

THE

FARMING WORLD

AND THE HOME

DEVOTED TO COUNTRY LIFE IN CANADA

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Income and Funds, 1905
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Annual revenue from Fire and Life
Premiums and from Interest on In-
vested Funds, \$3,150,000
Deposited with Dominion Govern-
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For Tobacco, Sugar, Beets and Potatoes apply Sulphate of Potash.
On all other field crops, as well as in the Orchard, Muriate of Potash
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rule, to secure best results, Potash ought to be applied along with a
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"GOVERNMENT STANDARD" CLOVER and TIMOTHY

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OUR HIGHEST QUALITY BRANDS ARE

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We offer lower priced "Brands" Red Clover, "Eggs" and "Lions" and "Lions", Alsice Clover, "Eggs", "Flowers" and "Storks" Timothy, "Merrill", "Blossom", "Sage" and "Pinnac". All our seeds comply with the highest standards of the Seed Act, and are concentrated, if quality is for the best variety and best seed, and are sent out in sealed bags.

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They wear the Feet and limbs, the chronic pain, and all other aches, from cold, and will prevent and cure Rheumatism. The feet are better in life, and pain left in order to be able to wear large quantities of shoes in April, June, and August (London, England, will be the most reliable, any shoe, and get the Catalogue on request of EBO. Agents: W. E. KARN CO., Limited, 401, Queen St. Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

No Farmer should be Without It

Newbern, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1903.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

I have used your Gambard's Curative Balm on a horse with a stiff knee with good results. I don't think any farmer should be without it. I found it a good remedy for sore shoulder.

R. L. DANFORTH

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMING WORLD

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Gaming Events
Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, May 1-4

Auction Sales
W. & J. Campbell, Campbellcroft, March 27
W. H. Lockman, Waterloo, May 22
Merrill Sales Association, May 23
Wm. Monner, Russell, April 2

Buy Lands in the West
The special announcement of Western lands for sale on page 20 of this issue should be read carefully by every one desiring to go West or to invest in some of the splendid farming lands of Western Canada. The Farming World has been able to make a selection for its readers that is worth while investigating. Write us for full particulars.

Ontario Dairy Show
Representatives of the dairy and dairy breeders' associations met in Toronto on March 25th and decided to hold a winter dairy show of dairy products and dairy cattle in Toronto the first week of December next. It was estimated that the total cost of such a show would be \$25,000. The Minister of Agriculture has been asked to give a special grant to the show.

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When you build, you want the roofing that will give you the *best service*—that will last so long that its cost *per year* is less than any other.

Paroid has proved in actual use on farm and dairy buildings, on factory and railway buildings, on government buildings at home and abroad, to cost *less per year* than any other roofing.

There are good reasons for it:

It is better made and is made of better materials.

Its basis is a better, tougher, more durable felt—made in our own mills. (Established in 1817.) We are in position to *know* that it is. You cannot afford to buy a roofing made from a cheap felt nor from a manufacturer who does not make his own felt.

Paroid has a thicker, smoother, more pliable coating than any other ready roofing. It is better all the way through. You can see and feel the difference.

It is the only roofing laid with square, rust-proof caps which do not rust nor work loose and which have the largest binding surface.

Read our offer and let us *prove* to you its superiority. If your dealer cannot supply you, don't take a substitute. Write to us direct. We'll pay the freight.

Send Now For Free Samples

and find how to save money on your roofing. If you enclose 4c. in stamps for postage we will send you free our new 48-page book of *Complete Plans For Farm, Poultry, Dairy and Live Stock Buildings*. It will save you money.

F. W. BIRD & SON,
(Established in U.S.A. in 1817)
Canadian Factory and Office, Hamilton, Ont.

OUR OFFER

Buy one lot of Paroid; open it; inspect it; apply it to your roof, and if then you are not satisfied, send us your name and address, and we will send you a check for the full cost of the roofing, including cost of applying.

CLEARING SALE

BEST STEEL HARROWS ON THE MARKET

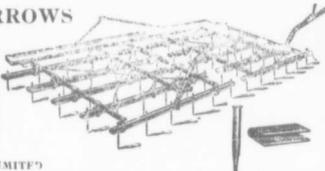
Each section cut 5 ft. and is fitted with 30 teeth. Clearing out stock at less than half price. Only \$3 for steel and 1/2 for oak. Fitted for either 1 1/2 or 2 section harrow. This is the best offer ever made to farmers in Canada.

ORDER EARLY
SUPPLY LIMITED

THE BLAINE HARROW MFG. CO., Limited

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TORONTO, Ont.



One Year
80c.

CUT THIS OUT
SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Two Years
\$1.00

THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto, Ont.

Enclosed please find the sum of
for which kindly send the FARMING WORLD to the following address for years.

Name Address
Name Address
Name Address

Name and address of person sending order.

The Hoover Potato Digger

The manufacturer who would furnish to potato growers the best digger, must build it upon the actual experience of a potato man. It can be said of the famous Hoover Digger that it grows directly out of the experience of Mr. T. W. Hoover, president of the Hoover-Prout Company. He was a large potato grower in Northern Ohio, and had been for 20 years, before he perfected his digger. He invented it originally for his own use. To-day it is in use by potato growers all over the country. There have been vast improvements in the Hoover Digger in later years. In 1905, the 22-inch elevator, with its large separating surface, was brought out. This improvement, together with its lighter draft, placed the Hoover in the very front rank of diggers. The manufacturers have made it a strong, durable machine—one that growers do not hesitate to put to work in any kind of soil. It can be depended upon to get all the potatoes, and a point that everybody appreciates is that it delivers them in fine shape, clean and uncut, in straight rows on top of the ground, where they are easy to pick up. If you are in need of a digger, don't place your order until you have written to the Hoover-Prout Company, Avery, Ohio, for their catalogue, and learned the merits of the Hoover Digger.

A Progressive Firm

Among the other places of business at which our representative has called during the past couple of weeks is that of Tolton Bros., Limited, of Guelph, Ontario, and he was very pleased to see everything running full force, and that business seemed to be in a very flourishing condition with them. All hands were busily employed putting up machines to fill orders for hay carriers, harrows, pea harvesters, pulpers, etc. He also learned that during the past three years their business has increased fully fifty per cent, which speaks very forcibly regarding the high quality of the machinery they are turning out. People are more convinced than ever that it is more economical to pay a fair price for good goods than to buy the low class for less money. It might be worthy of note to say that our representative was more than surprised at the valuable improvements being made in the different implements they are manufacturing, which will tell in bringing them many orders for their goods.

The present season bids fair to be more active than any in the history of the firm and we feel assured that a bright future is ahead of them.

An Improvement in Barn Door Latches

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to a new barn door latch which has recently been brought to our notice. This latch, made by the Albany Hardware Specialty Manufacturing Co., of Albany, Wis., seems to have a number of new and important improvements.

It automatically catches and holds the door either closed or open. It is attractive in design, material and finish, and seems to be amply strong for all purposes.

One of the most essential features of a good latch, and one which is usually found wanting, is that it shall have no projecting points that will either catch in the harness or injure the animal itself when passing through the door.

It is claimed, and we believe justifi-

fably, that this new latch eliminates this disagreeable feature entirely.

It is in use on the experimental farms of 42 agricultural colleges, which fact certainly argues well for it.

The 1907 Girl Yours for the Asking

Have you made her acquaintance? Now is your only chance. After much trouble and expense, The Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., have succeeded beyond their hopes in reproducing from life, in the softest and daintiest colors, the sweetest dairy maid that ever graced a cream separator calendar or was ever offered by any cream separator company as a free picture suitable for framing. This calendar and this free picture are like the Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator—you can't appreciate either of them until you see them. Worthy a place in every home. The Sharples Separator Co. will send the calendar with this picture on it to you free, for the names of two neighbors who keep cows but have no Tubular Cream Separator. Or they will send free the same picture, made larger for framing and without the calendar pad attached, for the names of five neighbors who keep cows but have no Tubular Cream Separator. Calendar and picture both sent free for names of seven neighbors who keep cows but have no Tubular. Write at once, before the supply is gone, sending two names for the calendar with the picture on it, or five for the large picture without calendar pad attached, or seven for both. You must mention the name of this paper to get them. Address The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Toronto, Can.

Make Sure —of Success



AFTER spending all the time and money necessary to properly prepare the soil and after finishing the work of seeding, you cannot afford to take any chances on harvesting the crop.

The great element of safety and success in this work depends upon selecting the proper harvesting machine.

Taking everything into account, the McCormick binder will meet the most exacting requirements.

This is true not only because of the cutting and binding capacity of the machine, but also because of its easy draft, ease in handling and its remarkable strength and durability.

It is impossible in this small space to set forth the meritorious features of the McCormick binder in detail.

Someone in every community has a McCormick. Before you buy a binder ask him if it has not given better service than any other binder he ever owned.

Ask him if it has not always been ready for work, and if it has not worked well in all kinds and conditions of grain.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Ottawa.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

It has been well said of the McCormick that "You see them wherever you go, and they go wherever you see them."

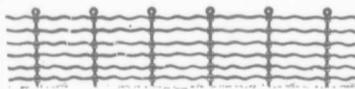
This is a well deserved compliment to the reliability of the McCormick.

The McCormick line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scuffers. Also gasolene engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

The McCormick line is the O. K. line and is stenciled with the seal of excellence.

For detailed description of any or all of these machines, see illustrated catalogue.

Call on the local McCormick agent for information, or write nearest branch house for catalogue.



Hard Steel Wire
Woven Fence and
Coil Spring Wire
Fence, Stays, Locks,
etc., direct from factory
to user. For Cash. Write
for Price List.

National Fence Co. - Merrickville, Ont.

THERE ARE NO "WEAKLINGS" IN FROST WIRE FENCE

From top to bottom it is a distinctly superior fence.

A special grade of No. 9 heavy coiled wire is used for the laterals, which are securely locked to the stiffest kind of No. 7 heavy hard steel wire stays. Built entirely of hard steel material and not weakened by any peculiar kinks or knots, the Frost Fence may be justly to be called the "better fence"—the longest-lasting, most economical fence to buy.

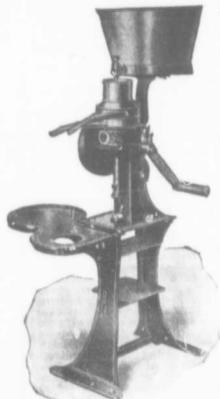
The greater strength of the Frost Fence makes it exceptionally well-suited for a hog fence. With the additional short stays at the bottom (as shown in illustration) the little pigs are effectually prevented from squeezing their way out. The weight, strength and rigidity of the Frost makes it a waste of effort for your most ambitious rooster to attempt to get under the fence.

You really cannot afford to overlook the Frost when you buy, so write us to-day for our free Illustrated Catalogue, which gives a complete detailed description.

FROST WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited
Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton, Ont.

"Frost" fence

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



HERE IS A BABY, that lives on milk, And delivers a cream as fine as silk, That makes the Butter that takes the Prize, While "would-be's" gaze thro' envy's eyes.

The DeLaval

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 William St. Montreal



Let Me Sell You a Chatham Incubator — On Time

Do you know there is big money in raising poultry? Do you know there is more money in running a good incubator than in almost anything else you can do for the amount of time and trouble it takes? Do you know my incubator will pay you a bigger profit than any other thing you can have on your place?

Well, all these things are true, and I can prove it. Thousands of people all over Canada have proved it every year for the last five years.

I want to quote you a price on my Chatham Incubator, — **READ ON TIME!** I want to send you my Chatham book. This incubator book is FREE— I'll send it to you for just a postal card. It tells you a lot you ought to know about the Poultry business—it tells you how to make money out of chickens—it tells you how my Chatham Incubator will make you more money than you can make with hens—far more, and with less trouble.

This book tells you how my Incubators are made—why they are the best ever invented—and why I sell them **ON TIME!** and on a 5 Year Guarantee.

My Company has been in business in Canada for over 50 years. We are one of the largest wood working factories in the country. We also operate a large factory at Detroit, Mich. We have the incubator and brooder business down to a science.

Chatham Incubators and Brooders will make you money, for a Chatham Incubator will hatch a live, healthy chicken out of every fertile egg put into it, in 21 days.

Will you write for my book today? Do it now while you think of it. Just say on a postal "Please send me your Incubator Book"—that's all. Address me personally.

Manson Campbell

President

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.

Dept. F 29, Chatham, Ont.

NOTE— I carry large stocks and ship promptly from branch houses at Regina, Alta., Montreal, One Branch each, Sask., Halifax, N. S., Victoria, B. C., and factory at Chatham.



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Raw Furs

We buy all kinds of Raw Furs, also skins, and pay the highest possible price. We take no agents. Deal direct with us. Write for price list and particulars. **S. WOOD & CO.,** 225, 227 St. Paul St. Montreal.



\$1000 REWARD

FOR THEIR EQUAL. No stone head. Oil only (save a cent). Ask about it. Two wheel power mill. Ask for it. Write for price list. **THE DOUBLE POWER MILL CO.** Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.

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Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not.—Charles Kingsley.

The Farming World

and The Home

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, 15 MARCH, 1907.

No. 6.

The Spring Time

THE spring time is the busy time. When the snow disappears and the frost comes out of the ground, then the rush on the farm begins. The fields must be cultivated and the seed in shape for the seed, and the soil must be selected and put in shape for the soil. All this means work and the employment of every hour to the very best advantage. Before this stage has been reached, however, the skilful farmer will have selected his seed and will know what he will sow and where he will sow it. As to cultivation, no matter how urgent the work may be, it should be well and carefully done. It is a sheer waste of time and money to put good, clean, plump seed into poorly tilled and poorly prepared land. Better be a few days late in finishing seeding and have the work well done.

Spraying Co-operation and Cold Storage

The question of spraying was never of more importance to the farmer and fruit grower than it is to-day. Good salable fruit cannot be grown unless spraying is practiced regularly. The first application should be made before the buds start, and followed up at regular intervals during the season. It will pay every orchardist to do this. Why grow fruit at all, if when ripe it is worm-eaten and blighted by the ravages of some insect pest?

To the large fruit grower, or the one who makes fruit culture more or less of a specialty, no particular urging to spray is needed. He knows that if he does not spray his trees regularly his fruit crop will be of very inferior quality and a large portion of it practically unsaleable. He, therefore, sprays as a matter of business, and makes it part of the necessary work in connection with the care of his orchard. With the farmer to whom fruit growing is more or less of a side line, the question of spraying does not appeal with such force. A spraying outfit costs money, and it takes time to do the work of spraying properly, and as he has in the past made little or nothing from his trees, he is not easily convinced of the need of this work. And the ground he takes is, perhaps, not at all unreasonable, though, if an orchard is kept, whether large or small, it should be kept in such a way as to produce only good, clean fruit. Spraying is just as much a part of the work of orcharding as pruning and cultivating, and should be done regularly.

For the farmer, the co-operative movement in fruit growing furnishes a splendid means for getting his spray-

ing done cheaply and effectively. A power sprayer owned by a co-operative society can do the work of spraying in a large number of small orchards. Then, in addition, a co-operative society enables the grower not only to spray, but also to pack and market his fruit in the cheapest and best way. A uniform pack in one district of uniform quality of fruit will attract the buyer and get from him the highest market price.

This spraying question, however, has been given additional importance by the cold storage legislation recently passed at Ottawa. This legislation provides for a substantial bonus to any party or parties erecting cold storage warehouses in accordance with Government plans. The aim of this cold storage movement is to preserve perishable food products such as fruit for market and to regulate the supply so that the market

to-day produces eighteen per cent. per acre more than it did ten years ago. This statement evidently refers to the total output of our farms, including dairy and hog products, and not to any increase in the average product of the cultivated land itself, for a reference to the crop statistics for the past ten years shows that there has been but very little increase in yield on the average per acre in any of our crops. We have gained undoubtedly in the past ten years, but only because we have marketed our product in a manufactured condition, through the cow and the hog, instead of, as formerly, in its raw state, as grain or hay.

That we are not producing as much as is possible, or even anything near it, becomes quite evident when we compare the magnificent results attained by Prof. Zavitz himself with those attained by the average farmer under conditions which are common to both and that we are behind the most advanced agricultural countries is shown by a comparison of the average product of our land under all classes of cereals, with that of Great Britain or Germany. There is no good reason why this state of things should continue, for there is nothing in our soil, nor in our climatic conditions, to prevent our obtaining crops as large and of as good quality as can be grown anywhere in the world. Our farmers are certainly not deficient in mechanical skill or intelligence, nor are they lacking in effective implements, but they are seemingly lacking in the scientific knowledge required to enable them to apply their skill and implements to the best advantage.

Some better methods than those now existing must be devised whereby the knowledge possessed by Prof. Zavitz and others may be spread throughout the country, so that the average farmer will, in the near future, with the means already at his command, be able largely to increase the product of his land.

The Hired Man

Does a man become himself when he agrees to work for wages? Surely not. If he does, then are the vast majority of our people in that position—from the bank manager down to the fellow who cleans the gutter? Should the quality of his work change the attitude of the public towards him? We earnestly answer, No. No honest labor is degrading. The laborer has an asset in his ability to work whether at the desk or plow, and he offers it for sale. We have always admired the workman who, when he was urged to go from his work to please himself, answered with no

Read This

At this season of the year a great many subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD expire. Look up the address on the wrapper of this issue, and if your subscription is due you will confer a very great favor by having your renewal sent in early. Also look up our clubbing and premium offers in last issue. They will save you money.

RENEWAL OFFER

Two years' subscription for \$1.00
One renewal and one new yearly subscription 1.00
One renewal and two new yearly subscriptions 1.25
One renewal and three three months' trial subscriptions75
Do not delay. Do it to-day.

will not be glutted at one season, with more or less of a scarcity the balance of the year. But this provision for saving the fruit will be of little avail unless the fruit put into cold storage is of first class quality. And it is just here where spraying becomes of prime importance. First class fruit cannot be grown in this country unless spraying is practiced regularly.

Modern Agriculture

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., Guelph, who has recently returned from a tour in Europe, where he has been studying modern methods of agriculture, in the course of an address delivered before the Orillia Canadian Club, referred to the marvellous results which have been obtained from experiments and the improvement of varieties, and stated that the average farm in Ontario

uncertain emphasis: "No, I have sold my time to my employer. It is, therefore, not mine, but rightfully belongs to him, and I certainly will not steal it." This man was a farm laborer without education, but all through his life he displayed so much of real honesty of purpose as well as integrity of character that one felt that despite his calling he might very fitly be presented to the King. His hands were hardened with toil and his face browned in the summer sun, but he always commanded respect because of his willingness to live up to his agreement and honestly fulfil his obligation. What more does man in any station do?

The farmer who looks with contempt on his "hired man," simply because he has labor to sell, makes a great mistake. The position of the seller is as honorable as that of the buyer. Sometimes he is better educated and has a better bank account than his employer, yet a silly sentiment would place him on a lower scale. The time has come when the faithful and honest employee should receive his just need of praise, and be equally honored with others. The writer believes that most men are affected for good by fair treatment, and that good masters generally mean good men among their employees. While all this is true, there are some with characters so low and dishonest that they deserve the lash to be applied, as to an unruly horse. It is better to have no intercourse with such pretended laborers. They are a weariness to the flesh and a continual disappointment on the other hand. A good servant is one of God's noblemen. His labor but exalts him the more. The fact that he can thus bear himself so manfully while he submits to the direction of another should raise him even in the esteem of his fellows. Watch him at his work and you will find all through the year his master's interests are his. Has the fence corner been rubbed down, he stoops to right it again, as though it were his own. Does he observe a board hanging loose on the barn, he fastens it again. Is a hinge loosened and sagging the door, he saves it from destruction by another screw, and so day by day he puts himself in the place of his employer, making his interests his own. His life becomes one of continual satisfaction, because he sees the results of his timely effort and cunning handiwork all about him.

Such an employee is a great treasure and deserves to be honored always. He can be trusted. No need to watch him. He is his own watchman. The man who looks down upon such a man, or who, because of his willingness to act fairly, seeks to grind more out of him, deserves himself to be treated with contempt and shunned by every respectable company. The labor problem is always difficult, but more so to-day than ever before in Canada. By all means let there be discrimination. Let the diligent, faithful, painstaking servant receive credit and honor and a proper

reward for honorable conduct, while the selfish, unstable man who shirks always when possible, who stirs up rebellion amongst his comrades, who never does anything however needful without orders, may well be directed to the railway gang, where he can be watched and compelled to earn his wages. No farmer can afford to employ him. He is dear at any price, and should be shunned by all alike.

The Canadian-Bred Clyde

Perhaps in nothing has more progress been made of late years than in the Canadian-bred draft horse. The high prices which have prevailed for the past number of years have, in a large measure, stimulated this movement, and certainly the situation looks promising for the future. The importation of over one thousand head of Clydesdales in the past year or two, together with the increasing discrimination in the selection of superior sires, cannot fail to bring about still greater progress in this line. The years to come will certainly witness the advent of a very large number of young Canadian-bred Clydesdales of a very superior order, and there is little doubt but that as ready a market will be found for them as has ever been the case in the past for individuals not so choicely bred, and probably of inferior character.

It should be quite in order now for agricultural and other larger shows to make every effort to induce the owners and breeders to bring out their animals to these events, where both their fellow farmers and prospective purchasers may see them. During his travels the writer has met with a very large number of "youngsters" of the most commendable kind, and there are doubtless many more. One of the best means of bringing these "youngsters" out is to offer a prize at fall or spring shows for a number of the gets of one stallion, in lots of three, five, or ten. Among the breeders, this class does offer opportunities for the selection of the best sires possessed by no other.

Whether the stallion is a producer or not is, after all, what the breeder wants to find out, and when he knows this, the matter of getting him to pay an extra price is somewhat simplified. The horse that can win, in good competition, a prize for his gets has more to recommend him to public patronage than any number of championships won in individual classes. It is to be hoped that a few years hence will see the Canadian-bred classes the real battle ground for individual merit, and the class for the best gets the place where imported "toppers" fight for honors.

The Consolidated Rural School

A few days ago it was reported that there was a possibility of the Consolidated Rural School at Guelph, built and equipped through the munificence of Sir Wm. Macdonald, being discontinued, because of some trouble in financing it.

We sincerely trust that this is but a mere rumor. It would be a most serious injury to the cause of agricultural education in this country if a school built for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of a graded school in the rural districts were allowed to go by default. Surely the farmers interested in those identified with the movement will not allow such a thing to happen. It has not proven a failure elsewhere and should not prove so in such an enlightened community as Guelph, and in close touch with the Ontario Agricultural College.

The consolidated rural school has in it many possibilities that should prove of very great advantage to any agricultural district. One of the strongest of these is that it affords a nucleus for the spread of agricultural education. Such education should most certainly begin in rural schools and where several of these schools are formed into one central or consolidated school, the facilities for teaching agriculture are very much improved. To teach agriculture even to young children, the teacher must have some training. The consolidated school makes only one experienced teacher necessary, where six or seven would be required under the old system. For this reason alone farmers should stand by the consolidated school, as it affords a means of having the fundamentals of agriculture taught to the children of the country in the cheapest and best way. So important is this that the Government might well consider granting some substantial assistance to districts erecting consolidated schools. It would work in well with the movement for more advanced agricultural education noted in these columns in our last issue.

EDITORIAL NOTES

For the five years, 1901-05, farm crops of Ontario increased in value by fully \$160,000,000, as compared with the previous five years, 1896-1900. This means upwards of \$75 for every man, woman and child in the province and is certainly an excellent showing for the banner province of the Dominion.

The dairy season will open up this year under most favorable auspices. Quotations for last fall's make of cheese now range from 13½ to 14c. Though these prices will hardly be in order for the new make, still indications are that it will sell high enough to make the business a very profitable one.

The need for more systematic spraying of orchards is shown by a dispatch received recently from the Canadian Government Agent in New South Wales, in which he states that American apples have sold in that country at 12 to 17 shillings per bushel. Just as good apples could be supplied by British Columbia and Ontario if it were not for the codling moth. Mr. Larke, the agent, also says that \$3.50 for five-tier apples would readily be paid at Vancouver for apples for this trade. This is a better price than can be secured in Great Britain or the Northwest.

THE Farming World

And The Home
Devoted to Country Life in Canada
Published by
Farming World, Limited
on
1st and 15th of Each Month

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In Canada, the United States and Great Britain, if paid in advance, one year Sixty Cents; two years, One Dollar; if not paid in advance, One Dollar per Year.

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

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Always mention The Farming World when writing orders. It will usually be on the envelope to be so.

THE PRICE TO GO UP

On and after January 1st, 1908, the regular subscription price of THE FARMING WORLD will be \$1.00 per annum.

After careful consideration, the directors have decided upon this course. There are several good and sound reasons why this increase should be made, chief among which are the following:

1. The price of paper has materially advanced in price, and the present proprietors have decided to use only the best quality. The cost of production from this source alone has been largely increased.

2. The cost of printing has also advanced, and another marked advance will undoubtedly be made after June 1st next, when the eight-hour day will come into force in all the printing establishments in Toronto.

3. Both the editorial and business staffs of the paper have been largely increased by the new company, with a view to making the journal of greater value to both its readers and advertisers.

4. Then, more than all these, is the fact that a paper of the quality and

standing of THE FARMING WORLD, and what its present proprietors intend making it, is worth at the very least \$1.00 a year to any farmer. Be assured, therefore, that the new management in making this advance in price intend giving every subscriber his full dollar's worth and a good deal more.

On January 1st, 1908

This advance in price will, however, not come into force till the end of the present year. In the meantime we will continue to take subscriptions at the old rate of 60c a year, or two years for \$1.00.

We want all our friends to rally round us now and help to double our subscription list before the new rate comes into force. It can be done by a little help from each one. Get your neighbors to subscribe and secure some of the valuable premiums we are offering this season. If you cannot do this, send in their names and addresses and we will send them a sample copy. Always bear in mind that we remember those who help us.

To agents and others canvassing for subscriptions, we would also make a special appeal. All current commissions on new subscriptions will hold good till the end of the year. A special canvas now will, we are sure, enable you to secure a good list.

Our special rates to institutes and other societies will also hold good. These are very low, considering the

quality of the paper we are turning out. Many institutes have done better than ever this year, and there is still time to do a great deal more. If you want sample copies, write for them and they will be sent.

\$100 for Farmers' Sons and Daughters

To those sending in the largest list of subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD at 60c each, between now and December 31st, 1907, we will distribute cash prizes as follows:

First prize	\$50
Second prize	25
Third prize	15
Fourth prize	10
Fifth prize	6
Sixth prize	4

In addition to this we will allow you to retain 10 CENTS for each subscription sent in, so that if you are not successful in winning a prize, you will be well paid for your trouble. Subscriptions can be sent in at any time. When remittances state that you are competing for a prize. Sample copies will be sent on application.

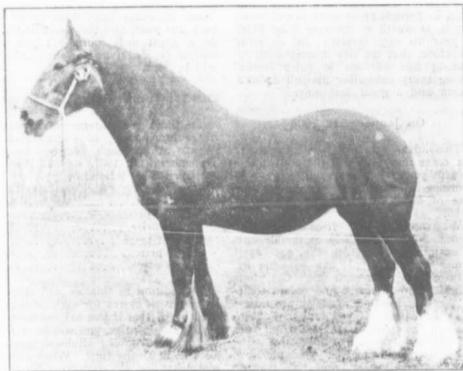
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THE NEW HOME OF THE FARMING WORLD

The above is an illustration of the famous Temple Building, corner of Bay and Richmond streets, Toronto, where the business and editorial offices of THE FARMING WORLD are now located. This is one of the most modern and best equipped office buildings in Canada. On the fifth floor of this building in Rooms 506, 507 and 508 we will be pleased to welcome every reader and friend of THE FARMING WORLD when he comes to the city. If you have a little time to spare when in Toronto call and see us and inspect the Temple Building at the same time. The view of Toronto and vicinity from the top of this structure is worth going quite a long way to see. Do not forget to call and be assured that THE FARMING WORLD will always welcome you at its new quarters, Room 506-508, Temple Building, Toronto.



A prize-winning English-Shire mare. Sold recently for \$2,880.

Our English Letter

London, February 23, 1907.

THE FARMING OUTLOOK

A welcome change came with the new moon, and the plow is again going although the ground is stodgy. Barley will be sown as soon as the land is workable. A few weeks ago a farmer friend wrote as follows: "I saw a reference recently to double-furrow plows. I purchased one on trial and am perfectly satisfied that, with three horses abreast, a great saving will be made in plowing. My man has been plowing two acres a day seven and a half inches deep and ten inches wide. The horses are not doing any more than two in the swing plow at the same depth. There would be a difficulty with this plow in putting down dung. The skims turn in the stubbles or grass on the top all right, but anything lulky runs up against the body of the plow, and has to be knocked into the furrow. To the old style farmer who believes in the four-horse plow and two men, the double furrow and one man will be Anathema, but anything that will save labor and do the work as well will be welcome."

It will interest some of your readers to know that steam and petrol motors are not fulfilling all the expectations hoped of them. The wear and tear has been far more than expected, and in not a few cases they have been laid aside and the horse resorted to again. No doubt improvements will be made, but the high rate of speed run at seems to shake them to bits before their time. Five working years were expected of them when turned out, but either too much has been taken out of them or they are not fit for what they were to do. The poor taxidermy will not be sorry to see less of them, and the heavy traction engines on the roads, which they are tearing to pieces, there should be some law to prevent heavy traction engines and loads from going over the roads after frost. They injure the road more than months of ordinary traffic.

The first of the spring sales of store sheep has taken place and the demand was all that could be desired. Lambs have wintered well and have left a handsome profit. A pound a head, with few losses, is good work since August. Several large lots bought for 90s. and 22s. were sold for 42s. and 44s. They won't leave so much for the next six

months' keep. Store cattle have not done so well as sheep, and are not wanted.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The articles included under the term dairy products are generally allowed to consist of butter, cheese, eggs and milk. The first three have been articles of commerce for a long time, but in increasing quantities as the demand in the crowded countries of Europe, more particularly the United Kingdom and Germany, has increased and swifter vessels have transported them from greater distances, while the development of dairy farming in new countries furnishes a cheap supply at all times of the year.

Cheese may be divided into two kinds, soft and hard, to the former of which belong cream cheeses and many of the fancy cheeses manufactured on the continent, such as Camembert, Brie, Neuchatel, etc. These keep only for a short time and can be exported only to countries at no great distance. Hard cheese will keep for months and are the object of considerable trade. Cheddar is the kind which figures most largely in commerce, being exported in large quantities from Canada and the United States. Holland exports Gouda and Edam cheeses; France, Gruyere and Roquefort; Switzerland, chiefly Gruyere; and Italy, Gorgonzola and Parmesan.

Eggs are now brought from even as far as Canada, and are used in calico printing and other industries as well as for food.

Milk cannot be carried far in a fresh state and the trade in this article is limited, though of considerable importance in a few countries, notably Switzerland and Norway. Condensed milk, sweetened or unsweetened, came into general use between 1860 and 1870, and milk is also preserved in cans and dried into a powder.

Denmark is one huge dairy farm and its preponderance is remarkable for such a small country. By far the greater part of the butter shipped by Russia comes from Siberia. France exports fancy cheeses and imports hard kinds, and imports eggs from Italy and other countries. Holland deals largely in eggs but does not produce enough for home consumption. The United States now exports less than 9 per cent. of its dairy produce.

The chief importing countries are United Kingdom and Germany. Of butter, eggs and cheese the home production is less than the imports. The value of imported milk exceeds one and a half million sterling, but the quantity is insignificant compared to the home production.

GROWING WOOL

Wool, which a few years ago was looked down upon as a secondary matter, has now become, owing to its increased value, one of very considerable importance and source of income that makes a material difference to many farmers. All through the period of depression flock owners were repeatedly advised not to neglect the question of wool. No matter how low the price of this or any article may be, there is always a better price to be paid for the best quality of that particular article, and seeing that it costs no more to produce a pound of wool of the first quality than a pound of inferior quality, it was the business of the flockmaster to see that he produced the best pound. Owing to the low price of wool, the care and careful selection for its improvement was neglected, and the result has been a serious falling off in the quality of that produced in this country. This is by no means at the standard at which it should be, and there is room for vast improvement in nearly every breed.

Each breed of sheep produces a different quality of wool, and the market value of such naturally varies, but no matter what may be the quality of the wool produced by the breed, it is the duty of those breeding any particular breed of sheep to see that the best, and the best only, is produced. Quantity of wool is another matter, but needs attention. The figures and facts in relation to these are given in connection with the Australasian supplies, and it is most remarkable to find how largely the production of wool has been increased by judicious management and selection. Of course, at home, where mutton has so high a value, one must not sacrifice mutton for wool, but there is no reason why wool should be sacrificed for mutton. The two productions of sheep should run hand in hand, and the wisest effort should be made to increase the early development of mutton, the same effort should be made to increase and keep up the standard and quantity of the wool.

ITEMS

A most trying winter is gradually drawing to a close and I do not think that anybody will be sorry to see the back of it. Within the past four weeks the barometer has registered a record height and depth, both of which were accompanied by heavy cold winds which have done a terrible amount of damage both on sea and land.

Shire horse breeders have had a good sale season so far. At the leading sales which have taken place, prices have been wonderfully good. At Sir P. A. Muntz's the Shire mare Dunsinore Fuchsia made \$305. (\$2,880). She has been a large winner of prizes at all our shows and is in her prime, having been foaled in 1903. A three-year-old filly, Aldeby Lady Jameson, made \$2,115. The average price of 51 animals sold was just over \$740 dollars each.

The series of spring horse shows begin next week and are expected that they will be more than usually successful.

An exhibition is being held in London of South African products and many and varied are the foods, wines, etc., on exhibition. From what I could see, large quantities of wine are made. A determined effort is being made to get a footing on the British markets.

The South African products do not compete directly against Canadian goods as the majority of them are of a semi-tropical nature. There were some really good cigarettes made from Rhodesian tobacco, but the cigars were not quite the sort of thing that an Englishman's palate prefers. The wines, too, were terribly sweet, and although in appearance like the best European varieties, were sadly lacking in flavor.

Pineapples grow extensively in South Africa and there ought to be a

good prospect for them in this country, as it is claimed that they can be sold retail in England at 1s. each and leave a fair profit for all in the trade. If this is true, there must be a big future for them.

Business generally is bad and nearly everybody is complaining. The iron and coal trades are doing well and making money, but they are about the only people who are doing any good.

A. W. S.

The New Zealand International Exhibition

(By OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT)

Passing on for the present from New Plymouth to Wellington and calling at Palmerston North Shore on the way, I will hasten to the "International Exhibition," and think it would not be out of place to give a few lines on the locality chosen.

Travelling from the north and sailing down the coast of the South Island for a while in the morning, as we approach the Lyttelton harbor (Canterbury Port) the mountain ranges,

"THE SOUTHERN ALPS"

were to be seen in all their splendor, with the early morning's sun glistening in the snow-clad summits, was a sight never to be forgotten and is said to be unsurpassed in the world. This, by the way, is only one of the scenes of which New Zealand is famous, as they vary from the hot and cold lakes, mountain ranges, active and extinct volcanoes, varied natural forests, through which circuitous rivers flow, kept in a constant supply of water by the never-failing rainfall, to the greatest of all grazing and farm lands, whose richness is unsurpassed, if equalled, on the face of the earth. Arriving at Lyttelton, we proceeded by train through the hill pierced by a tunnel to

"THE CITY OF THE PLAINS."

"Christchurch" is so flat and its streets so narrow that there is little difficulty in losing oneself and many tales are told of the "cabbies" arriving their fare for long distances to arrive at a house in the adjacent street to secure an extra pay, without the innocent one being cognisant of the fact for days after. The country being so flat, naturally both citizens and countryman and woman alike travel on "bikes," and in a city of about 50,000 inhabitants it is estimated that there are in use over 20,000 bicycles. Newsboys, bakers, butchers, and even the roadmakers, all travel in the same way. I saw six men working on a sidewalk and their bicycles were standing at the side fence.

Christchurch boasts of its cathedral and its River Avon.

"THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS"

are erected in a park and stand in their majestic splendor amongst rows of trees and, fronted by the Avon, give it a most imposing appearance.

The River Avon is a beautiful, placid stream, whose waters are so clear that the fish in which it abounds can quite plainly be seen, even to its very depths. Rowing boats and motor launches, men plying on the waters, and its sloping banks clothed in richest grass, with willow trees forming nooks making the whole a scene of delight. The front of the exhibition is of the French renaissance architecture and most suitable, being in white stucco, giving it a most finished appearance, and at

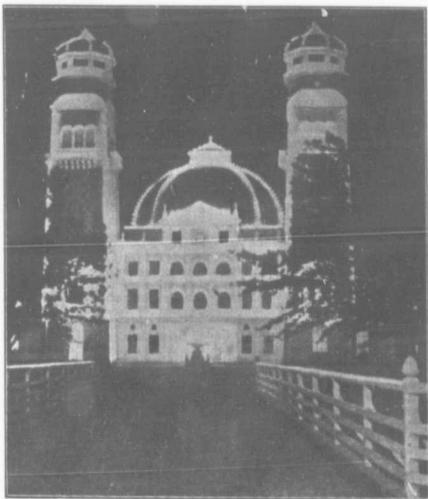
night, with its electric illuminations, is quite a miniature St. Louis. The main building covers an area of 14 acres and every space taken advantage of to the full. Great Britain, New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and also Fiji were well represented. Fiji showing her sugar production and various native manufactures. In the machinery hall the latest New Zealand manufactured railway engines and railway carriages were shown and were quite a surprise to many. The art gallery was very extensive. Some of the world's leading artists contributed to make it as attractive as possible and many of their finest productions have been purchased to remain in the Art Gallery of New Zealand. The Fernery was quite a revelation and a scene of delight to all.

The exhibition was opened with all the pomp and ceremony at the command of the small area of New Zealand, our Governor, Lord Plunket, at the head. Sir John Gorst represented Great Britain and Mr. T. H. Race acted in a like capacity for Canada. It goes without saying that the leading feature of all New Zealand exhibits would be her agricultural products. South Canterbury and North Canterbury being

close at home, were about the best spectacularly and the get-up generally gave one a suspicion that the operators "had been there before," as the general appearance was after the Canadian style at St. Louis. Corn, wheat and oats in various forms, and on the pillars stuccoed clover and other seeds; there were also barley, peas, beans and mangels, in which Canterbury abounds, grasses of various kinds growing in tufts, showing its quality. Fruits of various kinds, wool and flax (formium tenax), and in its manufactured forms rope and binder twine. The higher pillars and arches were covered with wheat and oats in the straw and also wool used for the same purpose, giving the whole a most attractive appearance; and then blankets, tweeds and rugs, the latter for which New Zealand is particularly famous, tourists seldom failing to purchase these in their travels through the country. Ashburton, also a part of Canterbury, had an exhibit of its own, with large blocks of stone, both in the rough and manufactured, for pillars of an archway, on which were piled sacks of grain, showing the extreme magnitude of its productiveness; but in

"WOOL"

North Canterbury particularly excelled. The fleeces were for the most part from the prize sheep at the International Cattle Show and comprised 40 fleeces of fine combing merino, 40 strong combing, 10 Ryeland, 10 Lincoln, 30 English Leicesters and Border Leicesters and from 12 to 40 exhibits in each of Romney Marsh, Southdown, Shropshires, Corriedale, half-breds, Romney Lincoln, three-quarter-breds, seven-eighth Oxford Downs, Cheviots, and Dorset Horned were all represented, the whole forming a most instructive and magnificent display, competing for a prize of £50 (\$250), and showing the representative wool of the various breeds of the colony. This exhibit was all drawn from North Canterbury, a gold medal and certificate given in 10 classes and certificates of merit were also given. The whole was one of the finest that could be collected



Main entrance to New Zealand International Exposition

in any country and reflected great credit on those responsible. Let it be noted that the varied climate of New Zealand, from the north of Auckland Province, where it is sub-tropical, to the extreme of Southland, gives a variety that enables the fanciers of any of these to successfully breed them in the different localities suitable and bring them to as great, and in many cases greater, perfection than in any part of the world. Like the Canterbury frozen mutton and lamb; this is the home of, and from where they are exported in thousands to the mother country, and in Lincoln sheep, which have been bred to greater perfection, heavier fleeces and better constitution than in their Lincoln home in England.

The New Zealand Agricultural Department had an exhibit of every product of the country, collected from north and south, and put together in a most attractive form, and on the beams surrounding that portion of the building were printed in large figures the year's agricultural production, and showing her exports, which were for 1905 and valued as follows:

Wool, \$26,906,665; grain, \$1,472,820; butter, \$7,027,755; cheese, \$3,255,832; flax (formium tax), \$3,482,235, giving a total of over \$49,000,000; other exports such as gold, \$10,000,000.

Kawi gum and other products such as timber, tallow, etc., between \$14,000,000 and \$14,000,000 worth, and this from a population of only 882,462.

"CANADA"

was large in her proportions, occupying in her court a space of 22,000 square feet. The style was not at all after her St. Louis "get-up," but the whole displayed in an attractive manner with arches all round and "Canada" in large letters on each side, so that no one could fail to see even at a great distance. In minerals the collection was very extensive, showing the eagerness for trade in this one of her great products. But in agriculture she was particularly in evidence, as Mr. Race, the very able and popular representative, has explained publicly that she has not sought out New Zealand as a country to exploit for emigrants, but wished solely to show her manufacturers, with a view to trade, hoping that a good exchange could be made between the Sisters of the Empire. By the way, Mr. Race has visited many of our cattl' shows and his popularity was in evidence everywhere. At Oamuri I was very pleased to see the president of the Agricultural Association request him to decorate the champion horses with the ribbons, which he was only pleased to do, amidst the applause of the bystanders.

All the manufacturers of which Canada is in the front rank were there in full display, automobiles, carriages, pianos and the thousand and one articles for which she is so noted, and in agricultural implements the display was not large, as they are fully shown by Massey-Harris and other Canadian manufacturers at our agricultural shows, but the whole was most interestingly admitted and talked of by all the visitors, and was undoubtedly a leading feature of the show. MacLaren's Imperial Cheese exhibit brought vividly to my mind the very pleasant meeting with the general Mr. MacLaren on the train in my travels to Winnipeg, via Ottawa.

The side shows, including the water chute tobogganing, not forgetting the camels for the children to ride on, were in full swing and most interesting.

Excursions were run from south and north and well patronized and the public, as a whole, are well satisfied with its first "New Zealand International Exhibition."

"WISCONSIN"

Rural School Gardens in Quebec

The educational value of the school gardens has been recognized in Europe, and at the present time there are thousands connected with the public schools of Austria, Germany, France, and Switzerland, and when Dr. J. W. Robertson, of the Macdonald Agricultural College, at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., in association with Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, undertook to demonstrate to the people of Canada the improvements which should be made in our rural schools, school gardens were selected as a most promising field of experiment.

It was decided to select a group of country schools, and show by the experiments the benefits resulting from such improved environments. In 1903 a group of five schools was organized in Brome County, including Knowlton, Iron Hill, West Brome, Brome, and West Bolton. At each of these schools it was agreed that a Macdonald rural school garden should be maintained for three years. At the same time similar groups were arranged in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In 1904 Mr. Geo. D. Fuller, B.A., was placed in charge of the Brome group, and he has lately handed in his report, which covers his work very completely. During the past three summers school gardens under his direction have been maintained at all the five schools mentioned above, and the results have been most satisfactory.

The interest shown by the pupils in this department of school work has been very encouraging, for not only have they cultivated their flowers and vegetables carefully while the school was in session, but they have visited their gardens weekly during the summer holidays. This interest has increased from year to year, and last summer the smallest weekly attendance at the Knowlton school garden during the summer vacation was forty pupils, and at the recent meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society Dr. Robertson spoke of this being the finest school garden in Canada. The gardens at Brome, West Brome and Iron Hill have proved successful, increasing the interest in school work, providing a much better environment for the school, and improving the moral tone of the school by appealing to the aesthetic nature of the children. Last summer the Quebec group was enlarged by the additions of gardens at Cowansville, Dunham, Silver Valley and Richmond, all of these having done good educational work. The three years of demonstration work being completed, the Macdonald fund is ceasing to maintain the work, and Mr. Fuller's services are withdrawn. It is, however, hoped and expected that school gardens will increase in number and efficiency. The generosity of Sir Wm. C. Macdonald has provided that a yearly bonus of \$50 shall be paid every school which maintains a school garden, \$20 of this sum going towards the expense of maintenance, and \$30 to the teacher who undertakes the work, to remunerate her for the extra attention required during the summer vacation. The question of the recognition and supervision of this important branch of school work is now receiving attention at the hands of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Institutions and a sub-committee has been appointed to investigate and asked to report the next meeting. It seems important that some supervision should be continued, in order that the high standard of work now attained may be maintained and increased. From this work, so well started, may we hope to see results in the near future, in having the effect of creating in the minds of our country boys and girls a greater love for agriculture and a greater desire to stay on the land.

There are great possibilities in this old province for the stock farmer, for our hills and valleys are most fertile and are waiting for more tillage to develop them and produce more abundantly than they are doing to-day.

"HABITAT"

Good Roads in Nova Scotia

Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works for Ontario, has been doing some missionary work for good roads in Nova Scotia. At the request of the Government of that province he recently visited Halifax to explain the methods of road improvement in Ontario.

Nova Scotia at present has no systematic plan of aiding in the improvement of roads. Grants have been made from time to time to various counties to aid in road-making in the sparsely settled sections. It is now proposed to vote \$300,000 to be expended this year in conjunction with amounts to be contributed by the counties on improving a number of the leading routes. The work will be carried out under competent road supervisors and will continue with sufficient Government assistance for several years.

Farmers' Institute Work

The following letter received by Mr. G. A. Putnam from W. C. Shearer, one of the Institute lecturers, shows that the Farmers' Institute still continues to exert a large influence among the farmers of this province:

"I am highly pleased with the Institute work this winter; the farmers are quite enthusiastic over the two past prosperous seasons, and they hope to have another just as good. But still there is room for much improvement, both in the breeds, breeding and feeding of their hogs, in both Kent and Essex. I trust we have stirred them up to begin to study the importance of providing better shelter and accommodation to winter their hogs, and also to see that a proper mixture of grain be fed before feeding, which would almost double their profits. We pointed out to them that growing some oats and flax together and mixing with their cheap corn would produce much better results than their present wasteful system of feeding (corn on the cob) at all seasons and to all sizes of pigs, running together in the barnyard. We also advised the growing and feeding of a good daily ration of mangels or sugar beets, especially during winter."

Bulletins of Interest to Farmers

Maple Sugar and Syrup—Bulletin No. 1. B. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

This Bulletin deals with the manufacture of maple sugar and also explains the sections of the Adulteration Act having reference to maple sugar and syrup.

Plant Breeding—Bulletin No. 132, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Briefly epitomizes the history of plant breeding, as applied to the development of American fruits.

Duty of Chemistry to Agriculture—Circular No. 105, University of Illinois. Gives the results of experiments on manured and unmanured soils.

Potato Investigations—Bulletin 174, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. See review in this issue.

There is a homely proverb that says: "Make your head do the work of your heels." There is a deal of sound sense in it, and comfort, too, if one will but follow it up, for it doesn't hurt the head and it does rest the heels.

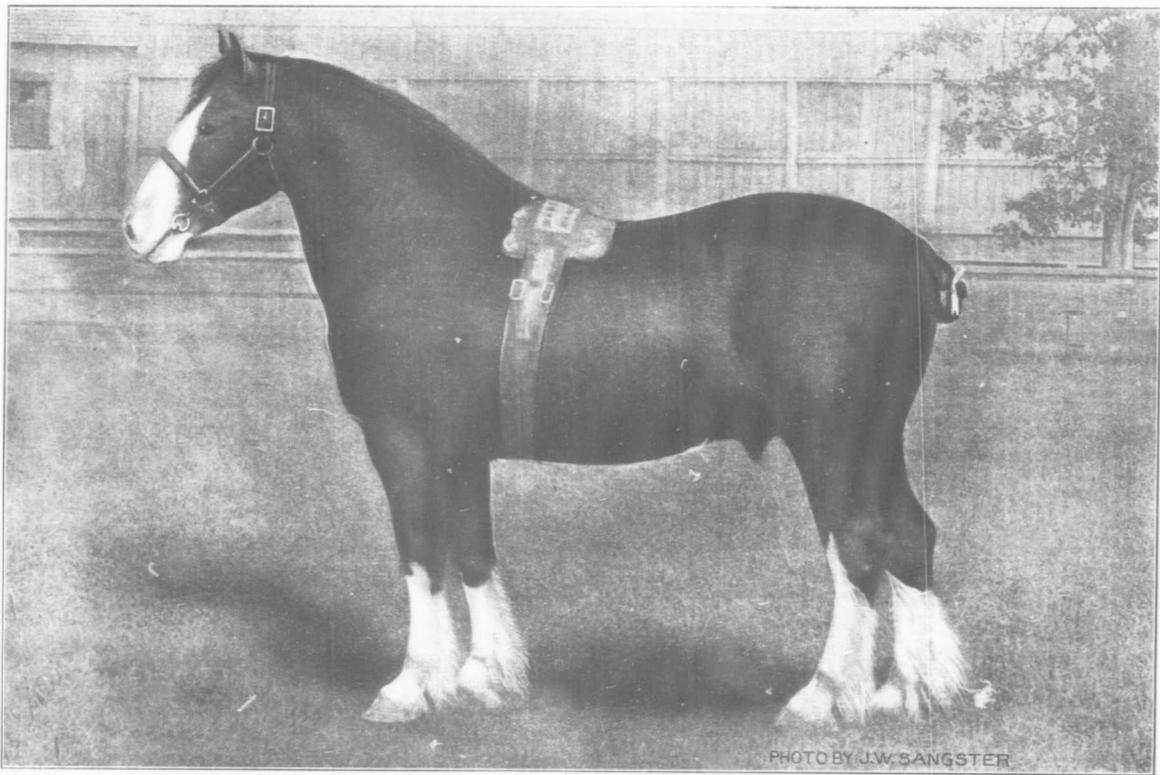


PHOTO BY J.W. SANGSTER

The four-year-old stallion Baron Richardson, winner of championship at Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition, March, 1907. Owned by Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Sire, Baron o' Buchlyvie. Dam by Sir Donald.

The Licensing of Stallions Discussed

Stallion Licenses

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:—
 In your issue of February 15th, Mr. Win. Young states that he is opposed to licensing stallions. Why does he not give his reasons? I have never heard the proposal discussed, but I believe it is worth a fair trial. Why are there so many cheap and inferior horses in this country? Is it not because so many farmers unwisely breed their mares to mongrel and nondescript sires? A service fee of \$1, \$5, \$8 or \$10 too often is the argument that induces a farmer to use an inferior horse. Were horsemen compelled to pay \$50, \$75 or \$100 yearly for a license, fewer poor stallions would be kept. Too many farmers who have a fairly good horse colt are persuaded by one argument and another to keep him for a stallion, and although he does not meet expectations, he is not castrated, and hence becomes a nuisance in a community, for the owner himself will breed to him and some of his neighbors and friends will use him at the nominal charge made, and thus several very ordinary colts are brought into that section. The same condition is often seen with bulls. Farmers seem to forget that the same attendance, feed and accommodation are necessary for a common animal as for an extra good one. A license would prevent inferior horses being kept and when reasonably remunerative fees are assured, horsemen will be induced to buy for service the higher type of stallion. I am convinced that the horse industry would become immensely more profitable were a substantial license exacted from every owner of a stock horse kept for service.

M. A. JAMES.

Bowmanville, Ont.

High License and No Inspection

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:—
 In regard to the discussion now going on in this province regarding the projected plan of licensing stallions for service, allow me to express an opinion in THE FARMING WORLD. A few weeks ago two Ontario's breeders called at my place in the pursuance of their appointed duties in inspecting stallions. They were sent by the Ontario Government to examine and express an opinion as to the value, etc., of the horses, which I had already passed my own opinion on, and, more, had backed my opinion with my money. Any further opinion not so backed could surely add little to anybody's interest, and might detract from someone's. I am not in any way ashamed of my own opinion, or the prices which I have ever asked for my goods, but the sending out of a large number of men to scour Ontario at public expense could add very little light on the situation. To continue this from year to year, the sending out at public expense of men to dictate the value or standing of another man's property, is surely a very arbitrary thing to do. There is too much opportunity for a gentlemanly "grafter" to get in some very pretty work. A man of the "politician" order could easily afford to pay any political party handsomely for this privilege, an inspector's portfolio, and realize handsomely out of horsemen everywhere at the same time. Many a horseman could easily afford to pay an extra \$100 for the granting of a license to his horse.

Now, if this is likely to be the case, would it not be a far better plan to collect this license fee of \$100 in a legal, legitimate way, making every owner of a horse standing for public service pay

this amount annually. This would, I am satisfied, prove a very effective stumbling block to the inferior horse. Rather than pay this amount, added to the expenses of groom, hotel and stabling and other expenses, the cheap skate would be left at home. The owner of a first-class stallion could afford to pay this, the owner of the poor brute could not. The money thus collected could be devoted to the encouragement of improvement in horse breeding, in providing inducements in various ways, such as handsome premiums at local shows, fairs, etc. The money thus realized would in many cases prove a very much needed stimulus to these local shows and fairs, now languishing for want of profit. Allow each municipality to collect its own stallion licenses and spend it as they believe to be best for the horse interests locally.

Believe me, I am not in any sense in favor of a \$10 license or anything less than \$100, and every stallion owner would readily pay that, as it is a fee which would at once stop the peddling of inferior skates of stallions. At the present time the owner of the poor horse has too much the best of it, as some very ordinary brutes are to my knowledge now earning as much as the average 100-acre farm. Even all of these would not be stopped by this fee, but probably more of them would and more good be done than by sending out individuals at great public cost to dictate who shall be the favored one and who shall not. Thanking you for this space in your paper, I remain,

T. MERCER.

Markdale, Ont.

Licensing Stallions

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:—
 I have been reading the many articles in THE FARMING WORLD on licensing stallions. In considering this subject, the first question is: "What is the object of the proposed act?" I believe the object is to lead breeders and farmers to breed a better type of horse to improve our horse stock, and not to create a monopoly of the trade for the few who have invested their money in pure-bred horses, as some writers seem to think.

I have been directly connected with the stallion business for over twenty years and I do not believe that Government inspection and the license system will have the desired effect. In the first place, what is the cause of so many farmers using inferior sires? My experience has been that the man who has been able or willing to invest in a smaller service fee was always the man who could do most business, the quality and value of the horse are seldom taken into consideration, a condition that Government inspection and a license fee will not remove or even curtail, as all licensed horses will not be the same value, and consequently cannot be run at the same service fee, and the cheaper ones will receive the largest patronage. I believe a bonus granted to all good horses would do more to induce farmers to patronize them than any other thing.

For example: A buys a stallion for which he pays \$2,000. Now, he cannot expect to make anything on his investment at less than a \$15 service fee, \$5 to be paid at time of service. Let him apply to the Department of Agriculture for his bonus of, say, \$5 for each mare bred, he will be paid at close of season. A competent inspector should be sent to see the horse, and if he is considered worthy of this fee he should be granted the \$5; in case, however, such inspector should not consider him worthy of that amount, let him allow whatever bonus

he considers proper over a \$10 fee. The stallion owner to be limited to a certain number of mares, say 90, for the season.

This system would place all horses on the same level so far as is concerned to the farmers, and, I believe, would do a great deal toward inducing farmers to breed to the better class of horse.

The \$15 horse would thus receive, provided he reached his limit, \$50 bonus at the end of the season, which would pay necessary expenses, and if economically managed his keep during the year, leaving the \$10 fee, payable in February, or when mare proves to be in foal, to pay interest of money invested, as well as part of principle. I am not giving the above figures for any other purpose than as an example, but such could be arranged to suit the times and conditions. Another, and I believe a much more practical way of improving the situation, would be through the medium of Farmers' Institutes, by bringing before the meetings good or as near perfect horses as can be procured and compared with some inferior specimens, and if mares and colts could be brought in, showing different mating and the results brought about by such mating, such object lessons with view to lead to discussions would work a wonderful improvement. This work might also be followed out at our fall fairs to good advantage.

Another great hindrance to the improvement of stallions of this country is the syndicate man or stallion pedlar, as we will call him, who travels the country very frequently, with a class of horse he cannot sell at his barn. He may be found in nearly every district of our province and in 9 cases out of 10 his horses are a failure. Not always because the horse is at fault, but very frequently the company formed is composed of men who never owned a good horse in their lives and never had any intention of owning a stallion before the syndicate man met them, and sometimes a fairly good horse may be ruined through his owners not knowing how to care for him.

The unfortunate experience of this company also often prevents other men who are capable of caring for stallions from investing in as good a class of horse as they would like to do, or keeps them out of the business altogether.

Might not the Government step in here and prevent this kind of peddling, or at least put a high license fee on this class of work? We all know that a man cannot take a grip filled with small wares and peddle them through the country without a license, and why not impose a high license on these men in every county where they wish to sell their goods?

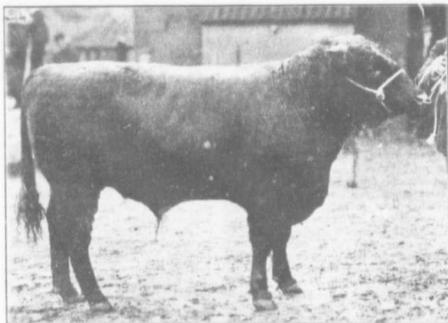
I. DEWITT.

Halton Co., Ont.

Two Horses Fight a Duel in a Box Car on Train

Strathroy, Mar. 1.—A duel between two big stallions took place in a box car on a fast freight train as it was approaching this town yesterday. It only ended when one stallion valued at \$1,000 fell helpless beneath the kicks and bites of the other vicious and maddened brute. Meanwhile the owners, Paisley Bros. of Lucas, stood by unable to separate the animals and in jeopardy of being themselves crushed to death.

The two stallions were being shipped to Montana, and were in a palace horse car attached to a special class of passenger train No. 3. Just after the train had passed the Cove bridge, near London, one of the animals, alarmed at the jolting of the train, began to rear and plunge madly, and in an instant had broken the hilter by which it was



The Shorthorn bull "Achilles," bought by Wm. Duthie for £200 gs.

held. Immediately it commenced a fierce attack with teeth and hoofs on its mate, which was more securely fastened, and failed for the time to break loose. The two men made every effort possible to drive back the big vicious brute, but in the close area and gloomy interior of the car it was risking their lives to make a move.

That the two brothers did their best to separate the brutes is evidenced by the fact that the elder Mr. Paisley was knocked down three times, and each time narrowly escaped being trampled to death beneath the hoofs of the big beasts.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH

The other stallion finally broke the tight fastenings, and the one-sided fight became a duel to the death. The two men were now powerless and could do no more than evade the terrible charges and blows of the titanic monsters, who, covered with bloody foam and with blood-streak eyes, strove for the mastery, surging now to one end of the car and now to the other, but never for one moment letting up in their death struggle. Finally, it was apparent to the two spectators of this struggle, that one of the beasts was weakening. Its breathing came in mighty gasps, that spattered the sides of the car with bloody foam. Relentless, its mate continued to rain blows, till with a shriek almost painfully human the weakened animal dropped to the floor dead. The victory gained, the other big brute quieted down and submitted to being fastened again by the men.

The Achievements of Baron's Pride

The awards at the recent Glasgow Stallion Show make interesting history in the Clydesdale world. Although the firm of A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkeudbright, famous as the owners of Baron's Pride, Scotland, easily the biggest firm of draft horse men in Scotland, do not show their own stallions at this show, yet the winners almost to a horse showed strong infusion of the blood of this noted stallion in their pedigrees. Baron Kitchener, winner of first prize in the aged class, and afterwards of the Cawdor Cup, is a get of this horse, as well as British Chief, winner of second place. In the three-year-old class the winner was Ozyana, who is a get of Baronson, a son of Baron's Pride. Johnstone Victor, a son of Belmeide Queen's Guard, one of Baron's Pride's best breeding sons, won first in the two-year-old class,

and in the yearling class three sons of three different gets of Baron's Pride were inside the money.

The recent show at Toronto scarcely puts the argument so strong, but the first prize horse in the aged class was Acme, a son of Baron's Pride. Next to him came a horse by Royal Stamp, with a good share of "Sir Everard" blood in his veins at least. In the four-year-olds the first prize winner was a son of the Baron of Buchlyvie, one of the best breeding sons of Baron's Pride. Next to him stood a good son of Up To Time, while fourth was a good one sired by Baron o' Buchlyvie. In the three-year-olds a big strong son of Ardethan stood at the top, with three Baron's Pride's colts below, owned by the same exhibitor, two of which will beat him with time. In the yearling class first went to a get of Baron o' Buchlyvie.

In the Canadian-bred classes the virility of the Baron's Pride blood has as yet made little apparent impression. A large number of the gets of this great breeding horse have been imported, and scattered abroad throughout Canada, but at our big shows the Canadian-bred classes still own the Matchless MacQueen and the grand breeding stallion, Lord Charming, as the champion sires. A son of Baron's Pride which promises to put up a fight for the supremacy is Royal Baron, on his dam's side a grandson of Mount Royal, whose gets at Toronto Industrial of 1906 made a decided hit for this horse. Queen of Maple Grove, never beaten by a Canadian-bred, is by Fullarton, a Prince of Kyle stallion, who is producing some show-ring goods, now that he is being bred to a number of choice mares, but it is, perhaps, true that a great deal of the possible in Scotland is in Canada lost through the scarcity of high-class mares.

J. W. S.

Shorthorn Sales in Scotland

The annual spring show and sales of Shorthorns at Perth, held in February, were very successful, there being entered 100 cows and heifers and 350 bulls. Of these 88 cows were sold at an average price of \$175.39 per head, an advance of \$6.56 over the prices obtained last year. Of the bulls 310 were sold at an average of \$319.25.

The highest price obtained was for Achilles, bred by Bruce of Heatherwick, the first prize senior yearling bull of the show. He was started at \$1,050 and finally knocked down to Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, at \$5,220. Achilles is a well balanced red of the Augusta family,

by Mr. Duthie's First Fiddle, calved December, 1905. He is lengthy, straight on top, well down in the quarters, deep through the heart, well covered and a nice mover. The second prize bull in this class, Silver Pride, bred by Mr. McWilliam, by Pride of Avon, brought \$1,575.

The younger bulls met with good demand, Spicy Charmer, winner of first prize in the junior yearling class going to Mr. Hankins, London, at \$4,725. Diamond Marksman, to Lord Trelegar at \$2,625; Royal Victory, to Sir John Gilmour at \$3,150 and Diamond Banner to Mr. D. MacLennan at \$3,045.

As a whole, trade for the best class of bulls was very buoyant, but for those of inferior quality, of which there were a good many, the demand was very dull. The general average over all was down, as compared with last year, though good bulls were never dearer than at this sale.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

By F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask.

The Aberdeen-Angus is derived from the ancient Polled cattle of Angus and Buchan, and has been known for upwards of a century as an easily fed, deep-fleshed producer of beef.

Although selection had been made and their good points accentuated for some years by the Watsons, Boswells, Combie, Fullerton, Sir George Macpherson, Grant and others, it was not until 1878, when Mr. McCombie, Sir George Macpherson Grant and Mr. Bruce sent him to the International Exhibition in Paris, that their valuable qualities were brought to the notice of the world at large. At this show both the prize for the "best group of foreign cattle" and that for the "best beef producing animals" were awarded to this breed.

Shortly after that event the "Polled Cattle Society" was incorporated and the popularity of the breed vastly increased, herds founded in England and Ireland, now in excess of 120 and 70 respectively. In Ireland the influence of this breed has been shown to a marked degree, and authorities state that effacement of the big, raw-boned store cattle sent over to England some few years ago has been largely due to the use of Angus bulls.

In 1880 the renowned herd of Mr. Clement Stephenson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was founded, and to that gentleman a great debt of gratitude is undoubtedly due from Aberdeen-Angus breeders, for the manner in which he has brought his fine cattle at the shows, winning, as he has, the sweepstakes at Smithfield on several occasions.

In 1876 the breed was introduced into Canada by Professor Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College, and further importations were made during succeeding years by Messrs. Cochrane, Pope and Geary, but it is to the south of the boundary line, among our American cousins, that the breeding of Angus and the use of Angus bulls for crossing on Shorthorns and Herefords has resulted in so many showyard victories.

Since their first appearance in an American ring, in 1883, when Messrs. Geary exhibited the 3-year-old Scotch-bred steer, "Black Prince," in Kansas City and Chicago—he weighed 2,300 lbs., by the way—these cattle have steadily improved their reputation, until during the seven years in which the Chicago International has been in existence, their winnings of the very highest honors have been regarded as almost a matter of course.

At this show, three grand championships are given in the cattle classes annually, viz., for steers, carloads and carcasses—making 21 in all for seven

years. Of these, 14 have been won by Angus and their crosses, 6 by Herefords and one by Shorthorns.

In the sale of carload lots their position is yet more pronounced, as with the exception of, I think, 1903, the highest priced carload for 18 years on the American market has consisted of Angus grades.

In the Old Country show rings the breed has more than held its own, its representatives—pure-bred and crosses—having won the Champion Plate 13 times in the last 37 years at Smithfield and similar honors have come to it at most of the prominent shows.

When it comes to the block, it is found that the proportion of offal is surprisingly low. Mr. Stephenson's heifer, "Luxury," in 1885 gave the remarkable return of 75.5 per cent. of dressed meat, and this year at Chicago the champion carcass of the show was the Aberdeen Angus steer "Exile," exhibited by Chas. J. Off, which dressed 69.5 per cent.

Second Annual Meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association was held in Brandon on February 20th, 1907. The President, the Hon. Walter Clifford, occupied the chair. The Secretary submitted his report for the year 1906, as follows:

Only a little over six months has elapsed since the last general meeting, which was held at the time of the Industrial Exhibition at Regina. It was, however, considered advisable at that time to arrange the annual meetings so that they would be held at about the same time as the general meetings of other kindred associations.

Since the last general meeting, there have been two meetings of the Executive Committee, one on August 21st and one on February 4th, both held in Brandon.

At the Executive meeting held in August last, the following resolutions were passed:

1. "That all animals passing inspection, that have been recorded in what was known as the Canadian Polled Angus Record, may be recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Record free of charge, by members resident in Canada, prior to January 1st, 1907, after which date the fee shall be \$1 per head."

The spirit of this resolution was carried out. Owing to some herds not having been inspected in time to allow the owners to apply for registration before the date specified, exceptions have been made in such cases, in order to place all members on an equal footing.

2. "That transfers should be issued free, when presented for record within ninety days from the date of sale, and that for transfers presented for record after ninety days from date of sale, a charge of \$1 each would be made."

The question as to the effect this would have on the finances of the association having been raised by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, the correspondence will be submitted later for your consideration.

Mr. James Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., having been recommended as official inspector, under clause 9, reported at the August meeting upon the work done up to that date, principally in the West, and at the February meeting he submitted what is practically a final report of his inspection throughout Canada.

The individuals in every herd containing animals recorded in what was known as the Polled-Angus Herd Book of Canada have been personally inspect-

ed by Mr. Bowman and careful notes made of the characteristics of each animal. From these notes, forms were filled out, giving name, sire, dam and their numbers, breeder and owner, age and markings and the notation "eligible" or "not eligible," as the case might be. These reports were then finally passed on by the Executive and returns made to the Registrar for his guidance. In doing this work, the inspector tried to keep the future of the Angus breed constantly in mind, and to be absolutely impartial. He was, perhaps, most severe on young bulls, culling out animals of fairly good individuality when descended from parents lacking in modern Angus characteristics. With young females he was not so severe, and much more lenient still with old animals, especially when the progeny were possessed of fairly good form.

That this very difficult work of inspection has been conscientiously and satisfactorily done is evidenced by the fact that although a number of breeders have had many valuable animals rejected, there has hardly been a complaint made from any breeder throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

The number of breeders visited by Mr. Bowman was 88, and the number of individual animals reported on 693, of which 199 were rejected and 497 were recommended for registration.

The extent of this inspection work has been enormous, covering practically all Canada, from Prince Edward Island to Edmonton. The expense would have been greater than the association could have borne had not the Dominion Department of Agriculture assumed the greater part of the burden.

The Registrar reports for the year ending December 31st, 1906, 103 registrations and 1,171 recorded ancestors to complete pedigrees, making a total of 1,374.

THE STATEMENT BY PROVINCES

	Registra-	Trans-
	fers	fers
Ontario	18	5
Manitoba	56	34
Saskatchewan	21	1
Alberta	8	1
	103	40

From this it would appear that many of the breeders having animals recorded in the American book have not come very loyally to the support of our record by registering their animals therein.

The financial statement, as appended hereto, has been duly audited and should be considered satisfactory under the circumstances. The membership for the year totals 44.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 1906

Receipts—	
To 44 membership fees	\$ 88.00
To registration fees	299.65
To bank interest on deposits	4.07
	\$391.72
Expenditure—	
By refund of registration fees paid in excess	\$ 13.82
By printing, stationery and sundries	16.30
By postage	8.00
By balance on hand at bank	353.60
	\$391.72

SUMMARY OF MEMBERS

Alberta	8
Manitoba	18
Saskatchewan	6
Ontario	12
	44

The secretary read a letter from Mr. James Sharp, of Rockside, Ont., calling

attention to the fact that a fee of 25 cents was being charged by the registrar for certificates of all animals that came in for fee registration under the constitution. The Live Stock Commissioner explained that this fee went towards the expenses incurred in the registrar's office, and was customary under similar circumstances with all other record associations.

The following amendments to the constitution were adopted: Clause 21 to read, "that for transfers presented for record after 90 days from date of sale the fee shall be \$1.00.

Clause 6—To limit the time for free registration of animals now recorded in the American herd book to the end of 1907.

Officers elected—President, S. Martin, Roumwaite, Man.; Vice-President, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; Directors, Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin, Man.; J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; Chas. Ellett, Strathcona, Alta.; Jas. Sharp, Rockside, Ont.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.

Representatives to the Canadian National Live Stock Association—The President and Vice-President.

Representative to Toronto Fair Board—Mr. Jas. Sharp.

Cure for Scours

In raising calves upon skim milk the greatest source of loss is indigestion and other stomach troubles which result in white scours. Care in feeding and cleanliness will, to a very great extent, prevent this, but at times the animal will be affected even when all reasonable care appears to be exercised. In such cases certain remedies are resorted to, all of which, however, are more or less ineffective. The formalin treatment, recently discovered, appears to be more successful in curing this complaint than anything heretofore tried and as it is very simple should be generally known.

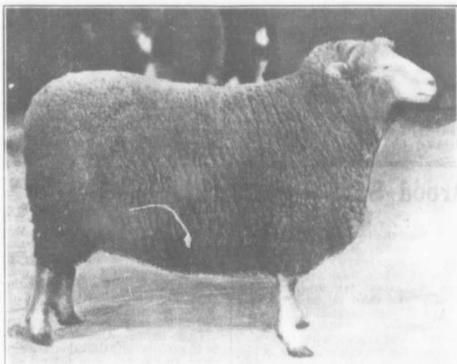
A correspondent of *The Breeders' Gazette*, in giving his experience with this treatment, says: "I bought a young calf of dairy breeding and upon getting it home found I had a bad case of white scours to contend with. I tried some of the old remedies, but the calf became very weak and lifeless. I then (thinking I had an excellent subject to try it on) resorted to the formalin treatment and procured one-half ounce, forty per cent. formaldehyde solution and diluted it with fifteen and one-half ounces of water.

By this time the calf would not drink from a pail, so I took a pint bottle with nipple and fed one pint new milk three or four times per day, adding one tablespoonful of the solution to each pint. The effect was very gratifying, for on the third day after beginning the treatment the bowels were working in a normal condition and the calf continues to thrive. I had previously had considerable trouble with white scours, and almost every case had proved fatal.

Success Assured

I have taken *THE FARMING WORLD* for a number of years and find it one of the best papers published in advancing the interests of agriculturists. Judging from the first two issues under the new management, I am sure its success for ensuing years is assured.—Edward A. Berry, Bruce Co., Ont.

It is not always the hardest worker that accomplishes the most; it is the one who plans judiciously and executes with the least waste of energy.



A champion Dorset-Horn sheep at Ottawa Winter Fair. Owned and exhibited by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

Profit in Sheep Raising*

He characterized the sheep raising industry as one of the most important branches of the farming business, and hardly second only to beef raising. He was glad to see so many more farmers taking up that branch than was formerly the case. Unfortunately there has been a decrease of 172,000 in sheep since 1871 in the Maritime Provinces. For the last year or two, however, there had been a slight increase in the number of sheep kept.

The reason for the decrease, perhaps, was partly due to the prices of wool being good 20 years ago, and consequently the country got overstocked with sheep and this in time led to a drop in prices and the farmer ceased to keep so many. Then the taste for good mutton developed and some breeds of mutton producing sheep were introduced and the wool producing sheep ceased to be the principal breed kept. The Maritime Provinces were admirably adapted for sheep raising, and our local markets were by no means yet overdone—and we always had the British market to supply which could not be overdone. Sheep raising was

A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY

and was one which could be carried on at less expense in money and labor than any other branch of farming. We had not as yet begun to realize our possibilities in this direction. In Nova Scotia, for instance, there was one sheep to every 35 acres of land; in New Brunswick, one to every 98; in P. E. Island, one to every 11, and in Great Britain, one to every acre. These figures show that our possibilities are not appreciated.

Farmers gave various reasons for not keeping sheep. First, because they don't pay. This is hardly the truth nowadays, because intelligent farmers were taking up this branch of farming, and that class of man does not usually lay out his money in useless stock. Secondly, the difficulty of fencing. It was true that sheep required a better fence than some other kinds of stock. But this was not much of an excuse, as every good farmer kept his fences in good

order, and, as against the fencing, they required only cheap buildings for shelter. Thirdly, they were hard on the pastures. There was a certain amount of truth in this, but it was scarcely fair to the sheep if a man's pastures were already well stocked before, to lay the extra blame on the sheep. Sheep being enormous eaters, would clean many weeds and would assist in keeping up the fertility. Fourthly,

THE DOG NUISANCE.

This was the principal reason given by farmers for not keeping sheep, and in a good many instances there was a certain amount of truth in it. In New Brunswick, he said, there was a better law than in any other province in Canada. In this province any person might kill any dog which he saw pursuing, worrying and wounding any sheep or lamb, or any dog giving tongue and terrifying any sheep or lamb on any farm, or any dog found straying between sunset and sunrise on any farm whereon sheep were kept, except under certain circumstances, a dog belonging to the next neighbor. This was a somewhat drastic provision, and it was not always desirable to pursue it to the bitter end. The simplest plan would be to educate public opinion on the subject, and it was the simple duty of every person to do all he could to create a sentiment against the breeding of worthless curs, and instead to rear profitable sheep. To make sheep breeding a success the great secret was

PROPER MANAGEMENT.

There was no doubt that sheep were the easiest kept stock on the farm, and there was no kind of stock which would more readily respond to good care. It only required 9 pounds of dry matter to make one pound of mutton, whereas it took 13 pounds to make one pound of beef. It was, however, useless to expect them to thrive on bare hillsides; they must have good pasture. They required less grain than any other stock to do well, but they needed good succulent food, such as rape and roots. To anyone intending to go into the sheep business, he advised him not to begin in an extensive manner; go quietly and feel your way, and as you get more experience and become accustomed to them, increase your stock. As to what breed to keep, this did not re-

quire much discussion. All the different breeds, be they long-wooled or short-wooled, were profitable, but the question of which breed was of small importance compared with care and feed. The chief thing was to take one breed and keep to it.

Sheep Fences

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I notice in THE FARMING WORLD of February 15th an estimate given by a Mr. Jackson, of Abingdon, Ont., for a sheep fence, to which I must, with exception, as I cannot figure out how it can be done, and done properly, as the weight of the No. 9 wire per rod would be two pounds, the 3 No. 11 wires would weigh 1½ lbs. and allow ¼ lb. for the weaving wire, the total weight of wire per rod would be 4 lbs.; at 3 cents per lb., although it cannot be bought for that, makes 12 cents per lb. for the wire. I think anybody who has ever erected a fence will agree with me that 15 cents per rod for stakes, brace wire, staples and labor of erecting is a low estimate, and which would make a cost per rod of 27 cents, to say nothing about the initial cost of the \$10.00 machine and wear and tear on same.

There is a great outcry made about dogs worrying sheep. If farmers would by the right kind of fence and put it up properly, they would not be bothered with dogs. I am enclosing catalogue describing the fence I speak of and give you liberty to give my name and address to any person enquiring for same.

Yours truly,

WANDEBER.

More Friendly to the Dog

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In THE FARMING WORLD of February 1st, Mr. Holdsworth advocated the extermination of all dogs because they are destroyers of sheep.

The destruction of sheep is, of course, to be regretted and guarded against, but I cannot go quite so far in advocating the extermination of the farmer's dog as Mr. Holdsworth does.

I have almost reached the four score and have always been accustomed to use a dog. True, the dogs have not been all alike, good, but with one exception none of them was ever known to kill sheep.

Sheep have been kept on the farm in my recollection for more than seventy years and during that time only one was destroyed by dogs. In driving cattle to and from the pasture, especially where there is bush in it, as is generally the case in this district, I consider the dog our best and cheapest help, for though we seldom allow a dog to bite the animals as soon as they see him they move along as required.

So far as dogs destroying sheep is concerned, it was seldom we heard of it; there was probably more harm done in that way last summer than for many years before. I believe all dogs should be confined at night, as it is generally at that time the mischief is done.

We always make a practice of collecting our sheep into an enclosure near the buildings, giving them a new place each year. In this way they help to enrich the land and prepare it for a crop. If the dogs were confined at night and the sheep collected as suggested, it would have a strong tendency to preserve the sheep.

Sheep have almost disappeared from this part of the country, but the so-called dog nuisance had little or nothing to do with the matter; the extra fencing required to confine them and the low price of wool which prevailed for some years were the chief factors in driving farmers out of the sheep industry.

*This is the summary of an address on this subject by Prof. M. Cummings, delivered before the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, at Fredericton, Feb. 12-14.

Some of our people are trying to get back into the sheep business again, but this is not so easy to do, as there are but few sheep in the market and prices are high.

The leading breed here for some years has been the Shropshire, but the present high price for wool has caused a demand for the long-wool breeds, as a large part of the profit is in the wool, in consequence some few Cotswolds and Lincolns have been brought in for

breeding purposes. Sixty years ago the Lincolns were the leading breed in New Annan; they did well then and I hope they will do well again.

In some parts of the province efforts are being made to keep sheep on a large scale. I trust this may be successful, as there are large tracts of mountain land in New Annan which are unfit for cultivation, but which may be adapted for sheep. J. McGeorge, Colchester Co., N.S.

Care of the Brood Sow

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

We hear a great deal of talk every spring about what luck this one and that have had with their young pigs. We would be very glad if the expressions this year were all of "good luck," as even then there would be all too few hogs in the country, but we expect within the next few weeks to hear the usual reports of the losses of one-third, two-thirds and very often of entire litters, and people taking it coolly and attributing it all to their luck.

Now, to be perfectly plain, I do not believe luck has anything to do with the rearing or losing of young pigs more than it has with most other things (and I am an Irishman), but we simply get the results of our own care or neglect, and if things were properly understood the enormous annual loss of young pigs could be reduced to a minimum. I make this statement after many years of practical experience, and I do not say that I did not meet many serious losses before I gave up the idea that it was a matter of luck and tried to find the cause and the remedy for myself, and in this letter I will just offer a few suggestions that may be opportune to some of your readers.

Do not breed your sow too young, do not breed a small young sow to an old boar. Let her have exercise every day, from when she is served until a week before she is due to farrow; then put her in the pen where she is to farrow and let her have it entirely to herself. While she is in pig, let her have just enough grain every day to keep her looking smooth, but not fleshy. In win-

ter let her have sufficient roots of any kind to keep the bowels well open, feed very little barley, or, better still, none at all. Let her always have a dry place to sleep in, where there are no drafts. When you expect her to farrow, let her have only short cut or straw for bed, and as soon as possible after she farrows remove all of this that is in the least damp and replace with dry.

Do not take strangers to look at her when she is preparing to farrow. She is modest and objects to their presence. Let her feed be very light for a few days before she farrows, and do not give her anything but water for twenty-four hours afterwards, then feed lightly and increase just in proportion to the number of her litter. Clean the pen at least four times a week and scatter a little slacked lime over the damp places. Give your sow and pigs lots of sunshine, and as soon as possible let them have a daily outing in a straw yard or small dry paddock. Always have charcoal where the sow can get a lump at her pleasure.—Carleton County Farmer.

Selection of Brood Sows

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In THE FARMING WORLD of February 15th, I read with pleasure Mr. Gilbert's letter on the selection of a brood sow, but I cannot quite concur with him in his views as to the advantages of the coarse and rangy sow. In the first place, I think that coarse sows, as a rule, are hard feeders, and that is a very important point with the farmer. I pre-

fer a smooth sow, medium size, and not too coarse in the bone, for when we are buying meat we do not want an excess of bone and I do not think the packer does. Another objection to the coarse sow is that she is apt to lie upon and smother her young by reason of her size and clumsiness. As a rule in breeding I believe in the pure-bred male and female, but I think that a cross between the Yorkshire and Berkshire will produce a hog easier fed and sooner ready for the market than any other. I fed a batch of fourteen (one litter) last summer and sold them at three days less than six months old, averaging 106 lbs. each, which I think very good considering the large litter. These were cross-bred between a Yorkshire sow and Berkshire boar.

I would like to ask you why prices vary so much as they do at different shipping points? I will give you prices at three points from which I could ship in our district between February 13th and February 16th. At one place there are two buyers. One on the 13th paid \$6.65 per 100 lbs.; the other at the same place, on the 16th, paid \$6.75. One buyer at a second place on the 13th paid \$6.50; the buyer at the third place, on the 15th, paid \$6.60. During these three days the market price, as reported in the papers, did not change.

If the man buying at \$6.75 made a fair profit, what did the man make at \$6.50?

JAS. A. MCKENZIE.

South Ontario.

A Sorry Prospect for the Future

Dupre had been rather a naughty boy on the street car, and after they reached home his mother corrected him in the good old-fashioned way, though not anything like so severely as he imagined.

"Now, Dupre," she said, "I hope you will remember what happens when boys do not obey their mothers, and next time we are on the cars that you will sit quietly, as mother tells you."

"Yes, m-m-mother," he sobbed. "I w-will if I am e-e-e-ever able to s-s-sit down anywhere a-a-again."—W. J. Agnew in Woman's Home Companion for February.

Why You Should Have A Cream Harvester

If you are keeping three or more cows, it will pay you to own a Cream Harvester, because its use brings greater returns in the form of increased quantity and better quality of products, and because it removes much of the drudgery connected with dairy work.

It makes no difference whether you are making your cream into dairy products on your own farm or are shipping to a creamery. In either case the separator is equally important. It gives you more cream and leaves you the skimmed milk to be fed while yet warm to pigs or calves. If ground feed is added to this skimmed milk it becomes as valuable for feeding purposes as whole milk. This is one of the great advantages of a cream separator.

Then, the three big advantages of a separator are—more cream, less work and fresh skimmed milk for feeding, and these are sufficient to pay the cost of a separator in a short

time. But not all separators will do the same for you. Some make more work in the way of less work, for they are so hard to operate and so hard to clean. Watch out for these things when you buy a separator.

It will pay you to call on the International local agent and examine **The Dairymaid and Bluebell Separators**. There you can see by actual test how they will skim down to the one thousandth part, whether the milk be warm, cold, rich, viscous or old.

You can try for yourself, and see how easily they are operated. Notice in the illustration how the handle is at just the right height, and that the supply can be low while the milk and cream spots are high.

You can see the excellent gearing, and how, though all the parts are covered to prevent dirt getting into the bearings, each is easily accessible; how strong and simple they are, and how this will give them great durability.

Call on our local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

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Lincoln Wether. Bred and owned by L. Parkinson, Framaosa, Ont. First at Chicago, 1896; first at Guelph, 1896; and special for best in Wellington County, and 1st at Ottawa Fair, 1907.

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show

(Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD)

The dates of this event this year were March 4-8, and the event was held in the new exhibition building, a big and roomy edifice 125 x 240 feet in ground dimensions, with three stories and built entirely of concrete and iron. The building is certainly a fine one and answers the purpose for which it was erected in the most satisfactory manner, with good ventilation, well lighted and heated, and with abundance of room for both exhibits and visitors. Ottawa has now every requisite for holding a splendid show. The exhibits were this year, on the whole, of a very fair character, in some classes a decided advance over former years. Particularly was improvement to be noticed in the exhibits in swine, the bacon hog classes being long and strong, with strong classes in breeding sows, in Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds. In the sheep pens some of the classes were strong and all around very creditable for the time of year. Both dairy and fat cattle classes in many cases left something to be desired, though some good individuals were to the front. The poultry show was, as usual, a grand success, and enthusiastically patronized. In the classes for

FAT CATTLE

the ribbons were awarded by R. Slatery, Ottawa's veteran meat merchant, and Wm. Smith, manager of the Pine Grove Farm, Rockland, Ont. The principal exhibitors were: Jas. Leask, Greenwood, Ont.; Shortridge & Armstrong, Fergus, Ont.; Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.; Col. McRae, Guelph, Ont.; R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; Mr. Baker, Winchester. The following were the awards: In the pure-bred Shorthorn class, 2 years and under 3, 1st, 2nd and 4th went to the firm of Shortridge & Armstrong, with 3rd to R. Reid & Co. The class was of fair quality.

In yearling Shorthorn steer, 1st, 3rd and 4th went to Shortridge & Armstrong, with 2nd to Reid & Co. In steer under 1 year, 1st was awarded to Shortridge & Armstrong, with 2nd to Reid & Co.

In Shorthorn cows the classes were stronger, 1st in aged cows being won

by Shortridge & Armstrong, with 2nd to J. Leask. A somewhat better class followed in two-year heifer, when Peter White, of Pembroke, won first on a nice thick, blocky animal, Shortridge & Armstrong getting 2nd on another of similar type. In yearling heifer White again won 1st, with a sweet, thick, beef-maker of the right kind, Jas. Leask getting 2nd place on a somewhat inferior exhibit. Heifer under 1 year, P. White again delivered the gilt-edged goods, in the very choice junior heifer winner at Toronto, Leask again standing next, with a good one.

In Hereford or Aberdeen-Angus the representation was strong, with choice blacks, the Shortridge & Armstrong firm getting all prizes. In the Galloway and Devons Col. McRae, of Guelph, had out a strong herd, which landed most of the money.

In grades or crosses there was some competition noticeable, and in steer 1 year old Jas. Leask got 1st place on a smooth, even, red steer, with 2nd on a very stylish roan; 3rd place was filled with a well-grown black fellow shown by Shortridge & Armstrong. R. Reid & Co. were 4th in this class.

In steer under 1 year Jas. Leask got 1st money on a beautiful youngster, with 2nd on another of Shorthorn breeding, while Reid & Co. scored 3rd with a Hereford grade. On grade cow or heifer Leask headed the class with a good blocky heifer, while Shortridge & Armstrong came second with another of similar type and character; 3rd place went to Jas. Leask and 4th to R. Reid & Co. on a pair of big, roomy roan cows.

On 2-year cow or heifer, any breed, Leask stood 1st, Shortridge & Armstrong 2nd, and Jas. Barnett 3rd. In yearling heifer Leask got 1st and 2nd, with Shortridge & Armstrong 3rd.

In grade steers, special prize for the steer sired by pure-bred Shorthorn bull was won by Jas. Leask. In export steers some promising goods were out. Shortridge & Armstrong landed 1st and 2nd, with R. Reid & Co. 3rd and 4th.

IN SWINE

The exhibitors were Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; J. E. Brethour, Burford; D. Barr, jr., Kennew; R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; T. Lyons, Snelgrove, and R. Clarke, Ottawa. The exhibits were of a very creditable character all round; the bacon classes brought out keen competition. The following were the awards: Best pen of 3 bacon hogs, pure-breds—1, 3, and 7, J. E. Brethour; 2, 4 and 8, J. Featherston & Son; 5, D. Barr, jr.; 6 and 9, R. Reid & Co.

Best pen of 3 export bacon hogs, cross-bred—1 and 4, H. Stewart, Burford; 2 and 5, Jos. Featherston & Son; 3, R. Clarke, Ottawa.



Three Judges at the Ottawa Show. Reading from the left they are Wm. Jones, John Jackson, R. H. Harding.

Sweepstakes for the three best bacon hogs—J. E. Brethour.

Wm. Davies Co.'s special, 4 best bacon hogs—1, J. E. Brethour; 2, Jos. Featherston & Son; 3, R. Clarke.

In the pure-bred classes, the awards were: Berkshires—Barrow, 6 months and under 9, 1, 2, 3, Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove. Barrow, under 6 months, Snell & Lyons, all prizes. Sow, 6 months and under 9, 1, 2, Snell & Lyons; 3, 4, R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg. Sow, under 6 months, 1, 2 and 3, Snell & Lyons; 4 and 5, R. Reid & Co.

In the Tamworth classes the only exhibitor was R. Reid & Co., of Ottawa. In the Yorkshires there was competition, with some good classes out. In barrow, 6 months of age and under 9, J. Featherston & Son got 1 and 2, with J. Brethour 3 and 4. Barrow, under 6 months, 1 and 2, J. Featherston & Son; 3 and 4, J. Brethour; 5, D. Barr, jr., of Renfrew.

Sows, 6 months and under 9 months, 1 and 4, J. E. Brethour; 2 and 3, J. Featherston & Son. Sow, under 6 months, J. E. Brethour; 2 and 3, J. Featherston & Son.

In grades or crosses, barrow 6 months and under 9, J. Featherston & Son; 2 and 3, H. Stewart. Barrow, under 6 months, 1 and 3, J. Featherston & Son; 2, H. Stewart. Sows, 6 months and under 9 months, 1 and 2, J. Featherston & Son; 3 and 4, H. Stewart. Sow, under 6 months, H. Stewart, 1 and 2; 3 and 4, J. Featherston & Son.

SHEEP

In sheep the exhibits were not numerous, but some first-class good ones

were on the ground. In Southdowns John Jackson, of Abingdon, Ont., won 1st, with a fine wether 1 year of age, with Telfer Bros., of Paris, Ont., 2nd and 3rd. In wethers under 1 year, Telfer Bros. got 1st and 4th, with J. Jackson 2nd and 3rd. Ewe, under 1 year, Telfer Bros., 1st, 2nd and 3rd; J. Jackson 4th.

In Cotswolds a few wethers were brought out by Snell & Lyons, the only exhibitors. A fair exhibit of Lincolns were shown by L. Parkinson, of Erasmosa, Ont. In Leicesters all prizes were won by G. and W. Parkinson, of Era-

mosa. Oxford Downs were represented by W. E. Wright, of Glanworth, Ont., and Shropshires by the latter and Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Burford. Shropshire, wether 1 year old, 1st Lloyd-Jones Bros. Under 1 year, 1st and 2nd, W. E. Wright; 3rd and 4th, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Pen of 3 wethers, under 1 year, 1st, W. E. Wright; 2nd, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Shropshire ewe, under 1 year, 1st and 2nd, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 3rd, W. E. Wright.

In Dorset Horns all prizes were won by R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, who

(Continued on Page 285.)

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

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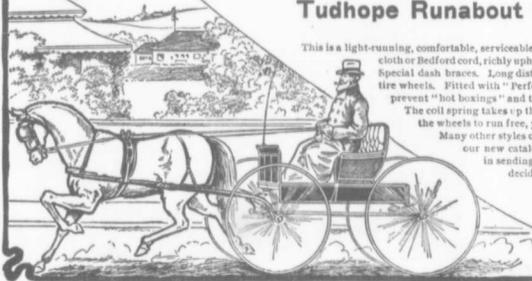
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Many other styles of Tudhope Carriages are shown in our new catalogue which we will take pleasure in sending you free. Write for it before you decide on the new buggy.



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Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

In the Dairy

Milk Preservatives

The use of compounds of boracic acid for the preservation of milk seems to be on the increase. Many of these compounds and also compounds for artificially coloring the milk to make it look richer, are said to be largely used by the suppliers of milk in Toronto, and consumers are more or less excited over it. The amount of boracic acid used in milk is so small as to render it almost harmless. About the only serious effect it has is to cause irritation in a child's stomach. However, it would be better if it were not used in any case. There are other and better ways of keeping milk from souring that do not injure it in any way.

The law as it stands at present does not prevent the use of these compounds, but amendments to the law at the present session may be introduced, dealing with the sale of milk containing this point.

Special Dairy Meetings

A series of special meetings will be held during March and April, under the joint auspices of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and the Farmers' Institutes of the various localities. The meeting in each district will be in charge of the local director of the Dairymen's Association, and will be addressed by prominent dairymen. The Department of Farmers' Institutes will furnish a speaker to give instructions upon the "Building up of the Dairy Herd," and the "Production of Bacon." Requests have been received for meetings at the following places: Pieton, Napane, Elginburg, Vankleek Hill, Alexandria, Finch, Winchester, Perth, Madoc, Peterboro, Lindsay, and arrangements for the same will be completed and announcements made within a few days.

Dairymen generally should heartily cooperate with the association and the department in making these meetings of value in perfecting the plans for dairy education.

A Calf That is Not a Calf

Another new idea in milking machines is outlined in the following despatch from Louisville, Ky.:

"It embraces a four-legged arrangement covered with the hide of a calf. The interior of the body is much like a water cooler, and is constructed of galvanized zinc. The mouth is lined with rubber and the jaws work on hinges. By the ingenious mechanical perfection of the device the casual appendage of the dummy switches most vigorously during the milking act and the oldest cows are forthwith completely captured. The whole thing is operated with a gasoline engine, and the only attention required is the presence of a boy with a bucket to remove the milk."

"In the trial tests, even the mean, kicking, fidgety milkers are said to succumb with reclining ears and benign complacence."

P. E. Island Dairymen

The recent meeting of the Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association was largely attended. Mr. Anderson gave a highly encouraging report concerning the dairy operations of 1906.

He states that the gross value of the butter and cheese manufactured in the creameries and cheese factories of this province last year was \$356,782.24. This amount is about \$1.50 per head of our population and a net increase of \$73,458 over that of 1905.

As to cheese, the gross value was \$27,370.13, more than \$80,000 over that of the previous year, while butter showed a slight decrease.

The net value of the cheese to the patrons was \$205,692.78, an increase of \$68,295.85.

The net value of the butter made last year in our factories was \$73,905.36.

Mr. A. Simpson advocated that the supply of milk be kept up throughout the year.

Inspector Morrow's report told of the visits to the different factories which he found to be in first-class order. The high quality of the cheese shipped to the old country was ascribed to the extra efforts and the great care of the makers.

Mr. Moore gave valuable advice on the feeding of cattle. Mr. Simpson pointed out the necessity for a bigger milk supply. Mr. W. Lea said that half the calves in the country were stunted; that it always pays to feed well and keep the best improved breeds.

Mr. Hassard said that he believed winter production could be made to pay better than summer production. All could produce double the quantity of milk if they so desired. He knew of one man who had made \$2,400 in one year out of his cattle. He advocated good feeding.

R. Edwards told of how he had brought up his herd of 17 head, each of which netted him an average yearly profit of \$58. As feed, he recommended bran and potatoes.

Prof. Ross explained the necessity for proper care and feeding of dairy cattle. In order to attain success, farmers must feed on the best.

Mr. Lea of Victoria, who has a herd of 12 pure-bred and grade Holsteins, said that they had averaged last year 5,000 lbs. of milk at the creamery, besides what he had used at home. This year he expects this herd will average about 6,000 lbs. at the creamery. Mr. Lea states that from actual experiment he found that each cow's feed did not average over \$30.00, and each cow's total return was nearly \$60.00.

The Hillsboro Dairying Co. held its annual session on February 6th. The factory was in operation from June 4th to October 31st. The milk received was 523,025 lbs., fat by test 18,558 lbs., and cheese made 49,000 lbs., selling for \$6,010.19. The patrons received by test some \$1.00 per 100 lbs. milk, but averaging 85.5, the gross average value being \$1,143.4. \$3.50 was paid on debts previously contracted.

A. R.

Feeds Well the Year Round

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In answer to your request for a few notes telling how I handle my herd of cows which I had entered in the dairy herd competition, I will say that I have a 100-acre farm, on which I kept 16 cows during the seven months of the competition, April 1st to October 31st. They gave 85,261 lbs. of milk, for which I received \$817.37, an average per cow of 5,330 lbs. of milk, or \$51.09. Two of the cows were two-year-old heifers. I also raised five calves and fed them milk to the first of June. I sent the milk to the factory to the end of December, which makes me, counting in the calves I vealed and butter sold before the factory started, a total of \$979.94, or an average of \$61.25 per cow for the year. The average pounds of milk sent to the factory per cow was 6,012. I also received back my whey.

My cows are grades, Shorthorn and Holstein. I prefer the Holstein for a dairy cow and am now raising Holsteins.

I think every dairy farmer should raise his own cows, from the best milk strain he has got, and from a pure-bred sire of a dairy breed.

I have a silo and grow about nine acres of flint corn, which I prefer to the dent varieties for this district, and two acres of mangolds.

It is a great mistake to put corn in the silo before it has come to maturity. If it is put in too green the sap will leak out, which is a waste of the sugar of the corn. It will also become sour and will not be liked so well by the cows.

The good work of my herd is due to good feeding the year round, and regular milking. In the summer we milk at five at night, Sundays the same.

In winter I feed oat straw, ensilage, mangolds, bran and oat chop, until they freshen in March and April. I then feed hay instead of the straw. A cow should be liberally fed when dry. The old way of wintering a cow on straw and turnips will not do if we expect her to do her best in the summer. I like to have ensilage to feed when the pasture gets short and until the green corn is ready to cut.

We rarely have to go to the field for our cows. We have a little feed of some kind in the mangers for them when we let them in to milk, and they are generally in the yard at milking time.

I have found that by feeding a little bran it will prevent cows from chewing sticks and boards. I have tried the phosphate of lime remedy for that trouble and found that when I quit feeding it they would chew as much as before.

R. M. COWING.

Listowel, Ont.

A Well Handled Dairy Herd

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

The method adopted in feeding and handling my herd, entered in the competition for the medal given through the Western Dairymen's Association, may be of interest. My farm comprises one hundred acres of land and my dairy herd consists of from twelve to fifteen Holstein cows; six of them pure-bred, the rest grades. I usually have three or four freshen in October; these go dry in July. The average yield per cow for seven months was 6,691 lbs., and the average amount of money received per cow was \$60.48. I was charged 45c per hundred for drawing, while the winner of the prize drew his own milk. Had I been charged the same as he, the average per cow would have been \$65.15.

During the months of July and August I fed one and a half tons of bran and a small amount of oat chop and then green corn. In the winter I feed the cows on straw, cut-corn and roots, until they freshen, when I add a meal ration. About the first of April I start feeding hay.

In forming my herd great attention was paid to breeding. Heifers from the best cows were raised, these having been sired by the best bull obtainable.

During the winter, all young heifers are well fed; these will freshen about January, which gives them a long milking period for the first year.

Since putting water basins in the stable, I have found the cows do much better than before. Last winter they were out only once and so far their continued confinement has had no bad effect.

During the summer months we are very particular to have the milking done about the same time morning and evening.

For the past year the aggregate return for fifteen cows was \$1,242, the

average cash return per cow being \$82.62 1/2. In these figures there is no estimated value of the whey or skim milk, which was fed to hogs.

During the winter months the milk is separated at the barn and the skim milk fed to calves and hogs.

My barn is L-shaped, the main building 90 x 40 feet, beneath this are the horses and cattle. The straw barn is 34 x 30 feet, giving room for seventy five hogs. The total receipts for hogs fed for the last three years have been about \$1,000 per year. I buy mill feed and corn to mix with other grain, such as oats and barley.

All things considered, there seems to be no other industry about the farm which brings in as good returns as the cows and hogs, when properly handled.

W. E. THOMSON.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Grade Shorthorn Milk Record

The following is a statement of returns from the grade Shorthorn herd (22 cows) of Mr. Wm. Hutchison, Princeton, Ont.:

CASH FROM CREAMERY	
April, 1906	\$ 91.12
May	92.80
June	139.25
July	119.35
Aug.	129.75
Sept.	119.40
Oct.	113.41
Nov.	89.45
Dec.	83.42
Jan., 1907	21.53

10 months	\$1,009.48
Butter received	4.48
Total cash received	\$1,004.56
Average per cow	\$45.66

Total cash received	\$1,004.56	Average per cow	\$45.66
Charge for making and drawing	143.38	6.52	
Value of skim milk, at 20c per 100 lbs.	176.00	8.00	
Calves sold	33.00	1.50	
Total	\$1,336.94	\$61.68	

Some of Mr. Hutchison's herd were heifers. Mr. Hutchison also sold \$1,200 worth of hogs during the same ten months.

Princeton Creamery paid an average of 99c per 100 lbs. of milk for the cheese season. Western Ontario cheese factories paid \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

Princeton Creamery patrons had a balance of 80 lbs. of skim milk to feed to money-making hogs.

(Sdg.) FOR THE PRINCETON CREAMERY, H. Weston Parry, Mgr., Princeton, Ont., Feb. 19th, 1907.

The Guernsey as a Dairy Cow

It is now just five years since the establishment of the Advanced Register by the American Guernsey Cattle Club. In this time 33 bulls have entered same, their qualification being that each must have two or more daughters in this Register. 453 cows have completed their year's record and entered this department of the Register and 21 have re-entered it, making a second year's record. Classifying these records the following interesting figures are found that are conclusive proof of the capabilities of the Guernsey cow.

Best year's milk record 14,920.8 lbs.

Best year's butter fat record 857.15 lbs., or equivalent to 1,000 lbs. butter.

Class A—170 cows 5 years old or over, average 9,157.6 lbs. milk, testing 2.01 per cent, and containing 452.8 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 628 lbs. butter.

Class B—23 cows 4½ to 5 years old, average 9,044.8 lbs. milk, testing 5.01

per cent, and containing 453.3 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 529 lbs. butter.

Class C—32 cows, 4 to 4½ years old, average 8,145 lbs. milk, testing 5.15 per cent, and containing 419.3 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 489 lbs. butter.

Class D—31 cows, 3½ to 4 years old, average 7,992.7 lbs. milk, testing 5.22 per cent, and containing 417 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 487 lbs. butter.

Class E—56 cows 3 to 3½ years old, average 7,684.5 lbs. milk, testing 5.08 per cent and containing 390.2 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 455 lbs. butter.

Class F—60 cows 2½ to 3 years old, average 6,889 lbs. milk, testing 5.23 per cent, and containing 360.3 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 436 lbs. butter.

Class G—113 cows 2 to 2½ years old,

average 6,831.4 lbs. milk, testing 5.02 per cent, and containing 345.6 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 409 lbs. butter.

Average of all the above classes is 7,997.68 lbs. milk, testing 5.06 per cent, and containing 405.29 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 473 lbs. butter.

WM. H. CALDWELL,
Peterboro, N.H. Sec. Guernsey Club.

After Premiums

I like your paper very much and as I have secured a list of new subscriptions for THE FARMING WORLD, with my own renewal, would like to get some of the splendid premiums offered, the cattle knife, the boy's knife, or the housewife's shears—John Holson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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lbs.

6%
lbs.

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You have common sense—want to save your wife work—want to save yourself repairs and cream—so why not learn about this now? Our free catalog N-292 shows many other exclusive Tubular advantages of great importance to you. Also ask for free book, "Business Dairying," covering everything from calves to butter.

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you want have to look any farther. It has them all. That's why it outwears all other makes.

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Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 479



THE HOME

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

*Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy;
Rich not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.*

—Hamlet.

EDITORIAL

As spring advances and nature dons her fresh garments, the desire for new clothes permeates the feminine heart. It is with relief and pleasure the heavy, sombre garments of winter are cast aside and the light and dainty ones of spring take their place.

The position we occupy in society, and the length of our purse, although this latter seems a matter one is sorry to relate, not always taken into consideration nowadays, should to a great extent regulate our dress. Our aim should be rather to refinement and elegance, than to fashion and show, and, above all, let our clothing be such as best promotes our health and comfort.

The clothes we wear have vastly more to do with our mental and physical condition than we give them credit for. A woman acts better, works better, looks better, when conscious of the fact that she is neatly and suitably dressed, whether for working, entertaining, calling or travelling, and her appearance has an influence on all with whom she comes in contact. It is recorded of one of our sex that in her experience the sense of being well dressed imparts a feeling of inward tranquility which religion itself is incapable of bestowing.

I once had a very delightful talk with Grant Allen, the novelist, and among the many things we touched on was dress. He said that, as a rule, ladies talked altogether too much about dress, but really gave the matter very little serious thought. I remember reading of a lady who was a busy literary woman, but each spring and fall she devoted two weeks to replenishing her wardrobe. During this time she would make a regular business of having her clothes and bonnets made, and when she was through she gave the matter of dress no further consideration. She was a wise and happy woman.

It is right to give a proper amount of time and thought to the proper clothing of our bodies, but that must not be our highest aim in life.

Ugliness is neither necessary nor natural, while very extreme fashions are quite as objectionable. Prettiness in dress depends on color, style and fit, not on buttons, trimming, or ornaments, and it is better to have a good material plain but well made than a cheap, fussy gown.

"As good be out of the world as out of the fashion," and yet to follow the fickle dame to extremes often makes one ridiculous. What is becoming should be our guide, rather than what is fashionable.

It is a true saying that "fashion wears out more apparel than the man." Nothing is thought rare which is not new and followed, yet we know that what was worn some twenty years ago comes into favor again."



Easter Lilies

Easter Lilies

"Ring, snow-white bells, your purest praise
To glorify this Easter day,
And let our risen Saviour's joy
Your voiceless, fragrant breath employ.
Fill every valley with perfume
And lighten death's appalling gloom,
Teach ye our troubled hearts the way
To trust our Saviour every day."

A Wasteful Economy

By SUSAN BROWN ROBBINS

"Come right in. I'm uncommon glad to see you. It's been pretty lonesome since Mary Fletcher went home. You brought your work, I see. Well, set right down side of the north window; it's the best light there."

"Yes, I did have a beautiful visit from Mrs. Fletcher. She and I have been friends ever since we was babies, you might say. There was a time once when I was afraid the friendship would come to an end, but it didn't. I declare, I believe I'll tell you about that. I think you are inclined to be like what Mary was then, and maybe it'll help you some."

"It was a good many years ago and Mary was living where she does now, about six miles from here. I'd heard that she was feeling kind of miserable, and I made up my mind I'd go over and make her a little visit, and help her about her work a spell. She had four in the family—herself and husband and two boys, fourteen and eighteen. They lived on a farm, just outside of the village."

"Well, I found her looking kinder peaked, but she said she was pretty well, and she was working just as hard as ever she did, and she was an awful worker, too."

"She had a lot of sewing to do—quilts to tack, sheets and pillow-cases to make, and shirts for Mr. Fletcher and the boys. I sewed about every minute I was there, and we made a fine start."

"Well, I see as plain as day that Mary was doing her best to try and kill herself. It worried me so that I couldn't sleep nights, and I made up my mind I'd stop it before I went home, if I could. I knew she was pretty set in her ways and I'd have to say something awful strong if I wanted to do any good. You don't know how I hated to do it. I expected it would make her so mad she'd never speak to me again, but I thought so much of her that I had to do it just the same. I kept putting it off, and the longer I waited the harder it got, for we did have a nice visit together that time. But finally, the day before I was going home, I just set my teeth and began. It was in the afternoon, and we was sewing."

"You pride yourself on being saving," I says, "but in my opinion you are a wickedly wasteful, extravagant wo-

man, and you'll be the ruin of your husband."

"She stared at me as if she thought I'd lost my reason. 'What in the world do you mean?'"

"Just what I say," I says. "You are a wickedly wasteful, extravagant woman."

"How am I extravagant?" she says, beginning to lose her temper. "I don't waste fuel, do I? I don't waste food—you know I don't waste a crumb—and I am not an extravagant cook, am I?"

"No," I says, "you are as saving as possible in those ways."

"Well, I take good care of things I have. I make over, and make over, clothes. I don't spend much. I keep a cash account, and I don't spend more than twenty-five dollars a year on my personal expenses. I make my own dresses, and I mend things as long as I can. You agree to all that? Well, then, I'd be pleased to have you inform me what I do waste."

"You waste yourself," I says.

"She looked a mite red for a minute. Then she kinder laughed. 'Well, I'd like to know who has a better right?' she says. 'And I'm not worth much, anyway.'"

"I got kinder mad at that. 'Now, Mary Fletcher,' I says, 'you just keep quiet for a while and let me talk. You are trying to kill yourself with work, and I want to show you that it is a wicked sin. Human beings are pretty hard to kill. You may have good luck, and then your husband can look around a little and get him another wife. But it's more than likely that you won't make a thorough job of it, and then you'll be a helpless invalid for years and years, and folks will pity Mr. Fletcher. Now, we won't think about his feelings—we'll keep affection and sentiment out of the case—but now will it be from a financial point of view? There'll be doctors' bills and maybe a nurse, and a housekeeper all the time—and one that won't save the way you do, either. Folks will say, 'what a hard time Mr. Fletcher has, and you won't get a word of credit for all you've done.'"

"You say you ain't worth much. Let's see how that is. I've talked with Mr. Fletcher about his farming, and he says that if he pays all his expenses and for some improvements and can put a hundred dollars in the bank at the end of the year, he calls it he's doing pretty well."

"I don't s'pose it ever occurred to you, but that hundred dollars, and more, too, belongs to you. If he hired a woman to come and do the work here, he'd have to pay her three dollars and a half a week. There's most two hundred dollars. The work wouldn't be done as you do it, either, and the mending and sewing would be extra, and couldn't be done for any less than the twenty-five dollars you spend for yourself."

"So you see if it wasn't for you, at the end of the year Mr. Fletcher would be 'most a hundred dollars in debt. That is the way it will be if you have good luck and actually kill yourself—that is, till it's proper for him to marry again."

"Now, when I said you was wasteful, I meant that you was yourself, and your strength over things that don't pay. What you are doing now is a good example. You ought to know that it don't pay to braid cotton rugs. You will spend all your spare time for weeks making that mat, and then it may stay looking decent three days. You make patchwork, too. Patchwork is all right for folks that have plenty of time and love to do it; but you do it when you are tired and ought to be resting. Mr. Fletcher and the boys might just as well

buy the ready-made shirts. And do you think it pays to make things over as you do? You want to count the cost. It isn't economy to spend three or four hours and a dollar's worth of strength in making over a pair of overalls for one of the boys when you could get a new pair for fifty cents. Another thing, you wait on the boys too much. Let them wait on you. You 'tended them when they was babies; it's their turn now. And don't say you ain't good for much, if you hold yourself cheap, everybody else will hold you cheap, too."

"I stopped then and waited for Mary to speak, but she didn't say a word. Her face was white and drawn, and she wouldn't look at me. I tell you, that cut. She didn't speak to me all the rest of the day, and if it had been so I could I'd have gone home that night."

"They say you never can tell what a woman will do, and I guess maybe it's so. The next morning Mary acted as if nothing had happened. She looked dreadful pale and dragged out, but she talked about things and seemed just as pleasant as she ever was. I didn't know what to make of it, and it made me feel awful. I thought my talk hadn't done a bit of good, and she was just going on the same as ever. We got the morning work done and went into the setting room. I stood looking out of the window when all at once Mary says: 'Look, Asenath,' and I heard the stove door open."

"I looked, and there was Mary stuffing those old cotton braiding rags into the fire. I never had anything surprise me much more, and please me, too. I just went and helped her, and then we hugged each other and cried a little, I guess."

"I didn't sleep much last night," she says, when we sat down. She'd taken a comfortable chair, and she didn't have a bit of work in her hands, for the first time since I'd been there. 'But I did an awful lot of thinking, and, 'Senath, I bless you for speaking as you did. I'm never going to make another braided rug of any kind as long as I live, and I'm not going to make any more patchwork. I'm not going to work when I'm tired, and I won't mend more than half as much as I have done. Then, I am going to take more comfort. I'm going to order the boys around and get a lot of work out of them. I'm going to call amongst the neighbors, and go to things at the village if I feel like it. I'm going to read more, and have a window full of plants, and make knit edging—that's something I've always longed to do, but never had time for.'"

"Well, the next time I went there, Mary looked ten years younger. She was happy and interested in things, and she had time to read, and play on her organ and 'tend to her plants. I could see that she was taking life easier, and the boys and their father was just as careful of her, and cared a good deal more for her than they did when she was making a galley slave of herself for 'em. She got their clothes ready-made, and some of hers, too, so she wa'n't much sewing, and the boys helped her about any heavy work."

"One day she spoke about what I'd said to her, and she looked kinder sober. 'Just think,' she says, 'how I worked to save old rags and things like that, and mended and patched, and how much do you think I really saved? After I changed my plans that time I kept a strict account, and how much more do you s'pose I spent? It wasn't much over fifty dollars, and I got myself some extra clothes, and I subscribed to magazines, and bought some music, too, out of it.'"

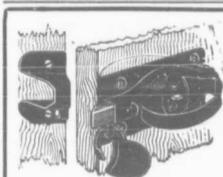
"Mr. Fletcher come in just then 'Yes,' he says, 'my wife is getting awful ex-

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travagant. She spent fifty dollars more last year than usual; but what do you s'pose she got with it? Why, what with her looking happier, to say nothing of better dressed, and what with pleasant evenings, and young company over to see the boys, why, we've all taken fifty dollars' worth of comfort apiece. Yes, two hundred dollars' worth of comfort for the family. And I don't know how much more has been spread around the neighborhood."

"Well, Mary often says I saved her life that time, and I think maybe I did."



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HINTS ON HOME BUILDING.

The man who is thinking of building a home (and who is not, in these prosperous times) must have prominently in mind, economy, durability and appearance.

The wise builder will select materials that are good and inexpensive, as well as handsome in appearance. Take the roof, for instance. It should be proof against lightning, fire and water, and should also possess a handsome appearance.

Wood shingles have had their day. As now manufactured, they soon rot and crack, thus making it necessary to reshingle.

"Safe Lock" Galvanized Steel Shingles solve the problem in every way. They lock at the top, bottom and both sides, so that they are absolutely proof against every element. Being heavily galvanized, they cannot rust and are practically indestructible. Moreover, the smooth surface of the shingle will not permit dust or dirt to lodge on the roof, and defile the rain water.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont., offer to send you, free, their literature containing names of those who have used "Safe Lock" Shingles in your own locality. 47

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Easteride

By Mrs. EMBLY J. BOUCE
Ring the bells of Easter tide,
Faith, and hope, and joy abide,
Through the shadow and the pain,
Joy is come to earth again.

Darkest shade of darkest night,
Cannot veil this glory light,
Christ, our Life, triumphant rose
Over death and all His foes.

Scatter lilies everywhere,
Lilies fragrant, stainless, fair,
Chant the anthems sweet and clear,
Christ, the risen Lord, is here.

Ring the bells of Easter tide,
Scatter blossoms far and wide,
April with thy sun and shower,
Show the resurrection power.

A Question of Honor

There was a crack of broken china just as the little mother stepped into the dining room that pleasant October morning. The room was flooded with the sunshine's golden splendor, while through the open windows one caught glimpses of the purplish blue haze which hung about the hills and fields.

Annabel and Vivian, the daughters on the Emerson farm, and Ellen, a poor cousin, who made her home for the present with her aunt, were collecting the dishes, preparatory to washing them in the kitchen beyond. A water pitcher, of the Dutch style, decorated with clusters of big red cherries, with long stems and leaves, was thought much of by Mrs. Emerson, and was consequently always handled carefully, but now it lay on the floor, shattered in a dozen pieces. Mrs. Emerson stood perfectly amazed with her hands raised in horror.

Annabel and Vivian looked her squarely in the eye, but Ellen shrank back with her face aflame, guilt written on every feature.

"Who did it?" was the first question. When both girls turned and faced Ellen, accusation in every movement. But not a word was spoken by either.

"Well, mamma," said Vivian, "you would not suppose that either Annabel or I would do such a thing, knowing how much you prize that pitcher. There were only three of us in the room."

"What have you to say relative to the matter, Ellen?" said Mrs. Emerson.

"Oh! indeed, indeed; I cannot say anything now that Vivian has spoken as she has." And the tears poured down her cheeks and she stood wringing her hands.

"You can go to your room," was Mrs. Emerson's reply, "and remain there for the remainder of the day, without food or drink, and maybe by evening you can make a full confession to me. Meanwhile, girls, you will hurry the morning's work and we will go driving through the country in the double carriage, and make a few calls and gather some wild grapes over by Meecham's Hills. I had planned taking all three of you, have our lunch basket and enjoy a most charming day. But Ellen has forfeited her right to the pleasure. In fact, she has fallen from grace and nothing but a full and complete confession will reinstate her in our favor."

Poor Ellen disappeared through the open doorway into the kitchen, thence

up the back stairs to her little room, and after bolting the door flung herself on the bed and sobbed aloud. "Oh, how could they do such a cruel, cruel thing?" she moaned. "They knew I never touched it. I almost know they did not mean to break it, but they did. They did; and then led Aunt Mary to believe that I broke it. I never can bear it, but I made a solemn promise to mamma that I would never tell on the girls or act mean to them, but always bear in silence rather than make things unpleasant, that I must be thankful for the nice home that was offered me. But this is worse than anything they ever did to me," and she buried her face in the pillow and cried it out all by herself.

She heard the girls when they came up to their room to prepare for the drive, heard the carriage when it went down the graveled drive and then the house was still. The men had gone to help a neighbor shuck corn, so she would be alone all day, and so keen was Ellen's sense of honor that she never unfasted her door the entire time the family was absent. The long beams of sunshine were slanting across the lawn when the carriage was driven in. They had a merry time unloading the baskets of grapes; they had some big golden quinces that a friend had given them.

and, oh horror, there were the Belling girls, who had come home with them for the night, and they had always thought so well of her. She drew back from the window where she was peeping out just in time to escape their notice.

At bedtime Aunt Mary came to the door and asked in a low voice: "Have you any explanation to give me, Ellen?" "No," was the answer, in a voice shaking with emotion. "Nothing—only—only— Oh, I cannot say it. I hate to have you think meanly of me. I wish it never had happened."

"Probably no more than I do," came in a cold, hard voice from without. "To-morrow after breakfast this must be settled up. You three girls must meet me in my room and I will find out the guilty one," and this finished it for the night.

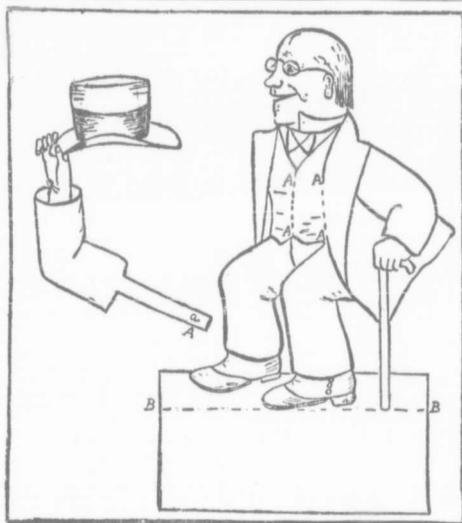
The next morning they all faced the situation. There was no getting out of it, for Mrs. Emerson was determined to get at the truth, but she had such full confidence in her daughters' truth and veracity that she felt assured that Ellen was the one who broke the pitcher. Poor Ellen; her long fast and bitter grief had told on her. Pale, thin and haggard, her cousins started back when they caught a glimpse of her face.

"Vivian," said Mrs. Emerson, "did you break my china pitcher yesterday? Yes or no?"

"No, mamma, I did not," came in a full decided voice.

"Annabel, did you break my china pitcher yesterday? Yes or no?"

"Well, mamma, I saw the pitcher when it fell, and I am sorry that the



FOLITE MR. BROWN

Here is a picture of old Mr. Brown walking quietly along the street one beautiful morning. He needs a great many people to know, and being a polite old fellow, he is anxious to take his hat off and bow to one and all. Let's see if we can help him.

With the scissors first cut him out, being sure not to snip off that square piece beneath his feet, and also not to forget the arm and hat.

Then cut through the dotted lines on the old man's waistcoat marked "A" in the picture, and through both of these sides from the back run the parts "A" of the arm.

Bend the stand on the dotted line "BB," and Mr. Brown will be able to keep himself erect with no one.

Then with the finger work the arm up and down from behind him, and I'm sure you'll find that the old gentleman can bow very nicely and won't slight any of his friends. Mr. Brown will have more backbone to perform his duty and his pleasure if you paste the figure on a piece of cardboard.

guilty one will not confess. More than this I am not prepared to say.

"Ellen tried to speak, but her quivering lips refused to utter a word, and she sank back in her chair.

"Very well," said her aunt. "I will return you to your mother this very day. For I will not harbor a girl who is untruthful. You are no fit associate for my daughters. So you must go. I could forgive the breaking of my pitcher, but I cannot condone deceit. Go and pack your things as soon as possible."

But before Ellen reached the door Annabel sprang forward. "Come back, Ellen; I will speak before you shall be treated so unfairly. Vivian brought mamma. We both saw it slip from her hands. She did not mean to do it, but she alone is to blame."

Mrs. Emerson could hardly believe it

until Vivian knelt by her knee and confessed it, and broken sobs and tears. Ellen felt happy that she was cleared from shame and sorry that her cousin would treat her so unfairly.

Mrs. Emerson thought long and well how to punish Vivian for such deception; a girl whom she had always trusted so fully. She had made all plans to place her in an art school in one of the large cities, but she changed her plans and so Vivian remained at home until the latter half of the school year.

And on New Year's day Mrs. Emerson had a long talk with the three girls just before Vivian left home.

"Never hesitate to own a fault, my dears," she said. "No matter what it is. Do not add to it deceit. Honesty is always the best policy, especially when it is going to release from blame a companion."—By Marie H. Sprague.

HELPFUL AND RESTFUL

Let Me But Live

By HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D.

Let me but live my life from year to year,

With forward face and unreluctant soul,

Not hastening to, nor turning from, the goal;

Not mourning for the things that disappear

In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils, but with
A whole

And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on
With cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or
down,

Through rough or smooth, the journey
will be joy;

Still seeking what I sought when but
a boy,

New friendship, high adventure, and
a crown.

I shall grow old, but never lose life's
zest,

Because the road's last turn will be
the best.

Nature's Easter Thoughts

Each year after the birds are gone, after the last leaf has fallen and the heart of every brook is frozen, and after the long white silence of snows, the heavens make a new covenant with earth. The grave of winter opens wide, and out of it crowd the green spears of spring, like an army, waving, bearing the blue and gold banners of another year's life into the sunlight.

This is Nature's ratification of Heaven's doctrine that after death there is always life, fair and young, brave enough to withstand the grave itself.

And we are about to witness once more this transformation, this passage of frozen sods into the life of trees and flowers; for of late there has been a sense of excitement in the ground, a secret animation, as if the earth had got into her gray dust the Easter thought of resurrection. The brooks feel it, and they are all changed into gay minuets of water, singing softly like little pagan spirits let loose to corn the gospel of life everlasting through the fields. And now a thousand little green hands are lifted there, close shut yet, but thankful. Out in the meadows the lilies are so passionate to bloom that their stems must wrestle brave to be through the earth in time. And barely do they master the ground an inch before all the striped lily ladies

at the top are showing their pretty hearts like Lenten beauties.

Always the intimation is of life more abounding. This year there will be more larks in the meadow, more flowers by the brook, more corn in the field, more stars in the sky. The trees will hide away the gnarled sorrows of the forest in happy green leaves, as if they had all been good resolutions and God had blessed them with more life, new boughs and fresh crowns of rejoicing.

All these sweet quickenings of Nature put us in mind of heavenly things, for when the whole world is a fairy-land of beauty, heaven is imminent. April skies foretell the gates of pearl. We take courage, renew our youth with prayers, forget the graves that stretch behind us, since in the tender heart of spring they are all green with the hope of flowers, and press on like immortal pilgrims who have learned that age is transient and only youth is eternal.

FRANK H. SWEET.

Glory of the Sunset

A teacher went out one day with one of her pupils to do some sketching. The little girl she took with her was about 10 years of age, and quite skilful with her brush. When the day was nearly over the teacher looked at the sky, where the sun was setting. "Try to make a picture of that sunset," said the teacher to her pupil.

The little girl looked at the beautiful sight in the heavens, and then she turned to her teacher and said, "I can't draw glory." It was a bright answer made by that little child. It is God who paints the sunset sky, and there is no human skill that can draw the glory which he created.—Selected.

Corners of the Mouth

Do you know how much the corners of your mouth have to do with the way you look and the way you feel? It is well to know. If you turn them up they twinkle with a smile or a pleasant look, and your face is good to see, whether you are handsome or not. If the corners turn down in a scowl and frown you are not pleasant to look at, no matter how fair a face you have. A doctor has lately been treating his patients who feel gloomy and sad by making them feel the corners up whether they feel like it or not. He says that they will feel like it if they keep on, and so long as the corners do not

turn down the heart is sure to be happier, to feel better. Keep on looking pleasant, and you will come to feel so, says this doctor. Suppose you try it.—Julia H. Johnston.



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IN THE SEWING ROOM

Adaptability in Fashions

There is a new keynote in the spring fashions this year which every woman who makes her own clothes will be glad to know about. It is adaptability. This new adaptable feature is perhaps best illustrated in the jumper or guimpe dresses which are to be so very fashionable throughout the spring and summer. The jumper waists will be seen in panama, voile and silk, and also in the cotton fabrics, such as plaid and check gingham and silky mercerized madras. It is this style of dress that will be worn in place of the shirt waist suit. There is no doubt that it has many good points in its favor.

Take, for example, the jumper frock for a young girl, and let us look into its possibilities for usefulness. The pattern consists of three garments—the skirt, the waist and the bib jumper. In making up the gown it would be wise to have at least two waists to wear with it, and two or more jumper bibs. One of the waists might match the skirt, and the other might be of sheer India linen or all-over lace. When the waist that matches the skirt is worn, then the bib jumper may be of some other material. For instance, if the waist and the skirt are made of dark blue cotton voile, the bib jumper would look attractive in all-over lace; and then again, if an entirely different sort of a dress was wanted, the skirt and the bib jumper could be made of plaid mercerized madras, and the waist be of all-over embroidery or linen. The jumper in this frock is signed on over the head, and is made with tabs at the back and front which button onto the belt.—Grace Margaret Gould, in *Woman's Home Companion* for March.

Hints by May Manton

The majority of the hats are small, with brims drooping down and shading the face, and are quite becoming.

The back of the hat still receives much attention in trimming, flowers, foliage, ribbon or tulle softly bunched, being used.

Very little black and white will be worn, but soft harmonizing colors of new tones and blends will give a charming, Frenchy effect in the hats. The prevailing spring color promises to be wine shades.

Flowers of all sizes, colors and kinds will be much used, roses taking the lead. They will be clustered on top of the crown, fall in a spray down the back of the hat, or snugly tucked in under the brim, but flowers there will be and in all the extravagant profusion of nature's spring blossoms.

MISSSES' OVER WAIST OR JUMPER WITH GUIMPE 3575

Seldom has any fashion taken such a firm hold upon feminine fancy as this one of the over waist. It is adapted both to the young girl and to the woman and appears to be equally charming and attractive for both, while it can be made from a variety of materials. This one is eminently simple and girlish and is quite appropriate for either silk or wool, plain or fancy material, while it can be made to match the skirt or as a separate waist as here. In this instance plaid taffeta is trimmed with a little fancy braid and worn over a

guimpe of all-over lace. But one great advantage of the waist is found in the fact that it can be slipped on over any guimpe that the young owner may possess, those of lingerie material being well liked for the purpose, the special one being by no means obligatory.

The quantity of material required for the 16 year size is for the over waist 1 3/4 yards 21, 1 1/2 yards 27, or 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 10 yards of braid; for the guimpe 3 1/4 yards 18, 3 yards 21, or 1 3/4 yards 36 inches wide.

The pattern 5575 is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age.



5575 Misses' Over Waist or Jumper, 14 and 16 years.

5559 Child's Night Gown, 2-4 years.

CHILD'S NIGHT-GOWN 5559

Such a simple night-gown as this one is a favorite for the little children and can be made from the warm, comfortable wash flannels or from nainsook muslin or cambric, as the season may render desirable. It is generously full below the smooth yoke and is pretty and attractive at the same time that it is perfectly simple. In this case pale pink flannelette is trimmed with embroidered edging and finished with little fancy stitchings. It can, however, be made into quite a different garment by the use of nainsook or lawn with all-over embroidery for the yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 3 1/2 yards 27, 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards of edging.

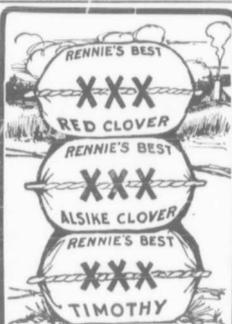
The pattern 5559 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

General housework servants grow scarcer and more scarce until in many places, notably the large cities and their suburbs, they are almost impossible to secure. Why this is so is set forth by the assistant superintendent of the free employment bureau, maintained by the State of New York, John J. Bealin. Applicants for situations don't want to do general housework even if they are paid from \$15 to \$20 a month, he says. They would rather take less money and have their duties confined to a certain line of housekeeping. As one girl put it:

"If I'm a cook I know that when my dishes are washed my work is done, but if I do general housework I'm never through. I have everything to do from cooking the meals to making the beds, and if my mistress or her pet dog gets ill in the night I'm hurried out after a physician, and then I have to help nurse them, so my work begins before sun-

rise and continues long after sunset, and I'm never done. No, I'll not do general housework."

In order to get and keep general housework girls, mistresses must be reasonable and considerate; in many instances they have themselves to blame for rendering the supply so scarce. The position may be made a pleasant and profitable one for a capable young woman.



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Olive oil mixed with quinine and rubbed on the back and chest prevents cold settling on the lungs.

The moment pimples and cold sores appear on the face take a dose of citrate of magnesia, which will cool the blood and put the system in better condition.

As soon as a cold sore appears wet the spot with camphor and cover with powdered subnitrate of bismuth. Camphor by itself also lessens the inflammation.

Certain kinds of toothache can be relieved by painting the gums with a solution of one-half iodine and one-half glycerine. If there is a cavity in the tooth, saturate a small piece of absorbent cotton in oil of cloves, tincture of myrrh or laudanum and place it in the cavity.

Growing Old

Do not speak mournfully of old age. It is beautiful. Welcome the snow. It is the emblem of rest. It is but a temporal crown which shall fall at heaven's gates, to be replaced by an eternal one.

Most people have a dread of growing old. They regard old age as a dreary season, admitting of nothing that can be called pleasure. They look forward to it as in the autumn we anticipate the approach of winter, but winter terrifies us only as we think of it afar off. When it arrives it brings with it different enjoyments, which are none the less pleasant than those of other seasons.

In like manner old age, frightful as it may seem to the young, has no terror for those who experience it, but they find it abounds with consolations and compensations never dreamed of as they viewed it from a distance. The illuminated faces and hoary heads resemble one of those pleasant days in winter in our boyhood days in the country, when a bright sun darted its beams on a bare field of snow. It has been beautifully said: "If one can grow old gracefully, can ripen like an apple which is ruddy with sunshine and dew, and at last drops into the basket of the fruit gatherer, then the sunset of life is more beautiful than its sunrise."

How to grow old gracefully! Observe these simple rules:

Accept the inevitable fact that you are growing older every year. To become old is not necessarily to grow "old." There are young old people as well as old young people. Don't brood over the past. It is gone. Let it go. To the only proper use of the past is to get a future out of it.

Take hopeful views. Things are not going to the bad. The world is growing better every day. The golden age is in the future.

Think of all the blessings which

have come into your life on so many bright days. When the minister called on his congregation to tell what they had to be thankful for, an old woman arose, with beaming countenance, and said: "I have only two teeth, but thank God, they hit."

Syndicate your sorrows. Organize a trust, control it yourself, and keep every one from getting any of your misery.

Some people study their lives with a microscope, and then throw enlarged views of their misery on a screen, and lecture on them.

Live a useful life. Do something for somebody. Do it now.—Dr. Madison C. Peters.

Care of the Child

In the first place, establish a system which will help you much in the care of your baby and little ones. Have a regular time for rising, bath, meals, airing, bedtime, etc. There is no reason, if the child wakes up at four o'clock in the morning and wants amusement, that the tired mother should give up those early hours of sleep, which are the sweetest and oftentimes the most beneficial to her, just because the children want her.

The younger the baby the easier it is to teach him to sleep at the proper time; children of two, three, four years and older have most active brains, and if they awake early do not go to sleep again as easily as a baby. They want a little of their cry lustily for attention and amusement, says Harper's Bazar; they want a cracker or something to eat, or they want to crawl into mother's bed to cuddle, play, tease, or fret. If the mother allows this sort of thing, she establishes a bad precedent; the children soon learn to impose upon her. This creates a certain selfish lack of consideration, which increases as the child grows older.

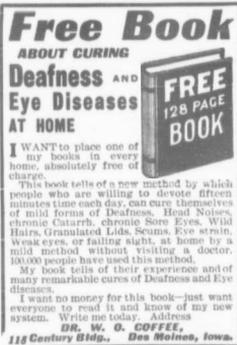
Woman's Rights

I believe they are the sweetest, purest, most unselfish, best part of the subject whatever. They do sing the melody in all human life, as well as the melody in music. They carry the leading part, at least in the sense that they are a step in advance of us, all the way in the journey heavenward. I believe that they cannot move very widely out of the sphere which they now occupy, and remain as good as they now are; and I deny that my belief rests upon any sentimentality, or jealousy, or any other weak or unworthy basis. A man who has experienced a mother's devotion, a wife's self-sacrificing love, and a daughter's affection, and is grateful for all, may be weakly sentimental about some things, but not about women. He would help every woman he loves to the exercise of all the rights which hold dignity and happiness for her. He would fight that she might have those rights, if necessary; but he would rather have her lose her voice entirely than hear her sound a bass note, even were it no longer than a demi-semi-quaver.

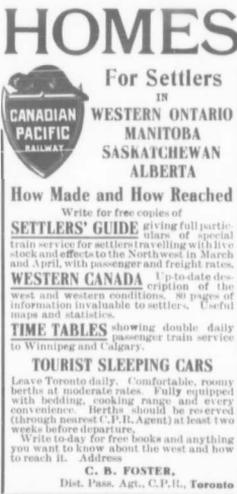
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IN THE KITCHEN

Easter Ideas

Egg with Transferred Pictures—Take blown eggshell—a goose eggshell is especially suitable, being naturally tinted and very large—and carefully paste upon it (just lightly, so they may be easily removed afterwards) the outline pictures you mean to transfer. Dip your eggshell in the dye and, when perfectly dry, pull off the paper pictures; the picture will be found underneath, either in white (or if it is a goose eggshell in delicate light green), or, if the paper was thin and has let some of the dye soak through, in a much lighter shade of the color than the rest of the egg. Draw a narrow ribbon through the two blow-holes, making a bow or knot of loops on the lower end, and a loop by which to hang the egg up on the upper end.

Drawings or Motifs on Eggs—Take a quill pen and use melted lard as writing fluid. The dye takes no effect on the lines or letters traced in grease, and they are consequently left white.

Calico Eggs—Each egg is carefully and tightly wrapped in a bit of calico—cheap prints of bright colors and small, decided design answer best—and boiled for two or three hours. Pattern and colors are transferred to the white eggs with pretty effect.

Onion Peel Eggs—The eggs are wrapped and tightly tied in red onion peels and boiled for two or three hours. The peels give a cloudy, mottled effect which is very artistic.

The solid colored eggs should be dipped in the dye while still very hot from their boiling, and if before entirely cold they are rubbed with an atom of lard on a rag, and then carefully wiped dry, they will have a beautiful satin gloss, which improves their appearance very much.

Easter Bread—Mix and set your bread to rise the evening before, as usual; when well risen, just before kneading, add for each loaf two eggs and sugar to taste. Knead well, and when in the pans, ready to go into the oven, warm a third of a cupful of milk, into which you have stirred a small teaspoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of sugar, and with this mixture paint your loaves. Bake very brown.

Easter Rabbits—For these take your bread dough and form into shape of rabbits—be sure to have the ears very long and the tail very short—and add a currant or raisin for the eye; paint like the loaves and bake till done, even, rich brown.—*The Ladies' World.*

Very Good Orange Marmalade

A great many people do not like marmalade, but it is a taste that can be easily acquired; as a breakfast dish, marmalade is both appetizing and healthful.

I have tried many recipes, but for the past two years have used the following one and have found it so very satisfactory that I desire the many readers of THE FARMING WORLD to have the opportunity to give it a trial. To insure good results, the directions must be followed exactly.

Properly made, it is of a clear, semi-jellied consistency, with the rind evenly distributed through it. It is just as nice as the Dundee marmalade, made in Scotland.

A dozen oranges will make sufficient to fill three dozen of ordinary jelly glasses. Get good bitter oranges, peel off the

rind as thin as possible in long strips with a sharp knife (just as you would peel an apple). Then remove the white part. Cut the yellow part in very thin shreds about one inch long and the white part into bits the size of small beans. Cut up the pulp rather fine saving the pips, which should be put in a bowl, and a pint of water poured over them.

For every pint of cut-up rind and pulp, add two and one-half pints of cold water. Let stand over night. Next day add the liquid from the pips, put on the stove and when it has reached the boiling point, boil quickly for three-quarters of an hour, then remove from the stove. The following day weigh the boiled liquid and for every pound, add one and one-quarter pound of granulated sugar. Then boil an hour (or less if it jellies) and it is ready for putting in glasses.

LAURA ROSE.

Geolph.

Timely Hints for the Bargain Buyers

Remember what you have.

Determine what you need.

Don't start off with vague ideas.

If you do, you'll buy something you don't want.

So many things are cheap, you know, that you don't need, and if you don't need a thing, it's too dear for you at any price.

There are all sorts of things in the shops that are the wrong colors and the wrong styles for you.

Don't buy them simply because they're "marked down."

You'll be sorry as soon as you get them home.

Remember how often it's happened before.

Keep a mental picture in your mind of your present wardrobe, and buy to fit that.

Nothing is a bargain that you don't need, that doesn't look well for the purpose for which you have chosen it, or that you could get along just as well without.—*Albany Journal.*

Dressing Without Oil

For those who dislike the taste of oil the following salad dressing is very good: Mix together one teaspoonful each of salt, sugar and mustard and one-half teaspoonful of white pepper. Add the well beaten yolks of two eggs and stir until thoroughly mixed and smooth. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in half a cupful of hot vinegar and add it slowly to the eggs. Stir in gradually one cupful of sweet milk scalded and mix well together. Cook in a double boiler until thickened, but do not allow the dressing to boil or it will curdle. Let cool, then whip in the beaten whites of the eggs. Thin with a little cream when ready for use. Cover tightly and put in the refrigerator. This is a delicious dressing for various kinds of salad.

Smile

Smile once in a while;

'Twill make your heart seem lighter;

Smile once in a while,

'Twill make your ruddy brighter.

Life's a mirror, if we smile

Smiles come back to greet us;

If we're frowning all the while,

Frowns forever meet us.

—Nixon Waterman.

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Speaking about Coffee

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Nature About the Farm

By C. W. NASH.

Ruskin has said that "the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell us what it saw in a plain way." This is what I have been endeavoring to accomplish. For many years I have been patiently gathering all the knowledge possible of all the forms of life to be met with upon our farms, in our forests or about our waters. Some of the results of my observations have already been published in *THE FARMING WORLD*.

In the future I hope to be able to publish much more; partly because much of the knowledge I have gained is of economic value to an agricultural people and capable of practical application to their everyday work in the production of crops and in protecting what has been produced from injury and disease, but more particularly because of the great and growing interest now taken in the study of nature, either for its own sake, or as a means whereby our young people may be trained to observe and to reason. I therefore said: "The hardest thing in the world for a man to do was to think," and experience shows that this is correct. Before a person can think well in a given line, the mind must be trained to observe first and then reason on what is seen. An untrained mind wanders aimlessly over a subject without being able to arrive at any definite conclusion from the facts presented, while a trained mind will marshal its facts in their proper sequence and in accordance with their relationship to one another and so perhaps without conscious effort sum up the whole case and form a correct judgment upon it.

In nature we find the most interesting, the most varied and perfectly inexhaustible subjects for observation and thought. Having once learned to see, we find that even the smallest and most insignificant of all God's creatures is a necessary factor in the scheme of the creation and has its own peculiar functions to perform and that no form of life exists but what either directly or indirectly exerts some influence upon man and his affairs.

INSECT LIFE IN WINTER TIME

When the thermometer drops to ten or twelve below zero and a keen north-west wind is blowing, which makes all animal life seek shelter, where are the myriads of insects which swarm everywhere in summer? We know how susceptible they are to a chill, for even when these "frail children of the air" are at the height of their abundance, if we have a cool day they cease their revels and if looked for may be found limp, listless and apparently paralyzed in some sheltered spot, where they will remain until returning warmth revives their benumbed faculties. How, then, can they live through our long, cold winters? Live they must, of course; otherwise there would be none in the spring, and they live, because in the case of each species some proper provision is made for its safety.

When the first hard frosts of winter occur, countless millions of insects perish; all those whose life-round has been completed will be destroyed, together with a vast number of weakly individuals in the earlier stages. Such are not adapted for the strenuous life of nature, in which only the fittest survive. They, therefore, are weeded out, as will be many others before spring comes. Great, however, as the destruction necessarily is, we shall find that no species has been exterminated, but that each will have sufficient representatives to ensure its perpetuation.

The state of inactivity in which insects live during the winter is known as hibernation, and there is nothing more wonderful in the whole realm of nature than the ability of the minute forms of life to resist cold when in a dormant condition. That life should still persist in these small creatures after months of exposure to the intense cold of our climate, would seem incredible if we were not able to verify it by the simplest observation; but the fact is, that the most intense cold seems to have no effect upon insects which have retired in their own natural way for their long winter's sleep, even though they may be embedded in ice or frozen substances throughout the whole season. It is alleged that in the Arctic regions insects become actually frozen in the winter and that when thawed out in the spring they regain their vitality. I do not think that under natural conditions insects ever freeze in the proper sense of the word in this province, and Dr. Fletcher says: "The remarkable thing is that however low the thermometer may drop, if the insect is in a healthy condition, it never freezes in the sense of becoming hard and brittle. This, however, will take place if an insect be disturbed and taken from the place where it had prepared itself for winter, and such insects, if they do actually freeze, seldom or never revive."

All insects undergo certain transformations or stages of development. First, the egg, second the larva, third the pupa, and fourth the adult or perfect insect. Hibernation may take place at any one of these stages, each species having its own peculiar habit in that respect and very frequently the various species which constitute a genus will differ widely in their method of hibernating and in the stage at which they hibernate. This difference in habit is well marked among some of our common butterflies. These beautiful creatures in their perfect stage always seem to be associated with bright sunshine, warmth and flowers; yet several of them, viz., Camberwell Beauty, the Tortoiseshells and the Graptas pass the winter in the adult stage hidden away securely in some hollow tree, where they will be protected from the cutting north winds and the more fatal rain storms of spring. It is these butterflies which sometimes appear in early March, before the snow is off the ground and like the newspaper robin, gain brief notoriety by getting their wings chronically in print. However, fortunately they don't read it, and so, unlike some other beauties we know, their heads are not turned by it. The common white cabbage butterflies, the yellow butterfly

of the clover fields, the swallow-tails and many others, hibernate in the pupal or chrysalis stage, while some of the skippers and species of the genus *Basilarchia* with but very slight protection hibernate in the larval stage.

(To be continued.)

Love Laughs at Zero

They sat out on the frosty, un-mindful of the chilly blasts.
Dreamily she gazed at the stars.
"Up there," she said, romantically, "is the great dipper."
"And down here," he laughed, snatching another kiss, "is the 'great spoon.'"
And Cupid came out in a fur-trimmed overcoat and shot another dart.

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Women's Institutes and Their Work

Summer Series of Women's Institute Meetings

The superintendent has addressed communications to all Women's Institutes in the province, asking them to send in information at an early date as to whether or not they wish speakers sent to their respective institutes during the regular series to be held in May and June.

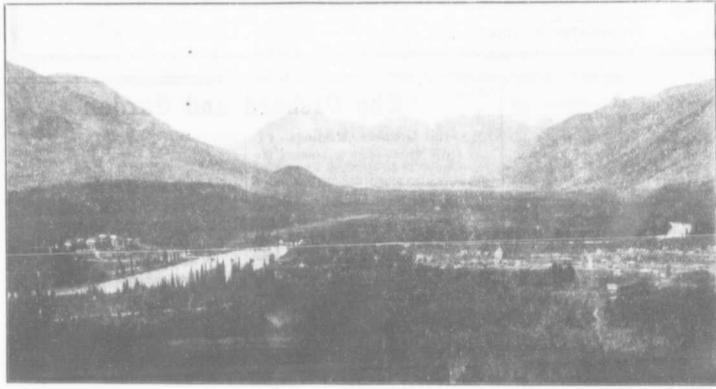
No doubt there are a large number of points at which organization has not yet been effected, but where the ladies are desirous of organizing. If application is made by persons residing at such places, either to the district secretary or to the superintendent, Mr. G. A. Peckham, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, the same will be considered when the lists are being prepared. Application should, however, be made at an early date, as there will likely be some difficulty in securing a sufficient number of competent speakers to attend the large number of meetings for which application is sure to be made.

"KINDNESS AND OBEDIENCE."

Show me the home where with the light of a mother's love and a father's tenderest care; where gentleness, tenderness and kindness are constantly exercised, and at the same time where the rule of implicit obedience is constantly enforced, and I will show you a home in which are found the sweetest graces and most lasting influences.

Mothers, stop and think! What kind of training and influence are you exercising over the minds and bodies of your children? How many mothers can say: "This is the sweetest and grandest work in the world?" How many children have not real parental training? There is no proper bringing up. Like Topsy, they just grow. The children go to the day school, influences often are not the best, evil seed takes root quickly. In the Sunday school the time—less than one hour each week—is altogether too short to counteract the effects on a life where no care or culture is bestowed. For a mother to

body can do better. Do what seems most likely to bring you out right. But the years roll on and in a short time the "wee laddie" will be a man. How are you going to treat him now? Or mamma's darling is developing into womanhood. How are you going to act now? They are no longer little children. Impressions, habits, ideas, most abiding have been received from their parents. The opinions which a man holds, the party with which he identifies himself, the friendship he cultivates, the particular line of conduct he observes—words and looks as well as actions have had their effect. How are you going to act now? It is the old motto still, "kindness and obedience." Yes. Just the same? No, not the same. You have got to the point now where you must not overstrain the necessity of obedience, where harshness and severity of demeanor are out of the question, for this is the latch, which, if used, will certainly, with double force, come down upon your own back. You must show the young people that you are interested in their work, and also in their games. If your boy fails in doing a piece of work properly,



View of Upper Bow Valley, from Tunnel Mountain, Banff.

Home Influence on the Young

Let me begin by opening up for you a home scene—a father, a mother, and a child. This picture constitutes a family, and the place where they habitually live is called the home. What a unit of human life—a family! The father, true, upright, just; the mother, gentle, loving, kind—one in each other, with the dignity of parentage upon them and realizing the responsibility of training the child given to them in true and noble ways. Who can measure the blessedness of the home where parents in the midst of the many duties know that time must be preserved for the training and proper bringing up of the young? A home—leading a life of simplicity, naturalness, purity and unreserved friendship, each one living for the good, the uplifting and the happiness of the other. A lady was asked the other day if the little lad who came into the home late—that is, after the other members of the family were pretty well grown up—was not in danger of being spoiled? The answer is very suggestive: "We are kind to him, but we make him obey." That is a good motto for parents, if they would wield the highest and best influence over their children; namely,

leave the moral training of her child to the Sunday school teacher is the height of folly, and is doing the teacher a great injury by blaming her if she fails in her work. Mothers and sisters, if the children in the home are peevish and distrustful, who is to blame? Have we yielded (especially when company is present) to their sweet wills, and to every whim—their young minds changing ever, like the weather-vane? Then, is it any wonder if disobedience and waywardness should characterize the home.

But, you say, there are so many ways of influencing children and there are a number in our family, so that I cannot always tell what is best to do. A look is enough for Mary, but if I give John an inch he will take a yard. Five villages lay on the other side of a forest. A traveller desired to go to A. An old lady in directing him how to go, said: "You will keep right on till you get some ways into the woods and you will come to a place where several roads branch off. Then you must stop and consider, and take the one that seems to you most likely to bring you out right." Just follow the worthy and sensible old lady's advice in bringing up your children. I do not think any-

show him how it could be better done, and tell him that he will do better next time. Your boy is disappointed at the loss of a game. Cheer him up and say, "try again."

DON'T FIND FAULT ALWAYS

and, above all things, avoid the habit of always finding fault. The young people will not tolerate continuous fault-finding. A wise mother will not censure her girl who has tried to do a work and has failed. A word of cheer would be more to the point. "A boy's best friend is his mother," and a good mother will never cease to try to influence her "big boy" to habits of truth, virtue, righteousness and piety, for when once formed they will grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength. You have seen characters cut in the tender bark of the young tree—year by year the characters become wider and deeper. So it is with right principles imprinted on the minds of the young. A vessel generally retains the savour of the liquid with which at first seasoned so long as any part of the vessel remains. Most people are what they are, good or bad, kind or unkind, virtuous or vicious, indolent or industrious, truthful or untruthful, courteous or uncivil, according to the influences

How many times during a year would you be willing to pay a few cents an hour for a reliable power?

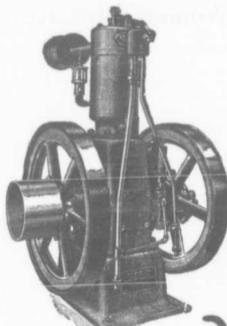
A good many times, no doubt. For grinding or cutting feed, sawing wood, separating cream, churning, pumping water, grinding tools, and a score of other tasks. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay.

An I. H. C. gasoline engine will furnish such power—a 3-horse engine, for instance, will furnish power equal to that of three horses at the smallest cost per hour and it will be always ready when you want it, and ready to work as long and as hard as you wish. You don't have to start a fire—not even strike a match—to start an I. H. C. gasoline engine. All you have to do is close a little

switch, open the fuel valve, give the flywheel a turn or two by hand, and off it goes, working—ready to help in a hundred ways.

Stop and think how many times you could have used such convenient power last week, for instance.

There should be a gasoline engine on every farm. Whether it shall be an I. H. C. or some other engine on your farm is for you to decide, but it will pay you well to learn of the simple construction of I. H. C. gasoline engines before you buy. It will pay you to find out how easily they are operated. Few little troubles they give, how economical in the use of fuel, how much power they will furnish, how strong and durable they are.



These engines are made in the following styles and sizes—Horizontal (stationary or portable), 4, 6, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power. Vertical, 2 and 3-horse power. It will pay you to know these things. Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

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(INCORPORATED)

during the time of childhood and youth. Much has been said—and all very good—about beautifying the home, but there is no picture that has the charms of the entwining of hearts in love, faith and obedience. Much has also been said about "music in the home," but there is no music like that of the family when all its parts are in unison and beat as one heart. A young man went into a departmental store and inquired of a lady clerk if they had any "Family Ties." The clerk said she would see. In a few moments she returned with the information that they had no "family ties," but that they had plenty of "family jars." "Don't require any of these," said the young man, "we have plenty at home." Remember the motto, "Kindness with Obedience," and you will not have any "family jars."

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The Orchard and Garden

Fruit Growers' Meetings

A series of meetings to promote the organization of co-operative fruit growers' associations and the furtherance of the fruit industry has been arranged by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the Fruit Growers' Association, and the Farmers' Institute Department. Messrs. A. E. Sherrington, Harold Jones, W. D. A. Ross, D. Johnston and Robert Thompson will address these meetings. The places for meetings will appear later.

Co-operative societies are now organized at Walkerton, Trenton, Forest, St. Catharines, Oakville, Newcastle, Chatham, Belleville, Ilderton, Grimsby, Arkona, Simcoe, Oshawa, Parkhill, Ingersoll, Meaford, Orillia, Burgessville, Cowal, Grafton and Allenford.

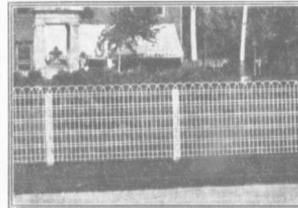
Niagara Fruit Growers

At a meeting of the Niagara district fruit growers, held at St. Catharines, March 8th, there were present, besides the representative men of the section, Prof. Surface, of Pennsylvania; Prof. F. W. Fletcher, of Michigan; Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, and Mr. G. C. Creelman, of the O.A.C., Guelph.

The subject discussed at the morning and afternoon sessions was the San Jose scale. Dr. Fletcher, of Ottawa, stated that the scale was not rapidly spreading and that it could be wiped out by united

and proper action. The fruit growers did not concur with Dr. Fletcher in the report made by him to the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons that the scale had been exterminated in the Niagara district. Of late years, by united action, by education and by hard work, the growers have managed to check the spread of this pest and to keep it under control, but it is still, they find, only too abundant and they propose during the coming season to spend a considerable sum of money in fighting it.

Note—Only where spraying is thoroughly done are the orchards in any way free from this insect and the troublesome pest is maintained by people whose interests are so small that they do not think it worth while spending either time or money in endeavoring to keep it down. This state of things cannot be allowed to continue, if our fruit growing industry is to be sustained. To hold our market, we must produce good clean fruit, and to do that means spraying. Men who have large interests at stake do spray and spend much time and money in doing it, but all their efforts are nullified by a few careless and ignorant people who do not think it worth while protecting their own trees and who do not care what becomes of other peoples'. In the fruit growing districts and, in fact, all of the province, people who have trees should be



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compelled to keep them free, as far as possible, from disease and insect pests, or have the trees removed. There is no other way in which scale and fungus can be controlled and the sooner it is adopted the better it will be for the country.—Editor.

San Jose Scale

Before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons a few days ago Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, stated that this pest had been exterminated in the Niagara Peninsula and in British Columbia and was now confined to the counties on the north shore of Lake Erie. This being the case, a determined and united effort on the part of the fruit growers in the districts still infested should be made to eradicate it from the province. This once done, continual watchfulness should be exercised to prevent its re-establishment.

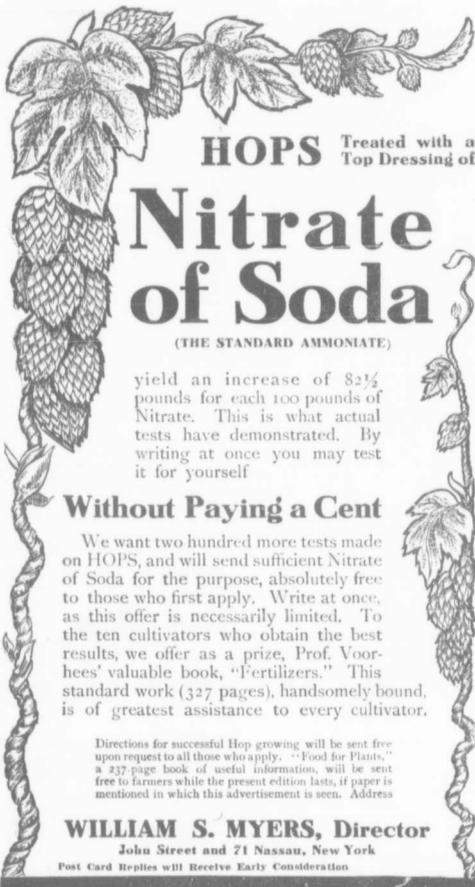
Some Valuable Potato Investigations

The Ohio Experiment Station has recently issued a valuable bulletin in which is shown the result of the experiments carried out by the station in potato growing during a period of nine years, for the purpose of ascertaining the best yielding varieties and also what varieties (if any) were capable of resisting blight.

The cultural method adopted in these tests is to select medium and uniform sized tubers, to cut to uniform sized pieces, with not less than two eyes on each piece; to plant one piece in a place, fifteen inches apart, in rows three feet apart. Level and shallow cultivation was practiced. Where possible the potato crop followed a clover crop. Commercial fertilizers were applied at the rate of 160 lbs. acid phosphate, 100 lbs. muriate of potash and when the previous crop was other than clover 80 lbs. nitrate of soda. The fertilizers were applied with a grain fertilizer drill, just before the furrowing for planting was done. The vines were sprayed four or five times with Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead was added to the Bordeaux whenever the potato beetles were present in sufficient numbers to need attention.

Under this system of cultivation the ten highest yielders for the past three years were Thorburn's White Peachblow, Uncle Sam, Improved Early Rose, Sammers, Early Rose, Whiton's White Mammoth, Spring Valley No. 2,000, Seedling No. 110, Sensation and Sweet Home. As market varieties the following were especially recommended: Early, Admiral Dewey, Boyce, Early Harvest, Early Ohio, Early Trumbull and Irish Cobbler, Late, Carman No. 3, Iowa Seedling, President Roosevelt, Thorburn's White Peachblow, Vermont Gold Coin and W. W. Mammoth.

The careful and extensive experiment carried on at the station demonstrated quite clearly that by selecting potatoes for planting from the most productive hills for a term of years, the productiveness of any variety may be materially increased. Other things than yield, however, must be taken into consideration in making the selection. No matter how heavy the yield if the potatoes are so ill shaped that they are discounted on the market, the gain in yield will be offset by the reduction in price. If the yield be increased at the expense of quality, no gain will result. It is important, therefore, that the form and quality of the tubers, and also the ability of the plant to resist disease, be taken into consideration, as well as the yield, when selecting the seed for planting.



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We want two hundred more tests made on HOPS, and will send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for the purpose, absolutely free to those who first apply. Write at once, as this offer is necessarily limited. To the ten cultivators who obtain the best results, we offer as a prize, Prof. Voorhees' valuable book, "Fertilizers." This standard work (327 pages), handsomely bound, is of greatest assistance to every cultivator.

Directions for successful Hop growing will be sent free upon request to all those who apply. "Food for Plants," a 237-page book of useful information, will be sent free to farmers while the present edition lasts, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen. Address

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BLIGHT

It seems to be clearly ascertained that there are two distinct kinds of blight, the early and the late. The early blight first appears in late June or July, depending somewhat upon the date of planting and condition of plants. The late blight in the latter part of July or early in August. Apart from the difference in the date of appearance, there are others of importance to be noticed. The early blight does not spread from leaf to leaf and hill to hill nearly so rapidly as does the late blight. Under favorable conditions for the multiplication and growth of spores the late blight will practically destroy all the vines in a field in a few days.

The early blight will in time kill the vines of one variety and a different variety in an adjoining row may be practically free from the disease at the same time. In other words, some varieties are more resistant to early blight than others, which with late blight it seems quite certain that there is not nearly so much difference in the susceptibility or resistance among the varieties, in the disease. Spraying is more effective in checking the late than the early blight.

The most serious result of the late blight is the decay of the tubers following an attack of this disease. This may occur before the potatoes are dug or after they have been stored. The early blight is not associated with the rotting of the potatoes.

EARLY BLIGHT

It having been found that spraying was not a satisfactory means of combating early blight, and also that some varieties are more resistant to the disease than others, a study was made of the susceptibility of the various varieties under test at the station. The result showed that the June, Livingston, Magnum Bonum, Spring Valley Champion, Summers and White Beauty showed decided resistance to early blight, while among the heavy yielding kinds Thorburn's White Peachblow, Imported Early Rose, Whiton's White Mammoth, Seeding No. 110 and Sensation were all more or less resistant to the disease. Not only is there a difference between varieties as to their susceptibility or resistance to early blight, but there is also a difference between hills of the same variety. This is more noticeable with some varieties than with others, and it was found that without exception vines grown from seed which had been taken with no reference to blight broke down under an attack of the disease much earlier than vines of the same variety grown from seed selected for blight resistance. By the ninth of September the difference was very marked and ten days later the vines from seed not selected were nearly dead, while those from selected seed were quite green and in all cases the yield from selected seed was greater than from non-selected. It is certain that much can be done in the way of building up varieties which will be resistant to early blight by selecting seed from resistant hills. All the extra labor required is to go over the rows a few at a time, when most of the vines are badly blighted and stick a stake at each hill which shows a resistant tendency, these hills to be dug by hand and saved for seed. When digging all hills which are poor in yield, even though they may have been very resistant, should be thrown out. By planting this seed and saving all the product to plant for seed another year, a sufficient quantity can be secured in two or three seasons to plant a considerable area.

Certain varieties of potatoes are being offered on the market as "blight proof." It is not probable that any such variety exists. Blight resistance, which means

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Then, Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles are locked together far more securely than ordinary shingles. Easily and quickly put on and when on will withstand the severest test of storm or lightning.

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3 1/2 in., 3 1/4 in., 3 1/2 in.

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that the variety has within itself the power to resist disease up to a certain point, is very different from blight proof, which means that the variety is immune, a condition as yet unknown as far as blight is concerned.

LATE BLIGHT

So far but little has been done in the way of overcoming this disease by the selection of varieties or hills, as compared with what has been accomplished with early blight. Spraying, however, appears to be much more effective in lessening the damage from the late than from the early blight. In fifty-five farmers' business experiments carried on in New York State and covering 543½ acres, the average gain due to spraying was 60½ bushels per acre, and the average cost of each spraying was ninety-two cents per acre.

It will be seen from this that in New York, where the late blight has been prevalent for many years, spraying with Bordeaux has proven an effective and profitable means of checking it. This same disease is very common everywhere in Ontario and although it will no doubt be much more troublesome some seasons than others, we may expect it to be present every year. The potato growers of this province must make up their minds that they will be compelled to spray to avoid damage from this disease or else suffer the loss.

Experiments With Farm Crops

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1907 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers and fertilizers. About 2,000 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years in succession. These consist of varieties from nearly all parts of the world, some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the College, and are now being distributed free of charge for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of co-operative experiments in agriculture for 1907:

No.	EXPERIMENTS	Plots.
1	—Three varieties of oats.....	3
2a	—Three varieties of six-rowed barley.....	3
2b	—Two varieties of two-rowed barley.....	2
3	—Two varieties of hullless barley.....	2
4	—Two varieties of spring wheat.....	2
5	—Two varieties of buckwheat.....	2
6	—Two varieties of field peas.....	2
7	—Emmer and spelt.....	2
8	—Two varieties of soy, soja, or Japanese beans.....	2
9	—Three varieties of husking corn.....	3
10	—Three varieties of mangels.....	3
11	—Two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes.....	2
12	—Three varieties of Swedish turnips.....	3
13	—Kohlrabi and two varieties of fall turnips.....	3
14	—Parsnips and two varieties of carrots.....	3
15	—Three varieties of fodder or silage corn.....	3
16	—Three varieties of millet.....	3
17	—Three varieties of sorghum.....	3
18	—Grass peas and two varieties of vetches.....	3
19	—Field cabbage and two varieties of rape.....	3
20	—Three varieties of clover.....	3
21	—Sainfoin, lucerne and burnet.....	3
22	—Five varieties of grasses.....	5
23	—Three varieties of field beans.....	3
24	—Three varieties of sweet corn.....	3

25	—Fertilizers with potatoes.....	8
26	—Fertilizers with Swedish turnips.....	6
27	—Sowing mangels on the level, and in drills.....	2
28a	—Two varieties of early potatoes.....	2
28b	—Two varieties of medium ripening potatoes.....	2
28c	—Two varieties of late potatoes.....	2
29	—Three grain mixtures for grain production.....	3
30	—Three mixtures of grasses and clover, for hay.....	3

The size of each plot in each of the first twenty-seven experiments and in Nos. 29 and 30 is to be two rods long by one rod wide; and in No. 28, one rod square.

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any one of the experiments for 1907, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
Director.

Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, March 4th, 1907.

The Eight-Hour Day

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

With reference to the suggested bill providing for an eight-hour day on Government contracts, I think that if

the Government should pass such a bill it would be one of the worst things they ever did. The manufacturers would have to charge more for their products and the farmers could not pay such high wages as at present for the labor performed in eight hours. Further, farmers' sons will not stay on the farm to work harder and for longer hours than the hired man, and at the same time run the risk of having less profit at the end of the year.

With us, the farmers are coming to the conclusion that it will be better for them to cultivate only such land as can be managed without hired help. Should this be done, they will not produce enough of the necessities of life to supply everyone and the Government, the cities and the hired men will all be starved out.

It seems to me that the hired class are becoming too exacting, and that it would be well for them to stop and consider a little while they are well off. It is quite probable that there are cases where the help are badly used by farmers, but the faults are not all on one side, for in many cases the farmers have to put up with a good deal of annoyance from their hired men.

A. LYSTANDER.

Butter Record Broken

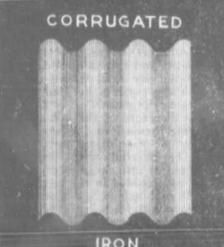
In a sixty-day test a Holstein cow owned by W. J. Gillett, of Wisconsin, has broken the world's butter record by forty pounds. The official test shows 5,326.7 lbs. of milk and 290.5 lbs. of butter. The best day in milk was 106 lbs., the best day in butter 5.74 lbs.

THE

METALLIC ROOFING

COMPANY LIMITED

CORRUGATED



IRON

TORONTO

Good Reasons

WHY OUR

Corrugated Iron

Is Preferred

by Those Who Know

We use only best Apollo or English sheets.

The corrugations are pressed one at a time—not rolled—fitting perfectly, both at ends and sides without waste.

No scale, pin holes or other defects are ever found in our goods.

The galvanized sheets are coated on both sides with all the galvanizing material that can adhere to them.

The painted sheets are coated on both sides with best quality paint.

We furnish any size or gauge required—either curved or straight.

If you desire durable quality and certain economical satisfaction, send us your specifications or write for further information.

NO CHEAP TRASH

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Sick Colt

Editor The Farming World:

I have a colt two years old in the spring. On his back and shoulders there are nine or ten moles or boils. I don't know which. The affected part swells up about the size of a plate and discharges blood and corruption. In every other way he is doing well.

What is the cause? And what the cure?—W. J. Johnston, Adlington Co., Ont.

The information given is not sufficient to enable us to state the cause of your colt's trouble. Probably his blood is out of order, in which case cooling food and antiseptic treatment is all that is required, but you had better consult a veterinary surgeon.

A Question of Hydraulics

Will the following arrangement raise water twenty-five feet?

Place a six-inch pipe in an end fifteen feet from the ground. Have an inch pipe to convey water from the ground into the barrel at the top. At the bottom of the barrel have a tap to let the water out. Now, supposing all joints, etc., are air-tight, will this arrangement act as a siphon, that is, when water is drawn out of the barrel, will the vacuum be replaced by the water from the pipe?—Agriculture, Algoma, Ont.

So long as all joints are kept perfectly air tight, so that a vacuum would be created in the barrel as the water is drawn off, it appears to us that your scheme would answer its purpose satisfactorily.

Sick Horse

Will you please tell me what to do for my horse? For the past three months he has been troubled with bowel complaint or cholera. I have made no change in his regular feed, so cannot understand the cause. The horse is about fourteen years old, perfectly sound, and has always been healthy.—Lemieux, Ont.

The horse is probably suffering from diarrhoea. See that he gets pure water and clean food. As it may be caused by some irritant in the intestines, give a pint of raw linseed oil and the trouble will be apt to disappear when the action of the oil ceases. If it should continue, consult a veterinary surgeon.

Ringworm

A few of my young cattle and calves have ringworms all round their eyes and some on the neck. Please send me a remedy.—J. L. C.

This may be cured with formalin. Dilute the formalin with two parts of water and rub it into each ringworm with a little swab. Be careful not to get it into the eyes. Repeat twice a week until cured.

Injured Foot

A yearling colt got in the mud last summer and was in for a day. Soon after he started to swell on one foot just above the hock. The swelling has broken and healed several times. I have poulticed it often but it always breaks out in a new place after healing.—B. S., Larnark Co., Ont.

This is what horsemen call "quarter" and is rather difficult to cure without the help of a surgeon. Try injecting

peroxide of hydrogen into it once a day and then filling the hole with iodoform. If this does not heal it permanently take him to a veterinary surgeon and let him operate on it.

Feeding Mares in Foal

I have three mares due to foal in May. Would you please advise me as to what quantity of grain each should get when working during seedling. I am feeding about one-half gallon oats twice a day now. Would you advise feeding flax seed and, if so, when to feed it, and how much? I have had poor success raising colts and would like your opinion through your paper.—Robt. Thomson, Huron Co., Ont.

While your mares are working they may be fed about four quarts of oats each three times a day, with all the clean hay they will eat. Three times a week bran should be fed with the oats and as foaling time approaches from half a pint to a pint of flaxseed may be given. If the mares show signs of excessive relaxation of the bowels, stop the bran and flaxseed. No hard and fast rule can be laid down for feeding, much depends upon the individuality of the animal and the judgment of the feeder.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Directors' Salaries

Is it legal for the directors of a farmers' mutual fire insurance company to allow themselves a salary without asking the members of the company for it, and if it is not legal, what are they made to pay it back?—Peel Farmer (Ontario).

By section 103 of "The Ontario Insurance Act" it is provided that "at any annual meeting of the members or shareholders of a company or at any special general meeting thereof, if such purpose was clearly expressed in the notice of the special general meeting, it shall be lawful to enact by-laws or pass resolutions for the remuneration of the directors of the company, and copies of such by-laws or resolutions shall within one week after their passing, be filed with the Insurance Registrar."

The directors of the company cannot vote themselves a salary, and any by-law or resolution to that effect must be enacted or passed by the members or shareholders of the company as provided in the section quoted. If such salary has been paid the directors without being sanctioned by the members or shareholders as above provided the payment is illegal, and the shareholders or members of the company may insist on it being refunded to the company.

PREMIUMS

Our special premiums are left out of this issue owing to extra advertising. If you are interested write The Farming World.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller Makes a Fortune

Started a Few Years Ago with No Capital, and Now Employs Nearly One Hundred Clerks and Stenographers.

Until a few years ago Mrs. Cora B. Miller lived in a manner similar to that of thousands of other very poor women of the average small town and village. She now resides in her own painted brown stone residence, and is considered one of the most successful business women in the United States.



Mrs. Miller's New Residence, Earned in Less Than One Year

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured rheumatism and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was lured by so many sound-sounding promises that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars capital, and she, remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many cures with doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Million Women Use It.

More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell you sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice to every suffering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine \$10.00 worth absolutely FREE. Every woman suffering with pain in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, cramping sensations up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, or piles from any cause, should at once order and send her name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 5343, Kokomo, Ind., and receive by mail (free of charge in plain wrapper) a 50-cent box of her marvelous medicine, also her valuable book, which every woman should have.

Remember, this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the \$10.00 worth is all gone.

THE Yazoo Mississippi Valley

Is the title of an illustrated 26-page pamphlet published by the Yazoo and Railroad Company, describing in detail the

Resources and Possibilities

OF THE
Richest Valley in the United States,
extending in the State of Mississippi, for about two hundred miles north of Vicksburg and from the Mississippi River to a distance of nearly 200 from twenty-five to sixty-five miles. For a free copy, address:

J. F. MERRY,
General Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R.,
Room C, Iowa Block, Manchester, Ia.

In the Poultry Yard

The Poultry Exhibit at Ottawa

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, held at Ottawa, from 4th to 8th of March, in point of number of exhibits, as well as the quality of birds shown, left nothing to be desired. A collection of better fowls would be hard to find. The old favorites, the Barred Rocks, the Wyandottes, as well as the heavier breeds, attracted a great deal of attention from the farmers and other who need a general purpose fowl. The Mediterranean classes were well represented, and well deserved the attention shown them. Evidently the poor, despised hen of a few years ago is now taking her place on the farm as a valuable asset.

W. J. S.

Turkeys and Turkey Raising*

EGG-LAYING PERIOD

With the breeding stock active, healthy and in moderate flesh, the turkey raiser must now attend to many trifles in management, which, seemingly unimportant in themselves, are often the cause of much loss. It is advisable to have nests prepared early, so that the turkeys will not have to start along the fences to find a suitable place to lay, often going a mile from the buildings, which allows crows and skunks to get the eggs and also a chance for Mr. Fox when she commences staying on the nest over night. I have avoided this trouble of late by enclosing two acres (buildings included) with 12-bar 28-inch wire fencing. It is advisable to have nests prepared early, so that the turkeys will not have to start along the fences to find a suitable place to lay, often going a mile from the buildings, which allows crows and skunks to get the eggs and also a chance for Mr. Fox when she commences staying on the nest over night. I have avoided this trouble of late by enclosing two acres (buildings included) with 12-bar 28-inch wire fencing. It is advisable to have nests prepared early, so that the turkeys will not have to start along the fences to find a suitable place to lay, often going a mile from the buildings, which allows crows and skunks to get the eggs and also a chance for Mr. Fox when she commences staying on the nest over night. I have avoided this trouble of late by enclosing two acres (buildings included) with 12-bar 28-inch wire fencing.

However, even without the wire enclosure, a large percentage of the hens can be got to lay near the buildings by providing large boxes and barrels in corners of sheds, outbuildings and fence corners near the house some time before laying commences. Whatever the nests may consist of, they require to be so constructed that the first hatched young turkeys cannot get away from the hen, thereby causing her to leave some partly hatched. Fine straw or hay will do to place in it while laying, and as the eggs are laid they should be gathered and (leaving a chicken egg as decoy) placed in a bin in a cool room and turned every three days. When the turkey becomes broody it is better to let her sit for two days before giving her the eggs, as often a hen will sit for one day and then go around for two days before finally settling down.

CARE OF HATCHES

Fine straw, with some chaff (bald material preferred) is the best nesting material and should be put in fresh before giving the turkey her eggs; also the nest should receive a thorough dusting with Persian insect powder. The latter is very important. I have set turkeys in many different places, from high upon lofts to low upon the ground, and can report the average hatches as good in one place as in the other; in fact, the two best hatches I remember occurred on top of an old straw stack, the only thing done to assist the hen being some boards placed to break the

sun's rays off her and keep the young in when hatched. Seventeen eggs are enough to risk under one hen, and in putting them in the nest be sure to have the latter rather flat, so that the eggs will not crowd towards the centre, which causes the hen to break them going on and coming off the nest. If the nest is one which is so low down that animals can get at the hen, it will require to be closed against them at night, but left open in the daytime to allow the hen to come off for food, water and a dust bath. Most turkeys at this time refuse food other than grass they pick up, but see to it that they get good pure water for drink. When the hen is noticed off the nest the latter should be examined and if any eggs are found broken should be removed, the balance washed in lukewarm water and fresh nesting material provided before the hen returns.

EGG-LAYING PERIOD

The time required to hatch the eggs is about 28 days, but upon the 23rd or 26th day the hen on the nest should be given a thorough dusting with insect powder. Shake a goodly quantity upon and around the hen, as quickly as possible.

Our Poultry "Ads." Pay

Messrs. Rundle & Kirby, whose advertisement of poultry for sale has only appeared a couple of times in THE FARMING WORLD, report receiving enquiries from Saskatchewan in the West and Nova Scotia in the East. They are more than pleased and express the greatest satisfaction with the results from their advertisement in THE FARMING WORLD.

And this is only what other poultry advertisers are saying. If you have poultry breeding stock or eggs for sale, let the readers of THE FARMING WORLD know it. It costs one cent a word, payable in advance. Send in your "ads" now.

sible, in order to not excite the hen enough to break the eggs. I buy the insect powder fresh each season for this purpose, as I consider the killing of any lice that may be upon the hen at this time the most important point to be attended to of any connected with turkey raising. During a period of twenty years I have only had occasion one season to dust the young for lice, and never have I had to grease a hen's head. I have known as many turkeys killed by greasing the head with lard and sulphur as have been benefited by this treatment. The trouble is that only a minute quantity should be used, whereas amateurs generally do not stint it, and hence dire results follow. It makes a dirty job at the best and the handling at this age is also harmful. Give the young a dry knock near where they are confined or scoop out a small hole and fill with road dust, and unless the weather is very wet they will

keep down the lice plague by this means and the dusting of the hen before hatching. So far I have given instructions that must be followed by all for best results, but for the balance of these articles I will point out the way I have succeeded in raising them satisfactorily, while admitting at the same time that I have personal knowledge of turkeys raised successfully upon many different plans and foods.

MAKING THE COOP

If it is intended to follow my plan at this stage, it is necessary to either construct or whitewash the A-shaped coops in which the hen is confined during the first four weeks after hatching. These coops are made 3 feet in depth, sides 3 feet 6 inches in length, and nailed together at right angles, which makes the coop low except in the centre, thereby lessening the chances of the hen tramping the points. The back of the coop is boarded solid and the front slatted crosswise 4 inches apart. There is no bottom in this coop, the ground answering this purpose better than boards. If a coop that was used the previous season is required, I take the precaution to whitewash thoroughly upon the inside some time before needed. The hen is confined in this coop and the young allowed to run out and in at will. Many breeders instead of following this plan make a three cornered pen of boards, each about 12 feet long and one foot wide. They tie or confine the hen in one corner and keep all in this pen until the young can fly over these 12-inch boards, usually under two weeks, when all are given their liberty. Others, again, give the hen and her young their freedom from the start. I think I do not lose so many from hawks, etc., when they are kept near the buildings for these first four weeks, and find they thrive equally as well.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. On four sires won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 3rd hen, 8th hen. At the Ontario, Guelph, won 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen. Second pen, three large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, 1st won 1st and 2nd cocks, 6th cockerels, and medal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mating list and prices. Twenty-five good vigorous cockerels, same breeding as winners, at moderate prices. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Duttonville, Ont.

BRETT-LAY White Rocks. The best farmer's fowl. Large fresh eggs, 100 per set, \$1 per set. J. A. BREYDEN, Box 48, Galt, Ont.

"ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM." Eggs \$1 per setting from imported and Canadian stock, Barred and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. SAMUEL STAPLES, Eldon, Ont.

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

JACOB ZIMMERMAN, Box 113, Dunville, Ont., Pure Bred Pouter, Descriptive Pointer form.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—One of the handsomest fowls known, large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. Eggs from our best of winter layers, \$1 per thirteen. Young stock, W. H. STEVENS, Box 626, Oshawa, Ont.

WESTMONT POULTRY YARDS, Oshawa, Ont., White Rock and Black Leghorns, Barred Wyandottes. Young Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. RUNDLE & KIRBY, Box 260.

Rose White EGGS FOR HATCHING Comb Leghorns

I can supply eggs from my Silver Cup Winners at last Winter Fair, Guelph, at \$2 per 15, \$5 per 48, \$8 per 100, \$15 per 200. In all public tests for all-the-year layers, the Leghorns are either in first or second place. I keep no other variety of hens, and eggs will be from birds having free farm range.

President Leghorn Club of Canada

W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

*This is the fourth in a series of articles on turkeys and turkey raising, written especially for THE FARMING WORLD by W. J. Bell. The next and last in the series will deal with "Care of the Young," and as this will be more timely a month or two later we will publish it in May 1st issue.

Stock Geese

It is time that the geese were put into their laying quarters—that is, if they have not already been put there. So many geese prefer sleeping out in the snow that their owners do not trouble to provide any special place for them. However, if a few rails are provided and the geese penned up in it for a little while every night, they will learn to lay there instead of making their nests where snows and other vermin can destroy the eggs. A few planks should be laid across one corner to protect the eggs from snow or rain, and some loose litter placed in it with a china egg in a conspicuous position. If there is more than one goose in the pen, more nests must be provided and more china eggs. The goose will think the world of this egg and will frequently cover it up and mother it long before she lays. If the geese and ganders are fed a little nourishing food both night and morning, the goslings will be much stronger and better. A little good poultry spice and some beef scraps is a great help. The number and the fertility of the eggs will also be greatly increased. I have found it best to have some call that they have learned to answer to and to call them up at feeding time, feed them in their pen and shut them up till the morning. When they are fed again and allowed to go out and in as they choose, they will regard the china egg as a sign of home and will often lay a large number of eggs beside it if the real eggs are removed every morning. Though the geese cannot count at all they know the difference between a full nest and an empty one, and will make an effort to keep it full.

(MRS.) OCTAVIA ALLEN

Poultry

Mr. S. Staples, in sending in his "ad," writes: My breeding stock of poultry have wintered well, and I am now prepared to supply eggs for hatching at lower prices considering the quality of my stock, and to guarantee a fair deal to all my patrons. All my poultry have the run of the farm during the summer months.

Exceeded His Expectations

Mr. Harvey Perkins, Oshawa, Ont., in renewing his advertisement in THE FARMING WORLD, writes: "In renewing my contract for advertising for the coming season, I am pleased to say that the results of last year's advertising with you have far exceeded my expectations. Wishing you every success."

The Favorite Incubator

Judging from the exceedingly large sale which the Model Incubator is having this season, it is certainly the favorite incubator. The manufacturers are kept continually busy filling orders from all parts of Canada, and if you are thinking of buying an incubator this season you should send your order in at once. Write for catalogue, which will be sent to you free. It tells all about the incubator and also states what hundreds of users of the "Model" think of it, and of the results obtained. Address: Model Incubator Co., Ltd., 201 River St., Toronto, Ont.

When is money damp? When it is dew (due) in the morning and missed (mist) at night.



SMITH'S OVARY TONIC MAKES HENS LAY

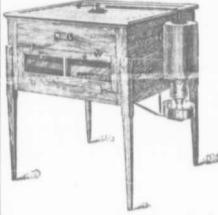
Your hens will lay all the year round, if you will give them Smith's Ovary Tonic once a week.

One teaspoonful to four fowls keeps hens healthy—strengthens and invigorates the egg-producing organs—and renews wasted tissue due to prolific laying.

Only 25c. and 50c. a bottle. Sold by druggists, grocers, etc.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Our Model Incubators and Brooders



Ran machine at 103 degrees, hatched 148 chicks from 178 eggs. There was only one chick dead in the shell in the lot; dead germs of about eight days in the rest. Eggs were very dark shelled, making safe testing very difficult.

Our Catalogue mailed free.

MODEL INCUBATOR CO., Ltd.,

201 River St., - TORONTO, ONT.

are the only panacea for failure, past, present and future. Just take a few minutes and read the following two of many hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from our satisfied customers.

BATHAM Ont. Jan. 21, 1907.

After using MODEL INCUBATOR one year, Mrs. Mitchell writes us:—I would not be without my incubator for the price of two if I could not get another of the Model incubators.

Yours truly,

MRS. W. MITCHELL.

ORANGEDALE, N.S., Feb. 11, 1907.

Sirs—No trouble to run your MODEL INCUBATOR, as I was away from home for eleven hours each day, and machine ran itself. Temperature of cellar changed 20 degrees in twelve hours; temperature of machine did not change in the least, only the last days showed an upward tendency of one-half to one degree. Not chicks from 178 eggs. There was only one chick dead in the shell, making safe testing very difficult.

JOHN D. McFILL.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 25 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of rock, clay, sand, gravel or on hills. With engines of horse power, ranging from 1 to 10. Any machine to operate these only. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

Free Catalogue

We have recently received the new catalogue, issued by A. J. Morgan, London, Ont., the well-known manufacturer of all kinds of poultry supplies, incubators and brooders. The catalogue is complete in every way, being well illustrated, and sure to be of interest to many of our readers.

This firm does a very extensive business, and has thousands of satisfied customers throughout Canada. It will pay you to write for this catalogue, which will be sent to you free if you mention FARMING WORLD when writing.

Doctor

Hammond's



NERVE and BRAIN PILLS

Marvelous, Magical, Youth Restoring Pills, that speedily bring back the vigor and vitality of youth. These wonderful pills make thousands of men and women happy every day. If you have given up hope of ever knowing again the youthful vim you once possessed and remember so well, cease despairing and get Dr. Hammond's Nerve and Brain Pills. They are securely sealed, all charges prepaid, for 60 cents a box, or six boxes for \$3. Write for our free Illustrated Catalogue of everything in the drug line. Its Free. Address

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
COR. QUEEN & VICTORIA STS. TORONTO, CANADA

FREE to RUPTURED A QUICK NEW CURE

I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and in the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure, FREE. Mark on the picture the location of your rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 84 Church St., Brock, Ont., TORONTO, Ont.

Age Time Ruptured
Does Rupture pain?
Do you wear a Truss?
Name
Address

Poultry Sold on Credit

I have the largest poultry plant in the world. I will sell you poultry for hatching, poultry or eggs on your credit. Send me your order and I will send you "Poultry and Eggs" for a year. I will send you one of my large catalogues, and order Address: R. C. COLE, Box 1, Chatham, Ont.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK

and also for 1907 contains 220 pages, with many fine colored plates. It is the best all about chickens, their care, diseases and treatment. All about turkeys, geese, ducks, and all about poultry houses and their construction. It is a book for every chicken raiser. You need it. Price only 15c. R. C. COLE, Box 1, Chatham, Ont.

MORGAN'S CHICK FEED

Makes chicks grow and keeps them healthy. It pays to ask for free article on "Feeding Chickens and Poultry." Use Morgan's Brood Turkeys, 25 cents per pair. Use Morgan's Meat Meal, Leg Brands and Markers.



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

Since the year 1882, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., has been a devotee of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. From that time when he laid the foundation of his present herd with imported Wedding Gift, only choice breeding bulls have been used, and the herd, which to-day numbers some thirty head, has had only the addition of one Strathallan and one Crimson Flower individual, and from the descendants of these bred through choice and carefully selected bulls of high class Scotch breeding, such as imp. Lord Rosebery, Bright Light, Royal Bruce, imp. Ben Lomond, a grand breeding bull now at the head of the herd of Geo. Amos, of Moffat, Ont. From him are to be found at the farm a number of grand young heifers and bulls, a few of both of which are for sale. The present herd bull is Royal Champion, the imported bull which headed so successfully the herd of imported cows gathered together by Ed. Robinson, of Markham. Second in service to him is Lad St. Clair, until recently in service in the herd of Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood. In the youngsters to be offered for sale are a few Strathallan and Crimson Flower heifers, one and two years of age. These strains have proved a gold mine for Mr. Smith, on account of their breeding qualities and grand general character. Several young bulls of serviceable age of Wedding Gift foundation are also available. A few of these will be offered for sale at the combination sale at Myrtle. The plan followed by Mr. Smith in building up his herd is one worthy of following. The purchase of one or two females of choicest character and breeding for the foundation of an entire herd. Most of the noted and successful strains have been bred in this way.

Gossip

Attention is called to the auction sale of 30 head of Holstein cattle advertised in this issue, to take place at Braemar Farm, Watertown, Ont., March 22nd, 1907, the property of W. B. Cockburn. They are a richly-bred lot and include such noted strains as Clothlides, Pietertjes, De Kols and Johanna. Look up this ad. and attend this sale, as every animal will be sold to the highest bidder positively without reserve. In the lot is the imported cow Clothilde Ruby Pauline (47465 H.F.H.B.), from the herd of George West, Syracuse, N.Y. her bull calf fit for service and several others from heavy producing dams. The cows are in calf to Hebron Beauty's Johanna Lad and some of the calves are got by him. The herd is not fat, but in good healthy breeding condition.

In this issue Mr. James Evans, Claremont, Ont., is offering for sale the Clydesdale stallion Claremont Chief (3149). He is a beautiful bright bay, with abundance of bone and hair, good style and action, sire Balboughe Chief, dam Rose of Claremont. He is also offering the imported stallion Royal Archer 5866, sire Royal Bounty. He is royally bred, of good size, color and appearance.

Messrs. R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., are offering for sale in this issue the handsome trotting-bred stallion "Royal Perfection." He is a beautiful chestnut, right in every way.

Those careful breeders, Thos. Allin & Sons, Laketown Farm, Odawa, Ont., have in their stables at present a fine lot of youngsters of the noted Gloster, Ramsden and Symes families of Shorthorns. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect their stock.

A Good Shorthorn Sale

The dispersion of the Greenwood herd of Shorthorn cattle on March 6th, when the proprietor, Mr. Arthur Johnston, announced his retirement from the business, was the most successful event of its kind held in this province in recent years. There was a large and representative attendance of Shorthorn breeders from all over the country; some were of the older generation, who with Mr. Johnston had borne the heat of the day "in those earlier years, when the Shorthorn was not as popular as it is to-day." Others there were whose experience in breeding Shorthorns only dates back a few years. All agreed, however, in according to Mr. Johnston the high place he has occupied as an importer and breeder of the "Reds, Whites and Blacks."

An event of this nature is not without a touch of sadness. The successful breeder is one who knows and loves the animals he breeds, and when he desires to retire from active life it requires no small effort to separate himself from the animals that have stood by him and enabled him to lay up a competence for old age. And this applies to Mr. Johnston's case. For over forty years he has been an importer and breeder of Shorthorns, among them being many of the noted animals that have helped to make Shorthorn history in Canada. He retires from the business with the respect and good-will of his neighbors and friends, who, one and all, wish him many years still of health and prosperity.

But to pass on to the sale itself. It opened under favorable auspices. The day was bright and sunny, though crisp and frosty. Before the auctioneers began operations speeches were made by Mr. Robt. Miller, Peter White, jr., and Mr. Johnston himself. The last named definitely announced that he had decided to go out of the Shorthorn business and that everything offered would be sold without reserve and his declaration, we believe, was followed out to the letter. Messrs. Miller and White both highly commended Mr. Johnston's work in the interests of Shorthorns, the former as a neighbor and the latter as one who looked upon Mr. Johnston as his Shorthorn "godfather." Captain T. E.

Warranted to Give Satisfactions.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Swesey, Capon Hoof, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Engorged and other large tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horns of Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Ache Throats, etc. It is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam, which is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil

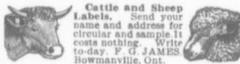
Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

**Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**
—even bad old cases that baffled doctors and surgeons. Easy and simple to use. Cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and "see money refunded if it fails." Cures most cases within thirty days leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

**Fleming's Vast-Pain-Ex-
terminator** Advertis-
tory Address
Write on for a free copy. Sixty-six pages, covering more than a business ordinary. Durable bound, illustrated and illustrated.
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

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



Farmers' Sons Wanted

with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office. \$600 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in such provinces. Apply at once, giving full particulars to the
Veterinary Students Ass'n., Dept. 88, London, Can.

Glenhodson Yorkshires

Sows bred or ready to be bred. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not sold. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long-distance phone at farm. **LORE FOSTER, MGR.**

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Robson also made a few complimentary remarks before offering the first animal to the highest bidder. He was assisted in the work of selling by Mr. George Jacob, who had to offer the public a splendid lot of animals, the essence, we might say, of Mr. Johnston's years of experience. They were brought out in "splendid fit, reflecting upon Mr. Johnston's skill and experience as a feeder as well as a breeder.

One might say that nearly every animal sold was an event of note. The event of the sale, however, was the selling of the roan heifer Lavender 47th, by imp. Cyclone, a bull whose reputation as a breeder was greatly enhanced by Mr. Johnston's sale. The bidding was brisk, starting at \$200 and running up to \$185, at which price she was knocked down to W. C. Edwards & Co. She is really a heifer worth having, straight in outline, smooth and sweet in every way, with hardly a flaw in her whole make up. One other female reached the \$400 mark, Princess Royal (imp.), a beautiful roan, sired by Maximus. She sold to Robt. Miller for \$410. The event among the bulls was the sale of Mr. Johnston's herd bull Royal Bruce (imp.), an exceedingly well-bred Bruce Mayflower. He sold to R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound, Ont., for \$360.

The following is a list of the sales, and considering the present condition of the Shorthorn market the prices are good, though considering the breeding and Mr. Johnston's reputation for quality, none sold for more than their value and several at very much less. Unless otherwise mentioned, the females were bred to Royal Bruce:

FEMALES

Carnation Queen (imp.), calved July, 1901 (bred June 8th, 1906, to Royal Bruce), Peter White, jr., Penbrooke, \$330.

Lady Anne 8th (imp.), calved Feb. 1902 (bred Sept. 29), J. E. Disney, Greenwood, \$300.

Lady May (imp.), calved Dec., 1901 (bred Nov. 3rd), Robert Miller, Pickering, \$330.

Lady Marjory, calved Dec., 1905, Arthur Howden, Columbus, \$110.

Princess Royal and calf, calved March, 1899, Robt. Miller, Stouffville, \$410.

Princess Royal 23rd, calved Jan., 1906, Jno. Miller, Brougham, \$205.

Rosemary 114th (imp.), calved Jan., 1895 (bred Dec. 24th), Guy Bell, Brampton, \$150.

Mayflower Maid, calved April, 1905 (bred Jan. 31st), James Innes, Soyna, \$290.

Beauty's Gem, calved Oct., 1904 (Sept. 8th), Arthur Howden, \$200.

Beauty's Queen, calved Nov., 1905, Peter White, jr., \$185.

Fame 4th, calved April, 1904 (bred Dec. 15th), Arthur Howden, \$160.

Fame 5th, calved April, 1905 (bred Jan. 4th), A. Purvis, Grainsville, \$175.

Fame 6th, calved July, 1906, Peter White, \$120.

Fame 7th, calved July, 1906, W. J. Bell, Abernethy, \$90.

Lavender 43rd and calf, calved Jan., 1901, Reid Bros., Walter's Falls.

Lavender 47th, calved April, 1905 (bred Jan. 28), W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, \$485.

Nonpareil Countess, calved Sept., 1905, James McPherson, Dundalk, \$150.

Nonpareil Countess 2nd, calved Oct., 1905, W. C. Edwards & Co., \$150.

Duchess of Glo'ster 51st, calved May, 1901 (bred August 18th), Wm. Tink, Columbus, \$225.

Canadian Duchess of Glo'ster 34th, calved Jan., 1903 (bred Dec. 22nd), John Bright, Myrtle, \$120.

Duchess of Glo'ster, calved Sept., 1905, A. Purvis, \$140.

Lady Darnley, calved July, 1902 (bred Sept. 17th), Robt. Miller, \$200.

Lady Mine, calved June, 1902 (bred July 11th to Lord Clare), W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont., \$200.

Lady Fine, calved Dec., 1905, Chas. Hatt, St. Catharines, \$140.

Mina of Sylvan 4th, calved Feb., 1902 (bred June 19), Arthur Howden, \$105.

Mina Princess, calved March, 1904 (bred May 22nd), G. M. Forsythe, Claremont, \$210.

Nina Countess, calved March, 1906, A. D. Schmidt, Elmira, \$165.

Daisy Dow, calved Oct. 1905, Peter White, \$225.

Florence Fanny and calf, calved April, 1902, Peter White, \$190.

Florence 13th and calf, calved July, 1900, Dugald Stevens, Pretty River Valley, \$185.

Florence Favorite, calved April, 1905 (bred Feb. 13th), James McPherson, \$150.

BULLS

Royal Bruce (imp.), calved Jan. 19th, 1904, R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound, \$360.

Lord Clare, calved Dec., 1904, Wm. Smith, Columbus, \$115.

Prince of Florence, calved Jan., 1906, F. W. Scott, Highgate, \$140.

Royal Ramsden, calved Jan., 1906, Alex. Moore, Greenwood, \$110.

Baron Darnley, calved Feb., 1906, A. Rogers, Bellwood, \$140.

Duke of Florence, calved Feb., 1906, G. C. Cookwell, Altona, \$120.

Lord Walden, calved March, 1906, J. A. Watt, \$100.

Glo'ster, calved April, 1906, W. J. Shean, Owen Sound, \$95.

31 females sold for...	\$6,405	Average	\$208.61
8 males sold for...	1,180		147.27
39 head sold for...	7,585		194.49

Myrtle Pure Bred Stock Sale

Arrangements have now been completed for the making of this sale a permanent annual event. The sale will be held at Myrtle Station, South Ontario, and the date fixed for this year is March 29th inst. The offerings for this

Are the Horses Ready for Spring Work?

Are the Steers Ready for the Butcher?

Or are some of them not doing just right—not feeding right, or not gaining in proportion to the food consumed **They need "Carnefac."** It is a cheap and convenient tonic. Works quickly and if it fails to give satisfactory results **will cost you nothing.** Take no substitute.

IF YOUR DEALER HAS NOT
"CARNEFAC," WRITE US AT ONCE

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.
TORONTO



Whether it is a fresh bruise, or strain of back, shoulder, whiffle, fetlock, pastern, or coffin joint—or an old swelling,

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

For Lameness in Horses

takes out all the soreness and stiffness
—strengthens the muscles and tendons
—and cures every trace of lameness.

10 50c. a bottle. At dealers, or from

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited - Montreal.



WIRE CUTS, SORES, WOUNDS, QUICKLY HEALED

"HORSE COMFORT" is an unequalled specific for all kinds of sores, wounds, cuts, bruises, saddle or harness galls, sore shoulders, scratches, grease heel, mud fever, malignant ulcers, fistula, poll evil corns, proud flesh, blood poison, etc. One application removes the soreness, begins to cure at once and allows the horse to go to work.

"HORSE COMFORT" means comfort to the horse and freedom from fretting; it means better condi-

tioned horses, more and better service from your horse. Every horse owner should keep a bottle of it in his medicine chest—it will pay for itself in a short

time. If your dealer cannot supply it we send it direct. Write to-day for "HORSE COMFORT" booklet free, and if you keep cows

ask for book, "THE COST OF A LOST COW,"—it will interest every cow owner.

Dairy Association Co., Mfrs., Lyndonville, Vt., U.S.A.

Horse Comfort

year will consist of 15 head of choice bulls and the same number of females; twenty Yorkshire swine, and a number of Clydesdale fillies. The offerings are all of a very choice character, coming from the leading stables of the now famous South Ontario. The catalogue shows grand character in the breeding. All or nearly all are sired by choice and leading imported sires and close to imported maternal ancestry. Such females as Crimson Flowers, a strain responsible for a great majority of the Fat Stock Show winners of Ontario; Miss Ramsdens, a strain that none can surpass; Duthie Wedding Gifts, Stanfords, Symes, Lavinias, Marr Beauties, Meadow Flowers. There is a wide choice in the best of Shorthorn blood. This sale offers a grand opportunity to get the best of goods. There is no place where one can get a better choice than in South Ontario, and no time more opportune for investing in good Shorthorn cattle. In a year or two this kind of goods will be far more costly than at present. Write for a catalogue of the offerings.

Milking Shorthorns for Sale

The sale of Shorthorns to be offered by W. B. Campbell, of Campbellcroft, Ont., on March 30th next, furnishes a good opportunity to secure straight milking strains of Shorthorns. This herd comprises some noted animals. The present stock bull is Baron, got by same dam and sired by Sailor Champion, now owned and used by Remond, Bros., Millbrook, Ont. Sailor Champion has at the present time a reputation for producing showing animals. This is a dispersion sale and everything will be sold.

The Guelph and Port Perry Sales

The attendance at the Government sales of pure-bred stock held at Guelph on Feb. 27th, and at Port Perry on March 1st, was fairly good. The bidding on the animals offered on the whole was slow, and with little spirit in most cases. The prices, however, received were fair and both sales must be considered as a success, considering the way beef cattle are selling.

At Guelph fifty-six animals were sold, fifty-two bulls and four females. The average price obtained for bulls was \$66.50 and for females \$85. The highest price for a bull was for "Scotty," contributed by N. A. Sheen & Sons,

Meadowvale, and purchased by Rich. Dickieson, for \$135. Alex. A. Stewart, Clyde, contributed the highest priced female, which sold to Alf. Hales, Guelph, for \$102.50.

At the Port Perry sale prices averaged about the same as at Guelph, the bulls averaging \$67 and the females \$63.07 each. The highest priced bull was Earl's Champion, bred by Chas. Groat, Brooklin, and sold for \$130. The highest priced female was \$100, paid for "Farmer's Girl," bred by T. Hope & Sons, Scugog, Ont.

The annual banquet of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, held on the evening of the Guelph sale, was a pleasant affair. There was a large number present. Mr. A. F. H. Jones presided and Mr. J. M. Duff acted as Secretary.

Some Sam Jones Epigrams

Many a fellow is praying for rain with his tub wrong side up.

It takes less sense to criticise than to do anything else. There are a great many critics in the asylum.

ESTABLISHED 1856

SIMMERS'

STANDARD

SEEDS

There is no guesswork in selecting the best varieties of either Vegetable or Flowers from our

Seed Catalogue

We give our customers the benefit of the numberless practical tests made in years gone by.

Of each kind of vegetables we select the best for all purposes.

If you plant these thoroughbred strains there will be no disappointment in either the quality or productiveness of your garden.

Our beautiful ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is FREE for the asking. Write for it at once.

J. A. Simmers, SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS
TORONTO, Ont.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE
"THE MASTER WORKMAN,"
a two-cylinder gasoline, known as
"the engine of the future," because of its
light weight and great power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs
less to buy, run and maintain. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Buy the Horse Exchange

Messrs. Burns & Sheppard, of The Repository, Toronto, have purchased the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis St., Toronto. It will be conducted as an annex of The Repository, and sales will be held as usual, Mondays and Thursdays at the Exchange and Tuesdays and Fridays at The Repository.

*

Horse Show, May 1-4

Owing to the Armouries not being available this year for the Canadian National Horse Show, it was thought that it would be impossible to hold such an exhibition this year. The holding of the Ontario Horse Show in the Market Building has, however, demonstrated that that structure can be utilized for the fashionable show in May.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Canadian National Horse Show Association, which has recently obtained an Ontario charter, was held last week, when May 1, 2, 3 and 4 were fixed as the dates for the show, with Mr. Stewart Houston as manager. The officers of the show are as follows: George W. Beardmore, President; Dr. Andrew Smith, First Vice-President; J. J. Dixon, Second Vice-President; W. J. Stark, Secretary-Treasurer; Executive Committee, R. J. Christie, A. W. Mackenzie, T. A. Graham, Joseph Kilgour, George Pepper, Stewart Houston, W. J. Stark, Dr. W. A. Young, H. C. Osborne, Edmund Bristol.

*

Our Premiums are crowded out of this issue. Look them up in previous issues or write for particulars.



CLYDESDALES SORBY - GUELPH

IMPORTANT

Clydesdale Sale

AT BUTLER HOUSE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Tuesday, April 2, 1907

20 Imported Clydesdale Fillies
From Two to Four Years Old

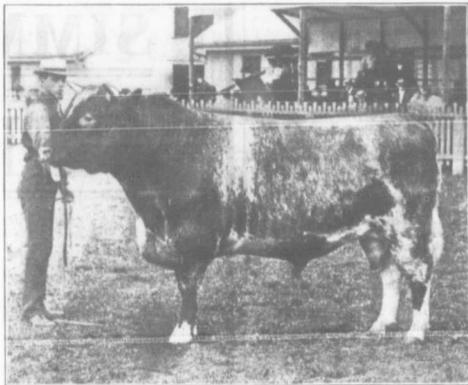
I have personally selected 20 of as fine young mares as ever left Scotland—large size, grand quality and choicely bred. Sired by Baron's Pride, his best sons, and other noted sires. A number prize winners in Scotland. Sale at one o'clock. Send for catalogue.

WM. MEHAREY, Russell, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF Pure-Bred Stock

(Under the auspices of the Myrtle Sales Association) to be held at

MYRTLE STATION,
ON FRIDAY,
MARCH 29



30 Shorthorn Cattle (Males and Females from 8 months to 2 years old)
20 Pure-Bred Yorkshire Hogs A number of Clydesdale Fillies

The contributors to this sale include many of the most prominent importers and breeders of Pure-bred Stock in Canada. The above stock belongs to some of the best Scotch and English families, viz.: The Miss Hamdens, Wedding Gifts, Crimson Flowers, Stanfords, Symes, Lavinias, Princesses, Meadows, etc. All animals will be inspected before being accepted.

This Sale will be conducted on the same lines as the Provincial Sales, and will be held under cover. Arrangements have been made with all railroads for Single Return Fare. Purchasers at this sale will be entitled to convey their cattle by train at half rates.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP

TERMS—Cash or 6 months' Credit on approved notes, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum

WM. SMITH, President. JOHN BRIGHT, Treasurer. A. QUINN, Secretary.

JAMES BISHOP, Auctioneer.

Some Good Stales

Messrs. Graham & Renfrew, of Bedford Park, Ont., recently shipped an imported Clydesdale stallion, one imported mare, and one Canadian-bred mare, to J. Butler Swann, Marshall, Virginia. Mr. Swann has had experience all over the world, but says he never received fairer treatment than in Canada, hence his return to this country for Clydesdales that he proposes shall be the foundation of the first Clydesdale breeding farm ever established from prime imported stock in Virginia. The three are as follows:

Evander, b. s., (12573), foaled 1903, bred by Sir Shaw Stewart, Ardgowan, Greenock. He took first and championship at Aberdeen and first and championship at Chicago last year. Evander is by Elator, a son of Baron's Pride, the best sire in Scotland, out of Quality, by Prince of Cathart, his second dam being Lavender, by Koir, and third Lily, by the great Prince of Wales.

Lanark Queen, b. m., foaled 1902, bred by George Findlater, Jarviswood, Lanark. Lanark Queen, beyond a doubt, is one of the very best mares ever brought to this country, standing 16.3½ and weighing 1,850 pounds. Her feet and bone could not be excelled and if she doesn't create a sensation in Virginia it will be because there is no sensation to create. Before importation she won 25 firsts and two championships in Scotland, never being beaten, in fact. After her arrival here she took first and championship at the Canadian National Exhibition and at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago. Lanark Queen is by Baron's Pride.

Thorncliffe Duchess, the last of the three, was bred by Mr. Robert Davies and was formerly known as Bell T'room. The pair make one of the grandest and most massive well-shaped teams that can be imagined. Thorncliffe Duchess is a bay, foaled in 1902, by imp. Lyon Macgregor; first dam, Queen Bell, by imp. Queen's Own; second dam, imp. Bar Bell, by Barney; third dam, Bar Jean, by Chancellor of Blackhall. She is a winner of two firsts at Toronto and one first at Chicago, and is a beautifully, smoothly-made mare with fine sharp bone and silky hair of the best. She combines in her veins the choicest blood known to the Clydesdale stud book either in Scotland or America.

Mr. Swann is to be congratulated upon finding such a trio in the market. Both mares are now in foal, Thorncliffe Duchess to the invincible Right Forward. Messrs. Graham & Renfrew have also shipped two other good ones, Flash Baron, a three-year-old bay filly by Baron's Pride, to Brandon, Man., and Alpine Duke, a three-year-old bay colt, by Marconi, to Captain T. E. Robson, London, Ont.

Western Farmers Meet

A convention of the shareholders in Manitoba and the Northwest of the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company, Limited, was held in the City of Winnipeg on March 1st, 1907. Owing to the fact that the province was in the midst of a fierce political struggle, just then at fever heat, and also that the snow blockades on the railroad were very considerable, a large number of the shareholders found it impossible to attend. However, the lack in numbers was fully made up by the enthusiasm of those who did attend. Mr. Trench, jr., acted as secretary of the meeting.

Mr. W. J. Clokey, manager, explained that the object of the meeting was to lay before the western shareholders the position of the company, past, present and future, in part. He stated that Manitoba and the Northwest had sub-



CAIRNBROGIE

The home of **The Matchless MacQueen**, and more of America's Champions than all others combined.

Breeders of **CLYDESDALES** and **HACKNEYS**.

GRAHAM BROS. - Claremont, Ont.

P. O. and Sta., C.P.R. 25 Miles East of Toronto.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Won more than any other individual breeder in the breeding classes of Clydesdales at recent National Exhibition. Young stock and imported fillies at reasonable prices. Shorthorn bulls and Yorkshire sows.

G.T.R. D. GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ont.



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

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

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R. Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



W.C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "I sell only the best and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance phone.

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.



JOHN BOAG & SON

Importers and Breeders of

High-class Clydesdales

We have to offer about a dozen head of fine imported Clydesdale stallions and fillies. They are the right kind, combining size and draftiness with desirable style and quality. They are carefully selected personally, and are from leading sires in Scotland and with good breeding on dams' side. Write and tell us what you want.

RAVENSHOE P.O.

Brown Hill Sta., Midland Div., G. T. R.



Dalgetty's Clydesdales

I have at the present time to offer a few splendid individuals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.

JAS. DALGETTY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

scribed for stock in the company to the extent of \$90,000, on which had been paid the sum of \$57,000; that goods outside of the company's manufactories had been furnished to Manitoba and the Northwest to the extent of \$14,307. The company had experienced some difficulty with their binder of 1905, and being a new concern, they determined to lay low, so far as manufacturing was concerned, for the year 1906, until the defects in the binder had been made perfect, which he (Mr. Clokey) had agreed to do at his own expense. He stated that this had now been accomplished, and that during the harvest of 1906 a number of binders had been put into the field with exceptionally good results, and the management felt that they had not only as good a binder as any on the market, but positively the best. Mr. Clokey here gave a description of the binder as it was placed on the market for 1906 and 1907, and which is given on page 236 of our March 1st issue.

The company has paid cash for everything obtained, and has practically no liabilities. The town of Whitley furnishes a free factory, free water and light, free cartage, together with exemption from taxation, and is ready to give a bonus of \$10,000 for a new factory, when the company signifies its readiness to use large premises.

Mr. Clokey also stated his offer to the directors to reimburse the company out of royalties payable in the future for all losses sustained by them through difficulties with the binder during the years 1904-5. He also stated that the management had made exceptionally good arrangements with one of the largest and best manufacturers of binding twine in the Dominion, by which the farmers can get their binding twine at the lowest possible rates, and in this way the company will receive a considerable amount in commissions, which should go towards paying dividends.

Mr. Clokey pointed out that the company had been very much handicapped by the delinquency of a great number of the shareholders in paying up their subscribed stock. If all subscribed capital stock were paid in, the company would now be in a position to go forward and carry out all the plans made at the early inception of the company. A very strong feeling was expressed at the meeting in favor of the collection of all unpaid stock from delinquent stockholders, the shareholders expressing the opinion that it is very unfair to those who had paid their stock, that so large a proportion should remain outstanding and the company be prevented from obtaining the results that would otherwise be forth-

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Excursion Rates to the West

One-Way Colonist Rates

IN EFFECT FROM MARCH 1st
TO APRIL 30th

SAN FRANCISCO.....	\$43.70
LOS ANGELES.....	
PORTLAND, SEATTLE.....	\$41.95
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA.....	

Proportionate rates to other points. These rates apply from Toronto. For rates from our own town apply to nearest Grand Trunk Agent.

EVERY TUESDAY

during March and April Special Train will leave TORONTO, 9 p.m., for accommodation of settlers with effects going to the Northwest.

J. D. McDONALD, District Passenger Agt.
TORONTO



Clydesdales and Cheval Normans

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

ROBERT NESS & SON,

Long Distance 'phone. "WOODSIDE," HOWICK, QUEBEC

I HAVE SOME FINE BREEDING HORSES FOR SALE

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING

TWO GOOD YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

By Hiawatha Godolphin

HACKNEY STALLIONS 1 Three-year Old, by Mathias; 1 Four-year Old, by Richmond; 1 Three-year Old, by Administrator.

Some very choice Hackney Mares, by Edemag, Poloning and Duke of Richmond.

Clydesdale Mares by Marcellus, Baronson, Sir Ronald and Caribuan.

A car load of Clydesdale Fillies and the grand Clydesdale Stallion, BARON KITCHENER, will also be landed shortly.

Write for Particulars.

W. E. BUTLER. - INGERSOLL, ONT.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE. 548

Clydesdales, Hackneys



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

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

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor, J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager,
MILLBROOK, ONT. REGINA, N.W.T.

AUCTION SALE OF

30 Head of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

The property of
W. B. Cockburn, Waterdown, Ont.

at Braemar Farm, lot, 8, on 4th, East Flamboro,
6 miles from Hamilton.

Friday, March 22, 1907

10 Cows, 10 Bulls, 10 Heifers and Calves
richly bred in strains of Clothildes, de Kols, Pietertzes and Johnnas.

Cows are in calf to Helbon Beauty's Johanna Lad, sired by Messrs. Richardson's Johanna Rue 4th Lad, recently sold for \$400.00, and grandson to the World's Fair, St. Louis, Champion.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, sharp; under cover.

TERMS:—Eight months credit on bankable paper.

Every animal will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
East and westbound trains will be met at Waterdown station on morning of sale.

THOS. INGRAM, Guelph, Ont., Auctioneer.

Advertise in The Farming World

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DAVID
import
Clydesd
animals

coming. The following resolution was then moved by Mr. McCurdy, of Sanford, and seconded by Mr. Ford, and carried unanimously:

"That this meeting consider that their money had been well invested, and that they urge the management to collect all money due the company in Manitoba and the Northwest, without delay."

Several of the shareholders agreed to collect the money due in their localities. Mr. Clokey explained that the majority of this delinquent stock in Manitoba is covered by notes, and up to date the company has not in any way pledged these notes, but have carried them as an asset.

A number of business questions were then discussed, and the advisability of opening up a warehouse and office in Winnipeg, and at different points throughout the province. This was left to the discretion of Mr. Clokey.

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show

(Continued from Page 266.)

had out some first-class representatives of the breed, while in Hampshire Downes Teller Bros., of Paris, were the only exhibitors. The grades and crosses developed some competition, whether under 1 year going to Lloyd-Jones Bros., while in year 3 under 1 year 1, Parkinson got 1st, A. H. Laxton, of Milton, 2nd, and Lloyd-Jones Bros. 3rd. Weather, under 1 year, 1st, L. Parkinson; 2nd, W. E. Wright; 3rd, Lloyd-Jones Bros.

The dressed carcass classes were of particular interest, the entries being numerous and in many places the competition strong. In mutton and bacon carcasses the tendency to give insufficient exercise, to the end that fat accumulates instead of being well shown at this time of the year. The winnings were distributed as follows:

DRESSED CARCASSES

Cattle—Pure-bred—1, 2 and 3, Shortridge & Armstrong, Fergus; 4 and 5, Reid & Co., Hintonburg.

Grades and Crosses—1, 3 and 4, Shortridge & Armstrong; 2, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 5, Jos. Barnett, Brooklin.

SHEEP

Cotswolds—1, Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove.
Lincolns—1 and 2, L. Parkinson, Ermosa.

Leicesters—1, G. & W. Parkinson, Ermosa.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Four choice IMPORTED BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS.

A fine lot of young YORKSHIRE SOWS and BOARS fit for service. Also a grand lot of YOUNG PIGS for shipment in March. Write for what you want.

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

THE MAPLES

L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONT.,

Breeder of

PURE-BRED HEREFORDS

Five young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importations; Tamworth Swiss bred from prize winner at Toronto, London, prize winning Leicester Sheep, Toulouse Geese. For Sale, 1 Bull three years old, 7 Bull Calves, Heifers, all ages, Cows a calf, 1 Tamworth Boar, and young stock.

L. F. STAPLES, IDA, ONT.

DAVID McCRAE, Janefeldt, Guelph, Canada Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited
Superintendent, Proprietors.
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains. Prize-winning Leicesters. Young Stock for sale. — Imported and home bred.

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

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

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

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

HOLLYMOUNT

STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, ONT.



A choice lot of Young Bull for sale — promising herds leaders, of the most desirable breeding.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

CRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

H. J. SPENCLEY, Box Grove, Ont.

Salem Herd of Shorthorns

CHAMPIONS OF 1905

Owned by R. A. and J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont. Elora Station, 13 miles north of Guelph. G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Like producers like. Buy from the herd that produces the CHAMPIONS. High-class young bulls, the kind that suit all buyers, at attractive prices. Sired by the international Winner, Mildred's Royal, and the Dutine-bred Scottish Beau.

Trains met by appointment.

Telephone at residence.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering—20 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with heifer calves at foot, and again bred to imp. Prime Favorite and imp. Scottish Pride. Also 30 head of one and two-year old heifers. Drop us a line and receive our new catalogue, just issued. Burlington Jct. sta. G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

W. B. CAMPBELL, MAPLE GROVE, CAMPBELLGROFT P. O.

will sell on MARCH 20, 1907, the following Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle, straight milking strains: 28 females and 10 males bred from the following bulls—Challenge 2933, Prime Minister (imp.) 14465, Royal James 28562, Orange Duke (imp.) 15280, Orange Duke 2nd (imp.) 39491. Present Stock Bull, Baron 50604.

Stable five minutes walk from Garden Hill Station, Midland Div., G.T.R.

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer.

SHORTHORNS

50 Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Auld (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT

MAPLE SHADE



are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding, which is shown in the catalogue, where you can see the Criteriank bulls bred in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals.

Come and see them. Ask for a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs.

FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH SOWS, BRED TO FARROW IN MAY.

R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.

40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies



Every one a high-class actor and a show animal. Splendidly-matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big, flashy lot, full of style and quality.

ROBERT BEITH

Bowmanville P. O. and Station

Long-distance Phone

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, March 14th, 1906.

The outlook for spring trade continues very promising, and a big trade is in prospect in nearly every line. The demand for money keeps up, and call loans are strong at 6 per cent. Banks are reported to be calling in call loans as fast as they can.

WHEAT

The wheat situation is not so strong as last writing. A few weeks ago prices in the speculative market began to rise and then dropped as quickly, without any apparent cause. As far as local prices go they are about the same, the receipts here being barely enough to supply the demand and Toronto prices at the moment are steady at 71 to 72½¢ for winter wheat, as to quality and point of shipment. Manitoba is quoted at lake ports at 87¢ for No. 1 hard and 86¢ for No. 1 Northern.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is not quite so strong. Receipts are larger and prices easier. The export market is lower and it looks as if a lower range of prices will prevail. Prices here range from 39 to 40½¢ for white on track Toronto. On the farmers' market here oats bring 43 to 44¢ per bushel. At Montreal dealers quote oats at 41 to 44¢. The barley market is firm here, at 49 to 53¢ and peas at 80 to 80½¢ at outside points. Feed barley is wanted at Montreal. The corn market rules steady. At Montreal it is quoted out of store at 56 to 60¢ per bushel. American No. 3 yellow is quoted here at 53½ to 54¢ Toronto, and No. 2 yellow at 45 to 46¢. On the farmers' market here Chatham freights. Bran is nominal here at \$21 to \$22 per ton.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market keeps active. There is a good export demand, but exporters find it hard to get supplies, as the hay is bought up by local dealers in the country. Quite a large business is being done in baled hay. At Montreal baled hay in car lots is quoted as follows: No. 1 hay, per ton, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2 hay, \$11.50 to \$12.50; clover mixed, \$10.50 to \$11; pure clover, \$10. The market here rules steady, with receipts light. Timothy is quoted at \$11 to \$11.50, and secondary grades at \$9.50 to \$10 for car lots on track Toronto. On the farmers' market loose timothy brings \$13 to \$14.50 and mixed \$10 to \$12 per ton.

Baled straw is quoted here at \$6.75 to \$7 in car lots on track.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market shows signs of the arrival of spring. Prices have taken a drop, though not a very long one, and receipts are getting more liberal. A few weeks ago American eggs were being brought in to supply the Montreal market, a thing the Canadian hen should not allow to occur again. But all this is changed now, and supplies are equal to the demand—above it in some places. At Montreal prices are easy at 23 to 24 in case lots for fresh stock. Receipts are more plentiful here and a further decline in prices is expected. New-laid are quoted at 19 to 20 in case lots. On the farmers' market eggs bring 23 to 24¢ per dozen.

The poultry market is low and easy. There is little demand for storage stock. Quotations are as follows: Ordinary, 9 to 10¢; inferior, 8¢; fowl, 8 to 9¢; ducks, 9 to 11¢; geese, 9 to 11¢; turkeys, 11 to 12¢.

SEEDS

Market is firm. Prices paid at country points are: Alsie, fancy, \$7 to \$7.20; No. 1, \$6 to \$6.35; No. 2, \$5.10 to \$5.40; No. 3, \$4.20 to \$4.50.

Red Clover—Strong; prices higher for choice lots. For medium and low grades prices are unchanged. Fancy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.35 to \$6.50.

Timothy—Firm; fancy bright Canadian, unhusked, \$2.40 to \$2.65; No. 1, \$1.20 to \$2 per bushel; No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.65.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market continues to hold its own and the outlook for the beginning of the season is very bright indeed. October and September cheeses are quoted at Montreal at 13½ to 14¢. The British market is quoted at 66¢ for white and 68¢ for colored. A few lots of fudder cheese have been made and sold, but no quotations are given. The prices were too high for export.

The butter market is very firm and choice creamery is higher and in demand and this condition of the market is likely to continue till the season opens up. Quite a lot of Canadian butter has been re-shipped from England this winter and more is on the way, as prices are better here than there. Montreal dealers are finding it hard to meet current demands. Choice creamery is quoted there at 26 to 27¢. Returned butter from England has sold at 24 to 25¢. Though receipts are better here, the demand is strong, and there is no surplus stock. Creamery prints are quoted at 26 to 27¢ and solids at 23 to 24¢, and dairy prints at 22 to 23¢, and solids at 20 to 21¢ per lb.

LIVE STOCK

The run of live stock this week has not been very large and prices have ruled fair. Exporters are in very tight supply and the quality not of the best. They sell at from \$5 to \$5.35 and export bulls at \$3.80 to \$4.50 per cwt. Most of the cattle offering has been butchers' stuff, some of the quality being good and which brought good prices. The top price reported was \$3.25, with good stock quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, medium at \$3.70 to \$4.25 and cows at \$3 to \$4 per cwt. Few, if any, feeders and stockers are offering. Milch cows sell at from \$72 to \$80 each and calves at \$3 to \$7 per cwt., as to quality.

The sheep trade is not so good. Exporters are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.25 for ewes and \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt. for bucks. Grain-fed lambs bring \$6.50 to \$7.25 and common ones \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Hog prices have been running very evenly for some time, though a correspondent in this reports considerable variation at local points, due, no doubt, to competition among local buyers. At the moment there is no prospect of a decline and if anything the prospects are the other way. Quotations are \$6.90 for selects and \$6.65

fed and watered Toronto. This means about \$6.65 for selects at country points. At Montreal fat hogs are quoted at \$7.25 per cwt.

HORSES

The horse market in Toronto has ruled very active and prices good, especially for fine quality. Ordinary quality brings a fair price. Supplies seem to be fairly up to the demand, especially for the latter kind. Returns recently show that 1,049 Clydesdales were imported into Canada last year and 33 Shires.

Quotations here at the regular horse market are as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$175; single colts and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$175; matched pairs, \$250 to \$450; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, \$120 to \$160; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$125 to \$175; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds, \$60 to \$100; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$80.

Fix the Pig Pen

The old adage that "a stitch in time saves nine" might well be applied in many pig pens just now. Fix the pen when your pigs are expected to arrive in the best way possible to prevent loss. See that no drafts can blow through it, especially near the floor. If there is not already a board or pole fixed around the wall, up from the floor about six inches and projecting out about the same distance, it would be well to put one there and have it ready, so the little ones will not be squeezed against the wall by the mother. Also, if there are any cold, distasteful corners in the pen, just barricade them off for the time being, because you might not be on hand at the critical moment when a very young porker gets a tumble away from his proper place, after which he seems to have a natural tendency to stagger to a cold corner if one is to be found, and a very short time in it will end his career. Such fixing should be done in good time, so that for a few days before the sow farrows she can have perfect quietness and become fully familiar with her surroundings, and it will generally be found that she will make the very best use of them.

Bonus May be Continued

The beet sugar manufacturers and others interested have made representations to the Government asking that the bounty of \$75,000 a year for the encouragement of the industry be continued, and it is probable that the local Government will accede to the request and continue the bonus for another three years. This bounty was inaugurated in 1901 for three years and later extended for two years more. The contention of the factory owners (there are but two factories in the province) is that they have about \$1,000,000 invested in buildings, machinery and equipment, and that the continuation of the bounty for the three years named is necessary if they are to remain in business. These two factories last year made over 20,000,000 pounds of sugar, and it would require some forty factories of this capacity to supply the present sugar needs of Canada.

While there is undoubtedly room for expansion in this industry, it is a question if the business has not had suffi-

"PAGE FENCES" WEAR BEST



Made of High Carbon Wire—will prove it to you. Unlike iron, it does not rust. It stays tight. Painted WHITE over heavy galvanizing—rust proof. Experimental Station to prove it. Leads all in 300 lbs. in case lots for fresh stock. Receipts are more plentiful here and a further decline in prices is expected. New-laid are quoted at 19 to 20 in case lots. On the farmers' market eggs bring 23 to 24¢ per dozen.

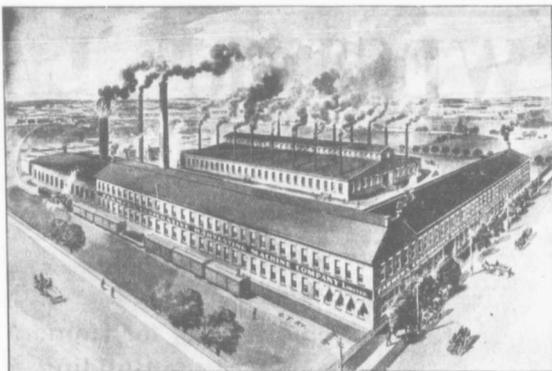
—1 1/2 IN. DIA. Get Illustrated booklet and 100, prices before buying.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, S. John, Winnipeg

SEND \$1.00

to the Farmers' Co-Operative Harvesting Machine Co., Limited, Whitby, Ont. For this sum THE FARMING WORLD and the Toronto Weekly Globe will be sent to you

For One Year



Works of the Farmers' Co-Operative Harvesting Machine Co., Limited, Whitby, Ont.

This is a cut of our

DISC HARROW

which we are making in **Eight Different Sizes**, equipped for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

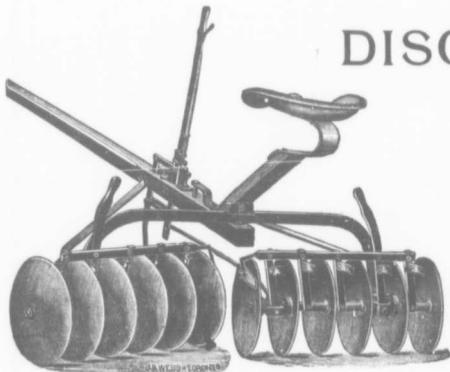
PRICES FOR ONTARIO

	CASH
12 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 horse equipment.....	\$28
14 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 horse equipment.....	30
16 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 and 3 horse equipment..	33
12 disc, 18 in. dia., 2 horse equipment.....	30

EXTRA HEAVY MACHINES

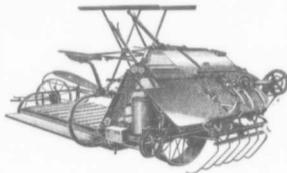
14 disc, 18 in. dia., 2 and 3 horse equipment..	\$35
16 disc, 18 in. dia., 4 horse equipment.....	40
14 disc, 20 in. dia., 4 horse equipment.....	43
16 disc, 20 in. dia., 4 horse equipment.....	46

In districts where we are represented by an agent, a discount of \$3 will be allowed to shareholders, and where we are not represented by an agent, a discount of \$5 will be allowed.



CLOKEY BINDER FOR 1907

Drive wheel 37 1/2 in diameter. First drive chain exceptionally heavy and long. Cross shaft in rear of elevator chain. Main frame of exceptional strength. Serrated ledger plates. Roller and ball bearings throughout. Table held perfectly rigid by a steel tube. Perfectly floating upper elevator. Binder decks very steep. Three packers. Stark knottor with patented adjusting points. Twine box in rear of machine. No slack twine. Double bearing butter crank. Reel especially rigid and gear driven. Bundle carrier of usual pattern, but operated from the rear of the machine. No neck weight. No side draft even on a 7-foot machine. Large range of raise and lower. Great forward and backward movement of binding attachment. Levers within easy reach and perfect in operation. Exceptionally light draught.



BINDER TWINE

As our ambition is to serve the farmers, they should send their orders for Binder Twine to this Company. We can furnish a first-class article at the least possible cost.

IF INTERESTED, ADDRESS

Farmers' Co-Operative Harvesting Machine Co., Ltd.
WHITBY, - ONTARIO

WESTERN LANDS

For Eastern Canadians

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

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

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

Golden Opportunities for Home Making and Fortune Building

Our West is Canadian and British and we must keep it so by a suitable infusion of Eastern Canadian and British Blood.

The Canadian West offers the last of the cheap farms in North America. The demand for Western Lands is unprecedented, and undesirable areas are being offered for sale to Settlers by many agencies.

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

Each parcel accepted by us has been inspected, and a map and careful reports made of it by Competent and Reliable Men. The lands we offer to our readers will not be Cheap, but will be good value and a safe investment. As the lands are sold others will be substituted.

Alberta Lands

In order to give friends and neighbors the privilege of settling together, we have procured the right to offer 10,000 acres in Township 46, Range 8, West of the 4th Meridian. This property is 30 miles South and 90 miles East of Edmonton and 3 miles North of the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in Alberta. This is an excellent Township in one of the best districts in Alberta.

The land will be sold in farms of 100 acres and upwards to suit the Purchaser. The price will range from \$12.00 to \$15.00 according to quality and location of the land. Full reports and a Chart of each plot will be sent on application.

Saskatchewan Lands

To those who wish to settle in Saskatchewan we offer lands in the famous Carrot River Valley, which contains probably the largest area of good land to be found anywhere in the Canadian West. Oats, Barley, Spring Wheat and cultivated Grasses grow to perfection everywhere here. Water and Fuel and Rainfall are abundant and good. In 1906, the average yield of Wheat in the District, where the lands we offer are situated, is claimed to be 40 bushels per acre, Oats 80. Mr. Sanderson, M.P.P. for the District, claims an average of 61 bushels of Wheat per acre on 100 acres. Oats are known to yield as high as 130 bushels, and hay as much as four tons, per acre.

It is believed that Fall Wheat, Clover and Timothy will prove satisfactory.

In Townships 45 and 46 West of the 4th Meridian we have Ten Thousand acres, which we will sell in areas to suit the purchaser, at prices varying from \$8.50 to \$15.00 per acre, according to location and improvements. Some of the farms we offer have comfortable houses, and areas varying from 20 to 40 acres broken and disked ready for seeding. The soil is a deep black loam on a clay sub-soil. The Canadian Northern Railway passes through the Township 45. There is a riding on the East side of this Township, and the Village of Tisdale on the West side.

In Township 46 there are 30 children of school age. Tisdale contains the following Public Buildings and places of business—Bank of Ottawa, Tisdale "Monitor", 4 General Stores, 1 Hardware Store, 2 Meat Markets, 1 Drug Store, 1 Harness Maker, 1 Barber Shop and Pool Room, 1 Feed Store, 1 Hotel, 2 Boarding Houses, 2 Livery Barns, Beaver Lumber Co., 1 Elevator, 1 Jewelry Store, 1 Laundry, 4 Carpenters, 2 Blacksmiths, 2 Real Estate Agents, 1 Physician and Surgeon, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Barrister, 1 Methodist Church, 1 Presbyterian Church, 1 Church of England. Settlers here are all English speaking and are of a superior class and are well situated.

Our lands are on the edge of the great Lumber and Cordwood District, which affords a large market for Oats and Hay, and offers abundant and profitable work for men and teams during the Winter months.

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

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

Payments Less Than One-Quarter

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

For detailed description of the lands, Maps, Charts, etc., apply to

FARMING WORLD, LIMITED

Rooms 506-508 Temple Building
Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets

Toronto, Canada

The Aftermath of Stock-Taking IN SQUARE PIANOS

SOME SURPRISING BARGAINS

Owing to the big sale of our Upright Pianos we have a Great many Square Pianos in exchange and are ready to clear them at large discounts from the regular prices. Our advice is to call or write without delay:

THOMAS —Square, vintage legs, rose rosewood case and covers, all done over and in excellent condition. This will make a first-class practice piano, and is at value at.....	\$ 65.00	HITSCHKE, LONDON —Nice rosewood case, double panel, revolving music, 7 1/2 octave, covered top and legs. At value at.....	\$121.00
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had been licked off by the cattle with very injurious results.

A perfectly safe and efficacious powder which may be used to destroy vermin upon domestic animals is composed of 1 lb. arsenic powder and 4 lbs. of kerosene mix these together and pull it over the affected animals and about

the building in which they are housed. Do this liberally every evening for a week if the animals are infested and afterwards, say once a week, as a preventive. This powder is not only quite harmless to all warm blooded animals but it is also a useful insecticide as well as an insecticide.

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This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if it's all right."

Well, I didn't like that—I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Junior" Washer. And, as I said, to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But, I'd never know because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I sold 200,000 that way already—two million dollars' worth.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1900 Junior" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time, I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Junior" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

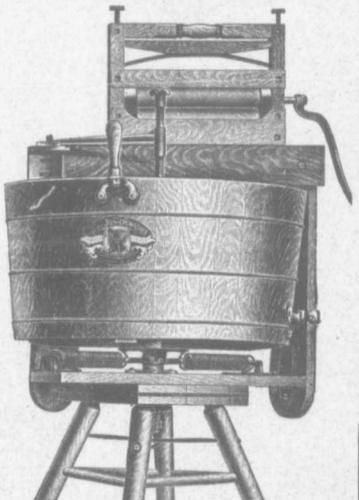
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Junior" Washer saves every week, for 40 years—and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Junior" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person, a "1900 Junior" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Junior" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its



whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money and the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the "1900 Junior" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way—F. W. A. Dagh, Manager "190" Washer Co., 353 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.