had some which he said were thirty years old. Again, when comb honey is stored it is apt to candy, and if it does it cannot be liquified again without destroying the comb. Then, too, in shipping, comb honey must be packed as carefully as glass, and even after the greatest precautions are taken, if the weather is warm or very cold, much jarring will work such havoc to its beauty as to make it unsalable.

The study of bees is practically an inexhaustible subject. Many books have been written upon it. My grandfather said that he had worked with bees and studied them for forty years and yet felt that he had only begun to learn what there was to know about them. The honey bee is not a native of America. It was probably brought here from England by the early settlers. The Indians called it the "white man's fly." The wild bees that inhabit the cliffs and hollow trees of this country are of this strain. They are sometimes called black bees because their bodies are very dark. About 1860, Italian bees were introduced. These have yellow bands around their bodies. In this connection it is interesting to note that Virgil, in a poem devoted to bees, speaks of "a kind of bee which is yellow and glistens like the morning sun. This kind is the best, and if you keep them in your hives, your pots will be filled with honey." They are still considered superior to the black variety, and most beekeepers now have this kind, though often mixed with the black bee.

One of the illustrations herewith shows the beekeeper about to take the honey from the hive. When he

has removed from the hive all the combs, and replaced them with empty ones from the cart, he wheels the former into the honey house. Here the cappings of the combs are shaved off with a wet knife made specially for the purpose, the combs are placed in the extractor and the honey thrown from the cells by centrifugal force. The smallest extractors hold two combs, while the common sizes hold four, six and eight. There is one in Cuba which holds twenty and is run by steam power. The extracted honey is run through pipes into tanks which stand outside the honey house. Our illustration shows this building with the apiary in front and the cloth covered honey tanks standing behind. If one but looks closely one can see in front of the house the motor which turns the extractor. The different tanks contain different grades of honey according to the kind of flower blooming at the time when the honey was being gathered. The honey is drawn from these tanks into sixty-pound cans, which are placed in cases holding two cans each, and it is then stored until the price goes up to about six cents per pound, wholesale. This usually happens in the summer or fall of the following year; for we seldom have two good crops in succession,

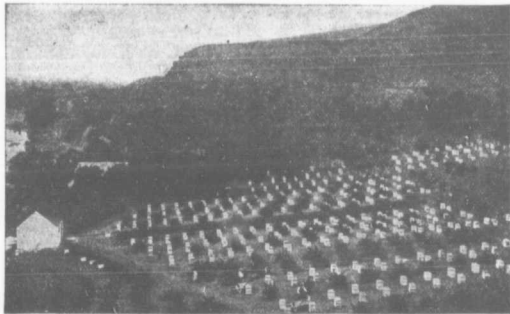
and by the end of the "off" year honey is comparatively scarce. The cappings taken from the comb before extracting are drained and melted into cakes of yellow bees wax, part of which is sold, but most of it is used by the beekeeper, who molds it into foundations for new combs.

As the pictures show, the hives are arranged like the houses in a city, except that the fronts are turned away from the street. The street is provided for the apiarist, and as the hives have no back doors it is more pleasant for him to pass by the back yards than the front. Each street is lettered and each hive is numbered. By this method the apiarist keeps a record of each colony, noting the age, color and strain of the queen, the amount of honey, the number of bees and any other fact he may wish to have for future reference. The grape vines in front of the hives help the bees to locate their homes.

These hives are built in two stories. The lower one is called the brood chamber and the upper one is the super. The queen and the brood nest are confined to the brood chamber and the honey is stored in the super. By this arrangement the beekeeper is able to take the honey without disturbing the queen or the brood. When bees are run for comb honey the supers are shallow and hold the small sections instead of full-sized combs.

The swarming season lasts from about the first of April to the first of June. During the warm days of May we sometimes have twenty swarms in two hours. Then the work is exciting and hurried enough to suit the city people who are afraid of encountering something "slow."

In February we go through the apiary, find each queen and clip her wing. It is only by this device that the swarms from a large apiary can be managed. When a swarm comes out the queen cannot fly. We catch her as she crawls about on the ground in front of the hive and place her in a cage at the entrance of an empty hive, and the swarm comes down and enters this new home without further inducement. Now, if each swarm were allowed to fly out with its queen, we should have to climb a tree after every one. But that would not be the worst of it; for when so many swarms come out at once they are almost sure to get mixed, and, if the queens were with them, the bees from each swarm would kill the other queens, and matters would soon become so complicated that the beekeeper would not know where to begin.



A Bee City. Honey House at Extreme Left.



The Drone, the Queen and the Worker Bee.

The number of stands of bees which can be kept in one location differs greatly in different places and depends on the richness of the surrounding pastures. At the apiary shown in the illustration there are from four to five hundred stands at different seasons, but this is an exceptionally large apiary.

I must say a word about the desirability of beekeeping as an occupation for women. Its possibility is a settled fact; for many women have worked at

it successfully. My father employed a girl last year at our apiary, and said that her work was more satisfactory than that of any of his hired men.

It is out-of-door work and, therefore, peculiarly healthful. I know, for I have tried it. After the day's work in the warm sun is over, there is nothing to do but enjoy one's self. Bees retire early and it is well to disturb them after sundown.

Nature about the Farm

Spotted Sandpiper—Bobolink—Turnip Aphid

EDITED BY C. W. NASH

BIRD LIFE

The other day, as I was crossing a field of mangels I came upon a pair of Spotted Sandpipers with their brood of four chicks. Quicker than the eye could follow, the little ones squatted down on the ground and were lost to sight, while the mother bird feigned lameness and all sorts of injuries, fluttering along just in front of me in order to decoy me away from the vicinity of her downy treasures, taking care, however, to keep just far enough away, to be safe. This is a strange instinct which impels certain birds to resort to this device in order to induce their enemies to follow them and abandon any search for their helpless young. I do not suppose any person is ever deceived by the trick, but four-footed animals invariably are, even the wisest sporting dogs never seem to learn by experience, but will dash headlong in hot pursuit after the apparently disabled old bird, which flutters enticingly before them, but plants just far enough ahead to be safe, until tired, panting and disgusted, they give up the chase at a point far enough away from the young to render it improbable that the enemy will go back to where they are concealed. Should this happen by any chance, the scene will be re-enacted until the enemy is lured away and safety is ensured.

The silent season for many of our birds has arrived; those which only produce one brood in the season and have taken off their young, such as the Orioles, Bobolink, Wilson's Thrush, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, Tanagers, etc., will have ceased to sing and have retired to seclusion in order to change their plumage before starting on their long journey to the south. Our familiar friend, the Bobolink, undergoes a wonderful change in both manners and appearance before he leaves us for his winter quarters. Everybody knows him in his jaunty black and white spring plumage, and can recognize his rolling song, when it comes from the fields of clover; but very few, however,

would know him in August when he is resorting to the marsh meadows and wild rice beds to fatten up before taking his departure. The beautiful plumage of early summer has entirely disappeared and there is no more singing, the only note uttered being a low, metallic "chink." The male, female and young are now very nearly alike, the general color being yellowish brown, somewhat streaked above with blackish. The birds are as quiet and subdued in their manners as they are in color, feeding greedily and incessantly until they become perfect little balls of fat. When the wild rice is exhausted, they disappear and gradually make their way to the West Indies, where the bulk of them winter.

INSECT NOTES

Among the most injurious and at the same time the most troublesome insects to keep in check, are the Aphides, or plant lice, as they are commonly called. They attack almost all parts of plants, roots, stems, buds and leaves, and most of our cultivated plants harbor one or more kinds which are peculiar to themselves. In some cases, Aphides have alternate food plants, living for a time on one species and then removing to another for the purpose of depositing their eggs, etc. Their life history is peculiar, and in the case of several species has not been satisfactorily worked out. Last winter, when I was

in Western Ontario, where turnips are largely grown, at almost every meeting I was told that the Turnip Aphid was the most destructive insect the farmers had to contend with and that they had never done anything to check it because they believed that there was no practical remedy. In this they were very much mistaken. Want of knowledge of the life history of the insect being, as is usual, in such cases, the cause of the trouble. Of all the Aphides which affect our crops, probably the easiest to control is the Turnip louse, but the work must be done when the insect first appears upon the plants, for if left until the colonies are thoroughly established, it is well nigh impossible to save the crop.

The Aphides first appear upon the turnips at the end of July or beginning of August. At this time the colonies are very small, but their presence can be readily detected by any one who has learned to look for them. At the very first appearance of the insects the crop should be gone over carefully and all affected plants hoed out, or if only one leaf is affected, that leaf should be pulled off. The infested plant or leaf should then be buried by scraping a hole with the hoe, covering it in with earth and then pressing the earth firmly down with the foot. By going over the field two or three times carefully the crop can be easily protected.

The eggs of this Aphid are laid upon the old leaves of the turnips. If these are cut off when the crop is harvested, they should be plowed under deeply so that when the young hatch in the following season, they cannot get away to do mischief.

FARM FORESTRY

Pressure of other matter compels me to omit this section. I have received some communications asking for information as to the time which would elapse before the effect of tree planting would be observed on the preservation of streams and springs. This would depend very much upon the character of the work done. If the proper kinds of trees were planted in sufficient numbers, in the right way, the effect would be almost immediate. A similar question is asked as to the effect of tree planting for the purpose of binding the soil on a much eroded bank, and the same answer applies. Both these branches of the subject will be dealt with thoroughly in due course and full information given.

Salt and Lime

Gardeners use both salt and lime with considerable success on soils of a certain character. Sometimes both of these are used to excess, and if they do not actually injure the soil, they do no good and cost considerable. But where this is not the case, it is difficult to work, an application of either salt or lime proves beneficial.

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A PAGE OF MIDSUMMER FUN.

His Labor Lost

There was a man who had a clock. His name was Mathew Mears; He would it every night and morn For more than forty years, And when at last he found it out An eight-day clock to be, A madder man than Mathew Mears You never would wish to see.

A Gentle Deception

A car or bus filled with inside passengers, was going slowly up a long hill in Ireland. The driver leaped down from his seat in front and walked by the side of the horse. The poor beast toiled slowly and wearily, but the six passengers inside were too busily engaged in conversation to notice how slowly the car progressed.

Presently the driver opened the door at the rear of the car, and then shut it again with a slam. The passengers started, but thought the driver was only assuring himself that the door was securely closed. A second time the felloes opened and closed the door. The travellers turned round angrily and asked why he disturbed them in that manner.

"Whist!" whispered the fellow. "Don't spake so loud. She'll overhear us."

"Who is 'she'?"

"The mare. Spake low," he continued, holding his hand to his face. "Sure, I'm deceiving the cray-thure! Every time she hears the door slamming that way she thinks one of ye is getting down to walk up the hill, and that rises her spirits."

Not Her Affair

Uncle Ephraim had put on a clean collar and his best coat, and was walking majestically up and down the street.

"Aren't you working today, uncle?" asked one of his acquaintances.

"No, suh. I's celebratin' my golden weddin', suh."

"You were married fifty years ago today?"

"Yes, suh."

"Well, why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate?"

"My present wife, suh," replied Uncle Ephraim, with dignity, "ain't got nothin' to do with it. She's de fourth, suh."

Safe on the Cinder-Path

There are parts of Kentucky where some of the mountaineers have never seen a locomotive. One of these mountaineers who drifted into civilization encountered a railroad train and took to flight down the track.

The engineer stopped the train and captured what he supposed was a crazy man. Finding him sane, though breathless, the engineer in anger asked him why he did not get off the track.

"Get off the track!" roared the mountaineer. "If I'd ever took to plowed land the thing would have caught me for sure."

Scrubbing the Twins

Even a mother may, for practical purposes, need better acquaintance with her children. The resemblance to each other of little twin girls, was the cause of an amusing mistake on the part of their mother.

First one and then the other was to be taken into the bath-room, for a thorough scrubbing and then a splashing play in the tub. One of them had just been through the process, when the grocer's boy called at

the door below. The mother had to hurry downstairs and take care of the provisions. After she had put everything away she came back, caught one of the twins, ran into the bath-room with her, gave her a bath and let her have her frolic.

When the little girl had scampered back again there was a whispered consultation between the twins and they both began to giggle.

"What are you laughing at?" called the mother.

"Nothing," was the reply, in happy unison.

"But you are laughing at something," persisted the mother. "Tell me what it is."

"Well," said Katie, rolling about on the floor, "you gave me two baths and you didn't give sister any."

Weather Worries

I love the sultry summer; Ah, yes, indeed, I love The days when the thermometer Is eighty-some above, When everybody fans and fumes About the awful heat That scorches till it nearly melts The pavement in the street.

I love the frosty winter, The time of ice and snow, When the thermometer drops down To fifteen points below, When wintry winds with bellowing roar The hills and valleys sweep, And on the walks "the beautiful" Lies drifted three feet deep.

And still I am not happy, My days seem out of rhyme; I cannot love the proper time At just the proper time:

For, O, it's in the winter when The summer seems so dear, And winter isn't any good Till summer-time is here.

—Puck.

Keeping the Secret

A few days after a down-east man had bought a good-looking horse a friend saw it and asked the owner what he would take for the animal.

"Well, that horse cost me \$165," said Bill. "I always like to make a

little on a horse trade. If you want

the horse you can have him for \$175."

The friend got in and drove around town, and then bought the horse. That evening he discovered that the horse was blind. He met Bill on the street the next day.

"Why didn't you tell me that horse was blind?" he asked Bill.

"Well, I'll tell you why," said Bill. "The man I bought him of didn't say anything about it, and I took it that he didn't want anybody to know it."

A Man to be Trusted

He had called at a house in the suburbs on business, and as he arose to go, he said:

"I believe you were in the lake district last summer?"

"Yes."

"Go fishing?"

"Yes."

"Catch anything?"

"One little perch."

"Ha, ha, ha! That's what I expected. Well, good night."

When the caller had gone the wife said indignantly:

"Richard, how can you sit there and tell stories in that bold way? You know we caught over twenty fish weighing five pounds apiece; and that big jack weighed eleven pounds."

"My dear wife," returned the husband, soothingly, "you don't know human nature. That man is now willing to take my word for 2,000 dollars. If I had told him of those fish he would have gone away believing me to be the biggest fibber in the county."

Just a Difference in Names

A town-bred clergyman who knew little of country life, and who afterwards became a well-known bishop, talking one day to a farmer, and looking at the latter's fine field of turnips, is said to have remarked:

"That, my friend, is a fine field of radishes."

"Yes, sir," replied the farmer, "it is a fine field, to be sure; but we in this part of the country mostly call them turnips."

Plenty to Talk About

A traveller found a mountain cabin in such a lonely place that he was led to wonder how the old man and his wife living in it found themes for conversation. He asked:

"Do you and your wife see many people here?"

"Scarcely ever see anybody, suh," was his reply.

"Then you have to depend entirely upon yourselves for society?"

"That's it, suh."

"And what do you find to talk about?" the visitor continued, having noticed that neither was inclined to conversation.

"Heaps, I reckon," she said. "When breakfast is ready in the morning, I says to you to set down to co'n coffee and hoe-cake."

"Yes." "And when it's candle-light I sort o' jerks my head, and you hitches up to the sorghum and hoe-cake, and wants to know why we don't have bacon. Ain't that talk enough, strappin'?"

"But there are the evenings," said the traveller.

"Yes, tha's the evenings, of co'se, and I says I reckon it will be a fine day to-morrow, and Job he reckons the same thing, and we wind up the clock and go to bed. O, I don't reckon we are suffering to death for want of somebody to gab to."



This does not mean that there is a fire or anything of that kind. It is simply a city boy on his first-day in the country.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Joy of Being Countrified

Do they call you "countrified?"
Let it be your joy and pride,
You, who love the birds and bees,
And the whispers of the trees!
Trust me, friend of flowers and grass,
Little brown-faced lad or lass,
Naught in all the world beside
Equals being "countrified."

Up, of mornings, when the light
Reddens on the mountain height;
Hearing how the bird-throats swell
With the joy they cannot tell;
Conscious that the morning sings,
Like a harp with unseen strings,
Over which the breezes glide—
This is being "countrified."

Roaming far, on summer days,
Or when autumn woodlands blaze;
Learning how to catch and tell
Nature's precious secrets well;
Filled with sunshine, heart and face,
Or, where branches interlace,
Dappled like the shy trout's side—
This is being "countrified."

What though little fit to pose
In the city's ways and clothes?
There is vastly more to love
In the brawn of nature's glove,
Health and happiness and tan
Are best fashion for a man.
All who near to God abide
Are in some way "countrified."

Helping Polly

As the door closed behind Polly
Tom looked across at his mother.

"How long has this been going on?" he asked. "She used to be the jolliest little youngster in the world."

Polly's mother shook her head at him, although her eyes were troubled. "Don't be severe on her, Tom. Polly's growing up, and sometimes a girl takes growing up rather hard. Just now her sense of proportion is a little out of focus and small troubles loom large, but she'll find herself presently, and it will all come right."

"I should hope so," Tom replied fervently. Upon second thoughts he decided to say nothing to his mother of the plan he had half-resolved upon, but wait his opportunity with Polly. It came in a few days, when Polly came from school tearful and indignant over her French mark.

"It isn't fair!" she declared. "Margaret Judson didn't do a bit better work than I, yet Margaret had ninety-six and I only ninety-three. I do think I have the hardest times!" she wailed.

"Yes," Tom agreed, "I think you do."

Polly looked at him in surprise. Tom's attitude since he came home had not been sympathetic—that was one of her grievances.

Tom pulled a note-book from his pocket and began to read:

"Monday was a horrid dull day, and your hair wouldn't stay in curl and everything went wrong—as things always do on rainy days. Tuesday you went down-town, and couldn't find any silk like Lena Andrews, and had to get a homely old thing that you never would like. Wednesday you discovered that nobody ever did understand you, anyway. Thursday evening at Miss Jacob's, Miss Jacob acted 'queer,' and you wished you hadn't gone. Friday

Bridget let the cream custard curdle when she knew it was your favorite dress.!" Saturday—"

But Polly interrupted. "Oh, Tom, don't! I didn't know I—" and then, a deluge impending, she rushed tumultuously from the room.

"O, Tom!" the mother remonstrated, her own eyes full of tears. "Don't you worry," Tom answered. "I know Polly. She's grit, and she'll come through all right. I'm just helping her grow up."—Youth's Companion.

The Fly and the Spider

"Why did the little fly fly?"

Jane asked the little girl beside her. "Because," she answered, with a sigh, "The little spider 'spid'er."

True to Her Task

It would be disrespectful to say that there is anything obstinate about a sitting hen, but one must acknowledge at least that she is firm.

There is a story of a good old country doctor who found that a hen was sitting in the back of a wagon long unused. His everyday wagon had given out, and he needed the old one to make a round of calls; so he harnessed up and started, the hen and all. Thus he continued to do day after day, and the sitter was faithful to her post. Only the eggs suffered inconvenience, for the jarring finally added them.

A newspaper tells the story of another hen which was engaged one night in brooding over some eggs in a barrel in a lively stable where She made her home.

the hen, nor did the flood of water pouring down the inside of the barrel. When daylight came she was still in her half-burned tenement, and in due time she brought out her brood of eight chickens.

Hosea Hosay and His Hose

See how fast you can read this. It will lumber up your tongue and give you some fun, too:

Hosea Hosay chose a hose he needed for his lawn—

Chose the hose he knows the best is;

From the hose that Hosea chose there

flows a steady stream;

'Mid the roses Hosea's hose is useful,

too, I deem.

Now this hose that Hosea chose is not his hose, they say;

Though he chose the hose, he knows

for it he did not pay.

Owned he for the hose he chose, and

therefore, I suppose,

Where'er goes he, Hosea Hosay

knows he owes for his hose.

Ticking Away Cheerfully

There is an old clock at our house that has been marking time for thirty years or more, and it is still ticking away as persistently and faithfully as ever. It is a cheerful old clock; it ticks in a very business-like way and seems to be always in good spirits. Often, very often, it has been an example of cheerfulness to the whole family.

But it is less cheerful when it strikes. When the hour has rolled around, this old clock of ours announces the fact in a slow, dreary fashion strangely unlike its bright ticking of the minutes and seconds. It makes more noise than, but a less agreeable one.

Sometimes in trying to do big things and make a display of our talents, we too are less successful than we are at the ordinary and smaller things. We do better when we cheerfully tick away

What Birds are These?



Each of these six pictures represent a well-known bird. Can you tell what they are?

The stable caught fire. With the courage of the boy on the burning deck, she refused to leave her post. The top of the barrel took fire. It burned half-way down, and still the hen did not move.

The stable was almost totally destroyed, but the firemen had the flames so far under control that a stream of water, turned upon the hen's apartment, extinguished the blaze.

The smoke did not seem to disturb

at the work set before us, anxious and willing to be faithful in the little things. Making a big noise is not always an evidence of the best work.

✽

If you scribble on your books,
How disgusting it looks!
Here a word and there a scrawl,
Silly pictures over all!
Take a paper or a slate,
If you want to decorate!

THE KITCHEN

New Potatoes for Bread

Many people are under the impression they should never use new potatoes for bread. This is a mistaken idea. Once you try the new ones you will be surprised at the speedy rising of bread. My plan, after potatoes get plentiful, is to take three dippers of sliced potatoes, pour on hot water, and let boil till done. Have ready 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of sugar, and ½ cup of salt. Moisten with cold water, pour over it the boiling potato water, mash potatoes through a colander and stir well to prevent any lumps. Pour in three dippers of cold water and when luke warm add one or two yeast cakes. Let rise over night and in the morning it will be all in a foam. It is then ready for use.

Two dippers of this rising is enough for a baking (and if more sponge is needed add warm water). When it is needed for bread, have it luke warm (avoid scalding yeast cake), and knead the dough stiff. When it rises mould into loaves, let rise till light, and bake. If it is desired, you can give it the second kneading which makes the bread finer grained.

Mrs. J. M. HARVEY.

In Making Omelets

A cooking school expert gives directions for making omelets that sounds practicable. To each egg allow a tablespoonful of water and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of butter. Add the water to the yolks of the eggs and beat until thick and lemon color. Salt and fold in the beaten whites of the eggs. Heat the omelet pan and let the butter run evenly over the bottom and sides before turning in the eggs. Cook slowly until the under part has browned slightly. Place on the centre grate of the oven to finish the cooking. If the omelet sticks to the fingers like the white of egg, it is underdone. Fold gently and turn on a hot platter. Milk may be substituted for water. The method used in French kitchens is simple. The eggs are broken in a bowl and beaten with a fork enough to blend the whites and yolks. Some cooks beat them for several minutes, always using a fork. Few use any water or milk. The omelet pan is heated thoroughly, and when the butter crackles the eggs are poured in and stirred with the fork for a minute or two. The omelet is allowed to cook without touching for another minute, folded, and turned deftly on a platter.

A Triple Recipe

In cookery the same foundation recipe may often be made use of in evolving several different dishes. Such a recipe is the one given below: **CREAM PUFFS**.—Put in a saucepan one-half cupful of butter and add one cupful of boiling water. When the butter is melting the water still hot, add one cupful of flour, and stir until the mixture balls. Remove from the fire, and add four eggs when somewhat cool, beating them in one at a time. Drop the mixture on buttered tins at some distance apart, brush with the white of egg, and bake about thirty-five minutes. This recipe makes twelve puffs. If they are removed from the oven before they are fully baked they will fall, but if removed immediately to the oven they

will be all right. When cold, fill with sweetened whipped cream, or with a cream filling.

QUEEN FRITTERS.—Use the same mixture as given above. Dip a spoon into deep hot fat, and with another spoon place a spoonful of the mixture on the greased spoon, and lower this into the fat. When well puffed and browned, drain, fill with marmalade or stewed fruit, and surround with a fruit sauce.

DUMPLINGS.—Lower the same kind of batter by spoonfuls into hot soup ten minutes before serving, and cook, covering closely. A beef soup is further improved by having a few green peas added to it.

The Coffee Pot

It may shock tidy housekeepers to hear it, but the poor coffee one gets in the average household is due largely to the washing of the pot. It is plunged in with other pots, in all but exceptional cases, and washed with the common dishcloth. "A coffee pot," says a cook where coffee is famous, "should never be washed. It should be filled with cold water and left to stand for a few minutes after using. Then it should be brushed out carefully with a long-handled brush, scalded with hot water and left to dry with the lid open till it is to be used again."

Drop-Cookies

Cream one cupful of butter and one and three-fourth cupfuls of sugar together. To it add four well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in four tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful, and four cupfuls of flour in which have been sifted two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Drop from a spoon on a buttered pan, place three or four raisins on each cookie, and bake in a quick oven.

Simple but Good

BEEF ROLL.—Two pounds round steak, chopped fine; two well-beaten eggs, one-half teaspoonful rolled crackers, one-half cup warm butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one small onion and a little sage; season with salt and pepper, mix all together with a stiff spoon. Put in a deep, square bread tin and bake one hour in a hot oven. Baste quite often after it begins to brown. The onion or sage can be omitted if not liked, and any kind of other flavoring for meats added. This is very nice hot for dinner or sliced cold for lunch.

CORN MUFFINS.—Three eggs, well-beaten; two heaping cups Indian corn meal and one of flour; sift into the flour two teaspoonfuls baking powder; add one tablespoonful melted lard, three cups sweet milk, one teaspoonful salt; beat well; bake quickly in rings or small patty pans; serve hot.

LEMON SNAPS.—One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, one dessert-spoonful of allspice, two of ground ginger, the grated peel of half and the juice of a large lemon. Mix all well together, add a cup of molasses, beat it well, pour it on buttered sheet tins and spread it thinly over them. Bake in a rather slow oven. When done, cut it into squares and roll each square around the finger as it is raised from the tin.

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One of the notable features is the latter portion of the book which is devoted exclusively to sick room cookery; and the treatise at before the doctor arrives, of persons suddenly taken ill or meeting with an accident.

The book contains altogether, over one thousand recipes which have been most carefully compiled, with the help of friends in the British Isles, France, Germany and the United States.

Grouped together in black-face type at the commencement of each receipt, is a statement giving the kind and quantity of ingredients required. The book is bound in substantial oilcloth cover for the kitchen.

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ADDRESS

The Farming World

90 Wellington St. West
TORONTO, ONT.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Keep the Mouth Shut

Keep the mouth shut. This pre-emptory command is to ensure proper breathing—that is, breathing through the nose. One should never unless absolutely necessary breathe through the mouth. It is the duty of the nose and it was made for that express purpose and is specially constructed to aid correct breathing. In the first place, it is provided with tiny hairs that trap dust and impurities that may be in the air and prevent their invading the system. The nose has also what are known as turbinate bones. These act as warming plates to temper the air as it is inhaled. It is further provided with an apparatus for furnishing moisture to the air. All these processes are quite essential before the air is drawn into the lungs, and if the breath is drawn through the mouth many of these essentials are lost. It is an excellent plan to take a good brisk walk every morning and to compel oneself to breathe through the nose all the time. This is a first rate hygienic practice. At first it may be difficult to do so, but it is worth persisting in, and "practice makes perfect."

Health Rules

A clean and cheerful house makes a happy home.

Rise early, retire early and fill your day with work.

Frugality and sobriety form the best elixir of longevity.

Cleanliness prevents rust; the best cared for machines last the longest.

Water and bread maintain life; pure air and sunshine are indispensable to health.

Enough sleep repairs waste and strengthens; too much sleep softens and enfeebles.

Cheerfulness makes love of life, and love of life is half of health. On the contrary, sadness and discouragement hasten old age.

The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions and amusement, but abuse of them leads to dissipation and dissipation to vice.

To be sensibly dressed is to give freedom to one's movements and enough warmth to be protected from sudden changes of temperature.

For Children's Coughs

I make a cough candy that the children like and which is at the same time excellent for their coughs. It is made of slippery elm, flaxseed and sugar. Soak a gill of whole flaxseed in a cup of boiling water. Fill another cup with broken bits of slippery elm bark; cover this also with boiling water and let it stand for two hours. Strain both the flaxseed and slippery elm through a thin muslin cloth and save the liquor. Add to the mixture a pound and a half of granulated sugar and boil for ten minutes, then add the juice of two lemons, and boil to the consistency of candy, testing it from time to time by dropping a little in cold water. The moment it is done pour it out on paraffine paper on flat tins and let it harden. When nearly cold score into little cubes so that it may be easily broken when cold.—T. C. C.

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Ball bearings and strong spiral steel springs is the secret. No process as easy on the clothes or the operator.

If your dealer cannot show you the machine write us for particulars.

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON

If I Might Kneel

If I might kneel
Where Jesus' smile could courage give;

If I sometimes might feel
His hand in comfort on my head,
And hear Him say, "My little child,
I know it all. I still will heal
Each wound. He of good cheer!"
If I close to His side might stand,
And kiss the bruised feet,
And know He knew it first, and
loves me still—

Perhaps, then, in Gethsemane,
I might make song above my prayer,
And feel His face bending to see
My need, and clasp my faltering hand
And guide to the white gate, and say,
perhaps,
"Well done! This is Thy Father's
house,
Where many mansions be."

Perhaps, all spent with carrying
weight
In life's sojourn,
Gave humble faith unto His will,

And say, in prayer, "Thou knowest
best.

Thy will be done,
So I Thy presence earn."

Morning Prayer

The morning is the gate of the day
and should be well guarded with
prayer. It is one of the threads on
which the day's actions are strung,
and should be well knotted with de-
votion. If we felt more the majesty
of life, we should be more careful of
its mornings. He who rushes from
his bed to his business and waiteth
not to worship, is foolish, as though
he had not put on his clothes or
cleansed his face, and as unwise as
though he dashed into battle without
arms or armor. Be ours to bathe
in the softly flowing rivers of com-
munion with God before the heat of
the wilderness and the burden of the
day begins to oppress us.—Spurgeon.

Tuning the Strings

Without stress and strain, life would
lose its tone and timbre. When God
puts upon a faithful servant of His
any severe strain of mind or body or
spirit, He does so in wisdom and love.
He knows that no life is at its best
until it can prove itself finer and more
resonant under strain than without
it. As a saintly old minister put it,
"God tunes us up as a piano-maker
tunes the strings, by straining us
severely. The strings do not give
forth their intended notes until they
are tuned up, and God knows that we
are like them." It is good for us to
remember that the tuner does not
seek to break the strings, but to make
them fit for music.

If Well Managed

A recent newspaper paragraph told
of a manufacturing enterprise in a
certain Ontario town that had fallen
upon evil days because of insufficient
management. It was being run at a
loss, not from any lack of markets,
but because it had not been managed
on the proper basis. "The business is
all right if well managed, but the
shareholders should elect a new board
and insist on the employment of man-
agers and workmen on a business
basis only."

Such a principle is equally neces-
sary in the management of one's life.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

Economy in Boys' Clothes

Every mother who has an active, healthy little boy to clothe, knows something of the number of garments that are needed to keep him looking respectable. Trousers become ragged in an incredibly short time, jackets wear out at the elbows and fray out around the edges, and stockings show great holes. But as long as they are healthy and happy, we mothers are glad to do the mending, darning and making needed.

Neckties can be made at home for the little boy with very little trouble or expense. Purchase one and one-fourth yards of India Linen, cut it in strips lengthwise the goods, having each strip the proper width for them the sides on the machine, using a narrow hemmer, and hemstitch the ends. If you prefer silk ties for Sunday, use wash silk instead of linen, and hem the sides by hand. Linen wears well, can be washed as often as you wish and will look fresh and new every time.

Do not trim the blouses intended for every-day wear with ruffles. You can make two plain waists while you are ruffling one, and the same rule applies to the trimming. Buy ginam, Madras or percale instead of calico. They cost a little more, but the material is wider and lasts longer.

The mother who studies economy will make the little boy's pants instead of getting the ready-made article, for the cloth in the latter is usually poor and the making worse. If you have the cash to invest in the father or other adult member of the family at your disposal, the little boy may be provided with neat and comfortable garments at a trifling cost. A long pair of trousers will contain enough good material for a small pair when the owner considers them worn out. Perhaps the little man does not like to wear garments that his playmates may recognize as having belonged to someone else. Wash the goods and dye it any pretty dark color you wish with diamond dye, and no one can tell from its appearance that it was not made of new material. Cut them by a nicely-fitting pattern, dampen each seam and press it and they will not have the "home-made" look that is always objectionable. If you are a novice, examine a tailor-made garment closely, and you will have no trouble.

May Mantons' Hints

WAIST WITH POINTED YOKE COLLAR 4738

Nothing could be prettier for afternoon wear than this dainty waist of sheer white muslin combined with a yoke collar made of lace, embroidered insertion and frills of fine embroidery. Its deep, pointed yoke gives the necessary droop to the shoulders and the gathered portion below is softly full and blouses over the crushed belt most becomingly. The model is unlined and so becomes washable, but the many thin silk and wool fabrics of the season are equally well adapted to the style and can be made over the fitted foundation and with frills of lace in place of needlework, while the yoke can be lace or any fancy material preferred, and can be made quite transparent or lined with chiffon whenever such effect is desired.

The waist consists of the lining, front, backs and yoke collar with full sleeves and is closed invisibly at the centre back. The soft belt is cut bias and is gathered to form tuck shirtings at the ends.

MISSES' FIVE GORED SKIRT 4744

Linen skirts and linen suits are among the season's smartest gar-



4738 Waist with Pointed Yoke Collar, 32 to 40 bust



4744 Misses' Five Gored Skirt, 12 to 16 yrs.

ments and are as comfortable as they are attractive. The very graceful skirt illustrated is adapted both to separate wear and to the costume and is available for all seasonable materials as well as linen, but is shown in white linen etamine simply stitched in tailor style. The tucks are becoming to almost all figures and serve to confine the fullness over the hips while they provide soft folds below, but, when preferred, the upper edge can be simply gathered, as shown in the small cut.

The skirt is cut in five gores that are wide enough to provide generous fullness about the feet, and which allow of tucks or gathers at the upper edge yet mean no unnecessary bulk.

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

Great London

The tendency of population toward the cities is making those great centres of life the world over the object of ever closer study. The large figures by which a great city is described are rather staggering to those whose lives have the fortune to be spent in less densely populated parts of the globe. Take London, the largest city of the world. It extends in area about fourteen miles north and south, and about seventeen east and west, and within this space there are more people than at present in all of Canada.

"A child is born every three minutes, and a death is registered every five minutes. The city contains over seven hundred railway stations, nearly eight hundred miles of railway line, and eleven railway bridges span the Thames. Daily a million persons travel on the underground railways, and two and a half millions in five thousand omnibuses, seven thousand hansom, fourteen thousand cabs, and seven thousand tram-

cars. The total population is between six and seven millions.

"Four thousand postmen deliver ten million letters weekly, walking a distance equal to twice the circumference of the globe. Sixty thousand letters are written a day, consuming thirty gallons of ink."

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Thunder Bay,
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Nipissing,
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- TO -

Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

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Building the Stave Silo

Every farmer who keeps cows and grows corn should have a silo. He will find it of immense advantage in supplying good wholesome, succulent food for winter feeding.

There are several ways of building silos, some expensive and some not. On this page is shown a plan for building an up-to-date round or stave silo, a kind that when properly made will give good service for many years. It should be built near the stable so that feeding may be made as easy as possible.

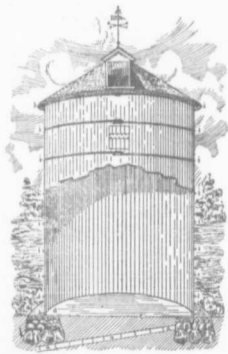


Fig. 1.—Section of stave silo—a a a, drain; b, foundation; c, ground floor; d, cement floor; e, hoops.

The foundation for the stave silo should be made as firm as possible. For a stave silo 20 feet in diameter, a circular trench 8 inches to 2 feet wide and with an outer diameter of 22 feet, is dug about 2 feet deep, or below the frost line. The surface soil over the whole included area and for two feet outside is removed to a depth of 10 or 12 inches at the same time. The trench is then filled to the level of the interior with stone, well pounded down, the surface stone being broken quite small and then cement (1 part of cement to 4 of sand) thoroughly mixed, poured over, well worked in and left for a few days. This is followed by a coat of good cement (1 part cement to 3 sand) care being taken when finished to have the surface level and smooth. Pure cement sprinkled on dry, shortly after last coat, and worked in with a trowel will make a superior finish. Ample drainage should be provided whether the silo be built inside the barn or outside (see Fig. 1).

THE STAVES

Any of our common soft woods may be used for staves. Hemlock, pine and spruce seem to be equally serviceable.

The staves may be from 1½ to 3 inches thick, by from 5 to 9 inches wide. The smaller the silo, the less must be the width of the stave. The best is probably 6x2 inches, dressed on the inside and sized square on the edge. By using the staves with a tongue and shallow groove they may be expected to be more easily kept in place. In any case, great care must be taken to have lum-

ber well sized and with no loose or shaky spots.

It will be found impossible to get for a 30-foot silo it will be necessary to make up each stave from two or more



Fig. 2.—A stave splice.

pieces. These must be of exactly the same size. The ends should be carefully squared, and it is generally advisable to insert a piece of heavy hoop iron, as shown in Fig. 2.

In erecting the stave silo scaffolding is necessary. A good plan is to erect this scaffolding inside the silo.

Three circular platforms of the exact diameter of the silo at, constructed, as shown in Fig. 3. One is placed on the foundation, one near the splicing lines of the staves, and one near the top. The



Fig. 3.—Door showing bevel and bar on outside.

staves may then be quickly and easily placed, toe nailed, hooped, and the doors cut.

The doors should not be cut out till the silo is hooped, but preparation should be made for the cutting by selecting a stave which it is decided shall form part of the door, and making saw cuts two or three inches deep along one

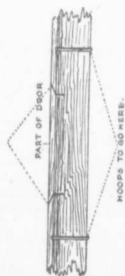


Fig. 4.—Part of stave showing saw cuts to be made for door before erecting stave.

edge at the top or bottom of each door (see Fig. 4).

The door should be about 4 staves wide and about 18 inches high, or just large enough to admit a man. The top and bottom should be sawn with a bevel in such a way as to cause the tightening of the joint by the pressure of the ensilage. The greater the bevel, the better. The parts of the door may be held in place by a six-inch bar cut to fit the curve, and to which each part is firmly lashed (see Fig. 5).

THE HOOPS

Round or flat hoops may be used. Round hoops in 2, 3, or 4 sections are the most easily handled. They may be joined by means of metal or wooden clips, so bored as to admit putting a nut on the exerted end of the rod, as shown in Fig. 6. They may be held in place by wire fencing staples, driven at intervals. When the silo is exposed to the weather, care should be taken that each stave is so attached to two or more hoops. It will be found necessary to give the proper curve in the hoop before attempting to put it in place. This is most easily done by using a tire bending machine such as may be found in any carriage or repair shop. Round iron or steel, ¾-inch through, will be found strong enough for a 20 foot silo. The hoops should be nearer together at the bottom and further apart towards the top (see Fig. 1). The first hoop should not be over 4 inches from the foundation. The second about 18 inches from the first, and the third 2 feet higher. The space between hoops may gradually increase to 4½ feet at the top. Where the silo is built outside it will be found necessary to roof it in most parts of Canada. When posts form part of the silo wall, they may be utilized as supports for the roof. In cases where posts have not been used, it will be necessary to erect two or more, or construct a framework from 2x4 scantling to carry the roof. In any case care must be taken to allow an opening for filling.

There are other kinds of silos that are of a more permanent character than the stave silo, but if a farmer does not care to go the expense of building a cement or brick one a well-made stave silo will do good service for many years.

The Dutch greet each other by asking: "Have you had a good dinner?"

Persian friends cross necks, rub cheeks and say: "May thy shadow never grow less."

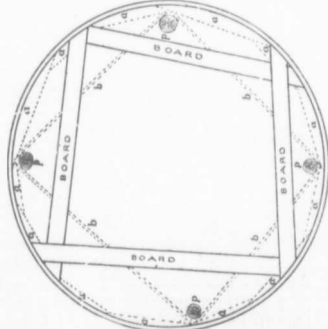


Fig. 3.—Plan of interior scaffolding—a a a, boards cut as segments of 20 feet circle; b b b, braces forming posts and extending to support circular platform made up of a a a, etc.



Fig. 6.—Showing clip made of wood or iron to be used where posts are not left in sides.

Some Live Farm Topics

Summer Handling of Sheep

It is generally considered that when the flock of sheep are turned out to pasture in the spring, they are safely off the stockman's mind until winter comes again, and, of course, this is largely true, and they will mostly look out for themselves and strive hard to bring a profit to their owner. Yet, a little thoughtfulness on the part of the farmer for best success of the flock will be one of the most profitable investments at this time he can possibly make. And a very little, after all, that is required of him. A few hints may be of benefit to some of our farmers who have been fortunate enough to have retained their flocks, and it is lamentable how very large a number have disposed of, and astonishing as well. One would think farmers were like the sheep themselves, in the matter of following one another blindly even to their own disadvantage if not destruction, for I have seen sheep terminally dash under the wheels of a moving locomotive to follow others of the flock gone ahead of them. I venture the guess that before a very few years have gone, the rush will be the other way, and more will be anxious to have a flock of sheep than those who have sold out of them during the past few years.

But those of us who have held on to our flocks, it is well to think of their best welfare. If we have not provided a supply of rape or kale for late summer and fall feed, it is not too late. We have always succeeded in getting a large amount of feed from rape sowed on fall wheat stubble, plowing lightly, as soon as possible after cutting the wheat, working down smooth and sowing four pounds of seed per acre, and sometimes we have had enormous growth; one extremely favorable season on a field sown on 13th August the rape plants were nearly three feet high by the end of September, and had a few not fat lambs and ewes that fall; and over 200 per cent. increase next spring. When the sheep have been running all the summer, the burrs and weeds will be well kept down, but after the harvest is off they will have a larger run, and do better, for they will have a change of pasture and variety, which always pays well in the extra gains, and whenever it is possible they should be changed from one field to another a few times during the summer; they do better—all kinds of stock do better. But when giving the sheep the run of the stubble fields, be sure the burdocks are all destroyed, as they are cut, say, the latter part of June, as is often the case, they will sprout again, and have a line crop of burrs ready for the sheep. A prominent manufacturer says: "One burr is sufficient to spoil a pair of blankets, it will break up into so many little spiketts, which can only be removed by a process of carbonizing."

Be sure the flock have access to clean, pure water; do not let them drink from stagnant pools or sluggish streams.

A. W. S.

Crops for Soiling Purposes

One thing to be said in favor of summer feeding, is that it requires much less food in warm weather to make the same gain as it does in winter. If it pays to stall feed in winter and sell in the spring, why will it not pay equally well or better to fatten in summer and sell at Christmas? My own theory is that it will not pay a great deal better, for the reason that no extra food is required to counteract the cold and also for the reason that a larger quantity of cattle food can be grown for summer feed than for winter feed. Under proper management it can be so arranged that each of the soiling crops shall come in at a time when it is of the most value. Even in Ontario, with our comparatively short summer, a good deal can be done in the way of growing two crops during the season. Take rye, for instance, the fall crop of land required for roots or for the other late soiling crops, a full cut can be obtained in time to re-sow and grow a full crop of rape or fodder corn. Although winter rye makes a wholesome soiling crop when fed alone, it is better to be fed with clover as it seems the two make a better balanced ration. The over-succulent clover being modified by the less-succulent rye. Clover comes in well after rye, taking a good place between it and oats and peas. Peers, in his book on Soiling, places a high value on peas and oats and alfalfa as soiling crops. Alfalfa certainly has a right to rank high among the list of soiling crops where it can be grown, as several crops of forage of the highest quality can be cut from two to four times in a season. Besides, there is the beneficial effect it would have on the soil.

The value of corn as a soiling crop is too well understood to require much to be said about it. It should be used, however, form the whole ration, but should be fed in connection with other more nitrogenous foods. It comes in well as a soiling crop after peas and oats, along about the middle of August.

Then comes rape, which is very valuable for late fall feeding. The value of this plant for late fall feeding is not sufficiently well understood. One of the reasons why it is not more grown is that it is supposed to cause bloating when stock is turned upon it. This is in a great measure a mistake, and arises mainly from mismanagement. When cattle or other stock are put on rape, it should be when they are quite full—gorging themselves on an empty stomach is likely to cause bloating.—A. P. MacVannel, Perth Co., Ont.

Corn Cultivation

The present outlook for corn is not very bright. The continued cold weather retards growth, and one fails to find in travelling through the country a field of corn that is anything like what it ought to be at this season of the year. And yet the crop is so important to the average farmer that it should not be neglected. In fact, more care and cultivation will be required to bring it to anything like an average crop than is usually the case.

In cultivating corn, especially after it has attained a height of eight or ten inches, deep stirring is not necessary. At this stage of growth the root system becomes very complex and extensive, a network of rootlets germinating the most soil to a depth of several inches. In dry seasons these rootlets are further from the surface than when the soil is abundantly supplied with moisture, but never so low enough to be injured by too deep cultivation. Surface cultivation is, therefore, sufficient for all the needs of the plant at this stage. It will aid in conserving moisture, will destroy weeds and will not injure the roots. At the same time it is conducive to a larger yield and a better matured crop.

This kind of cultivation is just as much needed in a wet season as in a dry one, if not more so, as weeds grow faster and thicker than during a dry time. Some have the idea that deep cultivation that will turn the earth on its side is the kind required. But this is not so. By the use of cultivators that shave the surface, cutting the weeds, more will be done towards weed eradication than by cultivating too deeply. Besides, the roots of the plants will not be injured.

Thinning Apples

This is one of the most difficult operations connected with fruit culture. For several years we have been propagating trees with a view to obtaining early bearing and productiveness. We have selected our best and grafted from mature trees, showing these characteristics, and have top-worked nursery trees from these. We are now confronted with the problem of thinning the fruit, as these trees are bearing heavy annual crops. While the trees are from 10 to 15 years of age it is practical to thin the fruit when intelligent men are employed. The apple should be well formed, and this will be by the middle of July in the Hudson district. Then ill-shaped and imperfect specimens may be seen and picked off, but many perfect apples will also have to be taken off, and this requires men of intelligence to pick off judiciously and expeditiously. Such men are not to be had in sufficient numbers, hence this work on a large number of farms becomes impracticable. With good men the cost of thinning apples on trees 15 years of age has been 12 cents a tree. This cost is not the only consideration. At the time of marketing there is very little No. 2 grade of apples to handle, and the advantage of thinning counts at this time. The great danger is with careful men, that they will pull off many of the fruit spurs, and do more harm than good. When trees become very large and high, the expense is very much greater. Here most growers will be forced to allow their trees to overbear, barrel the No. 1 fruit, keep the No. 2 out of the centre of the barrels, and provide evaporators for it, taking off a heavy crop one year and a lighter one the next. We have just finished setting 2,000 additional apple trees, under entirely changed methods, heading down to within two feet of the ground for several purposes, and double planting 20 feet each way. We are also testing the commercial value of dwarf apple trees where thinning will be practical.—G. T. Powell, in Rural New Yorker.

NUMBER 9 HIGH CARBON STEEL WIRE

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Rheumatism in Turkeys

What is the best remedy for rheumatism in young turkeys? Knee joints become swollen and crooked. Kindly give some information on this point.
—Skeema, Grey Co., Ont.

Rheumatism generally affects the whole body. It is characterized by heat and enlarged joints. The leading symptoms belong to the legs. It is generally caused by exposure to cold and dampness, or by overfeeding of nitrogenous foods such as meat and curds or by underfeeding green feed, and is considered to be intensified by heredity taint. The treatment, of course, would be to supply dry and roomy quarters that are well exposed to the sun, and to give an abundant supply of green food, and if there has been an excess of nitrogenous food, to reduce it. It might also be advisable to keep the birds from running through long, wet grass, or in other words, keep them in an enclosure and small run until the dew is off. It might be well also to bathe the joints with mustard and water, after which wipe them dry and anoint with witch hazel ointment, or lard, or sweet oil.

W. B. GRHAM,
Poultry Manager, Ontario Agricultural College.

When to Castrate Pigs

When is the best time to castrate pigs. Some here advise doing it early and others later. Which is the better plan?—J. C. K., Hastings, Ont.

Experience has shown that there is nothing to be gained in the way of increased size or heavier bone from delay in castrating. If pigs are allowed to run until they take on the characteristics of boars they will not

make nearly the gains in weight they will if castrated earlier. The younger they are castrated the easier they are to handle and the less danger there is from the operation and from handling them. From four to eight weeks old is the best time, though some hog raisers castrate a week or two earlier.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Noxious Weeds

Q.—My neighbor allows ox-eye daisies and wild mustard to grow on his farm, and it spreads to my land. I have repeatedly warned him of this, and asked him to destroy same, but he has neglected to do so. 1. Can I claim damages for the injury to my land, or what remedy have I got?—J. F., Ontario.

A.—1. Your township has probably a by-law for the prevention of the spread of noxious weeds, and your best plan would be to prosecute him before the magistrate and have him fined under that by-law.

Injured by Runaway

Q.—I was driving along the road the other day when my horse became frightened and ran away. No injury would have been caused to the wagon by the runaway had it not been that there was a stump at the side of the road which the wagon ran against and one wheel was broken off. 1. Can I sue the township for damages

for not removing the stump from the highway, and for allowing it to remain there so long?—A. O'B.

A.—1. No; the road has only to be kept in such reasonable repair that those requiring to use it, may, by using ordinary care, pass to and fro upon it in safety. The road has not to be kept in such a state of repair as to guard against injury caused by a runaway horse. If you had been driving along the road at night, and in spite of the exercise of ordinary care, had run into the stump and damaged your wagon, the case might have been different.

Lien on Horse for Services as Trainer

Q.—A was employed by B to train his horse. He did so, and delivered it back to B. B. later returned the horse to A under an agreement to take care of the horse. A now refuses to give up the horse, claiming that he has a lien on it for his services as trainer. 1. Has he the right to retain it?—G. McI.

A.—1. No. A continuing right of possession must accompany the services rendered in order to give A a lien on the horse. The moment he gave up possession in the first instance his lien was gone, and it could not be revived by his again obtaining possession of the horse under the agreement.

Agreement to Give Farm to Son

Q.—A agreed with his son B, that if B remained with him and worked his farm, and provided for his declining years, that he, A, would give him the farm. A now seeks to gain possession of the farm after the son has worked it for fifteen years, and wants to have B put off the farm altogether. 1. Can he do so?—E. G.

A.—Not if B can make out his agreement as stated above. B could at least claim the value of the work he has done, but the agreement would



MONEY IN HOGS AND POULTRY

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
This firm will have found your "International Stock Food" all you claim it to be, especially for young pigs. My young pigs have done remarkably well. Also your "International Pig Food." I never saw anything keep home laying so well in winter. If you're selling eggs every week, I recommend you to use International Stock Food respectfully,
J. H. MCELROY, Elroy, Ont.

Beware of imitations and adulterations. We have thousands of testimonials like that on file at our office, and we will pay you \$2.00 each if you do not believe.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—3 FECS FOR ONE CENT—is a purely medicinal, vegetable preparation, composed of Feeds, Herbs, and Minerals, and is fed to hogs in any quantity, in any condition, regular grain food, for the purpose of adding direction and better perfect assimilation. It is a poultry medicine, even if you feed it to human beings, and is prepared by a scientific chemist, and is the strongest nourisher of scientific food testing.

Extra Credits are made by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to Cows, Calves and Pigs during the Summer Season. You can secure a special credit on your pig, rook and turkey eggs, and see all the other, and the use of "International Stock Food" will make you a better extra profit during the summer season. It will make your young stock grow rapidly and keep them healthy and vigorous.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

It Contains 183 Large Engravings.

The cover of this book is beautiful live stock subject, and in its brilliant colors without any advertisement on it. The book is 6 1/2 inches wide by 8 1/2 inches long, and cost our engraving department over \$2000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an UP-TO-DATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, which treats of the ordinary diseases of all these animals, and tells you how to cure them. This department alone will save you hundreds of dollars.

We will mail you this book, absolutely free, postage prepaid, together with a large colored lithograph of DAN PATCH.

This Dan Patch lithograph is printed in six brilliant colors, and is worth a dollar in any home.

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Largest Stock Food Factories in the world.



See how a horse
DAN PATCH is fed
World's Champion Harness Horse.
Eats "International Stock Food" every day.

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have to be established by the clearest evidence and a certain definite contract for valuable consideration proved, in the absence of such evidence, A would be entitled to change his views, and to dispose of the property otherwise.

Put Off the Train

Q.—A, who is an old lady, was travelling from A. to Y. In order to get to Y, it was necessary for her to change cars at Z. When getting on the train at Z, she asked a brakeman if this was the train for Y, and he said, "Yes, get right on." When the conductor came around he told A that she was on the wrong train and that she would have to get off at the next station. She told him that she had friends two stations farther on, who would see that she reached her destination, and that she had no money to stay over night at the next station. The conductor made her get off at the next station, and would not permit her to go to where her friends lived. As a result she was subject to great humiliation and annoyance, and suffered from exposure. I can she claim damages from the company?—G. L. T.

A.—I. Yes. The company should have done all in its power to remedy the results of the negligence of its officer and lessen the inconvenience to the passenger caused thereby, and it will be responsible for the result if it fails to do so.

Cattle Killed by Railway

Q.—Cattle owned by A wandered down the highway and went upon the railway track and were killed. A by-law of the municipality permits cattle to roam at large on the streets. There was no guard to prevent the cattle from getting on the track. I can A recover damages from the railway company for killing his cattle?—G. B. C.

A.—I. On the above statement of the facts, yes. The case is lawfully on the highway and the company is liable.

Fall Fair Circuits

Supt. Cowan has arranged a partial list of the fall fairs to be visited this year by expert judges, sent out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. These have been arranged in some thirteen circuits and the dates fixed so that a set of judges will visit the fairs in each circuit in rotation. The work will begin early in September and continue till the middle of October. Among those who will act as judges are such well known stockmen and breeders as G. B. Hood, John Jackson, John Campbell, Peter Christie, Andrew Whitelaw, A. C. Hallam, Edward Jeffs, Wm. Smith, R. S. Stevenson, Geo. Gray, John Gardhouse, Jno. T. Gibson, James Douglas, J. M. Gardhouse, Geo. Whitelaw, A. W. Smith, W. F. Kydd, R. H. Harding, and R. S. Brooks.

In addition to this list, there are a number of others to whom judges will be sent, but as their dates conflict they cannot be arranged in circuits. Some thirty fairs have applied for extra horse judges this year on the last day of their fairs. Announcement concerning these will be made later. About twenty-five more fairs have applied for judges this year than last.

A Necessary

"I cannot get along without THE FARMING WORLD, as the information of one kind or another is worth more than the subscription price."

ISAAC BARBER,
Algoma District, Ont.

Canadian National Exhibition Toronto

AUGUST 29 to SEPT. 10

1904

\$35,000.—In Premiums—\$35,000

For Live Stock—\$25,000 For Live Stock

\$3,000.00 For Dairy Products, Etc.—\$3,000.00

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 8th.

By special permission of His Majesty the King, Band of Black Watch will play three times daily. Magnificent spectacle every evening: Siege of Lucknow, with brilliant fireworks. Reduced rates on all lines of travel.

Prize Lists, Entry Blanks and all information supplied on application by

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is used in thousands of homes in Canada. Besides being handsome in appearance, it surpasses all others for durability and in all points essential to a first-class article.

Insist on your grocer supplying you with E. B. EDDY'S make, which can be had in Tubs, Pails, Wash Basins, Spittoons, Etc.

WARNING TO DAIRYMEN

Do you send your milk to a creamery to be separated and bring home skim milk that is a mixture of that from the different herds?

If so, are you not aware that you are endangering the lives of your cattle; for if any of the patrons have sick cows,

there is the great danger of carrying disease home in the skim milk? A recent report stated that one party lost 29 out of 30 head, another 17 out of 22, and that the patrons of one creamery alone lost about 400 head from some very contagious disease.

PROTECT YOUR COWS BY

USING A U. S. SEPARATOR

With a U. S. Farm Separator you have your own skim milk pure and sweet to feed. If these patrons had used U. S. Farm Separators and sent their cream to the creamery this disease could not have spread this way.

Remember, **E. S. U. S. holds World's Record** for clean skimming, with average loss for 50 consecutive runs of only .0138 of 1 per cent, and

HAS LOW SUPPLY CAN.

Write for free catalogues giving its other points of superiority.

We have the following transfer points: Portland, Me., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Buffalo, N. Y., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Chicago, Ill., Sioux City, Ia., Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo. Address all letters to

270 Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

FINANCE ON THE FARM

Banking by Mail

In discussing the question of banking by mail, "The National Stockman" says:

"Farmers all over the middle and western states are among the best customers. People no longer keep their savings under the bed, or in the barn as they used to, to have some brutal fiend come along and torture them into telling its hiding place. The good agricultural and religious journals are changing all that, and the guaranty of a good paper, that cares enough for its subscribers to investigate advertisements, is slowly but surely raising the confidence of the country people, and they now furnish the largest and longest time deposits.

"Remittances from the country villages and towns are generally sent by express or postal order. It is not possible for a defaulting official to swamp a big city bank, as he may do with a country bank; the large force of clerks and officials acting as a check on each other is a great source of guaranty, whereas one man is sometimes the "whole works" in a rural institution. But the chief consideration in the system of banking by mail is the rate of interest and the safety of financial institutions in the large money and great industrial centres of the country."

The American banking system is referred to in this. The Canadian system of large responsible chartered banks with branches in the leading centres affords much better security for moneys mailed or deposited in person than private and independent banks do.

U.S. Call Loans and Canadian Banks

The Canadian banks have at times upwards of \$50,000,000 out in call loans to other countries than Canada. Of course the amount fluctuates and just now there is perhaps not more than \$3,000,000, but May, 1903, when the call loan rate was high in New York, the Bank of Montreal itself had more than that sum on loan outside of Canada. The \$35,000,000 referred to was distributed as follows:—

Bank of Montreal.....	\$18,685,000
Bank of Commerce.....	7,225,000
Merchants' Bank.....	1,680,000
Bank of B.N.A.....	3,823,000
Bank of Nova Scotia..	2,595,000
Royal Bank.....	785,000

The foregoing does not include loans for fixed periods. If it did it would be many millions greater, but it shows what a substantial amount of the savings of Canadian people finds its way into the hands of Americans for investment, it being taken for granted that most of it goes that way.—B.C. Review.

Sympathetic Gentleman—"Little girl! Little girl! What in the world is making you cry so?"

Little girl (doubled up and weeping)—"I have the earache in my stummick! Wow-ow-ow!"

S. G.—"Earache in your stomach! Impossible! How do you make that out?"

L. G.—"It m-must b-b-be—I got it from eatin' too many ears of green corn!"—American Thresherman.

THE BANK OF TORONTO TORONTO, ONT.

INCORPORATED 1855
Paid-up Capital - \$ 3,000,000
Reserve Fund - - 3,200,000
Total Assets - - - 26,000,000

In Our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

You Will Receive At any of our Offices

Every Assurance of Safety that our large Capital, larger Reserve and abundant Assets can give.

Interest Payments every six months.

Your Money Back when wanted.



1904 MODEL

Sheep Shearing Machine

With this machine sheep can be shorn as fast as the operator can work.

This machine saves wool, saves time, saves labor, and saves the sheep; requires no experience to operate. Weight, 52 lbs.; boxed, 70 lbs.

PRICE, - - \$15.00 each

Combination for Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing, \$22.00

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PUMPING OR POWER

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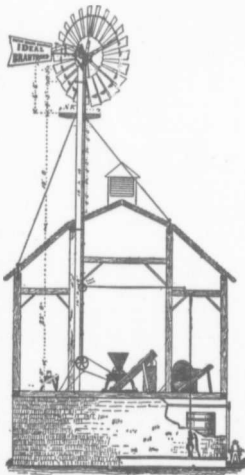
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We beat the world in a two months' windmill trial in England. Twenty-one competitors.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited

BRANTFORD, CANADA

In the Poultry Yard

To the Hen

Oh, feathered Queen, thou precious hen,

The greatest fowl in all the nation,
Accept this verse of admiration,
Thou best of boons to many men.

All publishers who papers boast
A valued poultry circulation
Propose to her a grateful toast
And pour a generous libation.

Although deep science may contrive
To imitate thy incubation,
The sorry time will never arrive
When hens are lacking occupation.

For without eggs machines would be
All barren of a valuation
Which makes it plain who holds the
key,

And dictates further propagation.
—Agricultural Advertising.

Utility Type Fowls

Utility type fowls should be broad, blocky, and of medium size and weight (mature weight—cock seven to eight and a half pounds, hen five and a half to seven pounds). The breast should be full, broad and carried well forward. The legs should be set well apart, short, white or yellow in color and without leg or foot feathering. The utility type fowl corresponds to the shorthorn type in cattle; a square and broad-bodied, low-set fowl.

Raising the Chicks

Our last batch of chicks is doing very nicely on nothing but ordinary oat flakes, with water to drink. They are now a week old and the mash balanced ration will be substituted for the oat flakes during the next week. We got 300 chicks from this hatch, with five more that had to be helped out of the shell; 241 of these are still lively and bright at the end of the first week. Not a bad showing for the oat flakes, which are very handy to feed. This hatch was from 360 eggs, nearly 300 of which proved to be fertile. The incubator door was closed when eggs first began to pip, and not opened for 48 hours; 240 lively chicks were then removed and five more were helped from the shells. They were all placed in two brooders, given grit and water at once, and a few oat flakes scattered in the sand on the brooder floor. They ate but little the first day, but on the second day and since they have been ravenously hungry four or five times a day. I have tried to give just what they would clean up in four or five minutes. Some days they have been fed five times and others only four. There is still a little left of the 30-pound bag from which the 240 have been fed the first week of their lives. I mention this as being easily copied. A good rule is to begin at 8 a.m. and feed regularly every 2½ hours until 6 p.m. for the first two weeks. After that they can soon be reduced to three meals a day.—A. P. M.

Poultry for Fall Fairs

Fowls that are to be exhibited at the fall fairs should be shaded from the sun during moulting. This will prevent the new feathers having a faded or mottled appearance. Breeders of fancy fowls are very particular in this respect and cover the tops of the yards used by the moulting birds with old carpets, lumber, etc. The fowls are given liberty during the late afternoon and evenings only. Animal food and vegetables are necessary for moulting fowls; the animal food, such as waste meat or raw bones will increase the supply of protein or albumen for the growth of feathers;

the vegetables are useful in regulating the system.

Keep the Pullets

The advantages of retaining the early pullets for fall and winter egg production have been repeatedly stated. Early pullets will lay in their first year five times as many eggs as old hens. The cost of feed will be practically the same for the pullets as for the hens. The profit from the pullets will be correspondingly greater. The most promising utility-type pullets should be selected in July, fed liberally so that early winter laying may be encouraged, and later on placed in comfortable winter quarters. Transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg production.

A Valuable Poultry House

IN THE FARMING WORLD'S special poultry number, issued March 2nd, 1903, Mr. L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park, Ont., described a poultry house which would, he thought, provide almost ideal conditions for keeping poultry during the winter. Mr. Baldwin put his ideas as therein described into practice, and built a house identical with the plan as outlined. This house, which was in use last winter, he states, fulfilled everything he expected of it. The weather, as our readers know, was very cold and severe, and yet this new house provided ideal conditions for keeping poultry during the winter. Parties desiring to build poultry houses should look up Mr. Baldwin's description of his poultry house in THE FARMING WORLD.

The season so far has not been an ideal one, so Mr. Baldwin says, for the young chicks. The latter part of May and June were hard on broody chicks, the cold, wet weather making it difficult to handle chicks to the best advantage. In addition to this, there appears to be an inherent weakness in young chicks this season, due, perhaps, to the severe winter, weakening the fertilizing powers of the breeding stock, thus causing a loss of vitality in the young birds. This is shown in the larger number of weak chicks this season. Notwithstanding this difficulty, Mr. Baldwin has had good success and will have a large number of fine birds from this season's batch. While more care has been required this season in running the incubators, the greatest difficulty has arisen in raising the chicks in the brooders and many have been lost.

Effect on the Rattlesnake

"Jerry is drunker than any two lords," said Mrs. Flynn, the wife of the cook at the lumber camp, "but he had to drink a powerful lot of whiskey. Sure he was bit by a snake."

"And it was good and drunk the man was long afore th' snake bit him," said Mrs. McArdle.

"How dare you say such a thing about my husband?" asked Mrs. Flynn.

"Well," resumed Mrs. McArdle, "I saw th' snake that bit yer husband afterwards. As soon as th' snake bit yer husband it crawled over in my back yard and then it stood straight up on its tail and tried to walk a crack. Then it stood on its head, and then it tried to crawl, but it wobbled so it couldn't go far. Then it wriggled out on the path and laid there wagging its head in the air and making a hissing sound."

"I listened and I hope to die if that snake wasn't trying to sing: 'She's only a bird in a gilded cage,' just like your husband does when he's drunk!" I didn't say that Mr. Flynn was drunk before he was bitten by that rattlesnake, but I simply want to know, if he wasn't, where that rattlesnake got that whiskey."



Myers' Royal Spice

Keeps live stock in perfect condition, prevents stomach and bowel troubles, cuts down the feed bills. Used by hundreds of farmers and stockmen all over this continent.

Write for testimonials and free literature

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Merit Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream.

Its continuous circulation of milk water gives much more cream than other low priced machines, makes it easier, does not mix water and milk, and discharges real milk can and patented sanitary lines.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, 75c, and learn latest cream facts. Superior Cream Separator Company, 46 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.



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Write for particulars of our

Marvel Wind Motor

Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size built, and will run in a lighter wind.

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

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

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

The Farming World Man on the Wing has, during the past fortnight, been visiting breeders in Western Ontario. His regular matter for this issue arrived too late for insertion. He has sent some good stuff about his trip which will appear next issue. Look out for it.

Big Auction Sale

There will be held at Brantford on August 10th one of the most important auction sales held in this province for some years past. The sale list includes 78 head, made up of imported and home-bred Clydesdales and Hackney horses, Shorthorn, Galloway and Holstein cattle, and English Berkshire pigs; also ten grade cows fresh in calf. Fuller particulars will appear later.

In this offering, Messrs. T. A. Cox and Dr. A. L. Lewin, proprietors, afford a splendid opportunity to farmers to purchase first-class stock at their own prices. Write for catalogue, now ready.

The B.C. Stock Arrives Safely

In THE FARMING WORLD of June 15th, we gave a full account of a large shipment of pure-bred stock that left Ontario for British Columbia. The following from "The Columbian," of New Westminster, B.C., June 28th, tells how this stock was distributed: "Mr. John Teasdale arrived through from the East today with some more fine pure-bred stock for British Columbia farmers. The car which came this far included one Shorthorn heifer and five Ayrshires for Jas. Thompson, of Terra Nova; three Clyde mares, one Clyde stallion, and two Guernsey heifers for J. C. Henderson, of Chilliwack; three Berkshire pigs, one for A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack; one for Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale, and one for a Victoria breeder. There were also a Duroc Jersey pig and an Essex pig for Mr. J. Maynard, Chilliwack, besides some poultry."

"Mr. L. W. Paisley, who was also with the stock, stopped off at Ashcroft with two carloads of Shorthorn bulls and heifers, principally for the ranges, but some of which will be brought down to the coast. These two cars carried some sheep and pigs as well.

"Besides the two carloads left at Ashcroft and the ones which reached the coast there were five horses aboard which were put off at points near Vernon, and two Jersey cows, some Yorkshire pigs and seven Hampshire Down sheep which were left at Enderby. The whole lot came through from the East without the loss of a single head, a fact which speaks very well for the attention they received at the hands of Messrs. Paisley and Teasdale."

Uppermill Dispersion Sale

The date for the dispersion sale of the famous Uppermill herd of Shorthorns has been fixed for Tuesday, October 11th. This is the date on which the joint Collingie and Uppermill bull calf sale has hitherto been held, and it is probable that both

sales will take place on the same day. The Uppermill herd was the property of the late W. S. Marr, and one of the finest in Scotland.

A B.C. Goat Farm

One of the fruits of placing breeding goats on the free list will be the establishment in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, of a goat farm for the production of mohair. It will be stocked with Angora goats from Missouri. Several hundred will be purchased to start with.

Stock Gossip

Mr. G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, writes:

"A recent issue of 'Hoard's Dairyman' says:—'The Holstein has some very desirable characteristics, and is specially adapted to the conditions that obtain on the average farm, and for the production of milk for food. She makes no protest against being exhibited in public, or being subjected to conditions and environments new and strange. All she asks is comfortable quarters, palatable food, sufficient quantity, and with reasonable regularity and humane treatment. Even if some of these things are not accorded her she will not worry over it, but make the best of it and do as well as she can under the conditions. These are the cardinal virtues of the Holstein.'"

"Such a tribute to the ability of the Holstein cow to do good work under unfavorable conditions is worthy of note, especially as the editor of that paper is in no way interested in the Holstein breed. Farmers who are in the dairy business for the money there is in it do not want a breed that requires pampering and coddling, and they are rapidly coming to the conclusion that there is nothing like the Holstein cow for everyday work on the average farm."

Delinquent Stallion Owners

In the North-West Territories a number of stallion owners are traveling animals without having them enrolled in accordance with the provisions of the Horse Breeders' Ordinance. The Territorial Department of Agriculture has issued a notice to the effect that all such parties are liable to a fine of \$25 for failure to have their stallions registered. The ordinance was passed for the protection of both the stallion owner and the farmer, who has mares to breed, but in order that this protection may be afforded, stallion owners must comply with the law. The advantages of having a horse enrolled under the ordinance, are as follows:

"To the stallion owner, that he is enabled to take and enforce liens for payments of service fees. That the Government guarantee given as to the breeding of his animal insures the confidence of his patrons. To the breeder, that he has the Government guarantee that the horse he puts his mare to is either pure-breeding or he is not. The fee for enrolling a stallion is two dollars.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Gaustric Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Gapes, Hoof, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind, Truif, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases of Cattle, Horses and Dogs. Kills all Worms all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Ears, Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gaustric Balsam sent is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. If send for descriptive circular, returnable the address.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—no matter how old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Hook about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

50 FLEMING BROS., Chemists.

50 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

DELOACH PAT.



TRIPLX HAY BALER, SELF-FEEDER, LOW IN PRICE. For Hand, Horse or Bell Power. Leverage 50 to 1. Hides quickly, enter and more sold than any other. Also Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Saw Mills, etc. Call 707 25th Street, DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Ont.

J. L. JONES
ENGRAVING & CO.
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168 Bay Street
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DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Wis., Canada. Importer and Breeder of Gateway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Caraway Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Orchard House and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch mixed Shortbreds for sale. Also a fine range of Fries, Shorthorn, Red and Black and other choice breeding. Also such level bulls as Red Kyles, Royal Ties, Aberdeen and other fine of these breeds breeding. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on W. F. TAYLOR, P. O. and Station G. T. R.

HILLHURST FARM.

Hampshire Down sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped shorthorns from imported sires, some of the best clean milking strains. JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 3 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Seasoning of Scotchborn (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 75 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McALLAN, Danville, Que.

FOR SALE

Ayrshires, all ages. Eggs for hatching, from Langhorns, Jerseys, Dorsets, Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys. Also five pure Collie pups. For further particulars, write to—

W. STRWART & SONS, Menie, Ont.

A FEW GOOD CANADIAN BREED

Stallions and Fillies

Some of the best of such horses as McQueen from fine registered mares. Also a number of good geldings.

A. TORRANCE, - Markham, Ont.

FOR SALE

ONE SHORTHORN BULL CALF and ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER at the Glenavon Stock Farm. They are from good milking strain. Write or call.

W. B. ROBERTS, Prop., Sparta, Ont. Station St. Thomas, C. P. R., G. T. R. R. M. C. R.

Shannon Banks Stock Farm

W. E. TRAW, Proprietor.

BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE and YORKSHIRE SWINE

Choice young animals of both breeds and sexes for sale. Cedar Grove P. O., Ont. Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R., 1 mile. Markham Station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

Breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Misses Urya, Clippers, of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.

NEIL DOW

Tara Sta., G. T. R. P. O. and Tel.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd of leading Scotch families, such as Hills, Orange Blossoms, Myrios, Killbuck Beauty (Campbell), Nongarries, Chalmers, Rosebush, Golden Drops. Headed by imp. 1000 Lancaster. Write your wants or visit personally.

GEORGE AMOS & SON,

MOFFAT STATION P. O., C. P. R.

Choice Yorkshires

Young Stock from Fine Imported and Home Bred Boars and Sows

Young Boars fit for service and Sows ready to breed or already bred. Boars and sows not skin. Prices right. Write or call on—

J. A. RUSSELL

Precious Corners P. O. Cobourg Sta., G. T. R.

BRANT STOCK FARM

Yearling rams, ram lambs, aged and yearling. Ewes and ewe lambs from imported and prize-winning stock. Choice lot for sale. Come and see them.

Burford telegraph, telephone and P. O.

J. H. JULL & SON,

Breeders and Importers.

Read the Live Stock Advertisements

A short time ago a stallion was offered for sale in this paper, and owing to circumstances the price asked for was a merely nominal one. That stallion could not be bought today for double the amount, and his season's earnings will amount to that itself. A shorthorn bull advertised in these columns was quoted at a price within the reach of all, was sold last winter for \$7,000. It pays to read them carefully. See what you can obtain in your line by answering some of them. They represent the best that the best breeders of Canada has to offer. Every one of them is prepared to give you full value for your money, and is anxious that you find business done by order through this advertisement, rather a pleasant surprise than a disappointment. You can do as good business in sending in your order, on prices quoted by them, as you can by visiting them personally at great expense to yourself.

Sheep Dog Trials at Toronto Fair

A new feature of interest to every farmer at the Toronto Exhibition this year will be a series of sheep dogs, for which money prizes will be given. The dogs will be tested as to their ability to herd sheep. The first trial will take place on farmers' day, Sept. 2nd, the second on Sept. 3rd, and the final trial on Thursday, Sept. 4th. The contest will take place on the exhibition grounds.

Essex Fair

The great South-Western and Essex County Fair will be held at Essex, Ont., on Sept. 27-29, 1904.

A New Way to Preserve Meat

Public tests have been held in Germany recently of a new process of meat preservation, which its discoverer, Prof. Emmerich, claims will revolutionize the packing industry and go far towards solving the problem of meat supply for armies in the field. The process is estimated to be no more expensive than dry-salting. It, however, does away with the costly necessity of refrigerating, while from a hygienic point of view it is pronounced by German experts absolutely harmless.

Should this new process come into practice, Canada will be able to take advantage of it in establishing a dressed meat trade.

Silage Goods for all Stock

While the silo for a number of years back has been recognized as most necessary in successful dairying, it is only within recent years that its value to the beef producer has been recognized. Silage can be fed profitably not only to dairy cows, but to calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and even to beef cattle in the first stages of fattening. It can be fed in limited quantities to hogs, sheep and horses. Silage provides a succulent food for stock during the winter and if fed judiciously and with grain is almost invaluable to every farmer.

"Here's a letter from Mirandy at college. She says she's in love with ping-pong." "She is, hey? Well, she'd better give him up. We ain't goin' ter stand for no Chinaman marrying inter this family!"

Mrs. Homer—How do you manage to get your carpets so clean! Do you hire a professional carpet beater?

Mrs. Neighbors—No; my husband beats them, and I always do something to make him angry just before he begins

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Tamworths and Berkshires.

For Sale—One Clydesdale Stallion, 3 years old, one Tamworth Sow, in pig, to imported load; two sows and two hogs, 7 months old, imp. in dairy; two Berkshire Boars, pig for service. Address, H. REID & CO., Sta. and P. O. near Ottawa, Hamilton, Ont.

Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

Six grand young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before the 15th inst.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF STOCK.

Remember Yorkshires ready for shipment. J. B. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

Champion Berkshire Herd

OF CANADA

For several years back the York Lodge herd of Berkshires has won the championship at Toronto Exhibition, besides a number of other prizes. All hogs show great growth and size. Young pigs from the best prize sows and hogs for sale at reasonable prices.

W. H. BURMAN, Proprietor, MALTON P. O., ONT.

A. G. GORMLEY

BURBONNETTS STOCK FARM

Breeder and dealer in Canadian and imported Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine. Address or call at Unionville Sta. and P. O., Ont.

Yorkshire Swine Clydesdale Horses

Shorthorn Cattle

A large number of fine Yorkshires to choose from. A few good registered Berkshire Horses. Shorthorn Bulls and hogs from grandly bred sires and dams. Good prices in quick buyers.

A. E. HUBBIS, OSBORNE STN. and P. O., ONT.

CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD

OF SHORTHORNS

Choice young stock from grandly bred Scotch topped ewes. A number from choice milking strains. Well bred Lincoln Sheep. Also Barres and White Rock poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

R. CORLEY

Belgrave P. O. and Wingham, Ont.

Sta., G. T. R.

FOR SALE

7 Ayrshire Bulls from 1 to 16 months old. Good individuals from high class stock. Prices right.

C. S. FYLWAIN,

Ontario P. O., Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking

Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters,

Young Stock for Sale—Imported

and home bred.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS GRADES

have topped the highest markets for beef in North America for 11 years in succession, through good times and bad times. Now is the time to secure real good beef by using pure-bred stock. We have a grand lot of young bulls coming on, bred by Canada's champion Aberdeen Angus Bull, Prince of Harton. Come and make your selection.

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, QUELPH

HIGH PARK STOCK FARM

Pure-bred, Prize-winning Galway

Cattle,

winners of female championships wherever shown, 1903. Big stock of best sires. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.

R. SHAW, BOX 295, BRADFORD.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED

Poiled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle

and Cheviot Sheep..

Now for sale, one Poiled Jersey Bull, 1 1/2 yrs. old, Red Polled Bulls, one 2 yrs., one 18 mos., and one 2 mos. old, also few females and hogs. Write or change for registered Jersey, Poiled and Red Polled. A. MORR, Lewiston, N.Y.

FOR RENT—Clovelly Farm

300 acres, more or less; 2 miles west of Burford, 10 miles west of Stratford, main gravel road, soil, clay and sandy loam.

BUILDINGS

Latest improved hog stable, stabling for 40 head of cattle, stabling for 12 horses, also sheep and poultry. Large new implement shed, in all 100 feet by 84 of bank barns. Windmill at barns. Large new feeding creek at north end of farm. Large frame house with hard and soft water. Wood on the premises. Cheese and butter factory at Burford. Cheese factory at Oakheart, 8 miles from farm.

Large orchard 22 years' growth, 10 acres seeded down and 90 acres of pasture land facing creek. This farm is in high state of cultivation and is considered the best combined stock and grain farm in the county of Brant. Incoming tenant can come on and do fall plowing. Full possession 1st March, 1906. Owner will only rent to experienced parties. Here is a great opportunity for the right party to go into stock raising and mixed farming with every chance of success.

Apply to the owner.

SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND,

Toronto.
Or, Messrs. G. B. READ & SON,
Real Estate Agents, Brantford.

**Glenview Stock Farm
CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS**

All imported Stock
Two Grand Young Hackneys for Sale

W. Colquhoun, Mitchell, P.O.
and Station, G.T.R.

Dentonia Park Farm,

COLEMAN, P.O., - ONT.

FOR SALE—During the next six weeks—young stock of both sexes

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS

and Ayrshires

Our prices won at Toronto and Ottawa, this year give only a fair idea of the quality of the stock. Our prices are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars will be sent on request.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN and

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

YORKSHIRE SWINE

Young stock of all ages and both sexes for sale.

Warkworth, P.O.
CAMPBELLFORD STA., G.T.R.

Waverly Stock Farm

HACKNEY STALLIONS

AND

FILLIES

Choice young stock, imported and home-bred.

R. BEITH,

Bowmanville, G.T.R., Ont.

Sheep at St. Louis

A rule having an important bearing upon the shearing of sheep to be exhibited at the World's Fair at St. Louis has been announced by Chief F. D. Cobern, of the Department of Live Stock, as follows:

"All sheep and goats must have been shorn and properly shorn on or after the first day of April, 1904, and the date of shearing must be certified on the application for entry. Sheep or goats unevenly or stubble shorn or that have been clipped to conceal defects or to mislead will not be allowed to compete. The judge shall disqualify for competition any sheep or goat deemed by him as having been improperly or stubble shorn or with its fleece otherwise treated for purposes of fraud or deception."

Tent Caterpillar and Velvet Grass

Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Chief Chemist, Central Experiment Farm, and Mr. J. C. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, recently visited the Delta district of that province and Vancouver Island. In their travels they came face to face with two great evils, namely, the tent caterpillars and velvet grass. All over the Delta fruit trees were ruined by the caterpillar, which was allowed to get in its deadly work undisturbed over a wide area; the trees being entirely without foliage. It is only by careful nursing that the trees can be brought around to their original vigor. The fields of velvet grass were another great nuisance. In the Delta were seen cattle ankle deep in the grass, grass all around them but with not a bite to eat. The cattle will not eat this grass. It should be plowed up and better grass sown in its place.

Mr. Shutt made extensive notes in regard to the soil properties of the different sections and gave much sound advice to farmers regarding the best use of fertilizers.

In the Canadian Holstein Advanced Registry

Polly Wayne 2nd, 2510, at 2y. 11m. 9d. of age; 8,690 lbs. butter fat; milk, 322.125 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Inka Mercedes DeKol 2nd, 2470, at 2y. 1m. 1d. of age; 9,194 lbs. butter fat; milk, 357.562 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Hulda Wayne of Riverside, 2668, at 2y. 7m. 7d. of age; 8,554 lbs. butter fat; milk, 292.062 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Clothilde Belle, 2162, at 4y. 9m. 16d. of age; 14,600 lbs. butter fat; milk, 595.26 lbs. Owned by Francis Stauffer, Washington, Ont.

Jessie Veeman A., 3762, at 8y. 7m. 3d. of age; 20,997 lbs. butter fat; milk, 984.875 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

Lorena Diamond Netherland, 1277, at 8y. 1m. 25d. of age; 13,359 lbs. butter fat; milk, 361.7 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

Tidy Abbecker DeKol, 2535, at 2y. 7m. 4d. of age; 10,990 lbs. butter fat; milk, 381 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

Ruby Gretqui, 1325, at 7y. 10m. 8d. of age; 13,851 lbs. butter fat; milk, 453.537 lbs. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Fairfield East, Ont.

Leonora Diamond Netherland, 3761, at 2y. 7m. 2d. of age; 8,410 lbs. butter fat; milk, 214.625 lbs. Owned by Anson Manhard, Fairfield East, Ont.

Emma Abbecker, 3023, at 2y. 2m. 21d. of age; 9,736 lbs. butter fat; milk, 316.412 lbs. Owned by Anson Manhard, Fairfield East, Ont.

Stock Farm

FOR SALE

About 667 acres, 16 miles from Hamilton 557 acres cleared, 110 uncleared; soil, clay and clay loam with clay sub-soil, watered by creek. Two sets of buildings. This farm is admirably adapted for stock.

For prices and terms, apply

The Toronto General Trust Corporation,
59 Yonge Street, Toronto

IMPORTED**Clydesdales and Shorthorns**

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus Ont., Importers of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. STRATFORD—Osawa and Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, P.R.R. Forty miles east of Toronto. Long-distance telegraph at residence, near Columbus, Telegraph, Brooklin.

**GRAHAM BROS.,
CLAREMONT, ONT.**

Canada's leading Horse Importers

**Clydesdales and Hackneys
Stallions and Mares.**

Farm one mile from station on C.P.R.

Write for Catalogue.

T. H. HASSARD, V.S.

DEALER IN

**CLYDESDALE,
COACH AND
STANDARD
BRED
STALLIONS**

My last importations were taken directly from the boat to the Toronto Spring Station Show, where they won highest honors.

MILLBROOK, - ONT.

TROUT CREEK

SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers.

Send for catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
Manager, Hamilton, Ont.

Live Stock Auctioneers.

**T. N. ROBSON,
Live Stock Auctioneer,
ILDERTON, ONT.**

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

RIDGEWOOD PARK STOCK FARM
Pure Scotch Shorthorns
 Clydesdale, Shire,
 and Hackney Horses
E. C. ATTRILL, Mgr.,
 Goderich, - - Ont.

Rideau May, 2999, at 2y. 1m. 24d. of age; 8,212 lbs. butter fat; milk, 257,412 lbs. Owned by Anson Manhard, Fairfield East, Ont.

Victor of Lulu, 2256, at 8y. 1m. 28d. of age; 13,001 lbs. butter fat; milk, 430,285 lbs. Owned by Mary A. Steves, Stevenson, B. C.

Lottie of Lulu, 3203, at 2y. 1m. 25d. of age; 8,637 lbs. butter fat; milk, 335,812 lbs. Owned by J. M. Steves, Stevenson, B. C.

Janet of Lulu, 3204, at 2y. 1m. 27d. of age; 9,117 lbs. butter fat; milk, 285 lbs. Owned by J. M. Steves, Stevenson, B. C.
 Lady Margaret of Lulu, 3207, at 1y. 10m. 11d. of age; 8,717 lbs. butter fat; milk, 236,875 lbs. Owned by J. M. Steves, Stevenson, B. C.

Lady Wayne Norrie, 3956, at 6y. 4m. 14d. of age; 17,059 lbs. butter fat; milk, 431,062 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.

Madonna Clothilde 3rd, 3957, at 4y. 8m. 4d. of age; 14,534 lbs. butter fat; milk, 411,125 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.

Lady Wayne Norrie Mechthilde, 3959, at 2y. 20d. of age; 9,551 lbs. butter fat; milk, 257,875 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.

Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 2708, at 3y. 19d. of age; 17,266 lbs. butter fat; milk, 439,562 lbs. Owned by Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

Olive Schulling, 2738, at 2y. 4m. 23d. of age; 8,482 lbs. butter fat; milk, 271,437 lbs. Owned by Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

Tidy Abbekek, 1492, at 2y. 7m. 12d. of age; 16,777 lbs. butter fat; milk, 505,937 lbs. Owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

Canary Starlight Lassie B., 3960, at 1y. 11m. 14d. of age; 8,383 lbs. butter fat; milk, 218,25 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.

Hulda Wayne's Aggie, 2074, at 4y. 11m. 27d. of age; 11,758 lbs. butter fat; milk, 337,75 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Toitilla Echo DeKol, 2261, at 5y. 7m. 6d. of age; 12,216 lbs. butter fat; milk, 522,5 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Hebbon Beauty, 2593, at 3y. 7m. 10d. of age; 11,804 lbs. butter fat; milk, 416,312 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Delia DeKol Pieterick, 2699, at 2y. 11m. 6d. of age; 10,886 lbs. butter fat; milk, 295,25 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Sherwood DeKol, 2806, at 2y. 7m. 3d. of age; 8,440 lbs. butter fat; milk, 246,125 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Inka Mercedes DeKol 3rd, 3012, at 2y. 3m. 23d. of age; 9,870 lbs. butter fat; milk, 301,75 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Hulda's DeKol Princess, 3015, at 2y. 3m. 27d. of age; 10,246 lbs. butter fat; milk, 307,937 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Dewdrop's Clothilde, 1641, at 6y. 6m. 5d. of age; 13,212 lbs. butter fat; milk, 402,031 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.

Mercena 3rd, 2711, at 3y. 18d. of age; 12,223 lbs. butter fat; milk, 320,843 lbs. Owned by James Rettie, Norwich, Ont.
 Queen Ann Tensen, 2183, at 5y. 4m. 11d. of age; 14,490 lbs. butter fat; milk, 481 lbs. Owned by Sidney Macklin, Streetsville, Ont.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

Years of careful breeding have made the Oak Lodge Yorkshires the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The Championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 5 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.

J. E. BRETLOUR, - - BURFORD, ONT.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Importers and Breeders of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering SEVEN GRANDLY BRED BULLS. Also a large number of grandly bred young heifers, imported, imported in dam and home bred. Call on or write to

JOHN CLANGY, Mgr.

H. CARGILL & SON,
 Cargill P.O. and Sla. G.T.R.

Ontario Live Stock Co., Ltd.

UNIONVILLE Sta. and P.O., ONT.

Offer for sale 30 young Berkshire Pigs from imported stock, and 30 young Yorkshire Pigs, also from imported stock.

Price \$5.00 Each, F.O.B. Unionville.

Order at Once.

H. POWERS, Mgr.



The Wheel You Want.

For Farm and General Work.

ALL IRON.

Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co. Limited, Orillia, Ontario



Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON** with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload, a perfect wagon for the farm, carries Five Thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION

Patented 1890-96 and 1903.



The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at Work.

1. Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day.

2. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers.

Every Machine Warranted. Our Motto: "Not too Cheap, but too Good."

No drilling holes in Mower Bar or Inside Shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send direct to

TOLTON BROS., Limited - GUELPH, ONT.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, July 12, 1904.

The midsummer lull has come in wholesale lines and trade is generally quiet. Money is easy, though the general rate for call loans at the banks is about 5 per cent.

WHEAT

There are no new developments in wheat and prices are about at the same level as a fortnight ago. There was a bullish side to the Chicago market a few days ago but it has not developed into anything serious. Conditions have not changed materially with regard to the American wheat crop. In the west there have been heavy rains, and there must be a cessation of these if the growing crop is going to maintain its present promise. Spring wheat is making fairly good progress. In some sections the crop would do better without rain for a week or two and with moderately warm weather. The fall wheat crop in Ontario has improved a lot and if we have good "filling" weather there will be a good average yield in most places. Manitoba and the Territories, from what we hear, are likely to have a bumper crop if conditions continue favorable. The market here rules firmer at 89 to 90c. for red and white; 78c. for goose, and 85c. for spring, at outside points, shippers' quotations.

COARSE GRAINS

Generally speaking, the market for coarse grains rules quiet. Spring grains in this province are looking well, though there has been a little too much rain in some places for the best growth. On the whole the outlook is good. Oats are steady here at quotations. The same may be said of barley and peas. We have had little good growing corn weather this season, and consequently the crop is more backward than any other. This poor growing weather has not had any "boom" effect on corn prices as the market has an easier tendency if anything.

HAY AND STRAW

"The rains of the past week have proved very unpropitious for the harvesting of hay in some of the best sections of the province; and from Eastern Ontario reports are very unfavorable, fields in Lancaster and vicinity having been cut a week or over, and are still not dry enough for gathering. The yield in most sections is said to be very heavy, and the only fear now is that it will not be harvested in the best condition. Should we get fine weather from this out, however, the crop will be garnered in fairly good condition." This extract from last week's "Trade Bulletin" sums up very well conditions in Quebec and Eastern Ontario. In Western Ontario the crop, though late, will be a good average with some extra yields in a few localities. Market conditions are not so brisk. The export demand has fallen off, and the market has an easier tendency, though prices here remain about the same.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The season for old potatoes is about over and the market is dull. Consumers prefer the new. Old are quoted at Montreal at 65 to 70c. and new at \$3. to \$3.50 per bbl. Old are quoted here at 70 to 75c., and new at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bbl. A few small

lots of new Canadian are offering at 50c. a basket.

The bean market is dull and easy.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts are falling off and prices remain firm. There is little doing for export as the local trade takes all that come in. Quotations here in case lots range from 15½ to 16c.

There is little doing in chickens. On Toronto Farmers' market, old chickens sell at 50 to 75c. per pr., or \$4 to 10c. per lb., and spring chickens at 17 to 20c. per lb., or 60 to 90c. per pr. Turkeys sell at 12 to 15c., and spring ducks at 13 to 18c. per lb.

FRUIT

Strawberries have not been at all plentiful and prices have ruled high. The bulk of the offerings sell at 9 to 10c., the poorer grades at 6c., and fancy at 10c. Cherries sell at 80 to \$1.35 per basket, as to quality; raspberries at 14c. per box; red currants at 30 to 35c. per small basket, and apples at \$3.50 to \$5 per bbl. The apple crop in the middle states is placed by a good authority at about half an average.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Last week the cheese market took a sharp turn upwards, only to drop back at the end of the week to from 7½ to 7¾c. at most of the local markets. This is lower than the market has been for several years and means a curtailing of the make. Though Canadian shipments up to July and show a falling off of 18,000 boxes as compared with the same period a year ago, there is no corresponding activity in the British market. In fact, stocks are said to be accumulating on both sides of the Atlantic, which is a pretty good indication that consumption is not keeping pace with low prices. Cheshire cheese is said to be selling in England at a lower price than Canadian, namely,

34s. to 38s., so Canadians have no great reason to kick.

Finest Canadian creamery is quoted in England at 84s. to 87s., with little prospect for an advance for some time. On this side the water, prices are lower and things have taken a weaker turn. About 17c. was the highest quotation for choice creamery at Montreal last week, with quite a lot going lower. There is an active demand for good stuff here at quotations.

WOOL

Were anything else required to show how farmers have gone out of sheep raising, it is in the small receipts of wool this season. This falling off has caused millers to scurry around a bit to get supplies, and though the export demand shows little increase, prices have advanced to a fairly profitable basis. At Montreal, Canadian fleece, unwashed, sells at 11 to 13c., and washed at 19 to 20c. Here prices are firm at 18½ to 19½c. for washed.

LIVE STOCK

Live stock has been a little on the quiet the past week or two, though prices on the whole have been well maintained. This week, prices for exporters are lower and about \$5.50 is the highest quotation for really choice stuff. The English market is easier and dealers are looking for a less brisk trade. Quotations for exporters are, \$5.25 to \$5.50 for choice; \$4.90 to \$5.25 for medium to good, and \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. for cows. The best butchers' cattle sell at from \$4.30 to \$5.50, with a few choice ones a little higher; good to choice at \$4.30 to \$4.70, and fair to good at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. There has been a fair demand for stockers, with a good number offering. Quotations are \$3.25 to \$3.50 for light, and \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. for common stuff. Short-neck feeders sell at from \$4.50 to \$4.70; medium to good at \$4 to \$4.50. Milch cows range in price from \$25 to \$50 each, and calves at \$2 to \$10 each, and \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt.

HORSES

The midsummer lull is on in the horse market, and things at the Repository here will be quiet for a

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	13	12	11	11	9
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 90	\$ 0 93	\$...	\$...	\$ 87½
Oats, per bushel.....	32½	38	41	42	37
Barley, per bushel.....	41	49	50	50	42
Peas, per bushel.....	62	69	74	73	...
Corn, per bushel.....	45	54	55	55	...
Flour, per barrel.....	3 65	4 60	5 00	5 00	4 10
Bran, per ton.....	16 00	17 00	18 00	18 00	16 00
Shorts, per ton.....	18 00	18 50	20 50	20 50	17 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	75	60	49	1 30	60
Beans, per bushel.....	1 40	1 40	1 50	1 80	...
Hay, per ton.....	9 00	10 00	13 00	14 00	11 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 50	7 50	6 00	7 00	...
Eggs, per dozen.....	16	17	15	15	15½
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	16	17	15	15	15½
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	18	17	16	16	17
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	15	16	14	14½	16
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	10	11	12	14	...
Apples, per barrel.....	5 00	4 25	3 25	4 00	5 75
Cheese, per pound.....	8½	7½	8½	8	...
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	18	17½	19	20	16
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	13	14½	15	16	16
Sheep, per cwt.....	5 50	5 50	5 25	5 25	4 50
Cattle, per cwt.....	3 85	3 25	4 25	4 30	4 75
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 25	5 00	5 50	5 50	5 75
Veal calves, per cwt.....	5 25	5 25	5 00	5 00	...

Cost of Farm Help

In Pennsylvania, in 1903, the average farm wages were: By the year with board, \$187; summer months, only \$20 per month; by day, with board, \$1.00; by the day, without board, \$0.40; whole year, without board, \$20; harvest, by the day, \$1.55; household help, female, with board, per week, \$2.35.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

**One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER**

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

FARM AND STOCK. An unusual opportunity is offered to buy a 100 acre farm together with all stock, implements, etc., in Hamilton County; 3 miles from the splendid market town of Danville, close to schools, churches, cream factory. The building consist of a good frame house containing 7 bedrooms, large barn, cow stable, hog pens, 2 acres of apples. This stock farm must be sold immediately at bargain price. Write today for full particulars. **R. G. READ & SON, 1201 (Gibson St., Hamilton, Ont.**

IF YOU KEEP Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Hirds or Cats, ask for our new Catalogue. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS.

SHORTHORNS.—The beef and butter combination. Scotch calves from imported stock. Write for particulars. **H. C. GRAHAM, Atlas Craig, Ont.**

WANTED.—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Contrasted outside free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW. **PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.**

GINSENG.—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Plants and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine free. **OSCAR GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.**

SALERMAN WANTED for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed air hand sprayer made. Splendid seller. Liberal terms. Write for particulars and sample machine. **CAVEIGH BROS., Galt, Ont.**

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS for SALE.—Pen No. 1 consists of 7 imported birds. In Chicago pulled 1903. In industrial pulled, also 2nd. 4th, 5th hens 1904. Hatched by the Ontario Club. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Pen No. 2—Utility. Very colored lot of females headed by 2nd Ontario Utility cock, solid body, grand shape; eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$0.50 per 100. **W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Calumville, Ont.**

BARREN COW CURE makes any animal under ten years old breed, or refund money. Particulars from **L. F. BELLECK, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.**

EGGS from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Circular giving particulars from **JOHN R. PRITTY, Fruitland, Ont.**

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

Remunerative Position

with one of Canada's leading life insurance companies can be secured by first-class man to work in either town or country. A good chance for a live man. Apply

BOX 77, FARMING WORLD, TORONTO



If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to **THE LEBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada.** All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

The Western Fair, London

SEPT. 9th to 17th, 1904

... 37th Annual Exhibition ...

It continued growth and importance demands greater accommodation. A new Brick and Cement Dairy Building costing \$10,000 has been added, giving a floor space of 8,500 feet, with complete demonstrating department and refrigerating system.

More room provided for Agricultural and Horticultural Products. Live Stock Buildings the best on the Continent. Ample accommodation for all. Entertainment features the best. Stabling and space allotted as entries are received.

Special Railway Service. Entries Close Sept. 8th. Prize Lists Now Ready.

LT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President. J. A. NELLES, Secretary.



Made for the Man Who Wants the Best. The Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader.

SPREADS all kinds of manure regardless of their condition, handles lawn and manure that has been trodden so hard that it is necessary to water it with rain. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all.

NON-BUNCHED RAKE which forms a layer and holds all hard chunks of manure in position. Every machine has one.

ENDLESS APRON is one continuous apron (Not a 5) apron and therefore is always ready to load, never gets soiled, never wears out, never needs to be changed, never needs to be mended, never needs to be replaced.

HOOD AND END GATE keeps manure from blowing while loading, prevents churning of manure when starting and acts as a hood and end gate in spreading. Starts the manure in the right direction, three or four times more easily. It has a graduating lever and can be regulated to spread thick or thin 8 to 20 loads per acre while in motion. It catches the power gears with a **LIGHT DRAFT** link. The machine has a heavy cast iron frame on front and rear wheels. Solid, the frame is made of heavy cast iron. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY. Our machine is made of heavy cast iron and steel. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all.

GUARANTEE. We use no pins or cheap contrivances to connect the wheels, but we use heavy cast iron and steel. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all. It is a quick, easy, and sure way to spread manure, and it is the best of all.

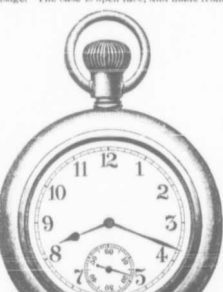
THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS, - - TORONTO, CANADA.

10 years Old or 50 years Young BOYS 3 Feet Tall or 7 Feet Short

HERE is a good watch for a small boy, and not a bad watch for a big one. It is a good reliable time-keeper and made to wear and stand hard usage. The case is open face, and made from solid nickel that looks just like silver and will change color. It is stem-wind and stem-set, you don't need a key. You may pay \$25.00 or \$30.00 for a watch and not get one that will keep better time or give better general satisfaction. Only you, yourself, need know how little it cost. Get one, and you will be surprised how good it is, and how well it looks.

How to Get It

We will mail this watch, carefully packed, postage prepaid, and insured in post condition when it reaches you, if you will get only eight yearly subscriptions to **THE FARMING WORLD.** The subscription price is 60 cents a year, or two years for one dollar. The paper to one address for two years counts as two subscriptions. Thus, if you can get four of your neighbors to give you one dollar each, you secure the watch for nothing. Each subscriber will get the paper for two years; or, three at \$1.00 each and two at 60 cents with the watch. Any way in which you can make up the eight years' subscriptions, but they must all be names of new readers of the paper. Any boy can earn a watch in a few hours.



Address: The Farming World, Toronto

Special Sale of Skirts and Raincoats

IN PRODUCING these Garments at such low prices we do not lose sight of quality, for quality is one of our first considerations. We do not make unsightly ill-fitting garments, neither do we use cheap inferior materials. In buying from us you can feel assured that you get not only the best material of its class that we can possibly procure. You also get that up-to-date style, perfect fit and superior finish that have made EATON garments so justly popular.

The Skirts shown here are Fancy Tweed at \$2.75, Cheviot at \$3.25, and Vicuna Cloth at \$4.50; also Cravenette Raincoat at \$5.00.



44800
\$5.00

45357
\$3.50 FOR
\$2.75

44062
\$4.50

44031
\$4.50 FOR
\$3.25

WOMEN'S CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS

44800. This might be called a general utility coat, as it protects when raining, is almost featherweight when carried on the arm, and is not a burden when the sun shines later; it is comfortable on a cool evening, and can be used as a driving, leaning, travelling, or evening wrap. This style is made with a cape which gives additional protection. The loose back has a short belt which is buttoned on, and can be worn as a fitted back or perfectly loose if des. red. The material is a good quality herringbone weave cravenette cloth, in oxford, blue, fawn and bronze.

Sizes are, bust measure 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, with choice of lengths 54, 56 and 58 inches, measuring the back from bottom of collar band to bottom of coat. This is a coat you would not do well to pass up. Our price..... **5.00**

44062. Any woman desiring a neat, plain, dressy walking skirt will at once see in this skirt the desired requirements. The material is a smooth finish Vicuna cloth in black only. It is a seven gore design and each seam is finished at the bottom with wide pleats which give it that comfortable fullness at the feet. The cloth tabs and covered buttons add much to its jaunty appearance. This is a skirt that will compete favorably with any \$6.00 skirt you might find outside of this store. Our price..... **4.50**

Sizes are, waist bands 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches; do not allow for overlaps on seams. Choice of lengths 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt.

45357 Is an all-wool Fancy Snow-fake Cravenette Cheviot Walking Skirt, in black and white, navy and white, and black with fancy mixtures; is a seven gore graceful model, made with overlap or felled seams, double stitched and neatly bound inside. The bottom has inside facings of self material, which makes a splendid foundation for the 14 rows of stitching which run in clusters and have quite a striking effect. There are no objectionable rough seams or raw edges as the inside seams are all neatly bound. This, combined with the light weight, and durable material, makes an ideal summer skirt, good value at \$3.50, but our special price is..... **2.75**

Sizes are: Waist bands, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches. Choice of lengths, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches, measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt. Send size of waist band and length of skirt. Take measure carefully and use an accurate tape line.

44031. A handsomely trimmed Dress Skirt for \$3.25. Is made of imported Cheviot, a very satisfactory and serviceable material in black and navy. Is made with seven gores, the stitched bands of raffia silk on each gore give the skirt a very dressy appearance. This was a popular skirt at \$4.50 and no doubt as good as you have paid as high as \$5.00 or \$6.00 from your local dealer, but in order to give our mail order friends a saving opportunity we are offering it at the exceedingly low price..... **3.25**

Sizes are, waist bands 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28 and 29 inches, with choice of lengths 38, 40, 41, 42 and 43 inches.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

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