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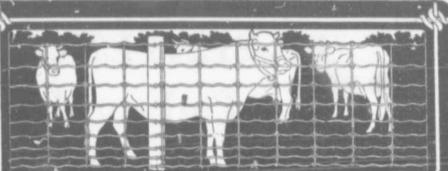
Five Carriages Built Every Working Day by The Tudhope Carriage Co., Ltd.—A Substantial Canadian Success

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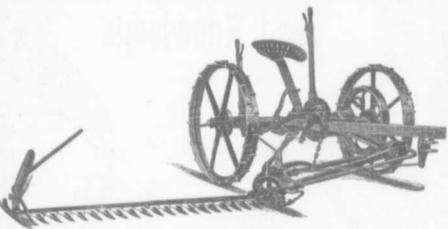
The Tudhope Carriage Company is now composed of Mr. James B. Tudhope, President and Manager, who buys all the materials used in building Tudhope Carriages—Mr. Wm. H. Tudhope, Vice-President and Superintendent of the works—and Mr. Hugh R. Tudhope, Secretary and Treasurer, in charge of the sales and publicity departments. Thus there is a Tudhope in charge of Tudhope Carriages from start to finish, and they will know their business. Making a Tudhope carriage has always been a family affair ever since the factory was first started, over half a century ago.



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For Sale by
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Sound on the Tariff Question

The International Harvester Company of Canada's views seem to be sound on the tariff question. In the first place they are opposed to any increase on agricultural implements under the present schedules governing the principal items of raw material that enter into the construction of agricultural implements. They are in favor of a uniform tariff upon all agricultural implements; they are opposed to any increase of duty on the items entering into the construction of agricultural implements; they suggest that any items entering into the manufacture of agricultural implements not at present made in Canada should be placed on the free list or in any event not subject to a higher duty than 5 per cent.; they are opposed to any increase in the tariff on extra parts to agricultural machinery, and, lastly, they are opposed to placing any additional burden upon the farmers by the imposition of a duty on binder twine. The company is a Canadian concern, with a large plant at Hamilton, Ont., and it is refreshing to hear of manufacturers who have some consideration for the other fellow.

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MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Raincoats, Waists and Skirts manufacturer's prices. Send for Spring Samples, Colors and Fashions to No. 15,
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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 16 APRIL, 1906.

No. 8

Make the Punishment Fit the Crime

AMONG the recommendations of the recent fruit conference at Ottawa was one that the fine imposed for infraction of the Fruit Marks Act should be largely increased. There is certainly room for some improvement in this direction and it might be advisable to do away with the fine altogether after a second or third offence and substitute imprisonment instead. As the law now stands fraudulent practices in apple packing are punishable by fines, whether it be the first or tenth offence. A person so dishonest as to perpetrate a fraud in the packing of fruit is not deterred from the act by the prospect of a fine, so long as he can make a profit on the transaction over and above the fine, as many of them do. We understand that some packers in a certain section east of here held a meeting last fall and decided to pay a fine, as they found they could do so and make money by branding inferior fruit XXX. Giving publicity to the trial and conviction is not much of a deterrent in such cases, so long as the convicted party is determined to be dishonest. The remedy is imprisonment without the option of a fine after the second or third offence. If a person realizes that a term in prison awaits him if he continues in his fraudulent practices, he will consider well his ways before going that far. It is impossible for the inspector to examine every barrel a packer ships in a season, and, consequently, he can send forward a lot of fraudulent fruit and be detected in only a comparatively small number of shipments. Because of this, a minimum or maximum fine per barrel does not count for much, whereas a lump sum commensurate with the offence committed and imprisonment for the second or third offence would prove a positive deterrent in most cases. If punishment is to be meted out to fraudulent packers, let it be sufficient to be effective in putting a stop to the fraud.

The Annual Spring Exodus

The annual spring exodus from Ontario to the West has been as large as ever this season. It is probable that it will be continued every year till the arable lands of the prairie provinces are all taken up. It is a question, however, whether the majority of those who leave old Ontario and cast in their lot with the settler of the West will better their condition very materially. When one takes into consideration the sacrifices that are being made in regard to home comforts, social privileges, and the

education and training of the children it is doubtful if anything in the way of money consideration will make up for them. There are, undoubtedly, advantages for the beginners in agriculture to be had in the West which Ontario cannot give, and not much fault can be found with the young man or the renter going where he can get a farm of his own at small cost. It is different with the owner of a comfortable home and farm in Ontario. If he takes the fullest advantages of all the opportunities afforded at home for prosecuting his calling successfully, we question whether he can better himself very much by going west. This is not said in any disparagement of the West, as we believe thoroughly in its great future. But there are other parts of the Dominion to be considered, and there is really no need for building up one portion at the expense of the other, especially when the individual concerned is not bettered very materially by the change. There are in some parts of Ontario today good farms turned over for grazing purposes, with good houses and buildings unoccupied, and going to ruin, just because their former owners got the Western fever. These unoccupied places give the country a desolate appearance, and detract from the once beautiful rural Ontario. This should not be. These farms are capable of producing more than mere summer grazing. In capable hands they can be made to yield a profitable return in mixed farming, and at the same time provide comfortable homes for the farmer and his family.

Let the Ontario farmer consider these things carefully. Don't give up the old farm unless there is a more solid reason for doing so than the desire to get a slice of the free lands of the West.

A Separate Horse Breeders' Association

One of the most important features of the recent legislation concerning agricultural associations introduced by the Hon. Mr. Monteith is that affecting the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. This association has been in existence for about ten years. Originally it was intended to be confined strictly to breeders, but of late years other organizations, confined chiefly to Toronto, such as the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Society, the Open Air Horse Association, etc., have sought and obtained representation on its board of directors. In fact, the representation from these secondary societies has been so large the past year or two that the majority of the

directorates have been citizens of Toronto, with no direct interest in the breeding of horses whatever. When presidents of baseball clubs and managers of theatres are made officers of a breeders' organization a change cannot come any too soon. The provision made, therefore, for a separate organization for breeders, which will be the medium through which government grants will pass, will be heartily welcomed by horse breeders generally throughout Ontario.

Horse breeders have no quarrel with the members of these secondary societies. They are doing good work in their particular line, but when they attempt to place it on an equality with that of the breeder they are getting beyond their sphere. A draft horse team association has as much right to recognition in the way of public funds as a harness or saddle society. The work of the breeder is at the bottom of it all. Good hunters or good harness horses cannot be produced unless there is at the beginning good breeding stock. By aiding the breeder, the government is, indirectly at any rate, aiding every other horse interest in the country. The provision for a separate breeders' association is, therefore, a wise one. If the other elements of the present association wish to organize for the purpose of conducting the spring horse show, they will receive every assistance from breeders and others in making it a success. The two elements, however, cannot be made to work successfully in one organization under the act, and a division of power is both wise and timely.

The Live Stock Commissionership

Though a couple of months will probably elapse before any announcement will be made as to who the successor of Live Stock Commissioner Hodson will be, we learn upon very good authority that the appointment is likely to go to the present Assistant Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Spencer. If this report be correct the Minister of Agriculture will secure a painstaking and capable official and one in close touch with what is in the best interests of the live stock industry of the Dominion.

Mr. Spencer has several qualifications that fit him for the work. He has had a year's training under Mr. Hodson. He is a graduate of some years' standing of the Ontario Agricultural College. He has had several years' experience in agricultural newspaper work, and has learned to weigh things well before taking final action. He is well and favorably known to the

breeders and stockmen of the country and will have their co-operation and support in making the work of the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture of the greatest benefit to the live stock interests of all Canada.

Editorial Notes

On the average the foreign eggs imported by Great Britain are of larger size than those produced in the United Kingdom. Canadians have in this a strong argument for the general adoption of the principle of selling eggs by weight.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are sufficient supplies in sight to last till the 1906 crop is harvested, there are signs of an attempt on the part of speculators to bull the market. Should prices advance materially because of this, we would advise farmers holding wheat to sell, as there will be no permanency under such conditions.

Mr. Wolverton, of Brandon, Man., has been appointed successor to Supt. Bedford of the Dominion Experimental Farm at that point, lately resigned. Mr. Bedford was a successful agriculturist and made the farm a prime factor in Manitoba agriculture.

The Globe is to be congratulated upon the successful outcome of the recent libel suit at Colborne. Had the verdict been the other way there is no doubt other papers which published the same report would have been held up also. The publication of convictions under the Fruit Marks Act is supposed to be as much a deterrent as the fine itself.

The report of the Niagara Power Commission is not without interest to farmers. Cheap power in the towns and cities means more manufacturing and an increased home market. It also means more electric railways throughout the country, which means cheaper travel and cheaper freight rates on the farmers' produce.

Reports regarding the fall wheat crop are most encouraging. It has come through the winter better than some prophets predicted. With a good growing spring a good crop is almost a certainty in most parts of the province. The clover crop has not been so fortunate, and there are reports that it has been severely injured in many places.

Seeding operations are well advanced in the West and in many parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan they will have been completed before this issue reaches subscribers. Spring is not opening up as early in Ontario as was expected a month or two back.

Hon. Mr. Monteith's bill to return practically to the old order of things in county councils will no doubt find many supporters. If it were possible to strike some happy medium where

closer connection between the county and municipality could be brought about and the features of the present system retained, the interests of all would be better served.

An act providing for the exemption of "woodlands" from taxation has been introduced into the legislature. Legislation in this direction in order to encourage the farmer to look after and preserve his wood lot, and if properly regulated, will do much to increase interest in forestry on the farm.

Changes in Agricultural and Arts Act.

Some important measures have been introduced into the legislature by the Hon. Mr. Monteith that will cause some changes in the working of agricultural and other organizations. One bill provides that horticultural societies be taken out of relationship to the agricultural societies and placed in a class of their own. It also provides for their independent organization in towns, cities and incorporated villages. The sum of \$8,000 is set apart for division among the horticultural societies of the province in accordance with the amount of money expended for horticultural purposes during the preceding year.

HORSE ASSOCIATIONS

A second bill provides for a new association, namely, the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. All the other agricultural associations organized under the former act are continued as heretofore, with the exception that some radical changes are made in connection with the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. The name of this association is changed to that of the Canadian Horsemen's Association, and a new association is authorized for the breeders, to be known as the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association. This latter association will be restricted to breeders and will have control of the spring stallion shows. The new act provides that each association shall make its own constitution and by-laws, subject to the approval of the Minister. This, it is thought, will be more satisfactory than having the constitution and by-laws defined by the act, and any changes required from time to time will not require an amendment to the act. The breeders' association, whether it receives the government grant direct or not, will likely have the handling of it. The bill provides for the incorporation of the Provincial Winter Fair (Guelph), the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Association (Ottawa), and also for the organization of certain societies for the purpose of advancing some branch of agriculture, these societies not to be bodies corporate, but to be regulated in other particulars by the act. Provision is also made for the organization of an advisory board on live stock, to advise the Minister regarding matters of interest to the live stock industry.

FALL FAIRS

The long-promised act governing agricultural societies which was brought down to be much along the line as indicated in these columns a few weeks ago. The method of dividing the grant is entirely changed.

Some experiments conducted recently at the N.Y. Experiment Station in testing commercial and other cultures for the inoculation of soil for the growth of figumae have not turned out very satisfactorily. The reason given was the vitality of the bacteria was greatly lessened when dried on cotton, the medium on which they are carried. This, however, does not in any way lessen the value of inoculation, but merely shows that a better medium for carrying the culture will have to be devised.

Hereafter the entire grant of \$70,000 will be divided pro rata among all the agricultural societies of the Province in proportion to the amount of money expended the previous year for agricultural purposes. This is specified in the act as being for the holding of spring stallion shows, prizes for agricultural products, money spent for agricultural and horticultural periodicals, for the importation of purebred stock, for plowing matches, for seed fairs, crop competitions and good farms competitions, for the destruction of noxious weeds and pernicious insects. It will not include the running expenses of the society, officers' salaries, or any funds used in paying for special attractions. Information in regard to this expenditure must be set forth by affidavit on or before the first day of March. This will enable the grants to be distributed earlier than formerly, so that societies will secure the money long before the shows are held. No society is to receive more than \$600 except in new Ontario, where grants shall be on the basis of double those of the organized counties.

In regard to horse racing, the provisions of the act remain as at present, with the addition of a clause which provides that, inasmuch as there is any conviction under the section, a society proven to have permitted horse racing shall be debarred from receiving a grant in the following year. The significance of this clause is that trials of speed, under the regulation of the officers of the society, are permitted, but horse racing is prohibited, and any person guilty of a violation of the law is liable to a heavy fine. Thus officers permitting horse racing and persons participating in horse racing may be fined as before, but in the event of a fine being imposed the society will thereafter be made to suffer by a temporary withdrawal of its grant.

There will hereafter be no distinction between district and township societies. Each will be known by the place where the show is held, and no new society can be formed within twenty miles of the headquarters of an old society, except upon special representations to the Minister. The law is stricter regarding immoral or indecent shows, and all kinds of gambling and games of chance. No liquor will be allowed to be sold on the grounds during the exhibition. A sum not to exceed \$5,000 is to be divided between the Toronto, London, and Ottawa shows, providing these shows make financial returns to the Department and conform to the law in other ways. This amount will be divided in proportion to the money expended for agricultural purposes. The act will come into force on February 1st, 1907.

Some Effects of the Seed Control Act

How It Works Out in Actual Practice

Nearly everyone who has observed the goods offered by the seed trade this year must be struck with the quality they present. Most of the seed retailers have remarked this about the seeds they are getting from the large seed firms.

Where a retailer is selling farmers' seed, usually it is some of the best lots they have bought and many of them have dressed it up through a clipper mill, so that it is gilt-edged stuff and compares very favorably with some of the best brands sent out by the seedsmen. This is on the principle that the private dairyman who has under his control the feeding and caring properly for his cows, the milking and general care of the milk and butter, can make a better article than is turned out by the average creamery. Yet, as in dairying, we believe in co-operation and the manufacture of the cream into butter in the creamery, for the export trade. So it is certainly better on the whole that most of the farmers' seeds should find this way into the hands of the large seed firms where they are provided with good reconditioning plant and can grade up the seeds in a uniform way.

Now that the

LOW GRADE SEEDS

are cut out for seeding purposes in Canada, the better grades are alone being offered for sale.

As a result of the Act coming into force no doubt greater care is necessary on the part of the seedsmen and it costs him more to prepare his seeds for market than before the Act became law. As a rule too, the farmer is found willing to pay for this extra cost when he is assured that his seeds are comparatively pure and that they will grow when sown. Of this he is assured when he buys the higher grades. In the lower grades there is likely to be some weed seed impurities and a considerable amount of small, dead and immature seeds which never give as good satisfaction either to buyer or seller as the high grade seed does. In some districts the most advanced in up-to-date methods of farming, there is almost an exclusive demand for the high grade seeds. In places less progressive you find the run is on the medium grades, and at a few other points still less progressive the low grade seeds are most in demand. Now that the very low grade seed is cut out of the retail market, there will no doubt be a greater appreciation even in the last mentioned districts for higher grade seeds.

A FORTUNATE DEMAND

In some respects it has been most fortunate that this year the American market has been open to us. It certainly has been a dumping ground for much of our low grade seeds and seeds especially bad with buckhorn. Much of that class of seeds goes to Virginia and to the dryer regions of Texas, Colorado, and other states where anything which produces growth is appreciated for stock. It was the shortage of the seed crop in the States this year that gave us this outlet. We cannot bank on it in the future. They usually are competitors with us in the old country markets in clover seeds, and it is generally acknowledged that they have us beaten in timothy seed. It is fortunate, perhaps, that this is the case and that they are supplying us with the bulk

of our timothy seed. Timothy is a surface feeding plant and robs the soil of fertility, while as is generally known clover adds to the fertility. It will be well for us to let the United States continue to grow our timothy seed for us. There is no doubt but that clover seed will be produced in other sections of Canada than middle and western Ontario, from which source the bulk of it now comes. Quebec can produce seed, so can the Maritime Provinces, and no doubt it will be produced in some parts in the West as well.

FARMERS SELL LOW GRADE SEED

Through a general misunderstanding of the application of the Act there will be a larger traffic among farmers in Ontario this year in low grade clover seed, more especially in the ribgrass or buckhorn and ragweed districts. Many of the dealers have told the farmers who brought them such seed to sell, that they could not handle the seed; but in order to let them down easy they have told them they could sell it to their neighbors for seeding purposes. If the Act would have prevented the retailer

selling such seed for seeding purposes, it would apply with equal force to the farmer as he comes under the same provisions of the Act with respect to the sale of timothy, alsike and red clover seeds as does the dealer, in that it is a violation of the law to sell seeds for seeding purposes by any person, where there are more than five of the noxious weed impurities mentioned in sec. 4 of the Act, per 1,000 seeds of the sample indicated. When you come to think of it, the sale of 5 to 1,000 is getting pretty bad.

There are some other points to be regretted as the seed trade and that is that some of the farmers who get their seed reclaimed by local dealers with their clipper mills, persist in taking home the screenings, in some cases to feed, but in too many cases to sow the

CONCENTRATED RUBBISH

of their seed back on the farm. In some cases, it is alleged, it is sown on broken or wood lot pastures which is even a worse practice than sowing it in the ordinary rotation, as when the weeds come up on the meadow lands they may become a menace to their neighbors who had comparatively clean farms.

It is to be hoped, too, that no dealer in seeds will be found selling the lower grades of seed by a higher



Sowing the Seed

grade sample. Both dealer and buyer are examining seeds much more carefully than ever before, and there will be but little chance to work such a scheme.

The discrimination in the price of seeds according to quality has had a good effect, too. While this

DISCRIMINATION IN PRICES would have been much more marked had we not had the United States market, yet there was from 50c to \$1.00 per bushel often made, and in many cases lots were turned down as being absolutely too bad to handle. This has set the producers of seeds thinking, and many will see that a few hours spent in the seed producing fields will well repay their labor, by preventing all weeds on the killed out spots and the places where the seed crop is thin from going to seed by cutting them early. The hand pulling and spudding of the straggling weeds throughout the crop will be resorted to, as there is no reasonable excuse for the curled dock and much of the oxtail, so often found in samples, being present.

It may be said that the object of the Act is very generally appreciated. Even the seed merchants who fought it so bitterly at first are beginning to it now the way it is working out.

With suitable amendments from time to time as occasion requires it must prove to be a great factor in helping to check the alarming spread of many noxious weeds over our country.

T. G. RAYNOE.

Care and Management of Grazing Land

To graze land properly requires a good deal more thought than is generally given. Two main objects should be always kept in view, (1) the constant progress of the stock, and (2) the maintenance of fertility in the pasture. Young cattle and sheep must be always kept growing, and the grass should be kept in a state of new waste and yet ensure continuous herbage. Allowances have also to be made for differences in the seasons. In dry summer what little grass there may be, is extremely poor for its high quality and sustaining power; but when vegetation is rank and sodden with moisture a much larger quantity may fail to put on flesh. There is an old saying that "the farmer's eye makes the best fat."

No precise date can be given for beginning to graze pasture in the spring. For instance, cattle can be turned out earlier one year than another, the season being more forward. Cattle should not be turned out until there is enough feed to keep them without too much help from hay, etc., nor until the ground is firm enough to receive their hoofs, from damaging the young shoots of the grasses. On the other hand if the grass gets too old before the animals are turned out on it, they will refuse much of it, and it will not be properly fed down. After cattle have made a start, late spring frosts or a persistent cold wind may upset the grazer's calculations, and the stock may begin to go back through scarcity of food. Then a supply of hay or ensilage will prove a great boon. When sheep begin to graze in mixed fashion they will probably keep the plant down close; so as herbage grows more rapidly, young horned stock should be added; so as to feed down the long grass stems and flower stalks which the sheep pass over.

In temporary pastures, where there is much cocksfoot orchard grass,

neither cattle nor sheep will eat all the stems. When this is the case it is necessary to run the mower over the pasture to prevent a copious seeding of this grass, which, however variable in suitable proportions, is quite a pest on certain soils when allowed to predominate. It is a good plan to allow cattle to graze in one pasture by day and turn them into a different field at night.

A pasture specially adopted for fattening bullocks should not as a rule have a sheep upon it, until after the bullocks are sent to market, and a perfect sheep pasture should never have the grass long enough to feed a bullock; but for an ordinary pasture devoted to mixed stock probably the aggregate produce will not be used except by a judicious combination of cattle, horses and sheep.

Nothing evidences a successful grazer more clearly than the skill displayed by taking advantage of the special characteristics of different fields. By so proportioning the stock as to feed the crop down evenly, the pasture is benefited, and by changing the animals from field to field a difference of diet is assured, for scarcely any two pastures produce exactly the same herbage. Calves need the best grass that can be given them, and they generally thrive better alone than when mixed up with older animals.

As fat beasts become fit for the butcher they often get very dainty, and will leave a lot of feed behind. This should be got rid of quickly by crowding the field with store stock.

The best plan is to start the stock on the worst pastures on the farm, and gradually move them on to those that are better. Stock which have once had good food will not take kindly to that which is inferior. A stringent rule cannot be laid down as to when grazing land should be cleared of cattle for the winter, but the grass is better when eaten down fairly close before a cold weather sets in, and it is surprising how cattle will eat up some of the coarse grasses late in the fall which they would not touch during the summer. Frost no doubt sweetens those coarse tufts and makes them more palatable.

The necessity of scattering the droppings of cattle is well understood but very often neglected.

Large unsightly patches of grass appear which the animals will not touch. If a bush harrow, or a chain harrow, be run over the pastures in the early spring, all the droppings will be scattered about and the young grass will get freshened up. The best time to harrow this is when the grass is slightly damp, but not at all wet.

A supply of pure water is a matter of great consequence to the animals. It is often found that cattle will drink bad and impure water, such as a horse would not touch, but it is very bad for them and especially for milking cows.

Shade and shelter are also helpful to cattle and if possible it is a great benefit to have some open sheds where they can go to get away from the fierce sunshine and the flies. These sheds are also very useful in spring and fall as they afford protection from winds and cold rains.

W. R. GILBERT.

Preservation of Manure

The question of preserving manure is a very important one to farmers, but I am sorry to say that with a great many of them it does not receive the consideration which its im-

portance deserves, and in some cases it is given absolutely no attention at all. To verify this is only necessary to observe the condition of the different barnyards in driving through the country. I venture to say that there is not a three farm manure manure which there could not be found at least two or three farms whose owners give absolutely no care to preserving their manure. In some places I have seen barns situated on the side hill, with the barnyard sloping away towards a creek or drain. At times, especially during spring and fall rains, streams of dark liquid can be seen running away from the manure heap and carrying both in solution and suspension much of the valuable plant food contained in the manure, depositing it either on a neighbor's farm or somewhere else where it will be of no use to the original owner.

Then, on the other hand, I have seen barnyards which were perfectly situated as regards leaching, where no washing away of plant food could possibly occur, and where the manure was great loss. From the loose, conical piles of manure beneath the stable windows clouds of steam could be seen rising, indicating that the most valuable part of the manure was being dissipated into the air. These are conditions which occur chiefly because farmers have failed to realize the extent to which these losses affect the profit and loss account. No one who has given the matter any serious thought would consider leached and burned up manure equal in value to that which contains all its original elements of plant food.

The remedy for the above entails no extra expense and very little labor, so there is no excuse why even the poorest or busiest of us should not exercise some of the means to preserve all our manure in the best possible condition. The preservation of manure should begin in the stable. Scientists tell us that the liquid manure is by far the most valuable part of the manure excrement, that it contains a very high percentage of available nitrogen in the form of urea. Now in order to retain this nitrogen it is necessary to use plenty of bedding, of a kind which will absorb the greatest possible amount of the liquid. For this purpose there is nothing better than finely cut straw, the straw having several times the absorbing power of the uncut straw.

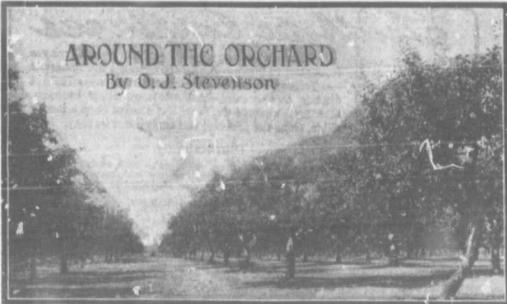
Everyone has noticed, especially in horse stables, a strong pungent smell which seems to permeate the whole atmosphere of the stable. This is due to the ammonia contained in the manure which is the chief nitrogenous constituent of the urine is quickly changed by fermentation into carbonate of ammonia, which, as it is a volatile substance, passes off into the air and is lost. This may be prevented by scattering powdered gypsum upon the floor of the stable; the ammonia unites with the gypsum, forming a non-volatile substance.

Several years ago the idea prevailed that in order to get the best results from farmyard manure it was necessary to leave it piled up in the barnyard until it was thoroughly rotted. This manure of course, if it is all right if it is properly managed, but if it is not it will be a source of considerable loss to the farmer. In any case there is a great deal more risk in running than in the manure was drawn directly to the field as soon as it is made. In many cases, however, farmers have found it more convenient to throw the manure into the yard and dispose of it when the permits.

A. M.

AROUND THE ORCHARD

By O. J. Stevenson



Don't Fail to Spray

Choice apples cannot be grown in this country unless spraying is done. There is little use in planting, cultivating and caring for an orchard if this one essential to the securing of good fruit is neglected. It is sheer waste of energy to perform the one and neglect the other. Spraying should be done as a matter of course, just as plowing is done. Spraying should begin early and should be done regularly during the season, as required by the spraying calendar. Any of the advertisers of spraying appliances will send you one if written to and give full particulars as to how the work should be done. A spraying outfit is a good investment whenever fruit and other trees are grown.

When to Spray

There is a catch phrase which runs, "Spray always," but a little thought would show the folly of this, since pests are not always present, or even where they are, the leaves of most trees are too sensitive to stand covering with the pest-killing washes usually employed. It is a rule with many orchardists, to spray as soon as they get through with the pruning, and in certain circumstances this is right, but there are situations, seasons and pests which do not admit of winter spraying with any advantage whatever. What the orchardist requires to know first of all is the season and conditions at which the insect or disease is most vulnerable to attack, and next, the risks involved in spraying the tree. It is useless spraying when the wood of the tree is wet, as then the mixture does not adhere, or, if it does, it is weakened and rendered ineffective by the extra moisture. A dry surface and a prospect of fine weather is, therefore, necessary to all spraying. For the red spider and scale insects, late winter spraying with a sticky material—as resin wash—is more advantageous than spring work, since the longer the parasites are covered before spring arrives, the more certainty of killing them. Resin wash, with a little Paris green, is, perhaps, the best wash for these parasites as it here close to the tree. Winter spraying for codling moth and peach aphid is of little or no value, since the bulk of the poison is washed away from the trees before spring arrives. All sprays must be in a complete state when they reach the pest, and this they rarely are after months of exposure to varying weather.

Caustic washes of any kind, and also those containing salt, should be used only in winter, or at least a month or so before the bursting of the flower

and leaf buds, otherwise these are liable to be injured or wholly destroyed. Bark has varying powers of resisting sprays and washes, according to its particular nature, substance, and whether the sap is active or passive. Thus, it is often safe to paint a spray in a cool season, when it would be fatal to use the same material in warm weather. Turpentine and coal oil, for instance.

These, put on in a low temperature, or where sap is inactive, seldom do much harm, but great injury is wrought if they are applied to soft bark during warm weather. The orchardist should take note of the effects of spraying at different periods, for there is no universal way. Every locality, tree and season calls for more or less varied treatment, and pests are successfully met and kept down in proportion to the judgment employed in mixing and applying the various washes and sprays.

W. R. GILBERT.

Orchard Fertility and Tillage

Successful orchardists tell us that only one crop a year should be taken from the orchard, and that is apples. An apple tree will bear fruit for fifty years or more and should therefore get all the plant food there is in the land and more too. Though the orchard may be heavily manured and crops of grass, cereals or roots taken from it, much plant food will be removed from the soil, and the chance of the apple tree producing a maximum crop lessened. Then the moisture in the soil is lessened by the growing of other crops, which greatly hinders the growth of trees, especially young ones. If crops are to be grown at all they should be cultivated or hoed. In a young orchard corn is one of the best crops that can be grown, as it shades the young trees. Where grain or hay is grown in a young orchard there should be a strip left four or five feet wide on either side of the tree, which should be cultivated.

But it is better not to harvest a crop from the orchard. If no other crop is grown in the orchard, the trees, if cultivated properly, will need very little manure till they come into bearing. Barnyard manure is one of the best fertilizers for an orchard. If say fifteen tons of fresh barnyard manure per acre were applied every three years, considerably more plant food would be restored to the soil than would be removed by the crops of apples.

Then there is the question of cultivation. As a rule, the ordinary farm orchard remains in sod. If the soil is good and the trees never suffer

from lack of moisture, and are in a thriving condition, it will not be necessary to cultivate. Otherwise, every orchard should be cultivated to get the best results. It helps to retain moisture and in many ways is beneficial to the trees.

Cover crops in orchards have received much attention in recent years. Nothing is better for this than clover and other leguminous crops. These add to the store of nitrogen in the soil and in many ways are beneficial to the trees. Rye and buckwheat also make good cover crops, but do not add any more plant food to the soil than they take out.

Orchard Cultivation

Every modern system of cultivating fruits recognizes as a first principle the right of the fruit tree to be considered a specific and sufficient crop under the soil, or at least to be regarded as a crop quite as exacting in character as any grown by the farmer. Unless the fruit grower realizes and puts into practice the essential part of this principle he will fail as a cultivator of fruits.

Experiments in orcharding conducted some years ago at the Cornell experiment station proved conclusively that it cost the soil more to produce twenty average crops of apples than twenty average crops of wheat. In other words, more fertility was extracted from the land in growing an acre of bearing apples for twenty years than in growing twenty consecutive crops of wheat. As a rule, the farmer recognizes the food needs of the wheat plant, but too often does he look upon the apple or fruit tree as a mere tenant of the soil, and one which is not to be regarded as a specific crop.

Having recognized the principles, the particular method of orcharding must be worked out by the fruit grower himself. This method will depend upon soil conditions and climate. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that in eight cases out of ten that method which employs clean tillage for at least part of the season will be most successful. It is also safe to say that all secondary crops in orchards are injurious.—Prof John Craig, Cornell University.

Planting Raspberries

Raspberries give the best returns when set in rows six feet apart and three feet in the row. The land should be marked out with a marker so as to get the rows straight and the same distance apart, then run in the marks with a single shovel plow once or twice.

Place the clump of roots at the proper place and draw the dirt about them with a hoe and tramp with the feet. Four rows should be planted and then skip a row so as to drive through with the spray cart for spraying and the wagon for mulching. Potatoes or some low growing crop may be planted in the rows the first year. If the land is first quart and the soil inclined to wash, cultivation may be abandoned after the first year, depending on mulching to retain the moisture. Indeed on level land if mulching material is plenty and cheap it think as good crop may be raised by mulching as by cultivation, depending on the mowing scythe to keep down the weeds and grass.

If the plants must be obtained from a distance it is best to get them out early in the spring so as not to break off the shoots, but where you have your own plants nearby I have obtained the best stands by letting them grow

till they have attained a height of ten or more inches and then taking up with soil attached to roots and setting. If it is a moist time handed in this way they will grow much thickened and make a more upright cane the first year.

The first year when the canes are eighteen inches high, the ends should be nipped off. The first year's growth will be of a more trailing nature than in after years, so the canes must be nipped early so as to give them a stocky growth. In after years they may be let grow to two feet or thirty inches. It is best to nip early so as to make them branch low. If they get high and are nipped late the laterals come out up near the top, making them top heavy, and in a windy time many bushes blow over.

Raspberries are very much subject to anthracnose, and they should be sprayed as soon as the plantation reaches a growth of eight or ten inches with half strength Bordeaux, and sprayed three or more times. The older plantations should be sprayed before the buds open, with full strength Bordeaux, or copper sulphate solution, and after blooming with half strength Bordeaux. After fruiting the old canes should be cut out, also the young canes thinned out to five or less per hill, and the canes sprayed twice with half strength Bordeaux. Owing to the anthracnose we cannot let the plantation stand as long as in former years. It has to be renewed now about every five or six years.

Growing Early Cabbage

Last season my cabbage heads were fine, looking like the pictures in the catalogues. The ground in which they were planted was made quite rich and the seeds were sown in the hills the latter part of May. We planted the Late Flat Dutch and the Sure Head.

When they were up well, the horse and cultivator was not through them and the next morning they were hoed good around the plants. When they were 6 inches high, they were thinned, and some transplanted. They were hoed many mornings through the summer, as that is the best time for hoeing cabbage.

After the plants began to head, the worms began to eat them badly. I hunted them through once, but found a much better way, and this is to sprinkle them with dry air-slacked lime. I put this on them twice, and they grew rapidly. Late in the fall they began to crack open somewhat, and then I loosened them at the roots, which soon put a stop to that.

I also grew some fine cauliflowers, which were treated the same as the cabbage. If one finds a good market for such things, nothing could be raised easier than early cabbage.—A. Osborn.

An Irishman was sitting in a smoker's seat in a stage on St. Paul the other day, when a young woman sitting down remarked: "Sir, if you were a gentleman you wouldn't smoke in here." "Mum," he said, "if yez wuz a leddy, ye'd go up front." Pretty soon the woman burst out: "If you were my husband I'd give you poison." "Well, mum," returned the Irishman, as he puffed away at his pipe, "if yez was me wifie, I'd take it."—Exchange.

When stewing sour fruit, such as cherries, if you wish to save sugar, use first a half teaspoonful of soda to a quart of fruit.

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Horse Breeders' Ass'n Conform to the Act

On Feb. 9th last the annual meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association was held and the officers elected for the current year. But it seems that these officers were not legally elected, and of course, also, the business transacted by them since that date was illegal. The illegality arises from the fact that sixteen directors were elected, whereas the act governing the association provides for only nine, with a president and two vice-presidents. And what is more, the officers who have managed the association during the past few years have been illegally elected. It does not reflect much credit upon the executive officers of the association that the business should have been allowed to go on in this illegal way for so many years. But all's well that ends well.

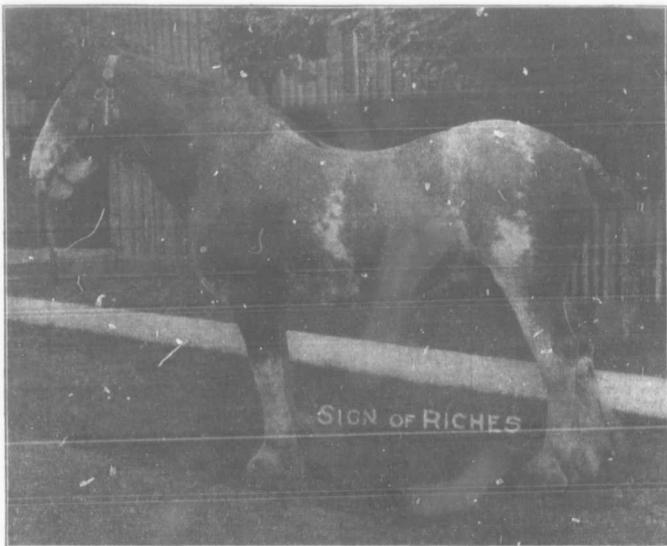
the Toronto Exhibition, to assist in doubling the prizes for aged stallions in all the purebred classes, brought out some strong criticism of the way the Toronto exhibition board choose judges. After some discussion the grant was made.

When the new agricultural and arts act comes into force the personnel of the association will be materially changed.

Feeding Mares and Colts

Col. Henry Exall, who has bred some of the fastest young trotters and pacers on the turf, writes Colman's Rural how he feeds mares and colts. He says: Do not try to see how little the mares and colts can live upon, but see how much you can give them to consume and digest. Let them have air and exercise in plenty, and then

weigh from one hundred to one hundred and twenty pounds. Its mother will then give as much milk as she will ever give. The colt grows very rapidly and beautiful, gaining probably two and a half pounds per day. When it is two months old and weighs say two hundred and fifty lbs., it has twice the live weight to sustain that it had at birth, and having only the same amount of milk to sustain it that it had when it weighed only a hundred and twenty pounds, it almost ceases to grow; it loses its sleek and glossy appearance, and if you fail to supplement the milk with a grain ration before this period you cause a stoppage of the growth that is almost impossible to overcome later. I am certain that I never made an investment in feeding stock that paid me so well for the amount invested as the grain that I fed to my weanlings that was some of my neighbors thought I was throwing away.



Imported Clydesdale stallion, owned by Messrs. Lavin and Richardson, Harrison, Ont., a grandson of the premier horse Hiawatha.

At a special meeting of the association, held in Toronto on March 30th, things were fixed up and a new set of officers elected, according to the constitution. They are as follows: President, Peter Christie, M.P., Manchester; 1st Vice-President, Thos. Graham, Claremont; 2nd Vice-President, J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Directors, Wm. Smith, Columbus; R. Davies, Toronto; R. Beith, Bowmanville; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; John Bright, Myrtle; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; J. H. Sharp, Toronto. Mr. Henry Wade was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. Smith presented the report of the Clyde and Shire Show, which had been most successful. The sum of \$200 was voted to meet some outstanding liabilities connected with the show.

The proposal to confirm the grant of \$300 made by the illegal board to

tempt them with a change of rations, so that they will eat abundantly and grow rapidly. You cannot afford to be stingy with the little colts. Teach them to eat grain at as early an age as possible. On the Lomo Alto farm we make a pen in the pasture—say twenty-five feet square—with wide, low troughs in the centre, and we so adjust the height of the outside railing that the colts can go in and eat at will, but the mothers cannot follow. We keep ground oats and bran in the troughs at all times, so that the little fellows will not be disappointed when they want a lunch. This grain ration in connection with the mother's milk is a most excellent combination. In fact, it is difficult to get good results with young colts unless they are fed separately from their mothers. I will give an illustration that I think will be readily recognized by any man that has raised any kind of stock. When a colt is foaled it will probably

Aiding Western Cattle Trade

The special legislative committee investigating the cattle industry of Alberta recommends that a Provincial official be appointed to select central markets throughout that Province and encourage the producer and buyer of live stock to get closer together. The general conclusions reached were that the local government should assist in a co-operative movement at least to the extent of handling the export trade. The consensus of opinion was that while the buyers of butcher stock might not be giving more than their share of the profits, the exporters were, and that with co-operation the producer could get a much higher price for his produce.

Mr. Peterson, of Calgary, discussed the subject at great length, and urged that the Government aid co-operation in export. He showed that the cost of a steer to a retail butcher was

about \$38, and to the consumer \$63.32. The handling of ocean shipping space, it was agreed, was the greatest source of rake-offs for different commission men to the detriment of the shipper and the menace to all independent shippers. This was the strong argument for Government aid and co-operation in shipping, as space agents at Montreal, it was declared, were charged independent shippers for space all the traffic would bear.

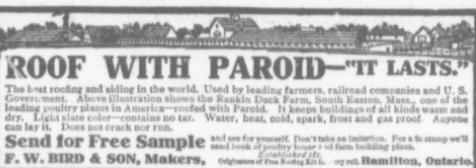
Mr. Peterson asserted that the industry was most unstable, and that men were being discouraged from continuing in the business of producing cattle in Alberta. He feared the condition would grow worse if better markets were not supplied, and the breeders given a larger share of the wealth the business produced.

Output and Prospects of the Cattle Range

Returns from shipping points between Moose Jaw on the east to Cawley on the Crown and Railway and Cochrane on the west give the total marketing of range cattle for the season of 1905 at 80,000. This includes both export and cattle for local slaughter. About 4,000 head have been exported and 30,000 sold for local use during the year. Prices have not been practically any better than last year, but they have been more uniform and steady throughout the season and not subject to slumps to absolutely check buying. The output has been considerably larger. Prices seem almost ridiculously low, being about 3½ cents for export and 3½ for local.

Some gain over last year has probably fallen to the producer, through independent shipping or consignment to commission houses. The middleman is being cut out in a good many cases. Among those who conducted their own sales were the Knight Co., of Raymond; Milk River Ranch Co., of Coutts; R. Hull, Calgary; Spencer Bros., of Coutts; the Conrad, Price Co., and the Creswell Cattle Co., of Maple Creek. The returns from direct shipment are estimated to be from \$4.50 to \$9.00 per head greater by this plan of selling.

The occupation by the cultivation of land formerly considered wholly and only fit for ranching is quite perceptibly closing in on the big ranching concerns. The little rancher and the farmer will soon be in possession. The Pincher Creek country, once famous for its ranching, is now equally famous for its wheat farming. The farmers in this district are selling dogies to the ranchers and as yet are finishing practically no beef except for a limited local consumption. Anyone who is going to stay with the cattle business has to use more intensive and careful methods, using more winter feed, and providing shelter. It probably takes twenty acres of prairie land to make good range for a single steer and it will take more as the range becomes eaten down. While this land is deteriorating as range it is growing in value by the demand for farms and most of it can perhaps be roughly estimated now at a value of six dollars an acre. If it were purchasable in such areas as to permit of ranching enterprises it is plain that the rancher could not afford to use it simply for natural grazing. The producer of range beef could not stand to pay six or seven dollars interest annually per steer for the grazing land run over and it is plain that a very rapid transition for the cattle industry is now in progress. J. M.



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When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crows' feet scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in patches where the reel never picked it up.

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Calf Raising

The character of the matured animal depends in a very large measure upon the treatment which the calf receives. Of course, good breeding is requisite. But this will not make up for neglect of the calf.

In this country the majority of calves are dropped in the spring. It is a question whether this is the best practice. A fall calf receives more attention than a spring calf, for the reason that the farmer has more time to look after it and knowing that no fresh grass is available the calf is given a liberal supply of milk. This gives time for its ruminating faculties to develop, and when spring arrives it is able to go on the grass and do well. On the other hand the spring calf is often made to depend upon grasses for a living too soon, and before it is in a position to ruminate properly, and by the time winter arrives is not in condition to make the best use of the dry food supplied. It is the following spring before it begins to thrive well or make good use of its feed. The fall calf, then, has six months start and if it has been well looked after the first winter it will thrive from the beginning. It is worth considering, therefore, whether farmers should not have the majority of their calves drop in the fall.

In calf rearing it should always be borne in mind that the ratio of gain decreases and the cost increases as the period of birth recedes. Animals have been known to make a gain of 2 pounds per day the first year, up to two years of age 1 1/4 pounds per day, and up to three years of age a little over 1/2 pounds per day. The calf, therefore, should be kept going from the start, in order that as much gain as possible may be made when the cost is least.

While the natural method is for the calf to suck its dam, this is not always profitable or necessary in raising good calves. When raised by hand, the calf should be taken away not later than the third day, and given from 10 to 15 pounds per day of whole milk, given at least three times a day. Keep this up for two weeks, when some skim milk may be added to the whole milk.

Make the change gradually and at the end of three or four weeks skim milk only may be fed. At the end of a month or six weeks the calf will do well on two feeds daily. The fat in milk is not necessary to the growth of the calf after three or four weeks, and can be replaced by some cheaper substance, such as oil cake, insect meal, etc. Some prefer not to allow the calf to suck its dam at all. A great deal will depend on the condition of the cow, and the calf is taken then the calf should be allowed to suck for a day or two. In any case the first milk should always be given to the calf. It is well to have the calf hungry before it is put to the pail. Naturally, the calf gets its food often and in small quantities. For the first two weeks about a gallon of milk per day will be enough. This allowance should be increased until at five months the calf should get from 15 to 20 pounds of milk per day. Overfeeding is a mistake, and apt to cause indigestion. Milk is better fed warm, about blood temperature, and sweet. Cleanliness should be practiced in handling the milk, or it will quickly sour. The calf should be taught to eat when a month or so old. By rubbing a little dry oatmeal over the muzzle and allowing the calf to lick it off it will quickly learn to eat. After this stage the amount of growth made will depend largely upon the skill of the feeder. Steady growth

should be kept up from the beginning. A calf stunted when young will never recover altogether from the effects of it, and will be a poor paying proposition.

Importing Stock into the U.S.

The following item from the National Stockman and Farmer will be of interest to Canadians:

"The Department of Agriculture is seeking to simplify the regulations covering the importation of purebred stock into this country. For the present regulations as to pedigree it proposes to substitute the simple requirement of registration in stud, herd and flock records recognized by the government in this country. This puts the responsibility of guaranty of pure blood on the American record associations, on the people who are most concerned in the admission of purebred animals. It seems to us that it is a sensible plan. It should be given a trial at least. And further, American record associations should be prohibited from virtually erecting



R. J. Mackie, Ottawa, President Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.

a tariff wall against purebred animals from abroad by fixing high recording fees for foreign-bred animals."

Prof. Day's New Book on Swine

In his new book on swine Prof. Geo. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has given to farmers and agricultural students generally a most valuable work on the breeding, feeding and caring for the farmers' hog. The aim of the author has been to provide a work that would be a text book for the college student and at the same time a valuable reference book for the busy farmer. Special attention has been given to present-day problems rather than historic facts and speculations. The book is handsomely illustrated with types, not only of the leading Canadian breeds of hogs, but the American breeds as well. The bacon hog receives the consideration which its importance demands, and bacon types are represented by a number of well selected specimens. Even Denmark is made to pay tribute not only with illustrations but with information of the conduct of the bacon business in that country. The pigery is not neglected, and some excellent plans of buildings, etc., are presented. A feature worthy of note is the scale of points for judging the different breeds of swine.

The work is a most timely one and will fill a long-felt want in the far-

mer's library. The book is bound in cloth and printed on good paper, which brings out the illustrations in excellent shape. It is safe to say that no book on swine yet published is so well illustrated as this is.

Packers Should Pay for Quality

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Regarding the cost of feeding bacon hogs as compared with the thick, fat hog, I would say that I have not made any definite tests, but from my experience in feeding would agree with Prof. Day, that the proper type of bacon hog can be produced as cheaply as any other kind.

I believe many feeders who claim it costs more to feed this class of hog have not got the ideal type of bacon hog. There are a large number of so-called bacon hogs in the country that are very hard feeders, but they do not conform to the ideal bacon type. I am of the opinion that the thick, fat hog can be finished at the weights between 146 and 160 pounds more easily than the bacon type, but our packers are demanding heavier hogs than these to make sizeable sides for export trade.

Supposing it does cost a little more to produce the average bacon hog, would it not be suicidal on the part of the producer to go back to the thick, fat hog and curtail our percentage of No. 1 bacon? I believe, if the packers do not pay for hogs according to quality in the very near future our percentage of No. 1 bacon hogs will lessen very materially. It may take two years before any marked change is brought about. I find in going around on Institute work that there are a large number of the thick, fat class of hogs being introduced and there is great enquiring for them. The first cross on the bacon type of sows will give fairly good results but where will the next cross land?

J. W. CLARK.

Cainsville, Ont.

Should Market Hogs at Six Months

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Prof. Day states that the select bacon hog can be as cheaply produced as the thick fat hog. I agree with him in this assertion, providing that the feeder of the two classes of hogs is a good feeder. By that I mean a man who feeds his hogs so as to keep them steadily growing from birth to marketing time. On the other hand, if a man starves his hogs, lets them run about, and gives them little to eat, I believe the thick, fat hog responds better than does the select bacon hog, because of the fact that the thick, fat hog is almost always a better grazer. However, I do not think that this is the most profitable way of handling hogs. My opinion is that hogs should be marketed at the age of six to seven and one-half months.

I have conducted no experiments, but at the present time am breeding purebred Yorkshires, and believe them

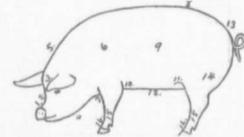


Diagram showing location of points of the hog: 1, eye; 2, ear; 3, ear; 4, neck; 5, shoulder; 7, breast; 8, loin; 9, ribs; 10, fore flank; 11, hind flank; 12, belly; 13, rump; 14, ham; 15, Shank; 16, pasture. - From "Swine," by Prof. Day.

In the Dairy

O.A.C. Dairy School

Twenty more students wrote on the finals at the closing of the regular term of the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School. Of these seventeen took the full course, eleven were specialists in butter making, and one in cheese making. Out of this lot three failed in the final test. An interesting cheese and butter scoring test was held on March 17th.

During the first two weeks of April the ten instructors from Western Ontario were in attendance, receiving special instruction from Professor Dean and Chief Instructor Barr in regard to the coming season's work.

Standard Milk Can

Large deputations from Toronto and Montreal presented their views on the question of a standard milk can before the agricultural committee at Ottawa last week. The producers are asking for a standard can to hold eight gallons net. The milk dealers want the present can retained, whereby they get about 8½ gallons of milk, while they pay for only 8 gallons. The producers contend that they are giving away about one quart with each can, which during the year amounts to about \$40 for the average milk producer. Their contention is certainly right. Why should the dealer get any more milk than he pays for?

The best way to settle the difficulty is to pay for all milk by weight. This is the only fair way, and surely some workable scheme can be devised whereby the weighing can be conveniently done, and give fair play to all concerned.

How Some Quebec Cows Test

This year eleven associations have been organized in Ontario and Quebec by the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture. About three thousand cows are now regularly under test, their owners having agreed to weigh the milk six times a month, the Department doing the testing for a year. The table below gives the result of the first thirty-day period of testing, ending March 22nd, 1906, at St. Armand, Que., showing the average yield of each of nine herds, and the contrast between the highest and lowest yield of butter fat from the best and poorest cow in each herd:

Number of Cows	Average per Cow			Highest amount of Fat per Cow			Lowest amount of Fat per Cow		
	Milk	Test	Fat	Milk	Test	Fat	Milk	Test	Fat
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
15	416	4.0	19.4	635	4.5	28.5	300	3.9	11.7
14	482	3.8	19.1	690	3.9	28.5	340	3.3	11.2
22	478	3.7	17.3	745	4.0	29.8	190	4.2	7.9
9	264	4.5	12.1	480	4.0	19.2	170	5.1	8.6
10	585	4.0	23.4	790	3.7	29.2	290	5.7	10.5
12	401	4.0	16.1	650	3.6	23.4	210	5.2	10.9
17	540	4.0	21.7	780	4.0	31.2	210	4.6	9.8
11	565	4.2	23.9	780	4.7	36.6	240	5.0	12.0
18	545	3.8	19.9	820	3.4	27.8	185	4.5	8.3
128	482	3.9	19.2						

TUBULARS WRING GOLD FROM MILK

Tubular butter brings 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth only one cent for stock food. Yet many farmers have no separator—only half skim their milk by setting—lose 24 cents on cream fed to stock—and wonder why they're doing so. Tubulars stop this loss.

Tubulars get the last drop of cream out of the milk—make big profits. Tubulars are the only modern separators. Notice the low can and enclosed gear. Write for catalog S-22.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., WEST CHESTER, PA.
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Pointers to Dairymen

MANGELS FOR COWS

A great many farmers have trouble in keeping mangels during the winter for cows, and for this reason some prefer turnips, which are unsafe for cows giving milk. We have had similar trouble in our root house until this last winter. Last fall, before putting in the mangels, we put an extra lining of paper and lumber on the inside of the house to keep out frost, then, in the centre of the house, we made a box about one foot square of 2 x 2 scantling, having strips nailed around and with space enough between the strips to allow free circulation of air from the mangels. This was connected with one of the ventilator shafts in the stable and the results have been most satisfactory.

VENTILATION IN STABLE

The system of ventilation installed in 1905 has worked splendidly during the past winter. In half an hour after cleaning out box stalls, when strong odors are quite pronounced, and the whole stable is filled with the gases arising from the manure, all of the bad smell will be removed from the stable. The plan is simple and cheap. For full description see Bulletin 143.

MILKING MACHINES

We are receiving a great many letters about the milking machine. After three months' trial, all we can say is that it promises to be successful. We have had some difficulties to overcome. Some cows do not take kindly to it with others it seems all right. As soon as we have had more experience with the machine we shall give the results to the public. In the meantime, our advice to farmers is, "go slow" and allow the cows to get in a position to do so, to make the experiments.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph.

Eastern Instructors

The instructors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, 27 in all, are in attendance at the Kingston Dairy School, receiving information from Supt. Mitchell and Chief Instructor Publow regarding the coming season's work.

Western Dairy School

The Western Dairy School, Strathroy, closed one of the most successful terms in the history of the school on March 23rd. Instead of a final examination at the end of the term, five written examinations were held at intervals of two weeks beginning January 27th. Thirteen students in all wrote on these examinations.

M'Fadden—If oi should vier die suddenly, Oi hope they'll hold van av them autopies over me body." Branigan—"And why?" M'Fadden—"So that Oi kin know the cause av me death, you chump!"

MAKE OLD DRESSES NEW!

DIAMOND DYES

The Simplest and Easiest Way of Home Dyeing

Their Great Superiority over all other ways of Home Dyeing—A Ten Cent package will Color from One to Five Pounds of Goods—Colors that Will Not Wash Out in Strong Soap-suds.

Success in home dyeing depends wholly upon the kind of dyes used. With Diamond Dyes, if the simple directions on the package are followed carefully, and the special dyes for cotton are used for cotton and mixed goods, and the wool dyes used for all wool goods, there is absolutely no chance of failure.

Diamond Dyes are very simple and easy to use, and by using a stick to lift the goods while in the dye bath, there is no need of soiling the hands. For beauty, brilliancy and fastness, no other dyestuffs, whether for home use or for the dye-shop, equal the Diamond. The latest scientific discoveries are used in their manufacture, they are guaranteed the strongest and fastest of all known dyes, and will not wash out in the strongest soap-suds, nor will they fade when exposed to the sunlight.

Try Diamond Dyes once, and see how easy it is to make old and faded dresses, waists, ribbons, capes, jackets, etc., look like new.

\$40 per Year

is often lost by using

Cream Separators

in which the bearings wear very rapidly, leading, in a few months, to vibration and consequent imperfect separation.

THE MELOTTE

runs so steadily and consequently skims as well after several years' use as when new, because it is constructed with frictionless, self-balancing bowl and upright gear—epistles all turning in oil on ball-bearings.

For other advantages see descriptive price list.

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MONTREAL

How Much Will Unwatered Cows Shrink?

Would you kindly inform me through your valuable paper as to what percentage in the number of pounds you would consider would be lost in the daily returns of a cow or herd of cows which, being pastured in a pasture where there is no water available, the cows have to be driven back to the house every noon, a distance of about half a mile, to be watered; it being understood that these cows are kept in a small pasture around the house over night, and can have access to water while they are kept over night.

A friend of mine places the loss at 10 per cent. in the daily returns of the cow in milk and about 25 lbs. per cow in the loss of flesh for the season. These figures being compared with the returns of a herd of cows which would have free access to water when they felt like drinking and not having to be driven back and forth every noon to be watered.—J. B. I. Prefontain, Quebec.

As no very definite data is available on this subject, any information that may be given will be largely guess work. To get the best result a cow should have access to pure water whenever she cares to take it. The average milch cow (Alford) requires about 81 pounds of water per day while in milk, and about 23 pounds when dry. A cow, therefore, cannot possibly drink this quantity of water at one drinking per day, but must have access to water several times during the day. At the Vermont Experiment Station cows allowed to drink at will gave 2 per cent. more milk than when watered at intervals. Several other tests show that cows shrink considerably in milk when they do not get sufficient water. As to the case in point, 10 per cent. does not seem too high, though if cows had access to all the water they wanted at night the shrinkage will not be as large as it otherwise would be. Cows without food for a time will usually eat before they drink and consequently when let out to pasture in the morning would not drink water for a time. Under these conditions, perhaps, the shrinkage might not be so large as the figures given. A heavy milking cow does not gain much in flesh during the milking season, so that it is doubtful if there would be much loss of weight. However, there are no recorded tests fitting the case, and it is hard to say definitely. If any of our readers have any information to offer on this subject we would be glad to have it.

Strawberries to Plant

The following general list of strawberries for planting is recommended by the Board of Control of the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations:

Commercial—Splendid (Perfect), Bederwood (P.), Warfield (Imperfect), not suited to light sandy soil, Greenville (Imp.), Williams (P.), Saunders (P.), Sampel (Imp.), Irene (Imp.), Buster (Imp.).

Domestic—Van Deman (P.), Splendid (P.), Excelsior (P.), Senator Dunlap (P.), Ruby (P.), Bubach (Imp.), Irene (Imp.), Belt (P.), Lovett (P.).

Constantly Improving

I find that THE FARMING WORLD is becoming more valuable to me each year, as it is constantly improving, some of the articles which are regularly found in its pages being worth a year's subscription in themselves.—C. W. Lowry, Quebec.

PAGE FENCING

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

When you buy a knife for instance, you consider the quality of the steel in the blade. The biggest and heaviest knife is not necessarily the best. Now there is just as much difference in the quality and strength of steel in fence wire as there is in a knife blade or razor. We use a high carbon steel wire which, though it costs you but little more, is fifty per cent. (50%) stronger than wire in other fences. The lightest fence we make is as strong as the heaviest of other makes.

Notice the lock in our "EMPIRE" FENCE. You may have noticed also that others are imitating it. That is a good recommendation for it. Where we lead, others follow.

All of our wire is "COILED," not crimped. Besides the extra strength and superior workmanship we give you, we furnish PAGE FENCES dipped in a

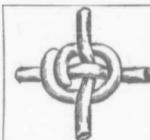
special white paint, which on top of the best of galvanizing, will lengthen the life of wire for years. And, also, this white coating makes wire much more sightly.

Owing to the great strength and elasticity of our fencing, one-third less posts are required, thus reducing the cost of the fencing.

As you get in PAGE FENCES one-half more fence strength, greater protection against rust, better workmanship, better appearance, use less posts, can you afford to use other fences, even though you could buy them for one-half the price of ours? But, really ours costs you little if any more.

We are prepared to prove any assertion we make above. Illustrated printed matter furnished for the asking. 407

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SAVE ALL YOUR CREAM



A hired man who doesn't milk your cows dry every milking is pretty poor dairy help at any price. Isn't that so? And in the same way a cream separator that leaves part of the cream in the milk every skimming is expensive, no matter what you pay for it. The improved

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takes out more cream than any other separator. This is due to the exclusive construction of its skimming device. We want to show you about this, and prove that what we say is true. The best way to do it is to have you see one of our big, handsome free catalogues. Just write us a postal and we'll send you one by return mail. Better do it now while you think of it.

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SATISFACTION EVERY TIME

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Just as it Used to Be

I wish I were a boy again,
That age were but a dream,
That things would change from what
they are

To what they used to seem;
That I were but a little boy
And from my mother's knee
Could find that dear old Fairyland,
Just as it used to be.

If wishes only were a horse,
How fast away I'd ride
Across the plains of yesterday,
Bold comrades by my side;
Once more I'd rescue captive maids;
Ah! doubtful deeds you'd see,
If I were but a hero bold,
Just as I used to be.

With Bean-Stalk Jack I'd sally forth
To giants kill galore;
In seven-leagued boots I'd stride away
To that enchanted shore
Where ogres dwell, in castles huge,
And mermaids swarm the sea;
Oh, how I'd love to find them all
Just as they used to be!

My little boy says I'm all wrong—
That nothing's changed at all;
That he can show me ogres fierce
And giants more than tall;
Then, clasping his dear hand in mine
He leads me forth to see—
Years drop as leaves; I'm young
again
Just as I used to be.

A Farmer Magician

The man who invents plants and flowers is the way Luther Burbank is spoken of nowadays. He always had a fondness for gardening and when he was still a boy he invented the Burbank potato, which has since been worth twenty million dollars to the United States. At his experimental farm in California he has during the past twenty years accomplished what may well be described as modern miracles.

Without scientific education, with no finely equipped laboratory, with out large conservatories even, he

takes a flower or fruit and shapes it at his will. Plant life, he asserts—and proves—"is as plastic as clay in the hands of the potter." The walnut, for example, as he has shown, can be made as thin-shelled as a paper almond, while its meat can be freed from the tannin which now colors it, and made as white as a kernel of rice. He put the chestnut to school, and taught it how to bear nuts eighteen months after planting from the seed; he showed the oxeeye daisy how to bloom into a gorgeous flower five inches across, naming it after Mount Shasta; he took the yellow Eschscholtzia and induced it to bloom in silver, ruby and amethyst; he changed the blackberry to snowy whiteness; he gave the plum the flavor of a Bartlett pear, and made it stoneless; he joined plum and apricot to make the "plumcot," a totally new fruit; he enlarged the French prune five-fold, and made it sweeter; he produced two new species of edible berries, the "phenomenal," from the union of the native California dewberry and the Siberian raspberry, and the "primus," from a union of the raspberry and the blackberry.

As for side issues, such as the pineapple quince, the tomato-potato, or "pomato," the banana plum, the fragrant dahlia, the gladiolus, which "blooms all round its stem, instead of on one side only, the improvement of blubs, the bestowal of hardness upon various hothouse flowers and fruits, the giving of long keeping qualities to fruit for shipment, the prolonging by months of early and late bearing varieties, and so forth, the list is too long to mention fully.

"There seems to be hardly a plant," said one visitor to the farm, "which he has not had for a time in his school, and given the benefit of his liberal education to some extent."

The secret of his magic is, in some essentials, incommunicable. Only genius can do what he has done. But genius has been defined as "an infinite capacity for taking pains," and this side of it is prominent at Santa Rosa. The patience of it is marvelous. From fifty to five hundred varieties of fruit, for example, are grafted on to one tree for test. In producing the primus berry, five thousand seedlings, of various crosses, were experimented with. In one berry campaign nine hundred thousand bushes were torn up and burned in a single season, as not having proved their right to live. It took eight years of hybridization and selection to evolve the Shasta daisy.

Cloth made from Wood

The success which has attended the manufacture, in Germany, Spain, and Holland, of textile goods from wood, will probably result in the extension of these products into France and other countries. The process consists in making the wood pulp pass directly through a metallic plate with a number of slits, resulting in the formation of thin ribbons, which pass from the slitted plate to a machine which twists them, transforming them into very regular threads of any desired size. The wood fibre

threads thus produced go by the names of xylolime, silvalime, and licella, and they are classified by number like other threads in use. Mixed with hemp threads they have been used to make towels. These mixed fabrics are said readily to admit of washing, dyeing, and printing. The wood pulp thread, which grows weak when wet, regains its resistance when dry.

A Song for Mothers

All the fair created world,
Sea and sky and flower upurled,
Nesting bird and springing sod
Is a great book penned by God.

Pages full of love, and yet
Tender messages we get,
And the babies at our breast
Are his letters, east and west.
So, hush and rest,
My baby blest,
God's dear letter on my breast.

Meaning of Surnames

Nearly all surnames originally had a meaning. They were descriptive of their owners. In a word, they were nicknames, like "Skinny," or "Shorty," or "Pud."

Peel is a surname that shows the original Peel to have been bald. Grace means fat—from the French "gras," Grant from "grand" means big.

An Oliphant should be a clumsy and unwieldy person. This surname was "elephant" originally.

The Parkers were keepers of noblemen's parks. The Warners were warreners or rabbit tenders. The Barkers prepared bark for tanning. The Laboucheres were butchers.

Beall meant handsome. Cammeron meant crook-nosed. Curtis meant polite. And Forster meant a forester; Napier, a servant in charge of the table linen; Palmer, a pilgrim; Wainwright, a wagon-builder; Walter, a wall-builder; Webster, a weaver; Wright, a carpenter.

There was one class of men who were made to cower under the withering indignation of the Saviour, and that was the hypocrites. A hypocrite is, literally, one who plays a part, such as an evil man does when he masquerades as a saint. Any kind of pretense at being better than we are leads to hypocrisy.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,

75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir E. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.
Rev. Father Tealy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.

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Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are highly successful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the GOVERNMENT FREE FARM LABOR BUREAU.

Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth,

Director of Colonization,
Toronto.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

What I Can Make

There's lots of things
That grown folks make—
Mother makes clothes;
And cook makes cake;
Granny makes mittens
And hoods and things,
Father makes whistles,
And kites and swings;
And once I cried
When I was small,
'Cause I couldn't make
A thing at all,
But mother said, "Honey,
Now don't you grieve,
For it takes a child
To make believe!"

How Bessie Bought Her Piano

"Oh, Mother, have you really bought it?" and Bessie Greig gazed admiringly at the shining new piano that greeted her eyes as she came home from school. "It is just like Rosy Lee's," she continued, then turning her sparkling countenance toward her mother's, her features suddenly lengthened. There was a tired look that she had never noticed there before.

"My child," began her mother, sadly, "you know that I get you all that I can afford, and your father is working himself to death almost, so I don't see how I can buy this for you. There is an agent here, and he pleaded so hard to leave me on trial for the neighbors that your father finally gave his consent."

Bessie tried to cover her keen disappointment, but her mother continued, "My child, you have many things that I never thought of having when I was young."

There was a restraint at the tea table that night. However, the young stranger did not seem to notice it. He talked of the virtues of his instrument and told her how much a girl could make were she a music teacher. The three young Greigs listened intently to the agent's conversation. Mr. Greig watched his daughter closely and saw more than she thought he did.

"Now," began the interesting stranger again, "after your girl has taken lessons, say a year or so, she would improve in music very much in every desirable way."

"Well," replied her father, grieved at the sight of her tear stained cheeks, "If Puss wants to raise strawberries, she can have all the money she earns from them, if she'll keep up in berries. How does that suit you, Puss?" and he slyly pulled one of her shining braids of hair.

"There's Brown's old patch," continued Mr. Greig, "that he set out two years ago; it is on his muck garden. He told me to-day that he will not have time to take care of it because he is on the road so much. He wants to let me have the use of it this year for subduing it. I believe I will accept his offer."

"If Sis'll care for and pick the fruit," volunteered the oldest boy, John, "I'll trim out the patch and run the cultivator through between the rows."

At this, a happy light crept into Mrs. Greig's tired countenance, for she had always wanted a strawberry

bed just like her mother used to have. Berries were top muffs of luxury for them to buy often. The agent, pleased with the turn affairs were taking, exclaimed, "I will give you ten dollars of my commission, if you will purchase the instrument for the girl."

Bessie now swallowed the lump in her throat and began to look her sunny self again. Upon departing the young stranger left an after glow of hope which seemed to reflect itself in everyone's face. Bessie found it easy to catch up several old hymns, so that singing became a regular evening feature.

Oliver Bouncer, the school teacher, was a good musician, and to win the good will of his hostess, Mrs. Greig, as well as her daughter's, he gave them regular instruction in music.

One morning in early March, John and his sister went down to look over the "new strawberry bed." They found that it had been planted on well fertilized and carefully prepared piece of muckland. But the weeds had not been kept down. As it was dry and sunny overhead, John set fire to the patch and the tall, dead weeds crackled to the snow frosted ground and the hungry flames licked them up.

"I am afraid that will hurt the plants," exclaimed Bessie anxiously. "No," replied her brother, as he pointed to the leaves under the thin crust of snow. "They will come up all the more vigorously. Just as soon as we can, we will cultivate out some of the vines. They are a perfect mat. No one has kept the runners cut."

"Is it not a large patch?" said Bessie to her mother, who was now coming down the lane to join her son and daughter in this new interest.

"Oh, Mother, this is a happy day," continued Bessie. "Will you not be proud of me when I earn money enough to pay for the piano."

Mrs. Greig was as enthusiastic over the new plan as the young people. "I never saw such vines," she laughed. "We must cut off every runner as fast as they come this spring and transplant them. Brown purchased the choicest varieties, and that is the only profitable way. Earler Earl receives four dollars a bushel for his berries

when ordinary kinds are marketing for two dollars and fifty cents."

Sometime later Harry drew enough old straw to cover the plot. The spring was very late; a heavy snow storm fell on the 11th of April. How anxiously Bessie watched for the first bare ground. When the last of winter's wool had disappeared and a warm thaw had commenced, the fair gardener began to hope; but alas, a frost appeared as regular as the night.

"I have an idea," exclaimed John to his sister, and as usual he carried it out. In a day or so the patch was covered with old, rich straw. The cold nights ended in a black frost. In most every patch every ambitious bud was cut off. In the Greig patch the straw had generated a warm steam so that the berries ripened unusually early.

As the crop elsewhere was almost a failure, Bessie commanded her own price. When she exhibited her first picking, her father exclaimed, "I never saw such berries. The horse and buggy is as good as gone." So Bessie arrayed the tempting red berries in the spring wagon and drove merrily to market.

"How much?" asked her mother, surprised at the quick trip, as the girl dashed into the kitchen. Laying down the mail, she opened her purse, gleefully saying, "So much for our morning's work," and Mrs. Greig, in her excitement, nearly dropped the pan of gooseberries she was preparing for tarts.

"I always knew John was smart," she exclaimed. "I am proud of you, I am. Four dollars for a bushel of strawberries. I am thankful," she smiled.

At the end of the first week the "girl farmer" was the heroine in the Greig district. "Father," she said Saturday noon, "here are my earnings to date. Please take care of it for me until I am ready to use it."

"I will be your bank," he laughed, slipping the thirty dollars in his money bag.

"I wonder where your father is going, Bessie," asked Mrs. Greig as she saw her husband drive away. "I have not heard him say," replied her daughter.

"I do believe he has some secret plan," she smiled. "Suppose, Bessie, that we have a shortcake for dinner. John has been asking for one every day. 'The school teacher is very fond of your baking.'"

The girl blushed, and she meekly replied, "I'll do the best I can."

Just as Mr. Greig drove into the

How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on, not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ. And I know then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical in combination with others, gave me the basis of a new method in the cure of Rheumatism, and this method is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 Druggists.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including full advice as to how to use it, etc. With the book I will also send without charge, my "Health Tokens," an intended passport to good health. Address: Dr. Shoop, Box 25, Racine, Wis.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

yard the supper bell rang. When he came into the kitchen the others were waiting for him at the dining room table.

"That looks good," he ejaculated, as he saw the shortcake cooling, while its creamy puffs grew red with rich juice of whipped cream and berries. In a twinkling he had cut a piece and laid it on a plate. Placing something under its edges, he went into the dining room and placed it near Bessie's plate.

"Thank you, Father," she laughed, but as she saw something flutter at the edge, she drew out a paper. It was a crisp bank note for \$100. "What does it mean, father," she fairly gasped.

Then followed the story of the surprise. "You see I've been to the auction. They had a fine blooded colt for sale. It went cheap. So I added some of my greenbacks to yours and we purchased it. As I was coming through town, Jenkins, the druggist, called to me and wanted to buy the animal. He offered me \$200 and I sold it to him. That money is your part with interest."

"Oh, Father, thank you, thank you," exclaimed Bessie, as visions of success rushed into her mind.

The strawberry patch yielded so well that the piano was paid for out of Bessie's strawberry money, and it was planned after a year longer at home that she should take a full course at a conservatory of music.

Does an Education Pay?

Does it pay for an acorn to become an oak?

Does it pay to escape being a rich ignoramus?

Does it pay to fit oneself for a superior position?

Does it pay to get a glimpse of the joy of living?

Does it pay for a chrysalis to unfold into a butterfly?

Does it pay to learn to make life a glory instead of a grind?

Does it pay to open a little wider the door of a narrow life?

Does it pay to add power to the lens of the microscope or telescope?

Does it pay to know how to take the dry, dreary drudgery out of life?

Does it pay to taste the exhilaration of feeling one's powers unfold?

Does it pay for a rosebud to open its petals and fling out its beauty to the world?

Does it pay to push one's horizon farther out, in order to get a wider outlook, a clearer vision?

Does it pay to learn how to centre thought with power, how to marshal one's mental force effectively?

A New Game With Checkers

Set the checkers as usual, but only on two rows, instead of three, giving each player eight men—four on the king-row, and four on the next. Then move alternately as if playing checkers, but with this difference: There is no jumping, no piece can ever move backward; there are no kings. Consequently when either side has no further move the game is over and the blocked player is beaten.

No game could be simpler, but the variations are numerous and very amusing. There is ample room for strategy, and much good play can be shown. It has been tried by a number of good chess and checker players, and can be played hundreds of times without losing interest.

Only a test by actual play will convince the reader how much there is in this modification of an old game. We, who invented it, call it "Blockade."

COURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Spring Clearing Sale OF USED PIANOS

During the winter hundreds of fine Pianos are rented in good homes and are returned in the spring, none the worse for a few months' use. The rental season is now drawing to a close, and we must keep stock moving quickly to prevent overcrowding; hence our spring clearing sale. The bargains offered are quite exceptional, and every piano is in perfect order—in fact, guaranteed for 5 years, the same as a new piano.

MASON & RIGSBY—Upright Piano in attractive walnut case, solid polished panels, hand carved in relief; 7 octaves, trichord overstrung scale; height 4 ft. 2 in.; originally \$325, sale price **\$185.00**

HEINTZMAN & CO.—Upright Piano by Heintzman & Co. in ebony-laced case; solid panels, carved in relief; 7 octaves; overstrung trichord scale; height 4 ft. 3 in.; originally \$350, sale price **\$185.00**

MORRIS—7 octave Upright Piano, by the Morris Co. Lislewood, in walnut case with polished panels, carved in relief; has three pedals, double automatic fall-board and full length music rack; height 4 ft. 6 in.; originally \$300; sale price **\$195.00**

EVANS—Handsome Cabinet Grand Upright Piano by Evans, Ingersoll, in burr walnut. This was a special exhibition piano, is a very attractive instrument both in tone and appearance; height 4 ft. 9 in.; manufacturers' price \$450; sale price **\$205.00**

MENDELSSOHN—7 octave Upright Piano by the Mendelssohn Co.; in rich mahogany case, full length polished panel and music desk, 3 pedals with practice muffer, ivory and ebony keys, used less than a year; height 4 ft. 6 in.; manufacturers' price \$300; sale price **\$238.00**

HOWARD—7 octave Upright Piano by the W. R. Howard Co. New York, in walnut case, full length panels, music desk, Boston fall-board, 3 pedals, practice muffer; height 4 ft. 6 in.; used less than 6 months; manufacturers' price \$350; sale price **\$245.00**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN—7 octave Upright Piano by Gerhard Heintzman, double veneered oak case, in rich dark walnut color, full length music desk, carved panels, 3 pedals, etc.; height 4 ft. 6 in.; manufacturers' price \$400; sale price **\$259.00**

MENDELSSOHN—Cabinet Grand Upright Piano by the Mendelssohn Co. Toronto, in rich burr walnut case, full length music desk and panels, Boston fall-board, 3 pedals; the largest and finest piano made by this company; could not be sold from new; height 4 ft. 8 in.; manufacturers' price \$570; sale price **\$260.00**

NORDHEIMER—Cabinet Grand Upright Piano by the Nordheimer Co., Toronto, in handsome burr walnut case, solid panels, carved in relief; has Wessel, Nickel & Gross action; large overstrung scale; in perfect order; height 4 ft. 8 in.; manufacturers' price \$450; sale price **\$265.00**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN—7 octave Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, by Gerhard Heintzman, in walnut case of attractive design; Wessel, Nickel & Gross action, ivory and ebony keys; height 4 ft. 8 in.; manufacturers' price \$450; sale price **\$283.00**

COURLAY—Cabinet Grand Upright Piano of our own make, in rich mahogany case, with full length panels, Boston fall-board, 3 pedals, etc.; one of these high priced pianos that has been rented for less than a year and can now be purchased for **\$310.00**

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Pianos under \$250, \$10.00 cash and \$6.00 per month.
Pianos over \$250, \$15.00 cash and \$7.00 per month.

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If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

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Health in the Home

General Rules for Dyspeptics

The following general rules, as set forth in Thompson's Diets, are applicable to all cases of dyspepsia and indigestion. Most doctors know all these things, but few doctors remember to tell their dyspeptic patients about them:

1. Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly.
 2. Drink fluid an hour before or two or three hours after meals, rather than with food.
 3. Eat at regular hours.
 4. If greatly fatigued, lie down and rest quietly before and after luncheon and dinner or supper.
 5. Avoid as far as possible taking business worries or professional cares to the table.
 6. Take systematic exercise in the open air. Bicycle and horseback riding are the best forms.
 7. On rising, cold sponging and vigorous friction of the body is advisable.
 8. The bowels should be kept open by laxative foods and fluids rather than by medicines.
- Avoid too much variety at any one meal. Take meats and vegetables at separate meals.

Cause and Cure of Anaemia

Both anaemia and other troublesome symptoms are the result of subnutrition. People are under-nourished because the organs which convert the food into muscle, bone, blood, and nervous energy either do not perform their duty or do not get proper material to work with—probably both. The first point in the treatment is to cleanse the system of accumulations of waste and useless matter. This can be done by a few days of strict diet, say four or five glasses of milk daily—or, better still, a fast of one, two or three days—with free water drinking, daily enemas, daily baths, with abundant exercise in the open air. The second phase of the treatment is to see that the digestive and assimilative organs are provided with proper material from which to form blood and tissue. These materials are found to perfection in the foods provided by nature—fruits, nuts, salads, cereals, eggs and milk—taken in their natural state. Directly after the period of milk diet or fasting begin by adding a little raw wheat, at bed or overnight, to the milk. Then, gradually, eggs, and then the other articles of the dietary given above may be added until you are fully nourished, rosy and comfortable.

Health Hints

A very few drops of camphor in a glass of water will often relieve sick headache.

If your gums are tender try painting them with a camel's hair brush with lemon juice. Be careful not to let it touch the teeth.

Nervous breakdown is more often due to overworking the digestive organs than to mental strain. Abstemious habits in eating, together with some attention to exercise, make it possible for one to do a large amount of brain work without injury.



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Sunday at Home

Do a Kindness

Do a kindness, do it well; Angels will the story tell.

Do a kindness, tell it not; Angel's hands will mark the spot.

Do a kindness, though 'tis small. Angel voices sing it all.

Do a kindness—never mind; What you lose the angels find.

Do a kindness, do it now; Angels know it all somehow.

Do a kindness any time; Angels weave it into rhyme.

Do a kindness—it will pay; Angels will rejoice that day.

Kindly deeds and thoughts and words Bless the world like songs of birds.

Things We Can't Have

We are often reminded that "we can't have everything in this world." Sometimes it is not pleasant to realize this, but every one has to face the fact that many things he would specially like are denied him, such things as seem very good to have. To most of us the denials seem more than the having. What is to be done? Mourning over it, refuse to enjoy and use what one has? No, by no means. Accept the fact of the limitation philosophically and try to find all the beauty and utility in what we are permitted to have. Even one who has least of worldly goods, still, if he will, has God in heaven.

Doing One's Best

He who does his best, and keeps that best growing better from day to day, comes to real success, even though he fails to do what some others do, even though many may look upon him as failing. Every man's measure of success is peculiarly his own; need not be compared with that of any other. To build out of the material one has, to begin with a house that is founded upon a rock, is to build well, whether the structure looks like that of other builders or not. God never intended or commanded that all life-houses shall be alike, only that every one should be built as best it can be.

Faith for the Future

If, while on a tour through the country, we receive directions for reaching a town and find as we go along that one and another of the guide-points mentioned prove realities, we may look forward with assurance to finding true all that we have been told to expect and look for. If we choose to walk by the light God gives us, and find as we go along the promises of help and strength and guidance and safe-keeping one by one fulfilled, surely our faith should grow stronger with each step of our journey. We may have in every fulfillment assurance of yet grander experiences than we have ever known; we may know that we are to receive all that God has promised, to be what he says we may be.

Sin is to be overcome, not so much by maintaining a direct opposition to it, as by cultivating opposite principles. Would you kill the weeds in your garden, plant it with good seed; if the ground be well occupied there will be less need of the hoe.



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How to Buy Bees

Some advice on this subject may not be out of place, seeing the sad havoc careless purchasers have wrought in many districts through the introduction of colonies affected with that fell disease, foul brood.

The safest course in all cases is, when making a start, to purchase new hives and colonies. If stocks are bought, it should be only at a period of the year when breeding is in progress, and when an examination of the brood will prove the healthy or diseased condition of the colony.

Framing that disease is absent, we must endeavor to secure a strong lot of bees on fairly new combs, and with a queen not more than a year old. The combs should be almost wholly built of the small worker-cells. This fact should be noted at the time the stocks are examined, and any frames containing a superabundance of the large or drone cells would afterward be worked outward, and ultimately be removed from the hive by inserting in the middle of the stock new frames in which a full sheet of worker foundation has been securely fastened by wires.

The best time for moving stocks is in March, the month in which the bees are becoming very active. This removal stirs up the bees, and acts as a stimulus to breeding, after which the increased rate of egg-laying should be kept up by feeding or by the uncapping of sealed honey-cells, should there be a good supply of their natural food in the combs.

Beginners and others with a limited experience of work among bees require guidance on the important question of choosing hives. Wherever fairly extensive crops of flowers—acres in extent—of mustard, turnip, clover, and sainfoin are to be found, a ten-frame standard-sized hive is too small—that is, if large returns are to be secured, such as those of 100 lbs. more or less per hive—which is frequently at hand.

There is one great advantage in a hive of twelve frames. There will be plenty of cells for the use of the queen, with very little manipulating of the frames by the bee keeper. In smaller hives the room for the eggs of the queen is greatly reduced by the cells being used for the storage of honey, and consequently swarming is almost sure to be induced.

Although twelve frames may be too many in some seasons, that does not matter; for, by the aid of a dummy, the size of the brood chamber can quickly be reduced to ten or less, according to what is deemed best under the circumstances.

In deciding upon the size of the hive we must be guided by the size of the frame used; but if a large frame is chosen, a less number will give the capacity required in the brood chamber by a strong stock.

The standard frame is the best to use if interchangeability is desired; in fact, whatever size of frame is adopted must be used in every hive throughout the apitary.

Their natural food, honey, if in a liquid form, is the best food for the bees; but syrup is greatly preferable to candied honey, because, on the latter, bees often starve in the winter and early spring. Whenever it is advisable to feed bees for the purpose of keeping them alive during a time when their natural food is scarce, or for encouraging breeding, sugar in the form of syrup or candy must be given.

Stable Plans Wanted

Editor FARMING WORLD:

I intend to overhaul my stables this summer, and would like to make use of your valuable columns in hearing from a number of subscribers as to the best arrangement one can make of stable space measuring 33 x 65 ft. Would like room enough for 6 or 7 horses, the same number of milch cows, 12 head feeding cattle and the usual number of young cattle and calves from that many cows. I think it would not only be helpful to get information in this way, but very interesting also, and help to make your paper of more practical benefit.

R. M. GALE.

Wellington Co., Ont.

NOTE.—We trust Mr. Gale will receive a liberal response to his request. We shall be glad to publish the information sent in, and to reproduce plans of stable received. Where plans are drawn on white paper with black ink, they can be easily reproduced. If this cannot be done send a pencil outline. We will have it re-drawn here. Who will be the first to reply? We would also be pleased to have plans of farm houses, barns, etc., together with photographs.—Editor F. W.

Commercial Bluestone

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

The fact that there was a larger proportion of smutty grain in Manitoba and Saskatchewan last season than for some years past, aroused a suspicion in the minds of many regarding the quality of the bluestone used in treating the wheat. To ascertain what foundation there might be for this suspicion we considered it desirable to procure samples from farmers and dealers at various points in the Northwest and submit them to analysis. In this way we have received since October last in the neighborhood of fifty (50) samples. Their analysis has not revealed the presence of any adulteration, and, without exception, we have reported them of the usual commercial quality or grade.

This finding does not, of course, mean that these samples were chemically pure sulphate of copper; commercial bluestone invariably contains a small percentage of sulphate of iron and other impurities and the samples under examination proved no exception to the rule. The amounts of sulphate of iron obtained varied from 1.04 per cent to 3.82 per cent, which percentages, as we have intimated, are not greater than those which have always been found in the ordinary bluestone upon the market.

Some years ago (1890) there was offered for sale in the Northwest a so-called "Agricultural Bluestone," which on analysis proved to contain a very large proportion of sulphate of iron—from 30.9 per cent to 60.0 per cent. Experiments undertaken by us with this material—which differs from ordinary bluestone by the crystals being of a light greenish-blue color—showed conclusively that it was much less effective in smut prevention than bluestone. Further investigation made it clear that sulphate of iron was practically valueless for smut destruction, and consequently that its presence in any large proportion would considerably reduce the beneficial action of the bluestone. The amount in the ordinary commercial bluestone, however, in the writer's opinion, is not large enough to materially lower the value of the bluestone for the treatment of wheat. It may be added that no sample of this

GOOD, big "mealy" potatoes can not be produced without a liberal amount of POTASH in the fertilizer—not less than ten per cent. It must be in the form of Sulphate of POTASH of highest quality.

"Plant Food" and "Truck Farming" are two practical books which tell of the successful growing of potatoes and the other garden truck—sent free to those who write us for them.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York

"Agricultural Bluestone" has been received at the Experimental Farm laboratories for a number of years, so that we may suppose this spurious article is not for sale in the Northwest.

FRANK T. SHUTT,
Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farm.
Ottawa, March 30th.

New Veterinarians

The closing exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College were held on March 29th. One hundred and three students received their degrees. They represented all parts of the world nearly, including Argentina, Trinidad, Jamaica, England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as all parts of Canada and the United States.

A PROPOSAL

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Cost of Irrigating Land

Kindly answer the following: (1) Give the size of gasoline engine or windmill required to irrigate 100 acres of meadow from a 30-foot well, from which there is a large supply of water. (2) Which would be the most economical power to use, and what would the cost be for gasoline to run an engine the required size?—Subscriber, Alberta.

(1) It is difficult to answer this question definitely, as nothing is said as to the nature of the land and the amount of water required to irrigate it properly. It requires 27,154.29 gallons of water to cover an acre to a depth of 1 inch. With a three-inch pipe it would require 3 horse power for a 30 foot lift to discharge 100 gallons of water per minute. With an eight-inch pipe, 13 horse power on a 30 foot lift will discharge 1,000 gallons per minute. These figures are based upon the work done on the large irrigation plants in some of the semi-arid States, and may help "Subscriber" to figure out the amount of power required after he has ascertained how much water will be needed to irrigate his land.

(2) Of the two mentioned gasoline would, perhaps, be more economical in the long run, though if a good breeze can be depended upon when required the windmill might be less costly, though it might be necessary to have more than one to do the work. A windmill with 8½ ft. wheel and wind at 16 miles per hour will raise 370 gallons of water per hour 25 feet. This is equal to 40 horse power. The total cost per hour, including interest, will be about 15 cents. A mill of this size should raise water 25 feet and irrigate 4,744.72 feet or .109 acres, one inch deep in 8 hours. Gasoline is not expensive and this part of the running cost of a gasoline engine will not be very large.

Lost Several Cows.

Will you kindly tell me through the columns of your paper what has been the matter with my cattle. The first cow looked in good health at night but was dead in the morning. Water was running from nose and mouth and she was swollen very badly.

INSURANCE.

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Interest paid four times a year.
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Several have died that way since. Three cows seemed in fairly good health but one morning they could not rise and when lifted they could not stand up. They seemed to have lost power of themselves, would not eat or drink. They looked and felt as they were filled with water. One is running a little matter from the eyes and nose. They have been fed natural hay all winter. The cattle were all dipped in October last with lime and sulphur over 100 degrees of heat. Would that affect them in any way?—Subscriber, Okotoks, Alta.

It would be impossible to say definitely what the trouble is. While the natural grass would not cause it there might be some poisonous root, etc., in the hay that might bring on the trouble. The animals would not fill with water so quickly, consequently gas from some source was the cause of the bloating. While we would not want to cause any serious apprehension, we might say that the symptoms give some indication of anthrax. At any rate the case is so serious that we would urge subscriber to call in some qualified veterinary surgeon at once to make a thorough examination.

Raising Pigs by Hand—Snails

(1) Can you please tell me, through the columns of THE FARMING WORLD, how to raise young pigs by hand?

(2) What should be done to prevent snails from eating garden stuff. They are so thick in my garden they destroy the tomatoes and cabbages. After dark I have seen thirty snails on one cabbage head. If you can give me any information it will much oblige.—H. D., Lincoln Co., Ont.

(1) This question was submitted to a practical hog man who has had considerable experience in raising pigs by hand. His reply is as follows:

"Pigs taken from sow at birth should have cow's milk to which is added about one-third water. This should be given warm; at first every two or three hours, and later not so frequently. For the first ten days add to the milk once each day from two to twenty drops of castor oil. At three to four days old they will drink readily from a shallow pan, but previous to this there is no safer or more convenient method than to use a bottle with a rubber nipple, same as that used for children, only it may be necessary to make the discharge hole a little larger. "It requires care at the start, and too much food should not be given. Small quantities and often is better, but pigs can be brought along equally as well by hand as on the sow, but beware of anything sour. Keep vessels scalded and clean. At from two to three weeks skim milk may be used by adding a little Carnac Stock Food with shorts and fine oatmeal."—F. W. S.

(2) For cut-worms, or any other kind, in gardens, a good remedy is a mixture of 1 lb. of Paris green to 50 lb. of bran moistened with water sweetened with molasses. Sprinkle this over the ground at intervals of a couple of yards. Insects seem to prefer this mixture to growing plants and readily eat it. Of course, for a small patch it would not be necessary to mix as large a quantity as is stated above, but the same proportions can be used. A good plan would be to place a little of the mixture at the foot of each cabbage. For snails sprinkle lime or salt over the plants. This will kill when they come in contact with it.



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are unprofitable; do not bury your money or keep it idle in the house. Deposit it in the Bank of Toronto Savings Department where it will grow. Interest is added to all Savings Balances twice a year.

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\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make money every day; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will send you the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 per week, 24 weeks, 1 year. Write at once. **STROMBERG-CARLSON CO., Box 907, Windsor, Ont.**

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the kind that makes rural lines successful. Write for book free, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer" and also for the book, "How to Build a Rural Telephone Line." They will teach you valuable facts which you can get in no other way. Simply drop

your card asking for a copy and for any other facts you may desire. Do it today, it is so easy and so quick. Write to: Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill.



ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Assessable Income

I am seventy-two years old and am not a householder. How much income am I allowed before I am liable to taxation on same?—J. H. N., Kingsville.

Without advising us the nature of your income it is impossible for us to answer your question definitely, as income derived from certain sources is taxable, and from certain other sources is exempt from taxation. For instance, personal earnings up to a certain amount are exempt from taxation, as is also rent derived from real estate, but interest on mortgages is subject to taxation. There are many other considerations and we give the above merely as an example. If you will tell us the source of your income we shall be glad to advise you further.

Compelling Children to go to School

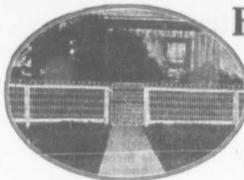
Can the authorities compel children to go to school, and how far can they compel a child to walk to the same?—T. W. (Ontario).

By Section 2 of "The Act respecting Truancy and Compulsory School Attendance," Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897), Chapter 296, it is provided that all children between six and fourteen years of age shall attend school for the full term during which the school of the section or municipality in which they reside is open each year unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned, and if the parents or guardians having legal charge of such children fail to send them to school regularly for said full term, or if such children absent themselves from school without satisfactory excuse, and parents, guardians and children shall be subject to the provisions and penalties of Section 8 of this said Act.

By Section 4 of the said Act it is provided—among other things—that "no parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of this Act in respect of any child: (1) If the child is under efficient instruction at home or elsewhere; (2) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause; (3) If there is no school within two miles measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles if over that age; (4) If there is no accommodation in the school which the child has the right to attend."

There are also certain other exceptions provided; for instance, if the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools, as provided by the Education Act, or if the child has been excused from attendance by a Justice of the Peace, or by the principal of the school, as in the Act provided. The Act also provides for the appointment and regulation of truant officers for the enforcement of the Act, and provides penalties in the case of persons who violate the provisions of same.

(Continued on Page 298.)



The McCormick Binder

YOU want to get right on the binder question. Don't neglect so important a matter. The time to get right is before you buy—not afterwards.

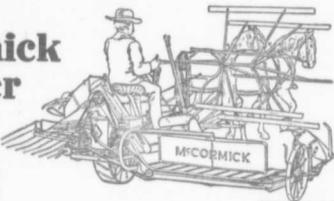
Just a little time spent investigating will save you a world of worry when you get into the field.

The McCormick binder is the machine to buy

It does good work in any field where the condition of the grain will permit any binder to be operated.

The knottor is simple and accurate—only two moving parts.

Its binding attachment is correctly designed and very simple. It hardly ever gets out of order.



It is made in either right or left hand cut.

There is a wide range of adjustment everywhere—in reel, binding attachment and tilt.

Its divider folds up so you can drive without trouble through narrow lanes or gates and store away in small space when not in use.

These are but hints on McCormick essentials. You want to know it all.

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Because it contains the most complete list of Vegetables and Flowers, together with many striking novelties.

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In the Poultry Yard

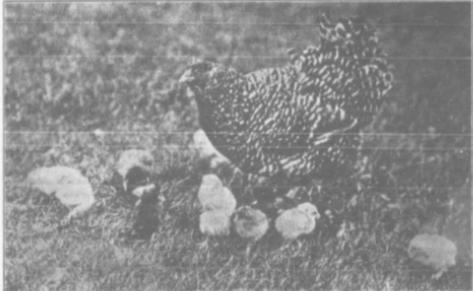
Selecting Eggs for Sitting

The selection of the eggs for sitting is an important matter. They should be as fresh as possible, certainly not more than two weeks old, and should they have been carried any distance, or been sent by rail or post, they must be carefully laid out on their sides to rest for twenty-four hours. Only clean eggs of ordinary shape and size with a smooth surface and fairly thick shells should be used for hatching. Very small, or very large, or misshaped eggs must always be discarded. When eggs for sitting have to be purchased, obtain them from a vendor of repute and pay a reasonable price, as it is altogether false economy to hatch cheap eggs, the value of the chickens resulting from the former amply compensating for their increased cost.—Farm and Garden.

The Kind of Hen to Sit

It is important to choose reliable hens. At this time of the year it will never do to trust pullets who have

large size, its white feathers—which compose part of the profit—and because of its fine laying qualities. At the same time that the Runner is not so large, it frequently brings more a pound than a Pekin, as its flesh is very smooth and superior, and the flavor very much liked by epicures. The Runner is inclined to be a very heavy layer, and many people who prefer ducks to chickens have discarded their hens for Runner ducks. There is no doubt that a good laying duck will easily outstrip a good hen, and those who keep a flock of good Runners will be positively surprised at the result. Still, I consider that it is very greatly a question of taste, and I have known Pekins to outlay every Runner for some way round. So that I should advise everybody to keep whichever they have a partiality for, as there is nothing to choose between either breed as far as profit is concerned. If people are keeping just a few ducks, partly as sets, the Roven is among the best, as it is a good layer, and it is by far the most



A Happy Family.

not been through the maternal duties before. They will probably sit for ten days or a fortnight and then desert. Use only old hens, for they are less likely to want to come on laying again soon (unlike pullets, which often want to start laying quickly, after leaving off under a mistaken impression that their "clutch" is finished). Then as to the type of hen to choose. No hen should be allowed to sit unless she has given evidence of good behavior by permitting herself to be handled quietly. Do not use hens which are too heavy in body, nor those which have long leg-feathers. A hen may be large-bodied without being "heavy"—that is to say, she may be gentle in her movements in spite of the fact that she may be large in size. A big hen, light in tread, is an ideal sitter, but the clumsy, blustering type of "broody" may be a perfect demon, although little more than half the size of the other.—Farm and Home.

The Best Breed of Ducks

At one time if one had been asked what was the best breed of ducks to keep, the answer would have invariably been the Pekin. The Pekin has for a long time been to this market just what the Aylesbury duck was to the markets that supplied London. The Pekin still continues to be the prime favorite, but the Runner is rapidly coming to the fore. The Pekin is esteemed on account of its

beautiful of all our barnyard fowls, the brilliant band of blue across the wing, making even the duck resplendent. Then, again, for those who have a nice secluded little pond or lake, with quiet, shady nooks where the ducks can hatch their young, nothing can be nicer than a flock of Muscovies, either white or colored. The drakes reach an immense size and are very nice for table. The ducks will hatch their broods and immediately commence laying again. Neither of these breeds are so suitable for market as the Pekin or Runner, so that I should advise those who intend breeding ducks for profit to keep these last named breeds. The eggs of these ducks hatch in about 25 to 28 days, with the exception of those of the Muscovy. These are somewhat tedious to hatch, as sometimes the young do not chip the shell until the 35th day. OCTAVIA ALLEN, Ganges, B.C.

Wrong Feeding and Liver Disease

A very large number of fowls are undoubtedly affected more or less with liver disease. It can be detected by the languid, listless movements of the bird, its indifference to food, and the pale, shrunken face. Unless the birds are properly fed, they cannot possibly continue to be healthy. I cannot understand why people will persist in feeding so religiously upon maize, and maize meal and potatoes, in face of so much being said and

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

FOR SALE—Andalusians, 1st. 2nd cockerels and pullets, Lindsay, 1906; Buff Leghorns, females only 2 Houdans, 1000; White Game, 2000. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. W. R. KNIGHT, Bowmanville, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE—Barred Rocks, \$1.00 per 15 or \$3.00 per 100 eggs. M. C. HERB, Manitowish, Ont.

POULTRY will give a very large dividend on the small investment required, if you keep and feed your hens properly. The Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Canada, will send you a copy of our free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARKE, Press, Orlington, Clark, Importer and Breeder, L'Anse-au-Loup, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—3 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARKE, Press, Orlington, Clark, Importer and Breeder, L'Anse-au-Loup, Ont.

WINTER-LAYING White Wyandottes (Dundas Strain) 1000000. Eggs \$1.00 per 15 or \$3.00 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARKE, Press, Orlington, Clark, Importer and Breeder, L'Anse-au-Loup, Ont.

PURE-BRED Barred Rocks and Buff Wyandottes—60 best laying strains. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. W. MORRIS, 14 Herri St., Toronto.

WHITES—WYANDOTTES—(farm bred), Martin and Masser's quality. Eggs for sale \$1.00 per setting. All birds vigorous and good layers. Correspondence please to W. H. STEVENSON, Box 204, Oshawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—Wyandottes, Buff (Bartlett) White (Massel) Barred Rocks, White Hooded Fantails, Eggs, Cockerels, trios, Chatham Incubators and two Chatham Brooders. Write W. J. FRANCIS, Oshawa, Ont.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—the breed that lays. First pen headed by first cock and special, and society model for best hen. Two dollars setting. Second pen headed by third cockerel, one dollar setting. All winners. Toronto Poultry Show, 1905. LINDA REED, POULTRY FARM, 36 King West, Toronto. Please mention this paper.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Won every lot at Niagara. Eggs \$1.00 per dozen. Write, ALBERT SNIDER, Napane, Ont.

BARRED ROCK and Houdan eggs at \$1.50 per setting. The first pen headed by a young bird purchased from C. B. Thompson, Hamilton, N. Y. Houdan pen a grand lot. SMITH & BROWN, Columbus, Ont.

BUFF ROCK, White Rock and White Wyandottes. Eggs from winners, \$1 per 15. Write P. C. DONNELLY, Hamilton, Ont.

JUST WHAT you are looking for in Barred Rocks and Houdans. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write for particulars. SMITH & BROWN, Columbus, Ont.

written against it. Used judiciously, Indian corn is a valuable food, and it may be given birds in cold weather rather more liberally, but to give it night and morning to birds that have a confined run is inexpedient. Barley is another grain that may only be given as a change food. It is good for the liver also. Wheat and oats are excellent staple grains, with split maize, white Canadian peas, and buckwheat as change grains. Buckwheat is not always obtainable in many localities, but it has considerable value as a food, and it is worth going to a little trouble to obtain it.—English Fancier.

Wiarnton Sugar Factory May Open

It is probable that the Wiarnton beet sugar factory, which has been standing still for two years, may be operated again this season. The new owners were at Wiarnton looking over the ground last week. A strong committee has been formed to secure acreage, and the prospects are most encouraging.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. W. C. Kidd, of Listowel, Ont., reports a very successful season's business in the draft horse line. Among other sales reported are Baron Ratho, a fine four-year-old, to a company of farmers at Belmore, Ont.; Favorite's Heir, a thick, lowest four-year-old sired by Royal Favorite, to a company at Paisley, Ont., and Senator's Heir, champion as a three-year-old at Ottawa, 1904, a splendid specimen of the Canadian horse, sired by the Baron's Pride stallion Senator, to a company at Wroxeter, Ont. Mr. Kidd has besides disposed of a number of Belgium, Percheron and French draft horses, including a fine Belgium, winner of third prize at Chicago International, 1905, to a company at Galt, Ont., for \$3,600.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson report the sale of their champion of the late show, Mascot, to Mr. J. W. King, of Bluevale, Ont. This horse is a decided acquisition to the county of Huron, as he is the bell ringer of the right sort, being royally bred, sired by Baron's Pride, dam by the great Mr. King. He is also another very promising young horse in Drumbrule Chief, sired by Primate, a winner at the leading shows last fall, and which he purchased from the same firm. This firm has also secured another fine stallion into the same county, in Baron Black, a fine, big, clean and heavy boned stallion by Baron's Pride, winner of first in his class at Ottawa, 1906, and second at Toronto, being only beaten by the great stallion Refiner, who had been a champion at the Royal in England as a two-year-old the year before. His dam is a grand big brood mare owned by A. Montgomery, Netherhall, Scotland, and is sired by McGregor's great brother Flashwood. This horse has been purchased by a company of farmers at Ethel, Ont., as such horses as Mascot, Baron Black, Senator's Heir and Drumbrule Chief cannot fail to place the horse breeding of any locality in a much higher order of merit.

They have also sold their four-year-old Glenlivet to a party residing near Petrolia, and their first prize aged Clydesdale Olympus, by Baron's Pride, together with Low Lynn, sired by Montrose Dauntless, to Mr. John Coursey, of Lucas, Ont.

Baron Fyfe, sired by Baron's Pride, has also been purchased by Mr. Thos. Elliott, of Bolton, Ont. At the present time they have to offer the five-year-old stallion Royal Dean, sire The Dean, a flashy black with white points, good style and grand quality of bone and feet. Adam Bede is a handsome trappy bay with white markings, sired by Baron's Pride, dam by McGregor, a horse of nice conformation and quality. They have also some nice younger stock among them a fine two-year-old by Everlasting, one of the best breeding sons of Baron's Pride.

Messrs. Telfer Bros., of Paris, can show the visitor a splendid flock of Southdown and Hampshire sheep

carefully bred from prize winning imported stock. A fine crop of young lambs at the present time give promise of being stock of the right kind for the future.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., offers for sale some of his stock of finely bred Scotch Shorthorn cattle. This has been the matter of some pride and care on the part of Mr. Smith and his herd will be found to comprise a number of fine typical cows and the young stock, bred from his imported Killbuck Beauty Bull, Ben Lomond, are a very nice, thick, mossy coated lot, with evidence of early maturity and feeding qualities so much sought for. Among Mr. Smith's favorites are the Wedding Gifts, a strain which has been very successful in his hands. He has to offer at the present time a number of very choice young bulls, which will not fail to please the breeder looking for something of practical utility.

Midway between the towns of Whitty and Oshawa, on the shore of Lake Ontario, is situated the beautiful farm of Thos. Allin Bros., noted throughout America as breeders of Shorthorns of the very best type. A visit to their stables will repay intending purchasers or others. Their stock bull, Spicy King (imp.)—50096 — (the sire of the young bulls which offer for sale in this issue) is at the

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Gombault's Caustic Balsam



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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capes, Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Falls, and all lameness from Spavin,
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Bunions from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Gout, Zoster, etc., it is Unrivalled.
Terrific of Caustic Balsam and is
Warranted to Give Satisfaction. Price \$1.00
per tin, charges paid, with full directions for
use. Write for descriptive circular,
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that make a horse WHOEN,
have THICK WIND or
"choked-down," can be re-
moved with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling
caused by strain or intan-
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ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For prices and particulars write

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Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

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CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood the championship winners of England. Young pigs imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. W. H. DURHAM, Box 1023, Toronto

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Section and Flexible All-Steel Harrows with an Unequaled Record.

A large variety suitable for the requirements of any country, made in different widths to suit purchasers. Pre-eminently the most efficient, strongest and longest-wearing Harrows ever manufactured in our unqualified country. Parties wishing a first-class Harrow will do well to write us direct or apply to the local agent.

OUR MOTTO: "Not how Cheap, but how Good."

TOLTON BROS., Limited, Box 476, GUELPH, ONT.

Successors to Emerson & Co., of Tweed, Ont., in the manufacture and sale of the BEST SLING AND FORK CARRIERS MADE, FOR BOTH STEEL ROD, WOOD AND STEEL TRACKS. Send for circular.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

head of their herd. Among the females are: Duchess, a large, dark-red, fine-looking cow; Strawberry 2nd, a beautiful roan; Strawberry 3rd (dam Strawberry imp), and a number of others of the same quality and bred direct from imported stock. These make up as fine a lot as any breeder would wish to choose from.

Messrs. Jas. Leask & Son, of Taunton, Ont., have a fine herd of Short-horn cattle and their quality represents the skill and care of fifty years. A glance through their stables at the present time shows the visitor what can be done by right management and careful selection. Their herd has at its head Count Sarcasin, imp.—32057—, bred by Duthie, Collynie, Scotland. The cows comprise such individuals as Aberdeen Duchess, vol. 18, Rosa 3rd (36123), and a number of other finely bred individuals, all of a type such as Mr. Leask knows how to select and to breed from. The firm is now prepared to furnish intending purchasers with such breeding stock as has given their own herd a reputation wherever they have been shown. The firm has recently sold the fine Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion Brown Archer—3038— to a purchaser in the Northwest.

Millbrook and Regina Stables Sell Lots of Horses

T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., reports the following sales recently made of Hackney and Clydesdale stallions: To Fred A. Armstrong, V.S., of Fergus, Ont., the famous and champion Clydesdale stallion "Prince Alexander" (8899). He has without doubt won more honor and is the sire of more prize winners in Scotland than any horse ever imported to Canada. He has the honor of being the grandsire of the first two-year-old colt, Oyama (13158), that ever won the Cawdor Cup at Glasgow (Feb., 1906). More could be said of this horse, but any person at all familiar with Clydesdale history has heard of him from time to time. Wellington County is certainly to be congratulated upon securing so valuable a sire. For further particulars see the Scottish Farmer of Oct. 7th, 1905, or write F. A. Armstrong, V.S., Fergus, Ont., who will gladly supply with pedigree cards, etc.

To the Grand Valley Clydesdale Co., Ont., Boquhanan, Prince (12057), sired by the invincible Hiawatha (10067). This is a horse with big size and fine conformation, having grand bone, fine feet, and will no doubt do the section in which he is located plenty of good.

To Thomas Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., the grand five-year-old Bread-albaine (11637), who won fourth prize and prominent Clydesdale judges claim he got anything but justice or he would have been first. He is of grand size, possessing the best of bone and ankles, and quality second to no horse in America. He is probably the best bred horse in Canada, being from Cawdor Cup winners on both sides, being sired by the invincible Hiawatha (10067), winner of the

If You Have Lost Your Colts

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

WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIFIC

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

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

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The Celebrated
English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

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The Most Nutritious
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Removal Sale.

* Best Steel Laver HARROW'S on the market. Clearing out at less than half price.

Only \$3.00 per section. SPOT CASH.

* This is the best offer ever made to farmers in Canada.

Blaine Harrow Mfg. Co., Ltd.
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Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge you to try to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 25 to 40 days.

Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No putting—noez, leaving the horse sound and strong. Free book tells all about it—see proof book for any horse owner in Canada. Write for it.

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

Cawdor Cup three times; 1st dam Lady Gartly (13834), winner of all the female championships in Scotland, also by the Cawdor Cup winner Royal Gartly (9844). In the hands of Mr. Mercer he will, no doubt, be heard of in the near future in the showing.

To Hisey, Blackburn & Mackey, of Cremore, Ont., the grand three-year-old, Bright Morn (21498), a colt of big size, and an extraordinary type, having grand feet and legs and action galore. His breeding is of the best quality, being sired by Baron Fashion (10973), by Baron's Pride (9122). In all, this colt has five numbered dams, and no doubt will prove a profitable horse to his owners and the district in which he travels.

To the Cremore Hackney Society, Cremore, Ont., the four-year-old stallion, St. Regulus. This horse possesses great size and quality and is one of the highest going Hackneys in Canada. He is sure to make a record for himself in the stud, breeding high class colts and carriage horses, which are always in demand at high prices.

To the Caledon East Hackney Society the four-year-old stallion White-wall Dane (5703), which was pronounced by fine judges to be one of the most handsome Hackney stallions in Canada. He is of the typical type, and should make a choice breeding horse, as he has flowing through his veins the choicest of Hackney blood.

To Mr. F. C. McGregor, Rodney, Ont., a very fleshy three-year-old Hackney, Alderman Chocklate, a colt that certainly stands in the front rank of the Hackney, possessing size, quality and action. This colt is a model of perfection and no doubt will make a name for himself both as a breeder and a show horse. He is bred in the purple, having Rufus (1343) for his grandsire.

At My Regina stables, Sask., I have sold twelve extra choice Clydesdale stallions and Hackneys, and have still another good bunch, that will be, no doubt, picked up before the breeding season begins.

At My Millbrook stables, Ont., I have four very choice Clydesdales, being sired by Marcellus, Ascot, Lord Lothian, Royal County, and two of them were awarded prizes at the Toronto spring fair; ages, one three-year-old, two four-year-olds, one five-year old, all in good healthy condition for a good season. They will be sold at right prices. Any person wanting a stallion should communicate with me at once, or come and see for themselves.

Also at the Millbrook stables, I have four choice Hackney stallions, three of them prize winners, and all in first class breeding condition, having been well kept and exercised during the winter months. Private individuals or small district companies should not overlook this lot of high class Hackneys, as they have size, breeding and conformation. All four are extra good, all round actors, and their breeding can not be excelled by any horse establishment in Canada. Owing to my recent illness these 8

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HORSE COMFORT

horses are going to be sold at the purchasers' prices, and, as I said, any persons in need of stallions should not miss this opportunity. The ages of the Hackneys are: One three years old, two six years old, and one eight years old, all good doing horses and sure. Inspection and correspondence solicited. My stables are in the village of Millbrook, Ont., and on the G.T.R., sixteen miles north of Port Hope, Midland division, and four miles south of Cavanville station. C.P.R. Long distance phone in connection with the barns.

Gossip

Mr. R. R. Ness, of the firm of R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que., is at present in Scotland looking up another importation of Clydesdales. He expects to bring out about forty head and will arrive home about May 15th next.

Thos. Allin Bros., of Oshawa, Ont., have sold to Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., at a good figure, the cow Duchess of Gloster 34th, and also her heifer calf.

Mr. James Yule, Manager of Sir Wm. Van Horne's stock farm at Selkirk, Man., has purchased a Shorthorn bull from King Edward's stock for \$1,000. He purchased another from a private party for \$3,000. He also offered \$13,000 for a bull in Wiltshire, the owner refused to sell at less than \$16,000.

Mr. A. R. Yuill, Meadowside Farm, Carleton Place, Ont., has sold off his Ayrshire herd and will accept a position with a large farm implement firm in the United States. On March 30th the herd was sold by public auction at fair prices. Mr. Yuill is a son of the late Joseph Yuill, well known throughout Eastern Ontario.

Fonthill Shire Sale

The sale of Shire horses by Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont., held at The Repository, Toronto, on March 28th last, was fairly successful. Twenty-eight head were catalogued, but five were not sent up, having gone out of condition. While the mares as a rule sold at fair prices, the stallions sold for much less than they should, and far below what it would pay a breeder either to import or raise them for. The top figure was \$685, paid by Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, for the imported stallion General Favorite. The highest priced female, Marden Dame imp, was also bought by Mr. Fletcher for \$385. Mr. C. A. Burns wielded the hammer and the bidding was brisk when it once began. The following are the sales:

Lord Byron, 1, by imp. General Favorite, A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta. \$140
 Sir Ralph de Wellington, 1, by imp. Mars, G. D. Elliott, Bolton. 170
 Ajax, 2, by imp. Bank Statesman, T. G. Ferris, Windsor. 260
 Victor, 2, by imp. Coronation, Wm. Lacon, Haliburton. 375



WAVERLY FARM

Hackneys have stood the champions of America's leading shows. We were never in a better position to supply our customers with the right goods than at the present time.

Come and see what we have to offer.

R. BEITH, Bowmanville, Ont.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Dalgety Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prize-winners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality.

Come and See Them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.



For Sale—Grand Four-year-old Stallion

Sired by **MACQUEEN**, dam **CHERRY SWEET**. This splendid young horse now weighs 1,850 lbs. He will be sold at a reasonable price considering his quality and breeding.

For particulars write or call.

JOS. ENGLER, Ethel, Ont.

NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of **Clydesdales, Shires and Hackney Stallions**, mares and fillies, ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Blaen and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best sires obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one-half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write.

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ont.

Great Dispersion Sale

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT BELLEVIEW STOCK FARM,

PLANTAGENET, ONT.

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1906

my entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, composed of the Imported Stock Bull, **RED ARCHER** = 40114 =, Twenty (20) Young Bulls, Seventeen (17) Cows (some with calf at foot), and Eighteen (18) Heifers. Also three heavy young Clyde Horses, one span of Roadsters, and a few farm implements.

Sale of Horses and Implements, 11 a.m. Cattle at 1 p.m. Luncheon at 12 o'clock

Terms of Sale—Six months' credit on joint approved notes; 2½ per cent. off for cash.

Full particulars in Catalog. Send for one.

Mr. Geo. Jackson, Auctioneer.

A. HAGER, Plantagenet, Ont.

Admiral Togo, 2, imp. Mars, Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man.....	270
Coronation Irish, by Leashing Harold, Frank Lunnaciffe, Felmham Centre.....	600
Barrow Albert, imp. by Sir James Barrow, T. G. Ferris, Windsor.....	425
General Favorite, imp. Jos. Fletcher, Oxford Mills.....	685
Dogdyke Princess, 2, by Watnal Warrior, A. H. Elford, High River, Alta.....	345
Moulton Sweet Mary, 2, by Krotterley Regent, Hugh A. Potter, Calgary.....	350
Fair Rosamond, 3, by imp. Mars, G. Connell, Lyn, Ont.....	245
Lancashire Lass II, 5, by imp. Mars, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield.....	345
Rose, a., by imp. Pride of Hatfield, A. L. Hamilton, Lorne Park.....	325
Leta, 3, by imp. Chieftain II, M. H. Boyd, Bobcaygeon.....	200
Ekham Flower, imp. by Gunthrope Advance, H. A. Frigher, Lorne Station.....	210
Blue Bell, imp. by Horbling Harold, Wm. Laxon, Haliburton.....	215
Marden Dane, imp. 3, by Castle Bromwick Keith, Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills.....	385
Marden Bluebells, 3, imp. by Wallace Victor, G. Connell, Lyn.....	350
Ekham Queen, 3, imp. by Horbling Harold, Joseph Russell, Toronto.....	375
Bygrave Blossom, 3, imp. by Blythwood Conqueror, G. Connell, Lyn.....	280
Snowdrop, imp. by Horbling Harold, M. H. Boyd, Bobcaygeon.....	260
Bygrave Tolly, imp. 3, by Hina Conqueror, A. Devens, Kleinburg.....	325
Theil, imp. by Bar None Williams, Wm. Laxon, Haliburton.....	360
Total.....	\$7,005
Average per head for 23, \$30.65.	
At the close of Morris & Wellington's sale two Shire mares consigned by Geo. Hendrie, of Detroit, Mich., were sold, as follows:	
Holdenby Mydits, imp. E. Dignam, Brandon.....	\$340
Juno of Holdenby, imp., to Chas. E. Verral, Toronto.....	400

Huron Stock Show

A very successful stock show was held at Clinton on April 6th. There were 75 entries in heavy horses, 63 in roadsters and 87 in cattle. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, J. A. Bowers, Lambeth, and Thos. Russell, Exeter, acted as judges. The sweepstakes were: Clydes, Loper & Moon; Shires, D. Reynolds; filly, James Vanegmond; gelding, Joe Reynolds; roadster stallions, Kaplan, Peter Scott, Brussels; saddle, Dr. J. N. Gunn; high stepper, G. Graham; Shorthorn bull, W. Doherty and James Coatland; Hereford, L. Farnham; dairy cow, sweepstake for county, James Ayres' Jersey, Lady of Argyle.

Mr. Buchanan, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, addressed the farmers on grains and grasses.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in tons and cartons. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Duthie to Judge at Toronto

Mr. Wm. Duthie, the great Shorthorn breeder of Collynie, Scotland, has notified Dr. Orr that he will judge Shorthorns at Toronto fair next fall. Mr. Duthie is at the head of the profession as a Shorthorn breeder and expert. But unless all signs fail he will have something to try his mettle at the coming show.

CLYDESDALES — HACKNEYS.

I have a large consignment of stallions and a few fillies. Good ones of the right kind at right prices. Come and see what I have to offer.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

CLYDESDALES — Winners at Toronto, London and other leading shows. Some choice young fillies. Pair young stallions, sired by Pearl Oyster and Prince Romeo, for sale. **Jas. Henderson, Belton, Ont.**

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowl-
edge and fair education to work in an office. Good wages with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Check and references on being furnished to each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The **Scottish & Newcastle Ass'n, 21 Reg. St., London, Ont.**

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Stallions and Fillies by Scotland's leading sires. Terms right and a square deal. Call or write.

JOHN BOAG & SONS, Ravenshoe, Ont.



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High Class Clydesdale Horses

We have just landed a choice and carefully selected lot of grand, big horses, of the splendid quality which Scotland's best blood alone can impart. Come and see them at their stables at

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I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Marcellus. Parties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

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

J. G. FFFE, V.S., Manager,
REGINA, N.W.T.



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

A few French Canadians.

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"WOODSIDE," HONICK, QUEBEC.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

Record Office News

Before leaving for the old country on April 9th, the Hon. John Dryden received word from Ottawa that things are running along well in the record office under the new arrangement. Mr. Brant, the new chief clerk, is in harness and is busy arranging the work in the new quarters assigned to the record offices. The Shorthorn registration is now caught

**JAMES LEASK & SON,
Taunton, Ont.**

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

For Sale—Four young bulls and four heifers, sired by Count Saracum (Imp.)—2207—(7430). Four young bulls, sired by Allan (1884).
Oshawa Stn. (G.T.R.), Myrtle Stn. (C.P.R.)
Long Distance 'Phone in Residence.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT.****Scotch Shorthorns**

Present offering—30 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with heifer calves at foot, and again bred to imp. Prime Favorite and Imp. Scottish Pride. Also 25 head of one and two-year-old heifers. Drop us a line and receive our new catalogue, just issued, Burlington Jet. sta. G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

**Maitland Bank
STOCK FARM**

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

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

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (Imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, Scotch families.

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MITCHELL, ONT.**

A choice lot of Young Bulls for sale—comprising head headers, of the most desirable breeding.

W. J. TRONPHON, Mitchell, Ont.

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BREDGERS OF GLYDEDALE HORSES,
BERKSHIRE AND TAYSWORTH PIGS.**

FOR SALE, TEN TAYSWORTH SOWS—Bred to Farrow in May.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

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Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-tagged Shorthorns, Sale Hares, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farms 3/4 miles from Weston Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

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

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We have now on hand a splendid selection of grand, big, GOOD ONES AT PRICES THAT ARE AS HARD TO BEAT AS THE HORSES. Visitors welcomed.

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25 Miles East of Toronto. Long Distance Telephone.

GREENWOOD SHORTHORNS

D. BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont., offers for sale at bargain prices grandly bred young Shorthorn stock tracing to grand imported cows, every top-cross a carefully selected imported bull. A large selection to choose from.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

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

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Superintendent. Proprietors.
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Choice Breeding Stock in

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Some fine flock headers in Sheep. Choice young breeding stock in Shorthorns, and some fine imported and home-bred Fillies.

Myrtle Station G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Long Distance Telephone.

MAPLE SHADE FARM**Cruikshank Shorthorns
and Shropshire Sheep**

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

A square deal and a reasonable price.

JNO. DRYDEN & SON,
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Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R.
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Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Come from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MARSHALL, Jackson, P.O., Ont.
Tara Station, G.T.R.

**SHORTHORNS
FOR SALE**

Three young bulls for sale. Sires, Spicy King (Imp.) = 5006 = ; Quarantone King (Imp.) = 3286 = . Dams, Strawberry 2nd and Venus = 48815 = . Prices right.

Thos. Allin & Bros., Oshawa

Springhurst Shorthorns.

Present Offering—7 Young Bulls and 20 Young Females,

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

Good value for your money and a square deal.

H. SMITH,
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Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal,
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WOODROFFE FARM AYRSHIRES.

FOR SALE—Four yearling bulls of choice breeding; a number of bull calves, two spring and four autumn calves. Parties wishing females may have a splendid choice. I have twelve yearlings sired to the famous sire August and September.

Breeders invited to look over the stock or write for particulars.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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- S**MITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont. See large ad.
- T. H. TASSARD**, Millbrook, Ont. See large ad.
- O. SORBY**, Guelph, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- HOS. MERCER**, Markdale, Ont. See large ad.
- GEO. G. STEWART**, Howick, Que. See large ad.
- J. J. BERRY**, Hemall, Ont. See large ad.
- JENNIS & PROUSE**, Woodstock, Ont. See large ad.
- H. H. NESS**, Howick, Que. See large ad.
- GRAHAM BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN BRIGHT**, Myrtle, Ont. See large ad.
- D. R. J. WATSON**, Howick, Que. See large ad.
- W. H. PUGH**, Clarendon, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Hackneys.
- W. COLAUBOURN**, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and sta., G.T.R. Importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
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- FRANK RUSSELL**, Cedarville P.O., Ont. Two imported Clydesdale stallions for sale, five and seven years old.
- HODGKINSON & TISDALE**, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.
- DONALD GUNN & S.**, Beaverton, Ont. Clydesdales—Choice young stock.

SHEEP

- TELFER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
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- W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklyn, Ont. See large ad.
- GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep. Prize winners.
- DEBER ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.
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- GEO. SWEEL**, Verville, Ont.—Shorthorn, Newton Prince and Lady May (imp.) 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.

SWINE

- J. E. BRETHOUR**, Burford, Ont. See large ad.
- H. DEKHAM**, Toronto. See large ad.
- W. M. STOCKTON**, Hedgerow P.O., Harrison Sta., C.P.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not akin furnished. Write for prices.
- J. COWAN**, Donagel P.O., Atwood Sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.
- DONALD GUNN & S.**, Beaverton, Ont. Yorkshire swine.—Young sows and boars of approved bacon type.

CATTLE

- J. D. MCARTHUR**, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Shorthorns.
- R. J. MACKIE**, Oshawa, Ont. Registered Herefords for sale. Good stock. Seven bulls and a few heifers. Low prices if taken soon.
- J. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklyn, Ont. See large ad.
- W. G. PETIT & SONS**, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- H. SMITH**, Exeter, Ont. See large ad.
- GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale.
- W. H. FORD**, Dutton, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Good individuals. Prices right.
- BROWN BROS.**, LEX P.O., Ont. A number of young Holstein stock of both sexes for sale, from prize-winning and advanced registry parents.
- D. BIRRELL**, Greenwood, Ont. See large ad.
- W. SEHRING**, Sebringville, G. T. R. Ont. Holders of some of the best milking strains. A number of young breeding stock to select from.
- MACDONALD COLLEGE**, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshire.—The famous Hereford bred by Sir Angus de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large taint. Write for particulars.
- AMOS SMITH**, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.
- W. HAY**, Tern, Ont.—Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch strains. Present offering, some choice young bulls, also a number of females.
- W. F. STEPHEN**—Box 103, Huntington, Que. Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.
- J. A. GOVERLOCK**, Forest, Ont. Herefords, for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid imported and homebred cows, prizewinners at leading shows.
- H. K. FAIRBAIRN**, Theford, Ont. Shorthorns, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.
- R. J. PENHALL**, Naber, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.
- OGILVIE'S** Ayrshires—Lachine, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Robt. Hunter, Manager. Phone M 222.
- R. A. and J. A. WATT**, Salem, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, imported and home bred. A few choice herd leaders.
- D. DECOURCY**, Borhonia P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine. Shorthorn Cattle. Leicester Sheep.
- W. CLARKSON**, Malton P. O. and Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Some choice young stock for sale.
- JOHN WATT & SON**, Salem P.O., Ont., Elora Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice females.
- DONALD GUNN & S.**, Beaverton, Ont. Shorthorn young stock on hand.
- OLEN GOO SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gift, Young stock bred by Killbuck Beauty bull, Imp. Ben Lomond and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age, also some very fine females. Price right. **Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

MISCELLANEOUS

- D. GUNN & S.**, Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.
- JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

DOET, NICHOL, Brussels, Ont., P.O. and sta., G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.

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

JOHN McFARLANE and W. A. Galbraith, Dutton, Ont. For sale—Shorthorns (imported and homebred), both sexes, from six to ten day old, from five months to one year, and Oxford Down sheep.

ORAS CALDER, Brooklyn, Ont. Shorthorns. Shropshires. Good selection in young bulls.

GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale fillies, a few good imported and homebred ones at right prices.

A. ELLIOTT, Pond Mills, Oxford Sheep, Collie Dogs and Narragansett Turkeys. London Station, Ont.

C. J. PEARSON & SONS, Meadowdale, Ont. Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.—Short-horn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

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

up and certificates are going out the day the applications are received. Mr. Frank Wade is now giving his special attention to horses and getting this department in good shape. The French register is also at work, and looking specially after the Quebec registrations.

Prouse and Innes' Sale

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies held at the Royal Hotel, Woodstock, Ont., April 6th, comprised over forty head of fillies of a good, useful kind and among them were a few of the showing kind. The prices reached were in most cases fair, and bidding lively, quite a number being bought by Dr. J. D. O'Neil, of London, Ont. It is possible that a consignment of fillies could be landed in better condition than seems to be possible in the winter time, that bidding on the part of the farmers would be keener. An excellently bred, imported filly should be worth a good deal more money than a common grade worker of similar weight and character, yet in several cases this was about the amount paid for fillies at this sale.

The Prince and the Horse Show

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has advised Mr. Stewart Houston, Manager of the Canadian Horse Show, that H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught will remain in Toronto until Thursday, April 26th, so as to attend the Horse Show on two days. It was originally expected that he would leave on Wednesday evening, after opening the Canadian Horse Show. The Prince will reach Toronto on Saturday morning, April 21st, and will be the guest of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. His time will be completely taken up with luncheons and dinners and other functions. The Horse Show promises to be the most successful ever held in Canada, and there will be a very large attendance from outside places. The sum of \$8,000 is distributed in cash and cups, being a considerable increase over previous years. The railroads are offering reduced rates for both ways and visitors. A single fare is given for the round trip on the opening day, April 25th, a fare and a third on the other day; all tickets good to return up to the Monday after the show.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, April 12th, 1906.

The spring trade has not rightly opened up yet and roasts are in a rather bad condition. Hogs are in good demand and call loans are quoted at 5 to 5½ per cent.

WHEAT

Some large capitalists consider wheat good value at present prices and are buying large quantities. However, there is plenty of wheat in sight for present and future needs and prices are not likely to advance materially, though local values are a shade higher than at last writing. White wheat sells higher than red just now, No. 2 being quoted at 78c and red at 77c outside points. Mixed is quoted at 78c.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is slightly firmer. There is some demand for export. At Montreal quotations range from 37½ to 39½c for oats in store. Here the market is steady at 35c to 36c at outside points. Barley and peas are quiet at 90c for the former and 77c for the latter, Toronto dealers' quotations. There is a bullish movement in corn, and the market is firmer. No. 3 yellow is quoted at 51½c, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

There is a better feeling in hay. The English market is firmer, and owing to the bad condition of the roads deliveries at local points are light. Baled hay sold at local points east at \$3 f.o.b. for clover and \$3.50 for No. 2. At Montreal No. 1 is quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 and No. 2 at \$7 to \$7.50. The market here is fairly steady at \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 1 timothy, and \$9 for No. 2 in car lots on track. Baled straw is quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 for car lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market is firmer, owing to lighter receipts. At Montreal new laid are quoted at 19 to 20c in case lots. Here new laid are quoted at 18c in case lots and 19c to 22c on Toronto farmers' market.

There is a good demand for choice poultry. Quotations here rule as follows: Choice dry plucked turkeys, 16c to 18c; fat chickens, 12c higher at 12 to 13c, thin 7 to 8c; fat hens 8 to 9c, thin 6 to 7c; ducks 12 to 13c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The market for old cheese is practically over and attention is directed to fodder goods, of which there is a large make. Fodder cheese are quoted at Montreal at from 12c to 12½c and at from 12½ to 12¾c at the factories. It is reported that the first ten days of April was contracted for at 12½ to 12¾c per lb. Prices here are 14c for large and 14½c for small.

There is a good demand for choice new creamery butter, but old stock is slow of sale. There is little export demand, all new stocks are taken up readily by local buyers. At Montreal choice new creamery is quoted at 23½c and under grade at 19½ to 21¼c. Here choice creamery prints bring 23 to 25c and solids 23 to 24c, and choice dairy 17 to 18c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Trade in cattle is on the easy side, though receipts are light. To-day's market will likely be brisker, owing to the Easter trade. Few choice cattle are offering, the bulk being of the common and inferior kind. Prices

on the whole are lower than at last writing. Exporters are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5 and export bulls at \$3.75 to \$4.12½ per cwt.

Trade in butchers' stuff is slow, with a few choice picked lots selling at \$4.75 to \$5, good at \$4.50 to \$4.65, medium \$4 to \$4.25 and cows \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt. Trade in stockers and feeders was steady at the following quotations: Best shortkeeps, 1150 to 1200 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium shortkeeps, 1100 to 1250 lbs., at \$4.40 to \$4.60; best feeders, 950 to 1100 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.40; medium feeders, 950 to 1100 lbs., at \$3.85 to \$4.25; best feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., at \$3.60 to \$4; medium feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., at \$3.35 to \$3.65;

best stockers, 500 to 750 lbs., at \$3.30 to \$3.50; best stock heifers, 500 to 750 lbs., at \$3.10 to \$3.35; common stockers, \$2.75 to \$3. Milch cows and springers sell at \$30 to \$57 each. Deliveries of veal calves have been large, with little if any choice quality. The kind offering sell at \$3 to \$6 per cwt., but choice new milk-fed calves would bring \$7 to \$8 per cwt.

Though deliveries of sheep and lambs have been light, prices are lower than a week ago. Export ewes bring \$4.75 to \$5.50, bucks \$4.50 to \$5, yearling lambs \$7 to \$7.00 per cwt. for choice ewes and wethers; mixed lots at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Spring lambs are more plentiful, but the quality is poor, with prices ranging from \$3 to \$7 each. One choice lamb weighing 70 lbs. sold on Tuesday for \$8.50.

Hog prices continue high under light deliveries. Selects are quoted



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

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President

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here at \$7.25 and lights and fats at \$7 per cwt.

HORSES

Though deliveries of horses in Toronto are larger than they have ever been, prices continue firm for all good kinds. Choice carriage and saddle horses are hardly to be had at any price. Draft horses and ordinary workers (though numerous, are firm in price). Good, active workers are in demand.

The following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$155; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., \$140 to \$180; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., \$160 to \$200; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., \$175 to \$210; servicable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$75; servicable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$80.

About Rural Law

(Continued from Page 289)

If Father Dies Without a Will

(1) If a son marries and his father gives him all the property he intends him to have (but there is nothing said

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.

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FOR SALE—Fruit farm, 20 acres, near Beamsville, 2500 peach, 100 plum, 1000 pear, 40 cherry, 2 acres raspberries. New frame house on stone foundation; frame barn. Write for full particulars and ask for our big farm catalogue. S. G. READ & SON, 129 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont.

NURSERY STOCK

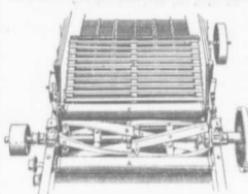
"WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townpeople, \$87 weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. We are not in the Book, Tea or Medicine business. J. A. NICHOLSON, 69 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont."

FOR SALE—Apple Trees, No. 1 stock, at wholesale rates to farmers. Desires one-half mile west of Newcastle. Write for prices. N. T. KELBY, Newcastle, Ont.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MEN wanted to learn telegraphy and qualify for positions on Canadian rail-ways; forty to sixty dollars a month; positions secured. DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING, Toronto, Ont.

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The Stewart Straw Cutter

This device is proving the Greatest Labor Saver and Money Maker of all recent inventions placed at the farmer's disposal. It may be attached to any make of separator, and will cut the straw at same time as threshing. If the threshermen who contracts for your threshing has not got a Stewart Straw Cutter attached to his separator, ask him to have one put on. Now is the time to do it.

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By your own Taxidermy. We can teach you with complete success BY MAIL, so correctly mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Fishes, Heads; tan skins, etc. Taxidermy was long kept secret—now easily and quickly learned in your own home during spare time. Extremely fascinating.

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or done to that effect, either verbally or by writing), and the father dies without making any will and leaving a widow and other children, can such son claim any more of the father's property, either real or personal. If he can, would signing a paper that he had received his share be sufficient, and would it be necessary for his wife to sign it? (2) If a man or any member of his family writes his own will can he appoint his wife or children the executors of same and can his wife or children be witnesses to such will?—M. T. K. Ontario).

The son is entitled to share in the estate left by his father at the time of the father's death, unless he is willing to release his rights to his share or interest in such estate. To do the latter, he should sign a proper document releasing all his claims to or interest in the estate to such person or persons to whom he wishes to release same. If the father's estate consists of personality only it is not necessary that the son's wife should sign, but if it is real estate and the father has been dead for three years or more prior to the date of signing the document her signature is necessary in order to be a dower in the real estate in which the son is entitled to share.

(2) A man may draw his own will or any member of his family may draw it for him. He may appoint his wife and children or any of them his executors. They may also be the witnesses to the will, but that is unwise, since a legacy or devise left in a will to any person who is a witness to same is void. A person, therefore, to whom anything is left under a will should not be a witness to same. It does not affect the will so far as any legacy or devise to any person who is not a witness to the will is concerned.

Re Auction Sale

A had an auction sale last fall and advertised one thoroughbred bull for sale. This was the only statement he made in regard to the bull. B came to the sale and purchased the bull. After he had him for three months he said he had been misrepresented and also that he was not sure he had given his note. A can prove that the bull got 44 calves from 50 cows that season. He can also prove that on the day before the sale two cows were brought to him, one of which was in calf to him. B sold the bull for the same price he bought him for to a drover, who subsequently sold the bull at a profit. B has never said anything to A regarding the bull. Has B any claim for damages against A?—A Subscriber (Ontario).

Persons must not misrepresent the things they are selling, and if they make statements about them which are untrue and they know they are untrue for the purpose of deceiving the purchaser, and the purchaser is deceived thereby and suffers damage the purchaser is entitled to recover such damage from the seller. If the bull sold was a thoroughbred and that was the only statement made, there can be no misrepresentation in this case and B could have no cause of action against A, and especially so since from the statement given it he has suffered no damage, but sold the bull for as much as he paid for him.

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Cut out this "ad." and send us, and we will mail you Free, a 25 cent size Bottle of **Boyer's Celebrated Vegetable Peppermint** has stood for **Twenty Years** unexcelled as a mild, pleasant and effective **NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Cortland, N.Y.**

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Has achieved such remarkable success in the U. S. that we have acquired the sole right for its sale in the Dominion. The farmers of the States are shrewd judges of farm equipment, and the unanimous opinion of Peerless Fence is that it is the best of all American fences. It will not get you to read how it is constructed, read what kind of material goes into it, and the fence itself, we know you will want none other. It is a new kind of fence. A durable fence—a common-sense fence. Simple in construction, needs no repairing, because it's made right.

ALL NO. 9 WIRE



Peerless Fence is made of No. 9 wire. It has a special design of wire of perfectly uniform size throughout, which, with the famous Peerless Lock, will form any kind of stock and give long wear. Note the square before—has assembly firmly; it holds the upright and lateral wires—these can't be roused up—or moved down—or spread sideways—IT'S locked to stay locked. That means standing—long wear. Almost everything desirable in a fence. Because you need for our fence being sold you all the good points about this really good fence. They mean money, and well illustrate to you. A postal card brings it.

The Eastwell Woven Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
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WITH THE
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WILL TURN ANY KIND OF
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American Fence Talks

A MERICAN FENCE is standard of the world. More sales of it are in use than all other fences combined.

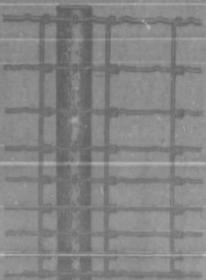
It is made of steel that is exactly fitted for it. A woven wire fence can be made of wire too soft or too hard.

It must be exactly right to render good service.

The structure of the American Fence is perfect. It is built of big, solid, galvanized wire, all No. 9 gauge if you prefer it, with the upright or stay wires binged; in all heights and for all purposes.

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