

THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



IRRIGATED GARDEN, C.P.R. LANDS.

AUG. 15, 1907
VOL. XXVI., No. 16

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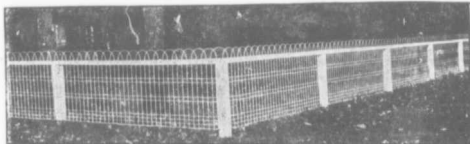
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The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, AUGUST 15, 1907.

No. 16

Note and Comment

Agricultural conditions in Eastern Canada show little change from last writing excepting it be in the progress of the harvest. Haying in Ontario and Quebec has been completed and the crop gathered in very good condition. The average yield will be below that of last year and in many sections, notably in Quebec, where farmers depend upon the hay crop for feed, live stock are likely to suffer the coming winter. Where farmers have other sources of feed, such as corn and the silo, the shortage in the hay crop will not be so serious. The experience of 1907 should induce many farmers to get away from the one crop idea. It is very seldom that all crops fail in any one season.

The review of the crop situation in the West in this issue is of special importance just now, when so many unreliable reports are being published. That the West will not have the big yield of other years is conceded, but that anything like a crop failure is the portion of that part of Canada this year is very far from being correct. Given suitable weather for six weeks longer the Canadian West will give a good account of itself. More recent reports from Alberta place the prospective yield for that Province at 25 bushels per acre, while information from Saskatchewan indicates a thirty bushel per acre yield in many places.

The report of the special investigation of horse breeding in Ontario, just published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, makes interesting reading. This report is based upon information obtained by special commissioners in the fall of 1906. The Province was divided into eight districts, and two inspectors, one representing light horses and another representing heavy horses, did the work for each district. That they did the work well in the limited time allowed is shown by the fund of information obtained on several important

phases of horse breeding in this Province. Tables are given showing the conditions in counties, with a special report by the inspectors covering the district. We can only give a brief summary of the report in this issue. A more detailed and comprehensive review will appear next issue.

In the whole Province the number of registered stallions serviceably sound in 1906 was 1,615 and the number of mares bred to these 108,109. The number of registered stallions not serviceably sound was 169 and the number of mares bred to these was 11,225. The number of grade stallions serviceably sound was 740 and the number of mares bred to these was 35,202, while the number of grade stallions not serviceably sound was 163 and the number of mares bred 7,127. In other words the percentage of serviceably sound registered stallions in the Province in 1906 was 60 and of mares bred to these 67. In registered stallions not serviceably sound the percentage was 6 and the mares bred to these 7. Serviceably sound grade stallions showed a percentage of 28, with mares bred showing 22 per cent., while unsound grade stallions showed a percentage of 6, with mares bred 4.

Comment upon these figures is, perhaps, unnecessary. It is worth noting, however, that over 42,000 mares were bred last year to grade stallions, or 26 per cent. of all the mares bred. While the grade stallion may be all right as an individual, there is no guarantee as to the kind of stock he is likely to leave behind him. For this reason these figures show a serious condition of affairs in horse breeding in this Province. There were all told 18,352 mares bred to unsound stallions, or over 12 per cent., which should give our farmers more ground for serious reflection. It is gratifying to know, however, that so large a percentage of the horse breeding of this Province is along right lines. Evidently many farmers are waking up to the value of

the pure bred animal in improving the horse industry of this country.

An interesting table in the report is that showing the amount of service fees charged. It varies according to the breed and breeding of the animal. The average fee for imported Clydesdales, sound or unsound, in 1906 was \$11; for Canadian breds, \$9, and for grades, \$8. The highest average fees, excepting for imported French coach stallions, were paid for standard bred and roadster stallions. For sound imported horses of this breed the average fee for the Province was \$14, and unsound \$12, with the Canadian breed of this class standing at \$11 and \$9 respectively. The largest of the fees reported is none too high for a good sound stallion of the right breeding and type. The average service fee of the Province must be increased if a better class of stallions is to be had.

If we were to make any criticism of the report it would be that not enough detailed information is given in regard to the types of mares used and the kind of horses they were bred to. This is one of the main points in the whole question of horse breeding. Unless proper mating is followed the best results in the offspring need not be expected. In a general way the Commissioners refer to much indiscriminate breeding in many sections and ascribe the inferior condition of the horses met with to this fact.

The fruit crop report for July 30th, just issued by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, shows a general falling off in the condition of the crop as compared with the previous report. The satisfactory feature is that the quality is likely to be very much better than last year. Insect pests have not been so numerous, which accounts for the improved quality over other years. If growers would spray their orchards more and be independent of all pests whether plentiful or not, they would have clean fruit every year.

THE FARMING WORLD

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The Automobile Nuisance

It is said the automobile has come to stay. This may be true. But if so, along with it under present conditions have come to stay much of restraint, inconvenience and hardship to every farmer and country resident who drives horses on the highway. It is not merely the danger to life and limb when a trip is undertaken as formerly, but the entire destruction of the comfort and relaxation which driving behind the horse on a country road furnishes, on account of the fear and nervousness lest an automobile should be encountered.

Formerly the automobilists selected only the leading highways, but latterly they are taking possession of the side lines also, so that no road is safe from their presence. Women can no longer drive in safety during the busy season to the village or town lest they encounter one of these "fiendish monsters" and are driven into the ditch

with the danger of an upset or runaway or both.

In considering the situation one is forced to enquire who are these who thus take possession of the highway? What percentage of the population do they represent? How much do they contribute towards the up-keep of the roads they use? It will be found that many of them are mere tourists, who have no interest whatever in the country through which they pass. As for the rest they represent a small percentage of the population, but having money and leisure they choose to spend both in this form of pleasure, although it may prevent the residents of the neighborhood from the ordinary use of the highway which they have helped to build and for repairing which they are annually taxed.

Some automobile owners are of kindly disposition and do all they can to avoid accidents. If all were of that character less complaint would be heard. But they are not. Too many are perfectly regardless of the rights of others on the highway and act accordingly. A funeral procession is treated the same as a load of hay. Automobilists claim that horses ought to be trained and under control and if they are not the owner can take the consequences. Horses are like men—of different dispositions. Some are perfectly quiet when under conditions familiar to them and to which they have been accustomed from their youth up. But when they are asked to face this smelling, puffing, dust-flying machine they become crazy and have but one aim, which is to get out of sight and hearing as rapidly as possible. When they are once badly frightened they probably never forget it. It is doubtless true that horses that begin life with these machines about them may become accustomed to them, but unless something is done the present generation of people and horses must withdraw largely from the highways they have built with their own labor. Farmers cannot purchase automobiles for their own use because they are too expensive and too short-lived and too costly to maintain. They are not a business proposition, but designed largely for the use of wealthy pleasure-seekers.

Something must be done to lessen the friction which is most intense in some districts. We propose that township or county councils be empowered to deal with this question and de-

signate what particular highways can be used for this mode of travel, leaving the balance for the horses. Councils should be prevented from allowing automobiles on impassible highways. We believe, however, that in most municipalities an amicable arrangement could be made which would relieve considerably the present tension between the chaffeur and the country resident. Some have suggested separate days of the week when the automobile could only lawfully use the highway. We fear this would be out of the question and might work hardship to both parties.

The restriction to certain highways seems most reasonable and would not prevent the use of horses there also, but those who are fearful would still have a place of safety from the ever present danger. If automobiles became numerous on the designated roads the occupants would have the extreme pleasure of tasting and smelling the clouds of dust created and so often left as an unpleasant legacy to the ordinary traveller. We shall be glad to hear what our readers think of our proposal.

Interesting Facts about Irrigation

The Irrigation Convention, reported in last issue, sheds much light on a greatly misunderstood subject. There is a widespread idea that irrigation is simply an artificial means of making arid soil produce crops, and that irrigation projects are injurious to the agricultural reputation of a country. Nothing could be further from the truth. Other things being equal, the country that has irrigation facilities is safer and more productive than a country that is without them.

Irrigation is essential to the most successful agriculture. It means water when most needed, and in the quantities required—applied where needed and withheld when not desired. It is not only crop insurance, but a most important factor in crop production. It means diversity of crops and density of population, with all the advantages which those conditions entail.

Among those who have not studied the subject many erroneous opinions are held regarding irrigation, not only in the East but in Western Canada where irrigation has been practiced with great success for many years. The general opinion appears to be that it is "not needed,"

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which is ample proof that the whole subject is greatly misunderstood. Is there a farmer anywhere in Western Canada, or for that matter in any part of Canada, who would not gladly spend from fifty cents to a dollar per acre to ensure a fall of rain at such a time and in such quantity as would be most likely to bring perfect results? Yet, in a nutshell, this is what irrigation means. Its association with the idea of desert reclamation has doubtless blinded the public mind to the value of irrigation in districts where reclamation is not necessary.

Irrigation is a means of soil improvement to be employed, like other means of improvement, when the soil needs it. Water is most important to plant growth, not alone because it enters in such volume into its tissues, but because without it in adequate amount the plant cannot use other foods in sufficient quantity. No one questions the wisdom of saving, storing and applying manure. The same is true of soil improvement by means of drain-

age. There should be a similar knowledge in regard to irrigation.

Irrigation, however, is not merely a recourse to insure the safety of a crop. It has been demonstrated beyond question, both by practical experience and by systematic experiment, that growth and production can be profitably pushed by irrigation even when the natural moisture seems ample. In this respect irrigation comes into direct line with fertilization and cultivation, and is a most important factor in intensive culture.

Southern Alberta, where Western Canada's great irrigation projects are mostly situated, is not an arid country in the sense that certain kinds of crops can not be raised every year without irrigation. But it is semi-arid in that the rainfall is not always sufficient during the growing months to ensure a good crop of grains and roots. Irrigation has therefore been adopted as an insurance of a bountiful and diversified crop every year.



Echoes from the West

Crop conditions in the Canadian west on August 6th were more unsatisfactory than they have been at any moment since the crop was put into the ground. Absolutely no progress has been made in the past six days, owing to unfavorable weather, cloudy, cool, with too frequent showers in many sections. On August first it was estimated, that with fine, warm weather, there would be wheat cutting in a few spots on August 25th, but now it is doubtful if an acre will be cut before September first. About 80 per cent. of the crop is still in the blossom stage of development and it needs only ordinary observation to see that it will take at least six weeks of the most favorable weather to bring that wheat to the cutting stage. With the shorter days and cooler nights of August, progress is not so rapid as it is in July. The outlook for the crop of 1907 is therefore not so encouraging as could be wished for, though it is by no means in desperate straits yet.

The crop is healthy and the heads well formed and of good average size, except in a few

sections. The whole difficulty lies in that the crop was late seeded and the weather now is not as favorable as it should be.

BEEF COMBINE.

The commission to inquire into the beef combine has held its Winnipeg and Brandon sittings, but like so much of the startling evidence that was to be produced before the Grain Commission, the beef evidence dwindled down largely to suppositions, rumors and imaginings.

Mr. R. L. Richardson, of The Tribune, who is responsible for stirring up the major portion of the trouble, when put on the witness stand, was obliged to admit that he really knew nothing about it except the high retail price of meat in Winnipeg and the rumors and complaints that reached him from time to time.

Mr. Richard Buck of Rockwood, who has been raising cattle in that district for 25 years, probably touched the crux of the situation more nearly than any witness that gave evidence when he said:

"I find it best to buy cattle one and two years old and stall feed them. I fed about 100 last year and have shipped fifteen cars to the Winnipeg market since January 1st. I am not tied down to any institution in Winnipeg, but am free to sell to all. Sometimes I make arrangements before shipping, but often do not. I find the price varies considerably and know of no arrangement between buyers to keep prices down, and I have had dealings with all the wholesalers. I consider the seller fixes the price when the buyer must have the goods and the buyer fixes the prices when there is an abundant supply."

When asked if he had any suggestions to make, he said that he thought the idea of a public slaughter house was a good one, but the city and not the Provincial Government should run it. Continuing, Mr. Buck said:

"Conditions were not altogether encouraging for stock raising. A few men who have good cattle always stay with the business—men who understand how to feed stock."

His suggestion would be that farmers should take better care of their stock, as it is the inferior cattle that keep down the prices.

From Winnipeg the Commission went to Brandon, where the evidence was similar to that of Winnipeg. Dauphin also was visited and here the sittings were made more interesting by the evidence of Glen Campbell, M. P. P., whose speech in the Local House last winter set the ball rolling. Mr. Campbell stoutly maintained that there was a combine, though he produced absolutely no evidence to that effect. His suggestion was that the Commission forcibly examine the books of two, at least of the wholesale butchers for a period of six months and the books of a dozen or so of the retail butchers. In this way he thought the truth could be arrived at.

THE GRAIN COMMISSION.

The Royal Grain Commission will sit in Winnipeg on August 26th to complete their report for the Government. John Millar, the Chairman, passed through Winnipeg on his way west on August 5th, but had nothing special to say of the British trip beyond the fact that every courtesy had been extended to the Commission and he thought the results of their investigations would be valuable to the farmers of the west.

The Crop Situation in the West

Some Eastern Canadian newspapers with large circulation amongst farmers have recently published articles and interviews of a gloomy not to say panicky nature concerning the crops in the West. An interview in the Weekly Sun of July 17 with an alleged authority (name not given), having returned from the West, contained among others this statement:

"Canada will have in 1907 the most prosperous year in her history or else sustain a very serious setback; it all depends on the outcome of the year's harvest in the West."

"If this season's crop is safely harvested," continues this gentleman, "it will, because of the higher level of prices due to the shortage in the United States and Europe, bring more money than did that of last season. But if the 1907 crop is gathered without loss it will be because of an autumn as much as the ordinary one as was the spring recently past. If frost comes at the usual time three-fourths of the season's wheat will most certainly be destroyed."

"The West should be in a position to stand one bad crop without serious inconvenience, but it is not. A continuance of good crops has been looked upon by the optimistic Westerners as a certain event, and has been used as a basis of credit for speculative purposes. All the Western towns have been going wild on municipal improvements, and business men in town and farmers in country have been putting every available dollar into real estate. As a consequence of this latter tendency, values have soared beyond all reason."

The gentleman then states as an illustration that "land within half a mile of the open prairies which lies all around Winnipeg is held at \$2,000 per foot."

Commenting editorially on the interview quoted above, the Weekly Sun under the heading "In a Critical Position," says:

"There is no doubt as to the truth of the statement given that the business interests of the country are at present in a most critical position. If frost comes in the early part of the West, the wheat crop of the three new provinces will be practically ruined, and the loss so caused would knock the bottom out of values represented by the east areas of land held for speculative purposes, and cause a serious reduction in the demand for manufactured products. Indeed, a general crash would almost certainly follow such a contingency. It is to be most sincerely hoped that the recovery will be as slow in coming in the fall as balmy weather was in its arrival last spring. In any case, a limit should be placed on the mad craze for speculation in Western lands. This speculation has already carried prices beyond the limit which even one more good crop would justify."

The Farming World takes the position that the interests of the various provinces of Canada are too closely interwoven for any one province to stand aside

and make statements which are liable to be injurious to other provinces. In order to get as near as possible at the true facts concerning the Western crops we have taken the trouble to write to a number of representative gentlemen in the West enclosing clippings from Ontario papers and asking for a summary of crop conditions as they actually exist.

MANITOBA.

The Hon. W. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, writes as follows:

"Your letter of the 25th of July, with clippings from Toronto papers enclosed, duly received. I have read the newspaper statements carefully, and the conclusions reached are totally unwarranted from my point of view."

"Manitoba has a fair average crop, not one of the bumper kind that we sometimes have, but with the level of values to-day, much more profitable to the farmer and the country generally than the one of last year."

"The anticipation of damage to our crop from weaver is no greater this year than any other. Sun, hail, wet, frost—all have in the past and, I presume, can again in the future, do damage to the crops of Manitoba as well as that of any other country. I do not, however, see any reason why there should be any disturbing newspaper statement made, such as contained in the clippings above referred to."

"I have a letter this morning from R. F. Lyons, M.P.P., of Carberry, and I quote you an extract: 'The crops in this district are a good average and coming on nicely. I think my own crop is fully as good as last year and likely to yield better.'"

"I also visited a farm of my own in Southern Manitoba last week, and I think I have not had a better prospect in ten years for wheat. The oats and barley will not be so heavy, as the drouth affected late-sown grain more than early. My wheat crop, I should judge, will be fit for harvest between the 30th and 25th of August."

"I also interviewed a gentleman from Cartwright this morning. Mr. Waldie, a practical farmer, who says the crop in the Cartwright district is practically as good as last year. I quote him: 'The crops in Manitoba have been the drouth, obtained to the greatest extent. The northern part of the province has been very well favored with rain and has a magnificent stand of straw.'"

"One word regarding the so-called week-or-ten-days lateness of the crop. That statement is always made on a comparison of last year's crop. I do not think that the crop is one day later than it was two years ago, and I am absolutely sure it is not as late as it was four years ago, both of which crops were marketed without any damage from weaver."

Mr. S. A. Bedford, of Brandon, late manager of the Brandon Experimental Station, one of the best known and safest men in the West, writes, Aug 3—

"The crop in Manitoba and the West this year promises to be a very

patchy one and varies in proportion to the rainfall in the different districts. It is also greatly influenced by the system of farming practiced by the individual farmer. In Southern Manitoba, along the line of the Pembina Branch running parallel with the boundary, the crop is about two-thirds of an average one. Around Wawanesa and Souris the crop is also light. West of Napinka the crop is very nearly an average one. Throughout the country north of this town up as far as Minnedosa, Rapid City, Shoal Lake and Saltcoats, the crop promises to be well averaged. I should judge that throughout Saskatchewan there will be somewhat under an average crop. In all parts of the country, however, the crop will average two weeks later than usual. Should frost keep off for ten days later than the average season, the quality of the grain is likely to be much above the average, as our dry years usually result in a large amount of wheat. Throughout Southern Manitoba the prospects have greatly improved during the past ten days or two weeks owing to frequent showers and warm winds. Slight before last the temperature dropped and it was very nearly freezing throughout this part of the province, but no injury whatever was done as was proved by the unimpaired plants of potatoes, cucumbers, etc."

"Farmers throughout the country are in a much better position to stand a slight setback than they were a few years ago, and I do not anticipate any great stringency from the reduced crop."

Mr. George H. Greig, President of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, writes:—

"This country has got beyond the stage where a partial crop failure in any one section will mean blue ruin to the whole of the Northwest of Canada. The crop conditions at the present time have very much improved over what they were a few weeks ago. In Southern Manitoba the crops have suffered from lack of rain and will be short and light; in Northern Manitoba (all north of the C. P. R. main line) prospects are very good. Saskatchewan is mostly good, both north, centre and south, but throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan they are about two weeks late, but there is no reason why we should not have a fall this year as free from frost as we have had in several other years. The Alberta crop prospects are good."

"The remarks made by the interviewer in the Weekly Sun about prairie land adjoining Winnipeg selling at \$2000 a foot, is absolute 'rot,' and a paper such as the Sun should not be silly enough to make such quotations."

SASKATCHEWAN.

Mr. F. Hedley Auld, chief of the Bureau of Information and Statistics at Regina, writes. Enclosing a report on the crops of Saskatchewan, compiled from reports sent in by upwards of a thousand correspondents throughout that province, dated August 1st. Summarised it as follows:

"The healthy growth of the grain crops reported a month ago has been maintained. This season has demon-

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stated the importance of careful preparation of the seed. Land not in good condition at seeding has not produced as thrifty crops as that better prepared. Crops on spring plowing are rather thin, and weeds have done noticeable damage. Conditions in the south-eastern portion of the province, owing to light rainfall in June, were much improved by rains in the early part of July. In some parts, crops have suffered from excess of moisture. Since seeding, weather conditions on the whole have blended to produce the best results. The amount of sunshine and the heat, which was often intense, have advanced the crops rapidly.

"Local conditions vary considerably, and the dates when harvesting will be commenced are variously estimated at from August 20th to September 15th, but with a continuance of the present bright, warm weather, a considerable portion of the wheat crop should be ripe by September 1st.

"The Bureau concludes that the condition of the grain crops of Saskatchewan gives no cause for alarm. Probably a small portion of the crop will not mature in time to escape the early frosts, and the yield per acre may, in some cases, be less than that of recent years; but, on the other hand, many correspondents report that the crops are in better condition at the present time than they were a year ago."

Senator Perley writes from Wolsely, Sask., as follows:—

"It is true the crop is a bit later than last year, but I have no doubt but what it will mature all right. Those farmers who had prepared the seed bed and got the seed sown as soon as the climatic conditions would admit, will be all O.K. Grain is now headed out and by the 5th of September it will be ready for the binder. I have seen seasons when there was no frost till the 23rd of September, and several with no damaging frost till after the 15th. We shall not have long to wait now; six weeks will tell the tale. There will be a lot of good and a lot of poor wheat this year, but not over 60 per cent. of last year's production."

ALBERTA.

Senator Peter Talbot, of Lacombe, writes:—

"In Northern Alberta, conditions since seeding have been very favorable. We have had plenty of rain and very nice weather. All crops have made remarkable growth and we are counting on having a good yield, in fact, one of the best we have ever had, and if the present warm weather continues, the harvest will be as early or earlier than usual. We may have some local hail storms, and it is possible that an early frost may come our way, but we feel about as safe as ever we did.

"As far as I can learn, Southern Alberta also has a good prospect and so has the north country along the C.N.R.

"I was talking yesterday with Dr. Denovan of Red Deer, who has just returned from a trip to the Lesser Slave Lake country. He speaks in glowing terms of that part of Alberta. The crops there are further on than here.

"In my opinion the West is O. K. We shall have no general failure of

crops. If eastern capitalists have half as much confidence in the country as we have, the present stringency in money will soon let up."

Mr. E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Board of Trade, Calgary, writing August 2nd, reports that a recent trip to Winnipeg revealed the fact that the crops in Alberta were much further advanced than in Manitoba and further ahead than those of Saskatchewan. The crops in Southern Alberta are a week or ten days, or possibly more, ahead of those in the northern part of the province. "Some fields of barley and fall wheat, in the south are already beginning to turn, and prospects indicate an exceedingly good crop this year, although in the north, if we should get much early frost, it would no doubt do quite a bit of damage.

"The Department of Agriculture has just issued a statement showing the acreage and yield of the various grain crops sown in Alberta this year, compared with those sown last year. The yields given are as follows: Spring wheat, 1906, 23.65 bush, 1907 22.13 bush; winter wheat, 1906, 20.77 bush.; 1907, 22.07 bush.; oats, 1906, 44.30 bush., 1907, 37.23 bush.; barley, 1906, 26.45 bush., 1907, 28.92 bush."

OUR WINNIPEG CORRESPONDENT.

The Farming World's special correspondent at Winnipeg, a most reliable authority, carefully sums up the situation in the following letter, dated July 31:

"I spent a week with the farmers at Winnipeg fair and four days at the Brandon fair. I talked with men from every section of the country. The majority of them were men engaged in mixed farming, and I have always found their views of crops more sane and reliable than those of men engaged purely in wheat-growing. All the information I can gather is summed up as follows:—

"The crop is an exceedingly spotted one, the most spotted crop ever grown in the Canadian West, hence the difficulty of arriving at anything like a uniform estimate. In Southern Manitoba the crop will be very light and thousands of acres have been plowed up, because, by July 15th, they had not attained a growth of more than six inches. Ten bushels to the acre for the greater part of Southern Alberta is, I fancy, a fair estimate. Along the main line somewhat the same conditions prevail, but throughout Northwestern Manitoba, now a great area of cultivation, the whole of Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta, the crop is almost uniformly good and is generally headed out, but is anywhere from two weeks to three weeks late, according to the locality. The weather is fine and now there has been sufficient rain, but there is not the intense heat there should be to bring the grain along. Only three

years of the twenty-five I have been in the West have we entirely escaped August frost, though of course many times the damage has been so slight as to be unnoticed. In 1888 we had a killing frost as early as August 30th, but usually the frost has been between the 14th and the 22nd, or just about the full of the August moon. This year the full comes on the 23rd. If we get a frost early in August this year, it will mean very nearly a crop failure. If it comes in August at all, or indeed before the 10th of September, it will do damage just in proportion to the date at which it comes. In the years when there was no frost in August, the warm weather continued unbroken until the 5th or 9th of September, and if these conditions should prevail this year, I think it is quite safe to estimate a yield of 15 bushels to the acre on 4,750,000 acres."

Will Discriminate Against Fat Hogs

Our attention has been drawn to a recent circular issued by the Wm. Davies Co. to the drovers employed by them in collecting and shipping live hogs. We desire to offer our congratulations to this firm for the decisive way in which they seek to correct a growing evil in their business. It is plainly impossible to produce good bacon from inferior live hogs. Our contention has always been that the purchaser by proper and decided discrimination could exercise a very distinct influence on the output.

The moment the farmer discovers that a certain class is discriminated against sufficiently to make him feel it, that moment he will decide on making a change either in breeding or feeding or both as the case demands. But so long as all classes command the same money in the market there it no incentive towards the best production. While there are some who take pleasure in producing only one class and that "The Best" and will produce it regardless of the added profit, yet we regret to say these form an infinitesimal part of the whole.

When as the circular states the unfinished or over-weighted live hog will only be taken at \$1.00 per cwt. less than the more desirable class, their numbers will very soon decrease. No amount of talk in an educational way would have any considerable influence so long as the price was not reduced. We are sure, therefore, that we voice the view of the majority of producers when we say to The Davies Co., well done. Producers will undoubtedly approve of their action.

(Continued on page 779.)

Eastern Townships, Quebec Notes

The hay crop is now all stored away. It was not such a laborious work as usual as it was the lightest crop Quebec has seen for many years. It will not be more than a two-third crop if even that. Clover was largely a failure owing to the severity of the winter and late cold spring. Instead of seeing large fields of clover as is usual only here and there was noticed a field, and that was generally thin. We hear occasionally of farmers who cut on their best land, 2 and 2½ tons of clover per acre or only two-thirds of what is usually cut. Timothy was light, but of good quality, heavy to handle and should feed out well.

Many who depend largely on hay to winter their stock, will have to cut down their stock, go into the market and buy fodder, or provide some substitute. Oats cut on the green side will help them out quite a bit. I think one mistake that most farmers make is allowing our oat crop to become ripe before being cut. We do not place sufficient value on the oat straw, which if used in conjunction with roots or ensilage will make a roughage that is not only palatable but nutritious. In Scotland farmers who feed cattle extensively feed largely on straw and turnips and as a concentrated food use oil-cake very liberally. We try to get the best of the grain crop by allowing it to become ripe before the binder is put to work, when we lose the largest grains by shelling. We may harvest a little sooner too, when cut on the green side and grain well stooked will come out all right. We will get as much good grain and a much better quality of straw.

Quebec sends each year many tons of hay to market, but this year she will not reap the returns in cash for hay and this will be a hardship in many sections where the hay is depended on as the chief income from the land. It may however be a blessing in disguise as it will lead hay-producing, hay-selling farmers to change their methods.

The oat crop is fairly good. We have seen some excellent crops, and again some very light ones, especially among the late sown fields. These are more or less affected with a species of rust, and many of the leaves have turned brown. I notice that this is a common complaint, not only here but in Ontario and the States. Some

fields that are badly affected will no doubt give small returns in grain and the straw will be of little use for feed even if cut green, as stock do not relish leaves affected by this blight.

Barley is good and promises a nice crop. Peas will be a fair cut, but only a small acreage was sown as compared with some few years ago when Quebec was the pea growing province of the Dominion.

Corn has done remarkably well, and never in my experience have I noticed such remarkable growth in such a short time as since July 1st. Many fields that looked sickly and worthless have developed into fine stretches of waving corn promising a good yield per acre, while there are fields that had most favorable conditions, of soil, fertility, and care, where the scuffler was used freely when the weather was hot and dry, that will give unusually heavy crops, which will relieve the shortage of the hay crop. Owing to the heavy hay crops of 1903-4 and 1905, many dairymen and stockmen discontinued the silo, but are now glad to go back again to corn silage, and those who are equipped with a well-filled silo this fall will have nothing to fear from a shortage of fodder. More new silos have

been built in consequence than for the past three years.

Potatoes are doing well, and at this writing early potatoes are good and large and free from blight, the beetle has been exceedingly had in sections, but occasional dressings with Paris green or Bug Death usually fixes them.

Roots are only a fair crop. Turnips were badly fly-eaten in some sections, and mangels and carrots did not come on well the first part of the season. Small fruits have been remarkably plentiful both wild and tame, and numbers of berry-pickers have enjoyed a day's outing in the berry-fields. Apples are not a promising crop, although a full blossom, yet there are few apples.

The output of dairy products will be much less than last year although there are as many cows in milk, the milk-flow will be much less per cow, owing to the short pasturage all season, scarcely has there been the full "bite" in June and July that our pastures are noted for. The price of cheese averaging higher than butter, caused nearly all the combined factories to make cheese, but as prices of butter rise many will return to butter making again.

"Habitat."

Our New Zealand Letter

(By Our Regular Correspondent on Travel)

Taking train at New Plymouth bound southward we passed through a jumbled up formation, small cones being dotted over the whole of the landscape, in many instances only a chain or two in diameter, all clothed in luxuriant grass and the clear streams of water running through the whole form a scene rarely to be met with. Passing the Bell Block, the home of the Holsteins, noted in a former letter, we see on our right hand "the famous snow-capped Mount Egmont," a land mark for long distances up and down the coast. Inglewood and Stratford followed. All good country, which appears to be better the farther we travel. It is in this district that phenomenal returns have been secured in the dairy industry. At a place called Manahia, a farmer with 800 acres, in the month of June received a cheque for £850 (\$4,250) for his month's milk, and another with a farm of 500 acres secured a return of £525 (\$2,625) for the

same month's milk. It will be readily understood that land in these districts is easily sold at from \$125 to \$150 and even more per acre. We saw dairying in full swing, some of the factories being situated at the smaller stations on the railway. Traveling on we approach Hawera and come into grazing country unsurpassed in the world. It is from here that some of the finest beef has been sent to the Old Country, one exporter alone sending 5,000 head in one year. It was he who years ago informed me that the English people thought the New Zealand beef grew without a head or tail and hide to cover it. So to enlighten them he had one bunch of beautiful Shorthorns photographed before slaughtering and sent an enlargement of it home. This was copied in England and the copies distributed among the buyers, and they afterwards displayed these in their shops, thus giving them an idea of the quality of meat, and New Zealand a great advertisement.

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We now pass Patca and have a glimpse of the sea and the small breakwater erected here to enable the products of the country, viz., beef, mutton, lamb, wool, and butter to be taken out in small steamers to the large vessels awaiting outside in which the produce is conveyed to the markets of the world.

WANGANUI.

We now approach Wanganui, a beautiful town, with quite up-to-date buildings for hotels, post offices and business premises, but what makes it look rather out of shape or one-sided, is that on one side of the main street for some distance and very scattered are the churches, altogether different to any thing seen in any town or

friend's knowledge 21 years and no manure, the yields being as high as 80 bush of oats and not less than an average of 50 bushels of wheat and up to 60 bushels to the acre. The crop now in stook looked likely to yield 50 bushels to the acre. My friend was offered \$1.40 per acre in my presence, for his farm of 300 acres, but is holding it for \$150.

Leaving Wanganui and traveling through country all the way thickly stocked with cattle and sheep, but the latter more especially, and land of the richest quality, we at last arrive at Palmerston North. This is the largest inland town in New Zealand and its square beautifully laid out with trees and

have I seen this Toronto Farming World? Oh, yes, 'Ranching in New Zealand.' I remember they sent me a copy of the paper with the article in, the result of an interview with you at the time of your visit to Toronto.'

Later on we strolled round to the many little paddocks at the back of the show ground fenced in for the accommodation of stock to be shown and here we saw business in the "wind." A South American buyer among the Lincolns, who the evening before the sheep were shown purchased two rams at \$525 each and two others at \$400 each. These proved first prize takers in their classes and one a champion. "Waingarō."



THE HUNTERS IN THE JUDGING RING AT PALMERSTON NORTH SHOW, NEW ZEALAND

city I have visited, and making quite a gap in the business thoroughfare. The town is built on the banks of its famous picturesque river of world-wide renown. The land is of the richest description. At one farm I visited, my friend took me into a 70-acre paddock that was put in wheat 14 years ago and yielded 50 bushels to the acre, then a crop of oats, and afterwards laid down in grass without manure. It has been heavily stocked since, and last winter without hay or any artificial feed grazed 200 sheep, 75 head cattle and 10 horses. We drove past a farm that had wheat in stook, which had been cropped to my

shrubs is of such dimensions that it gives one an idea that those who planned it were catering for the unborn millions in the dim future. It is a thriving town and like Wanganui there are a great number of the sons of wealthy families in the Old Country settled on the surrounding land, consequently large classes of horses suitable for hunting, both ladies and gentlemen's, were in evidence at the show. The General Secretary, Mr. J. C. Lane, extended the usual courtesies not only as a member of several northern shows, but as your correspondent, and his first puzzled look and following query was "When

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will as usual have a tent in the vicinity of the Women's Building, the same location as for several years past, for the use of those who wish to consult with representatives of the Department regarding institutes, live stock, agricultural societies or other matters under the direction of the Department. Representatives of the different branches will be in attendance throughout the second week of the fair and it is hoped that all farmers and others interested in agricultural work will make it a point to call at the tent and consult with these representatives.

Our English Letter

Season and Crops—An Act to Deal with Insect Pests—Highland Cattle of the Past and To-day Northern Breeds of Sheep

London, July 25, 1907.

The last week has brought fine summer weather over the country. The change for the better did not come before it was needed and much of the grass that was cut was unfortunately damaged by the insect wet. So brilliant has been the weather that this week grass has been cut and hay harvested during the same day and the result is that an excellent crop has been secured. All crops have profited by the sunshine and I have seen fields where the earlier grain crops have already taken on the yellowish tinge that betokens an early harvest. If the sunshine continues the harvest will be on us at once and be earlier than usual. Speaking of farming prospects

which came into force 4th of July 1907, is to extend to all pests destructive to crops, trees or bushes, the power which may be exercised in Great Britain by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and in Ireland by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, under the Destructive Insects Act 1877, in relation to the potato beetle.

These powers and provisions as applied, with modifications, by the Act are:—

1. Power to make such Orders as the Board or Department think expedient for preventing the introduction of the pest.

2. Power to prohibit or regulate the landing of any vegetable substance or other ar-

6. Power to prohibit the sale, etc., of specimens of the pest.

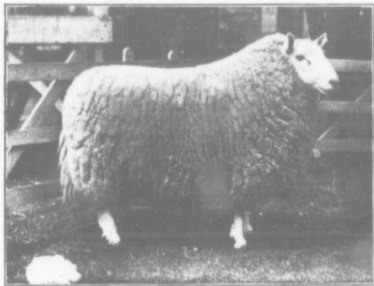
7. Power to impose penalties for offences against the Orders.

8. Power, by Order, with the consent of a Local Authority to direct or authorise payment by them of compensation for crops, trees or bushes removed or destroyed under an Order. The compensation is not to exceed half value for diseased crops, etc., nor three quarter value for other crops.

9. The Local Authorities who may be required to carry the Orders into effect are the same as those under the Diseases of Animal Act.

HIGHLAND CATTLE OF THE PAST AND TO-DAY.

The Highland Show at Edinburgh was very interesting, inasmuch as some of the Scottish breeds that are seldom seen in any degree of perfection in the English showyards are here brought not only in what we



FIRST PRIZE CHEVIOT RAM, ROYAL SHOW, 1907



CHAMPION HIGHLAND BULL AT THE ROYAL SHOW, 1907

generally a good friend writes me in a cheerful strain.

"The hay is generally harvested in this district, the greater part in rather poor condition, but since the change of weather there are some ricks 'carried' in good condition. The grain crops are an average, barley the best, oats and wheat not so good but improving. Harvest will be late, and some grains are unusually weedy, with quantities of charlock and poppies in large proportion in this neighbourhood. Sheep have done well, but cattle not quite so well as they do most years owing to the unseasonable weather, the grass being so continually wet. Roots are improving. The early sown did not come away well owing partly to the weather, wireworm, and fly, but now I think it will be an average season."

The effect of the new Act

title brought from any place out of Great Britain or Ireland, the landing whereof may appear to the Board or Department likely to introduce the pest, and to direct or authorise destruction of the article if landed.

3. Forfeiture by the customs of articles illegally landed.

4. Power to make such Orders that the Board or Department think expedient for preventing the spreading of the pest.

5. Power to direct or authorise the removal or destruction of any crops, trees or bushes, or other substance on which the pest in any state of existence is found or to or by means of which the pest may appear to the Board or Department likely to spread, and the entering on any lands for the purpose of such destruction or removal, or for examination or enquiry or any other purpose.

call 'their Sunday clothes' but are also brought in greater numbers and of better quality.

Some of the shaggy West Highlanders were very good to see; cows and calves, as well as matured bulls of this glorious breed were alike worth going many miles to look at and some of their attendants attired in Highland costume added to the picturesqueness of the scene.

This sight was calculated to and did carry one's memory back to the olden days of the great Falkirk Trusts, where these Highland cattle used to assemble in the autumn months of August, September, and October in their thousands. Their owners in some cases, and attendants in others donning the kilt and sheltered in the 'plaid'

What journeys the Highlanders of those days had to undergo. Commencing their journeys perhaps, by swimming across

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the water from some of the Western Islands to other starting points; then the long walk by easy stages down to the Trysting ground, there to be handed over to southern purchasers for another long and tedious journey to the English park in the extreme south of the country occupying a journey of some weeks to five or six months duration.

How all this is changed! Today the whole of the peregrinations from their native homes to their new ones in the south is accomplished in many cases in a couple or three days.

In another way too the business of buying and selling is very much altered. Whether for the better or worse we will not venture an opinion here, but merely allude to the present day system of selling by auction as compared with last century way of doing all privately between buyer and seller.

In some cases too, there is the further innovation of selling by live weight. The latter we have no hesitation in disapproving of as regards stores, though it may be useful in some cases with fat cattle.

With the raw unfinished article, the quality and breeding form by far the most important part and with the young and inexperienced feeder is often overlooked. Such individuals being led away from quality by the heavier weight of the badly bred animal when placed on the weighing machine, and which weight in such cases often remains very nearly stationary for weeks and months.

NORTHERN BREEDS OF SHEEP.

The rapidly increasing number of south of England buyers who have in recent years visited the great autumn sheep auctions of the north in order to purchase cross bred lambs and draft cross bred ewes, indicate that the remunerative character of these sheep is becoming appreciated. The greater part of the mutton produced in the four northern counties of England is cross-bred, and the same may be said of that fed in the South of Scotland. The chief reasons for the method of breeding prevailing in these districts are to be found in the mountainous character of the country, the long and often severe winters, and the especial suitability of the climate for turnip growing.

All the crosses met with in the North of England have their foundation in the mountain

breeds; the Cheviot on the low and verdant border hills, the blackfaced mountain sheep (Scottish black face) on the higher hills of Scotland, the Pennine Chain and its spurs running into Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham and Westmoreland. The Herdwick on the poor mountain land of Cumberland and Westmoreland and the Limestone fell sheep of Westmoreland—probably an offshoot of the blackfaced mountain breed.

Of these the Herdwick is the hardest—possibly the hardest sheep in existence—and able to get its living throughout the winter on the scanty herbage of the fells so long as the ground is not covered with frozen snow. Closely following the Herdwick for hardiness are the blackfaced mountain and the Limestone sheep. Without these sheep very little fell farming would be possible, and there would be no means of profitably turning to

account the mountain herbage in these districts. But they are small sheep coarse in the wool, and too wandering in habit to settle down quietly to feed in small fields and folds consequently as distinct breeds, they are not profitable for stocking tillage farms, which are comparatively high rented and on which the production of rapidly maturing lamb and mutton is aimed at and quick returns expected. On the other hand, all three breeds are renowned for the large proportion of lean meat in the carcass and for the sweet and fine grained quality of the flesh.

The Cheviot has a fleece of fine quality, and is a much tamer sheep than those just described. It is very compactly made, and yields mutton of the finest quality. Of the pure mountain breeds, it is certainly the best adapted for fattening on the lowland farms though it is small in size.

THE FARM

Woburn Field Experiments, 1906

During the past year several field experiments were conducted by the Royal Agricultural Society of England at their Woburn Experimental Station. Among them the following will be of interest to Canadians:

VARIETIES OF LUCERNE.

Considerable difference of opinion existing as to the relative values of different varieties of lucerne, a trial was begun in 1905 with three different sorts, supplied by a member of Council. The three sorts were Province seed, the kind usually purchased in England and the dearest sort; American seed, the alfalfa of South America, and a Canadian variety. The seed was drilled in on June 13th, 1905, no manure being used. No cutting was obtained in 1905, but in 1906 three cuttings were taken, viz., on June 20th August 17th, and November 6th.

From the beginning the Canadian variety looked the best, then the American.

The weights were as follows:

GREEN PRODUCE PER ACRE 1906
(FIRST YEAR).

Province seed	7,000 lbs.
American seed	7,583 lbs.
Canadian seed	8,855 lbs.

This is a very creditable showing and should have the effect of

creating a demand for Canadian seed in England, where lucerne is largely grown.

VARIETIES OF CLOVER.

Parcels of clover seed having been obtained from reliable sources in Canada, America and elsewhere, it was decided to make a trial of these to test their cropping power and duration of growth. Plots were accordingly laid out, sown with a barley crop and the clover seed drilled in between the rows on May 11th, 1905, at the rate of twenty-one pounds per acre. The varieties used were Chilian red clover, Canadian red clover, Canadian mammoth red clover, English red clover, English late-flowering red (cow grass) clover, Silesian red clover.

A very good stand of clover was obtained and stood the winter well. In June, 1906, the Silesian clover was not quite so advanced as the Canadian varieties and did not show so much flower; the English late flowering was similar to it in this respect. The Chilian and Canadian looked about the best. All the plots were cut on June 22nd and the produce weighed. A second cutting was obtained of all the plots on August 8th, except the English late flowering, which was cut on August 20th. The weights of the produce as clover hay are as follows:

CLOVER HAY PER ACRE, 1906 (FIRST YEAR).

Variety.	1st cutting,	2nd cutting,	Total.
	June 22, lbs.	Aug. 8, lbs.	
Chilian red.....	3402	2016	5418
Canadian red.....	3717	1827	5544
Canadian mammoth red.....	2726	1456	3712
English red.....	3180	2457	5667
English late flowering red.....	4788	504	829
Silesian red.....	1890	1050	2940

From these results it will be seen that while the English late flowering red, gave the largest first cut, the second cutting was very small, and the highest total produce was obtained in the year from the English red, though it was not appreciably in advance of either the Chilian or the two Canadian varieties. The Silesian clover gave much the lowest produce of all. The largest second cut was got from the English red.

Serious Damage by Cutworms

During the past few weeks the caterpillars known as cutworms have swarmed in several parts of Western Ontario.

The infestation was investigated by Mr. L. Caesar of the Agricultural College, Guelph, who found the insect to be the Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*), which has on previous occasions appeared in devastating numbers, the most serious outbreak having occurred in British Columbia and the neighboring Pacific coast states in 1906. Near Leamington the worms were first observed in clover fields where they soon devoured the crop and left the ground bare and black; they then marched on to the next field and consumed whatever vegetation they met with. In a fruit tree happened to be in their way, they climbed it and devoured both fruit and foliage; many peach trees were thus attacked and the fruit ruined.

Like the cutworms these caterpillars feed only at night and remain in concealment during the day, hiding in the ground where the soil is loose and under any rubbish or other shelter that they can find. When full grown the worm is about two inches long, with a yellowish stripe on each side above the legs, the rest of the body is darker and mottled with black, white or grey; the most characteristic feature is a row of yellow or white spots, five to seven in number, along the middle line of the back. Some are already changing into the chrysalis stage, for which purpose they bury themselves in the ground and form there an oval earthen cell. The moth, into

which they finally turn, has a wing expansion of about an inch and is dark blackish brown in colour, often clouded with red towards the front margin of the wings, but with no conspicuous or distinguishing markings; the underwings are white with a pearly lustre. Like so many other of our most destructive insects, this one has come to us from Europe.

Many specimens have been sent to the College for identification from various parts of the Province, the complaint being in most cases that the worms are destroying the green tomatoes by boring great holes through them; in some cases corn is badly injured and in gardens vegetables of all kinds are attacked.

REMEDIES.

The most effective remedy for these nocturnal marauders is the poisoned bran mash, which is made by mixing half a pound of Paris green in 50 lbs. of bran (the proportion for larger or smaller quantities is 1 to 100); the poison should be added to the dry bran little by little and stirred all the time till the whole is tinged with the green colour, then add water sweetened with sugar or molasses till the mixture is sufficiently moistened to crumble nicely through the fingers. If bran cannot be procured, shorts or flour may be used and for field work may be distributed dry by means of a seed drill. The mash is sprinkled about the plants at sun-down and after dark the worms come out and eat it in preference to the vegetation and then go off and die, usually in their places of concealment. Paris green, half a pound to 40 gallons of water may be used on many plants with much advantage.

When the worms are very numerous and are moving on from one field to another, their progress may be checked by ploughing a deep furrow ahead of them—two about 4 feet apart would be better—in these holes are bored or dug from 12 to 15 feet apart. The furrows should be made in the morning so that the sides may be dry and friable by night fall. The worms fall into them as they

march and being unable to climb up the loose sides they travel along the furrow and fall into the post holes; there they will be found in dozens or hundreds in the morning and can easily be killed. Where the soil is stiff clay, this plan will probably not be so effective, as the worms may be able to climb up the sides and go on their way; reliance will then have to be placed in the poisoned bait. Where very numerous a heavy roller may be employed with advantage, if the soil or crop will permit of its use. It must be remembered that live stock or poultry must not be allowed in any place where the poison is scattered.

The worms are no doubt attacked by parasitic insects and many will perish from bacterial diseases—this is the usual experience when outbreaks of a similar character have occurred—and therefore there is little danger of a repetition of the plague next year. Everything, however, should be done to check the visitation now before more damage is inflicted and to reduce the number that may survive for the production of another brood.—C. J. S. Bethune, O.A. College, Guelph.

Blight on Oats

That the unhealthy condition of the oat crop is not confined to the Province of Ontario appears in the reports received by the Ohio Experiment Station which indicate a general prevalence over the state of an abnormal condition of oats, shown by many of the blades turning yellow or reddish yellow, in spots or streaks, and finally dying at the tips or throughout the entire length.

A similar condition was manifested by the oat crop of Ohio and farther west in 1860, followed by a considerable reduction in yield, and such a condition is reported by the Connecticut Experiment Station as occurring in that state in 1906.

The attack of 1860 was pronounced by the Division of Vegetable Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to be due to bacterial infection. The Connecticut Station failed to find evidence of such infection last year, and we have not yet found conclusive evidence of such infection in the present attack.

In the case of the present attack, plant lice have been mentioned by many observers as being unusually abundant on oats, but we have not as yet found

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conclusive evidence as to whether they have, or have not, borne an important part in the spread of the trouble. We know of no remedy or prevention.



Fig. (1) Oats grown in Oxford County affected by the prevailing blight.

In all cases similar weather conditions have been observed, namely, excess of cold, rainy weather followed by hot sunshine, and it appears that these conditions have been the chief factors in producing the outbreak.

In this connection the following extract from the report of this station for 1890 may be of interest:

"The spring of 1890 was very unfavorable to farming operations throughout the greater portion of Ohio, on account of almost incessant rains. The planting of corn, oats and potatoes was generally delayed and cultivation was much interfered with until after the middle of June. On the station farm, oats and potatoes were planted late and both crops suffered so much from blight that not half an average yield was obtained."

Liming Land

A correspondent asks us to state what is the most economical and best way to apply lime to sandy and gravelly soil and in what form and where do you buy it. What should it cost, also state quantity per acre. Is there a machine to put it on

with and is spring or fall the proper time?

Kent County. N. S.

1. With regard to price and where lime can be obtained, etc., we can only state that a quality suitable for your purpose can be obtained in Toronto at three dollars per ton, f.o.b., by the car load. The price, however, varies according to locality.

2. Of the various forms of lime it will probably be found that quick-lime will prove the cheapest, as it is the most concentrated form. This is especially true when as in your case the material has to be freighted some distance.

3. The general rule is in the case of light and dry soils the application should be from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre according to actual need. On heavy soils more is required.

4. Autumn is the best time to apply lime on land used for spring crops. In case of autumn seeding the lime can be put on after ploughing and then harrowed in very thoroughly. In the case of very sour soils the application of lime in the spring is often most beneficial.

5. In order to secure uniform distribution freshly burned lime may be placed in heaps twenty feet apart, the amount in each pile depending on the rate of application. Twenty pound heaps so placed would make about one ton per acre. The heaps should be well covered with soil. If the earth is moist the lime will absorb sufficient moisture to fall into fine powder in a few days. In case the soil is very dry, throw half a pail of water over each heap before covering it with earth. As soon as the lime has thoroughly crumbled down, spread it from the heaps as evenly as possible and then harrow it in at once or plough it under.

6. We know of no machine specially made for working lime which has proved satisfactory.

There is a large area of land in our Province which would be much benefitted by applications of lime. In the near future we will deal with this and kindred subjects exhaustively for the successful production of wealth from the land depends altogether upon keeping the soil in such a condition as to render the plant food contained in it available to the crops grown.

Mixed Seeds

In his last annual report the Secretary of the Canadian Seed

Growers' Association in dealing with this question says:

"The degree to which many of our best varieties have become mixed with other less desirable sorts is noteworthy. The intermixture is largely due to carelessness on the part of the grower and to the use of improperly cleaned itinerant threshing machines. Some of these unwelcome kinds mature earlier than does the regular crop, and as a result they multiply with great rapidity. As an example of this we find the vagrant variety of wheat known as the Assiniboia Red, which contaminates many of the wheat fields of the West, maturing somewhat earlier and shelling more freely than does its host, and hence establishing itself more firmly as time passes."

Beet Sugar

Enough sugar from beets and cane is being produced in the United States to supply about one-third of the amount consumed in that country. The population west of the Mississippi is now producing more sugar than it consumes and this is all from sugar beets. In 1906 the United States produced 967,224,000 pounds of beet sugar. There were in operation that year sixty-four factories of which

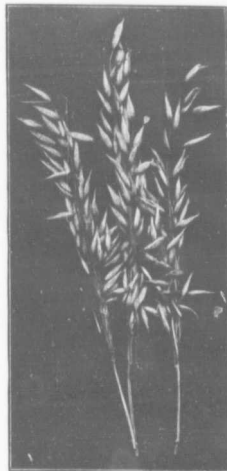


Fig. (2) Oats grown by Mr. H. Godson in Ontario County. This sample represents a crop of twenty-four acres which is perfectly free from blight though all other oats in the locality are badly affected.

seventeen are in Michigan. The business is growing and the possibilities of making the natural alcohol from the by-product has given it quite an impetus.

LIVE STOCK

Laws of Heredity in Breeding

THE POLLED HEREFORD.

A few words may be of interest to your readers on the subject of the Polled Herefords, that new and important variety of cattle which America is about to give to the world and which will rank as a product of American enterprise and skillful breeding along with the Polled Durhams, the standard-bred trotter and the gaited saddle horse, all highly valuable and distinct varieties which America can claim as her contribution to the world's work in these departments. Also a few words on the laws of heredity by the action of which it is possible to produce such notable products as established breeds of Polled Hereford and Polled Durham cattle.

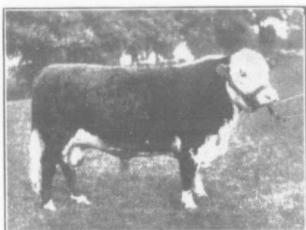
Recent discoveries with respect to these laws have furnished the breeder a flood of light on the subject, in comparison with which he may be said to have been formerly groping in darkness; the more credit to him for his persistence and for the great results achieved under the circumstances.

The chief of these discoveries or rather rediscoveries (for it is a remarkable fact that these discoveries were first made some forty-five years ago, but were immediately lost sight of and remained buried in oblivion until rediscovered within the last five years) is the fact that the seed which an animal (also a plant) secretes for the reproduction of its kind is not all alike, but that some of its seed will produce certain qualities and other seed from the same animal will produce other qualities, sometimes radically different or opposite qualities, so that the same animal may secrete six, eight, ten, twelve, twenty and many more varieties of seed. That the varieties of seed which it will secrete depend upon the qualities inherent in the two seed germs by the contact of which itself was brought to life. A number of laws have been discovered, a knowledge of which will enable the breeder to foretell what variety of seed will be secreted and in what proportional numbers, and a knowledge of these have put the student on the track for the dis-

covery of many more. A definite example will help make the matter clear and we will take one bearing directly upon the subject of this article.

An animal that is pure-bred with respect to the absence of horns will secrete seed all of which, or nearly all, will transmit the polled character. A pure horned animal will secrete seed all of which, or nearly all, will transmit the horned character. Cross these two varieties and we get an animal that will secrete seed one-half of which will transmit the polled and one-half the horned character.

Here is an example of the most important law of heredity that has yet been discovered—the fact that this cross-bred animal does not, as might have been expected, secrete a homogeneous lot of seed; that from the loins of the same individual can spring two pure and oppo-



THE POLLED HEREFORD

site varieties, the one polled and the other horned.

Mate two of these cross-bred animals together and what is the result? Each of the two animals bears seed one-half of which is (so to speak) polled and one-half horned. If two polled seeds unite the result is a pure polled offspring, if two horned seeds the result is pure horned offspring. If a horn seed unite with a polled the result is a half-bred, same as the parents. This union is a matter of chance. The law of chance is that the greater the number of cases considered the nearer you arrive at certain definite quantities, and according to the law of chance in the case under consideration, such matings (that is, mating half-bred polls with half-bred polls) will produce in the long run exactly 25 per cent. pure polled, 25 per cent. pure

horned and 50 per cent. half-breds in every one hundred; and the 50 half-breds will usually be polled.

This last is in accordance with another law on which we have not yet touched in this article—the law of dominance. The half-bred which is the result of a cross between two such opposite qualities as horns and no horns usually carries on its own person one quality or the other in its full force, and is not intermediate. In these cases the horn on each side of its head, is usually completely polled, though sometimes it has scurs or rudimentary horns; and sometimes, but seldom, it has what appears to be real full-sized horns. These half-breds, though themselves polled or polled with scurs, secrete seed only one-half of which is polled.

Therefore about 75 per cent. of the animals will be polled and 25 per cent. horned from inter-breeding the hybrids got from a cross between a pure polled and a pure horned animal; but of the seventy-five per cent. which are polled only one-third or twenty-five per cent. of the whole will be pure polled.

As to the ultimate origin of the polled head no information is given. It is probable, or at all events possible, that cattle were polled before ever they became horned. The fact remains that a milky occasionally makes its appearance in every horned breed, perhaps as rarely or more rarely among the Herefords than among any other how rarely may be judged from the fact that inquiry by circular from over 2,000 Hereford breeders located only about 15 heads.

These polled sports usually transmit the polled character with great persistence, getting full 50 per cent. of polled progeny even from horned mates and the polled progeny thus got, so far as information has come to us, all appear to act like half-bred polls. From these sports and by reason of the laws of heredity herein explained it has been found feasible to establish a pure polled variety of a pure horned breed, and to do so without in-breeding.

Thus originated in this country both the pure Polled Durhams and the pure Polled Herefords. The breeders of both these varieties appear to be very prosperous and to have a strong demand for their surplus.

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A great deal more might be written respecting recently acquired knowledge of the subject of heredity. A number of qualities yield to the same laws of inheritance that govern the transmission of horns and polled heads. Some of these qualities are: The white face of the Hereford as opposed to the colored face of the Angus; the blackbody color of the Angus as compared with the red body color of the Hereford; the long coat versus short coat, and the smooth versus rough coat in the guinea pig, also albinism versus color in guinea pigs and mice; the black face and the polled head of the Suffolk sheep versus the white face and the horned head of the Dorset. Students are looking to the breeders for assistance in discovering characters of every kind physical and mental, which may be found to conform to these same laws. There is a large field of observation and discovery both in the matter of animals and plants.

Mossom M. Boyd,
Victoria County, Ont.

Why Farmers Don't Keep Sheep

When one discusses the sheep proposition with farmers he hears different reasons given as to why they have not, and will not, embark more heavily in the enterprise. The following are some of those given:—

(1) It does not pay. Under poor systems of management there have, undoubtedly, been years when sheep have given little, or no returns, but even in these years, good shepherds report a reasonable profit. At the present time no one can discount the profits that are being and can be made. As already stated, the future seems assured but no one can reasonably expect as large profits every year as are being realized just now. It would be well for the individual farmer to stick to his sheep during times of low prices and then reap the benefit of the high prices, as many are doing now, instead of disposing of their sheep in time of low prices and trying to rush into them again when the market rises.

(2) The difficulty of fencing. This, I believe, is one of the greatest reasons why many farmers have disposed of their sheep. When barbed wire fences first came in, many farmers used two strands of this wire for fencing. This was effective against all other kinds of stock but sheep. Fortunately, this criminal kind of fence is being

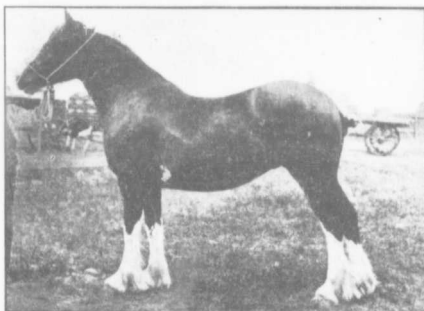
given up and woven wire fences and more humane pole fences are being used. The man who is too careless to keep up his fences, not only has difficulty with sheep, but seldom succeeds with any kind of farming. In any case sheep merit a little extra labor spent on the fences, as they require only cheap buildings for winter shelter, and far less labor in caring for them than other classes of stock. Moreover, a little training makes a great difference, so far as their breaking through fences is concerned. Sheep that are

constantly frightened are far more likely to break through fences than those that are properly cared for and that have no fear of their owners. Once sheep have become thoroughly domesticated they will make little effort to break through fences. One should always be careful not to put in with them sheep from a breechy flock.

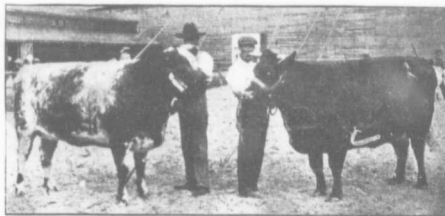
(3) They are hard on pastures. No doubt pastures which are already stocked to their limit with other classes of stock and that are called upon to support



The Clydesdale Yield Mares in the ring at Winnipeg Fair



EVA GEM, owned by H. H. Taler, Cudde, Sask. First in 2-year-old Clydesdale Filly class, and champion mare, any breed, Winnipeg, 1907.



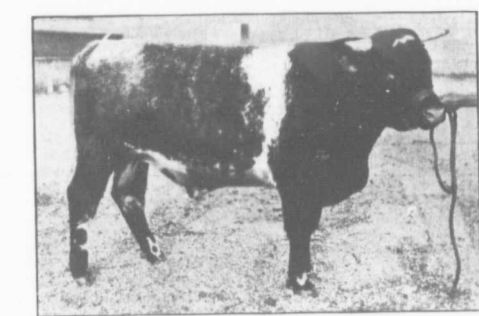
Competing for the Senior Female Championship—The roan 2-year-old is Dorothea 2nd, the winner of the award, owned by C. E. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minnesota. The red is Marchioness 14th, winner in the aged cow class, owned by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne. The roan was also Grand Champion as best shorthorn female of any age.

in addition, a flock of sheep must appear to suffer from these omnivorous eaters. But where a fair allowance is made and where sheep are not turned out too early, a reasonable flock of sheep are no harder on pastures than any other class of stock. And then they surpass all other farm animals in the fact that they eat quantities of weeds that no other stock would touch and hence, assist in keeping farms free from these pests.

(4) The dog nuisance. That there have been large numbers of sheep destroyed in Nova Scotia by dogs every one knows. That many farmers have been driven out of the business, owing to the ravages of dogs and that many others have been prevented from entering into it from fear of the same source of loss, no one can deny. Undoubtedly, the evil has, in some quarters, been exaggerated, but, nevertheless, it is a real one.

The question arises, can anything be done to curtail the number of sheep destroying dogs. In stamping out this evil as in stamping out all other evils, we, naturally, look to the Legislature for regulative laws. At the present time we have a very good law for the protection of sheep in Nova Scotia, but it is generally considered that it does not go far enough. Briefly, the present law is to the effect that any person may kill any dog (a) which he sees pursuing, worrying or wounding any sheep or lambs, (b) without lawful permission in any enclosed field, on any farm of which the owner or occupant thereof, or his servant, finds giving tongue or terrifying any sheep or lamb on such farm, (c) which any person finds straying between sunset and sunrise on any farm whereon any sheep or lamb are kept, but no dog which belongs to, or is kept or harbored by the occupant of, any premises next adjoining any such farm, or next adjoining that part of any highway or lane which abutts on such farm, nor any dog so straying, either when securely muzzled or when accompanied by or being within reasonable call or control of any person owning or possessing or having the charge or care of such dog, shall be so killed, unless there is reasonable apprehension that such dog, if not killed, is likely to pursue, worry, wound or terrify sheep or lambs then on the said farm.

Clause 6 in our present law makes provision by which a dog that has, within six months previous, worried or injured or destroyed any sheep or lambs



Topman's Duke 7th, owned and bred by J. G. Barron, Corberry, Man., winner of 1st and senior prize, also Junior and Grand Champion short-horn bull, Wainwright, 1897

can, after due procedure, be destroyed. The remaining clauses of the law are to the effect that any one who has had sheep destroyed by dogs, the owners or keepers of which are known, may, by resort to common law, obtain from the owner of the dog or dogs an amount sufficient to cover the damages. —From address by Prof. Cummings before Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

Note.—Amendments to this law are being asked for providing for a tax on dogs and that this tax shall constitute a separate fund for the payment of losses by dogs.—Editor.

Summer vs. Winter Feeding

We notice that there are still many farmers who claim that there is very little difference in the cost of raising litters farrowed early in the fall, from those farrowed in the spring. While we know that in many cases this is true, still we do not think it should be so. Any ordinary Ontario farmer should be able to raise spring litters

at least at one dollar per hundred pounds cheaper than fall litters.

We quite agree that comfortable houses, plenty of roots, forced exercise, etc., are necessary in raising fall litters and further state, that where ideal conditions do not exist, it is practically useless to attempt to raise fall litters at a profit. In the next place, if hogs can be grown at a profit where those do exist, what should the profit be on summer grown hogs, when it is not necessary to provide the roots, the labor, the buildings, to say nothing of the special care?

March and April litters should be ready to turn out like colts and dry cattle to pretty nearly do for themselves, just as soon as the clover or other green pasture, such as peas, oats, and barley mixed has top enough to furnish them with ample food. With plenty of such pasture, less than half the grain required for winter feeding will carry a bunch of hogs along, until they weigh, from 120 to 140 pounds, and during this growing time, very little labor will be required.

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ed. A self-feeder for dry grain can be cheaply and conveniently made, and a temporary shelter which will keep out sun and and rain is all the protection they require.

Much has been learned in recent years of the outside feeding of hogs, and with the present scarcity of farm labor, it has been a boon to many farmers—who if they could not turn out their hogs would be forced to give up the business for lack of time to attend to it, but there is no doubt much yet to be learned on this same important subject, and what we want is a more open discussion on the matter. Any of our friends, who have suggestions to offer, or have learned something new from experience,

should give free expression to their views. What is required is an interchange of opinions, and while I cannot speak positively, I feel pretty sure that the Editor of The Farming World, will welcome correspondence from any subscribers. I say this because I have never known him to deposit any of my contributions in the waste basket, and this is pretty good evidence that the columns are open to any farmer who cares to use them. F. W. S.

Note—F.W.S.' request is timely, and we trust that there will be a general discussion of this important subject. If you have any experience to offer or suggestions to make let Farming World readers have them.—Editor.

THE DAIRY

Selling on the "Curb"

Before the establishment of cheese markets in this country, the buyer visited the salesman at the factory and bargained with him as best he could for his product. Sometimes the seller got the best of it, but as a rule the salesman was doing business in the dark. He was unable to obtain reliable information that would aid him in intelligently negotiating a sale for his clients. With the buyer it was different. He was kept in direct touch with market conditions and prices by the people he bought for and could gauge the situation accurately. In selling cheese, therefore everything favored the buyer and all he had to be sure of was that the quality of the product he was buying suited.

The cheese market or dairy board of trade was established to if possible remedy this state of affairs. That it did so for a number of years and is doing so to-day, cannot be doubted. It has placed the buying and selling of cheese on a better basis, brought it out into the limelight as it were and enabled the salesman to more intelligently discharge his duties. While this is true it is safe to say that few boards of trade have lived strictly up to the rules and regulations laid down for the government of their members. Attempts have been made over and over again to keep things under control but with varying success.

The important rule governing a cheese market is that which binds its members not to sell cheese on market day except on the board and by the call sys-

tem. If this is not lived up to the market becomes a dead letter and is of little value to buyer or seller. And yet there are salesmen so blind to their own interests that they will deliberately break this rule and delude themselves into the belief that they are getting a higher price than their neighbors just because the business is transacted "on the quiet". And the buyer intimates that he is doing this as a special favor.

It is surprising that salesmen cannot see that it is in their best interests to stand by the cheese market. Once the buyer nullifies the effects of the "call" system, by inducing salesmen to sell altogether on the "curb", producers will be back where they were before dairy boards of trade were established. Let salesmen therefore stand together and agree to sell on the board in open competition. It will undoubtedly pay in the long run to do so and the industry as a whole will be benefited.

Milking Machines

Bulletin 159 Ontario Department of Agriculture just received gives a full account of Prof. Dean's investigations into the milking machine. Brief reports of this investigation have appeared in The Farming World from time to time during the past twelve months and our readers are more or less familiar with the results arrived at in regard to this machine. The question is a most important one and it may be of value now that Prof. Dean has completed his work and has had time to thoroughly digest the results, to give the conclusions

reached in full. They are as follows:

1. In the comparative tests made of hand and machine milking for short periods, the results were in favor of hand milking in all tests except one.

2. When the machine was compared with inexperienced hand milking there was not so much difference between the results got from hand and machine milking, showing that under certain circumstances the machine might be equal to hand milking for at least a short period of time.

3. The general tendency was for the cows to go dry sooner than they were accustomed to do with hand milking. This was more particularly the case with the older cows. However, this is a point not easily solved, as cows vary in this respect, from year to year.

4. Some of our young cows have given very good results with the machine, indicating that it may be possible to breed and train cows which will give fairly good results under this system of milking, though they are not likely to be so good as if trained to hand milking.

5. Special care needs to be exercised in the cleaning of the machine, otherwise the milk is liable to be tainted. Simply sucking water through the parts is not sufficient. All parts of the machine that come in contact with the milk must be thoroughly scalded or steamed, at least once a week and for good results this should be done daily.

6. On average farms, where ten to twenty-five cows are kept, we do not believe that it would pay to install a milking machine at present. On farms where fifty to one hundred or more cows are kept, and where labor is very expensive, and difficult to get, and where the owner of the cows is not so particular about maximum yields from individual cows, the milking machine is worthy of careful consideration. However, we do not consider the machines at present on the market as anywhere near perfection, and we look for great improvement in them during the next few years.

Unprofitable Cows

Dairy farmers may draw many valuable lessons from the records of the Cow Testing Associations, as published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Two Quebec Associations furnish a striking example. At Coaticook during the June test, 128 cows gave a total of 3,412 pounds of butter-fat, while at St. Prosper 124 cows gave a total of 4,002 pounds of fat, or an increase of 590 pounds. Valuing the 590 pounds of butter-fat at 25c. per pound we have an increased value to the product of the 124 cows as compared with that of the 128 cows of nearly \$150. This is an increase of \$1.20 per cow for the 30 day test.

Here is another one. At Warsaw, Ont., 199 cows gave a total yield for the 30 days of 152,880 pounds of milk. At North Oxford, Ont., 147 produced the same amount of milk, less 45 pounds in the same time. In

other words it required 52 cows more at Warsaw to produce the same quantity of milk as was produced at North Oxford. At \$2.50 per cow for keep it cost the dairymen at Warsaw \$130 more to produce this quantity of milk than it did the dairy farmers at North Oxford. Further comment is hardly necessary.

Here is more evidence on the profitability of cows from a different source, supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the Georgia Experimental Station the best cow in the herd gave 7,968 pounds of milk during the year, which produced butter worth \$115.44, while the poorest cow in the same herd gave only 2,788 pounds of milk, with a butter value of \$41.63. At the Michigan Station the profit on the milk from different cows varied from \$6.08 to \$94.05. At the New Jersey Station the profits from different cows varied from 13c. to \$19.72 when milk was valued at \$1 a hundred pounds. At the Connecticut (Storrs) Station during the year 1903 the best cow gave a profit of \$54.72 and the poorest \$27.60. In this case the best cow gave a profit of nearly twice that of the average cow in the herd. At the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, the cow with the best individual record made two and one-third times as much butter as the poorest of the seventy-five.

The Illinois Experiment Station, after testing a number of herds in that State, comments as follows:

"Nearly every herd we have tested has proved that some of the cows produce butter enough to pay a handsome profit to the owner, while others that require the same feed, care and time spent in milking do not make butter enough to pay for the feed they eat. * * * One man who kept twelve cows got more money for the milk of three of them than he did for that of all the other nine put together."

Like the poor, the unprofitable cow seems to be everywhere. But this is no reason why she should be kept year after year taking away from the profit of the good cows. A word to the wise is sufficient—get rid of the poor cows and keep only the profitable ones.

Advantages of Rich Cream

Many patrons have the idea that a large amount of cream should give a correspondingly large amount of money, forgetting that it is only the butter fat in the cream, or the butter

made from that fat which they get pay for it.

For instance, if 100 pounds of 4 per cent. milk is separated so as to give a cream testing only 20 per cent. of fat, there will be 20 pounds of cream containing 4 pounds of fat and 16 pounds would be left as buttermilk after churning. If the same quantity of 4 per cent. milk is separated so as to yield cream testing 30 per cent. of fat, there would only be 13.33 pounds of cream, making 6.67 pounds less to haul to the creamery and that much more skim milk retained on the farm, and the same money for the patron at the creamery in either case. The above figures do not allow for the slight loss of fat that would occur in skimming. Then there is the further advantage that rich cream will keep sweet very much longer than thin cream will, other conditions being equal.

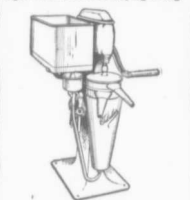
The patron who supplies sweet cream will most likely get a better "test" than if he allows the cream to become sour. Nearly all creameries using the Babcock tester measure the sample for the test, taking 18 cubic centimetres. Sour cream contains gases, produced by fermentation, which decrease the weight of a given quantity of cream. That is to say, 18 c.c. of sweet cream will really contain more fat than 18 c.c. of the same cream after it has become sour, and will, therefore, give a higher test. The same thing will apply to a sample taken for the oil test, when the sampling tube is filled to a certain mark.—Bulletin No. 15, Dairy Division, Ottawa.

The milk suppliers in New York State during June 1907 received from 1.30, 2½c per quart at all points subject to a 26c. freight rate. This is equal to about 14c. per lb. figured on the American standard of 8 lbs. to the gallon. The average price of butter in that State for June last was 23.52c. per lb., as compared with 20.22c. in June 1906.

The U. S. Government regulations require less than 16 per cent. of moisture in all kinds of butter. Butter containing over this amount is adulterated butter and to make it largely requires a manufacturer's license of \$600 per year and the payment of a tax of 10c. per pound. Those who make adulterated butter without a license are subject to the \$600 license, a penalty of 50 per cent., a fine of \$1,000 and the 10c. per lb. tax.

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to leave cows for months that last milking, and, furthermore, it isn't because it saves money to cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more profit going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Separator because it will make money for you, because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it makes the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

Write for our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog to 250 South Free, Write for them.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can.

CREAM IS MONEY

The chief reason you want a separator is to get more cream—more money—out of your milk. Of course you want to get the most, and you naturally want the separator that gets the most cream.

S GETS All the CREAM

Holds World's Record for CLEAN Skimming

Marshfield, Vt.

Feb. 2, '07.

I bought one of these—

cream separators, but after

running it a little

while I found it was

not skimming clean.

I had it tested at the

creamery here and

found it to test 1 per

cent, and I could not

stand this so exchanged

it for one of the

S. machines, and

found that if I had given

the other machine

away I should have

made money by so

doing. I like the U.S.

very much.

ALMON TUCKER.

The U.S. is also the simplest, strongest,

most separator. Only two parts in the

bow—easy to wash. Gears turn in oil

and run surprising easy. Lasts for many

years with ordinary care.

Let us tell you ALL about it. It's money

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POULTRY

Parasites of Poultry

If it were not for the too frequent infestations of poultry houses by various species of repulsive vermin poultry keeping would be one of the most pleasant occupations a person could engage in and also in proportion to the amount of capital required to be invested in it—one of the most profitable.

As it is, however, the most careful poultry keeper cannot possibly keep his birds absolutely free from these pests at all times, though watchfulness and close attention to cleanliness in all details, will do a great deal and by promoting the health and comfort of the birds will assist materially in securing profitable returns.

The most important thing to observe in keeping down vermin, is strict cleanliness and the admission of sunlight and fresh air into the houses. These should be frequently cleaned out and white-washed inside, the perches and nest boxes taken out and scrubbed and pyrethrum well puffed into all crevices.

A good whitewash is made with three gallons of water, as much quick lime as the water will take in solution; half a pound of soft soap and half a pint of coal oil. A little carbolic acid may be added with advantage. If straw is used for litter it should be renewed frequently and a little flour of sulphur scattered over it. If dry earth is used, it should be raked over about three times a week.

The birds themselves should be examined occasionally and if found to be infested they should have pyrethrum puffed all over them well under the feathers, especially in the region beneath wings and tail. This ought to be carefully looked to, before fowls are penned up for fattening purposes, otherwise they will gain but slowly.

When raising chickens the principal evil to be guarded against is the presence of the red mite upon the young birds. These minute parasites by sucking the blood of the chicks, so reduce their vitality that many of them die and those which survive make poor stunted specimens, of no value to anyone.

There is never any difficulty in keeping the brooding hen and her chicks free from vermin if attention is paid them at the proper time. The hens and the nests should be thoroughly

dusted with a mixture of pyrethrum and phenyle powder in the proportion of four ounces of pyrethrum to one pound of phenyle powder before setting the bird and again two days before the chicks are hatched. If this is repeated two or three times at night while the hen is brooding her little ones, there will be no trouble from red mites.

An important factor in keeping down vermin is the provision of plenty of dust baths. If shallow boxes are placed where their contents can be kept perfectly dry and are filled with fine dry earth or coal ashes to which a little of the powder above mentioned is occasionally added, the birds when old enough to dust will keep themselves free from vermin.

The last class of parasites to be watched for are those minute forms which cause scaly leg and feather eating. Perfect cleanliness is usually a bar to both these troubles, but where they occur the best remedy is to anoint the affected parts with an ointment made of lard and flour of sulphur. No exact proportion of either of the ingredients is necessary; in making it, just work as much flour of sulphur into some lard as it will carry and still spread smoothly, rub this over the legs, or bare spots of the body and a cure will soon follow.

Building up a Flock of Fowls

There is but one way to keep up the quality of any class of live stock on the farm and that is by constant selection keeping the best and weeding out the inferior ones.

With regard to this principle as applied to poultry, Feathered Life says: As soon as the growing chickens are large enough to determine their quality, they should be carefully sorted into three flocks; one consisting of those that are to be retained for one's own use, one of those for selling, and one of those that are not worth keeping, and which should be fattened and marketed without delay. The sooner that the sorting can be done the better, because every day is of value, especially with the poor birds that are only fit for killing. The early-hatched chickens should now be of a fair size, as, although the season has not been altogether a favourable one for quick growth and development, yet the last few weeks

have made a vast deal of difference, and the birds can now be almost seen to grow. Once game comes in, the price of chickens decreases, so that no efforts should be spared during the present and succeeding month in getting rid of all the birds that are not wanted for stock purposes. Of the remaining birds—those that look as though they would make good layers and producers of first-rate table chickens—a careful selection should be made, and we strongly recommend the retention for one's own use of the finest and most promising. So many poultry-keepers make the mistake of selling off their finest specimens, and in this manner they quite spoil their chance of building up a really good strain. It is, we admit, extremely tempting to sell the best birds if a good price is offered for them; but that such is quite a mistaken policy, anyone will quickly realise who thinks the matter well over. If the best birds are regularly sold, the

POULTRY EXCHANGE

ONE CENT A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York (in four entries won 1st cock, 1st cockered, 3rd hen, 8th hen. At the Ontario Guelph, won 1st cockered, 1st and 2nd hen. Second pen, three large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, I won 1st and 2nd cocks, 5th cockered, and medal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mating list and prices. Lubster eggs a specialty at \$3.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Cainsville, Ont.

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

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

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15. The only breed kept on farm GEO. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont.

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

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

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FOR SALE—Fekin Ducks, two dollars each. Splendid layers. T. L. SMITH, Jamestown, Ont.

Poultry Sold on Credit


 I have the largest poultry bank in the world. I will sell you eggs for hatching, poultry, or duck at a year's credit. No, and I will send you poultry paper, Poultry and Duck, for a year. I also send you a copy of my large illustrated catalogue. Send to-day. Address: J. B. COLE, Box 7 W. Chatham, Ont. Canada.

chance of improving one's stock is done away with, as it is only by careful selection each season that a really valuable strain can be built up. In building up a flock of first-class layers or table birds, there are two methods by which it can be successfully accomplished. One is to purchase from a reliable breeder a pen or pens of first-rate birds, in which case it is probable that a high figure will have to be paid. The other method—and the one we strongly recommend—is to start with ordinary birds, plenty of which can always be secured at a reasonable figure, and, by the most rigid selection, to pick out the best birds each year, and retain these for one's own use. This is a more lengthy process, it is true; but it is more reliable, besides which it can be accomplished at so trifling a cost. Starting with ordinary utility stock, it is possible, in four or five years, to build up a really valuable strain of birds, strong in economic qualities and at the same time true to type. Many breeders seem to think that good utility qualities cannot go along with good show points; but this is quite a wrong idea, as the two qualities can be quite satisfactorily combined. One of the best strains of layers in the country—birds for which there is always a very ready sale at high prices—has been entirely built up in this latter manner. Six years ago the original parent stock were purchased at \$1.25 per head, and, by careful and systematic selection each season, always retaining the best birds, the present-day excellent strain has been built up. This has not been accomplished without care and trouble; but it need scarcely be added that it has repaid the owner over and over again. What he has done others can do, and we therefore strongly advise our readers, when disposing of the surplus stock this autumn, on no account to sell the best birds, but keep them for their own use.

Mortality Among Ducklings

When young ducks disappear in the daytime hawks or crows are generally blamed for it, and if they are lost during the night rats are usually the cause. These are all troubles that can be understood, but what appears to puzzle many people is the sudden collapse of the ducklings in the daytime—they suddenly turn round as if giddy, fall down and die. Now in na-

ture ducklings are not much exposed to strong sunshine. They lurk in the shade, and one of the causes of the collapse is exposure to the sun. This is aggravated by a heated condition of the blood through feeding on cornmeal. Cornmeal is not a bad food, but when it is fed alone and all the time, the ducklings cannot thrive on it. Table scraps are better to feed ducklings, and these can be mixed with cornmeal. A variety of food, however, is necessary, and as in nature ducks are largely feeders on animal food, some such must be provided for the ducklings. It is not necessary to feed beef or other expensive food, for a few minutes digging in a damp place every morning will provide enough worms for the ducklings to get a good start for the day. The same plan as suggested for

feeding young turkeys—that is burying bones—can be followed for feeding the ducklings. When they are dug up after a week they are filled with maggots which the ducklings enjoy. Another cause of death is allowing the ducklings to have access to water to swim about. This would not matter so much during the day, but they get dragged in the evening, when the sun goes down, and the air gets chilly. At that time the mother duck does not sit upon them as a hen does her chickens; after dark she begins to move about and leads her ducklings into water again. In the morning they have a huddled up appearance and during the day die. Strong broods get through all these troubles, but unfortunately the ducklings do not always start off with enough stamina.

HORTICULTURE

Co-Operative Fruit Selling

There is no more important work being done for the fruit grower to-day than that of the Cooperative Fruit Growers' Association. In districts where these associations are in operation in Ontario they have made what was heretofore a precarious business for the average grower, a stable and profitable one. A well managed cooperative society is the salvation of the fruit industry in many parts of the country. It is no longer an experiment but an established institution of very great benefit to every farmer who grows fruit and is so fortunate as to belong to one.

In this connection it may be interesting to know something of the methods followed elsewhere in conducting these associations. Colorado has obtained a reputation in recent years for growing fine fruit and lots of it. In that state Fruit Growers' Associations have obtained a strong foothold. Bulletin 122 issued by the State Experiment Station outlines how these societies or associations are managed. The chief features may be summarized as follows:

The associations which are joint stock concerns have wide powers. In addition to buying and selling fruit they can deal in meat, hogs, vegetables, etc., own real estate. The term of existence of each association is twenty years. The capital stock is \$25,000 divided into 500 shares of \$5 each. This stock is non-assessable.

The members must pack their fruit for shipping in a neat and workmanlike manner, and pack the same in standard size packages as adopted and in general use by the Association, having placed thereon their name and number. Growers who are not members may ship through the Association on the same terms as members, but they are required to pay more, for their supplies.

There are, however, two methods of packing and grading fruit: in the one instance, the Association does all the packing, the growers delivering the fruit to the packing house just as it is taken from the trees. Should there be any culls after the packing is done, they are returned to the growers. Each grower is given a number which is used to designate his fruit throughout the season. The varieties and grades belonging to any grower are kept track of when shipped. When there is a very large amount of fruit to be handled, it is often impossible for the Association to do the packing, in which case the grower does the work. When this is done the manager employs an inspector to inspect each load when delivered. If not according to grade, the grower must either accept a lower grade or have his apples repacked. Most Associations have adopted the latter system, owing to the large increase in fruit growing in recent years, though it is not considered as satisfactory as a central pack.

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on all sales is the usual charge to defray expenses. If the packing is done by the Association an additional charge is made to cover the cost. Growers are asked and in many instances required to furnish an estimate of their crop. This estimate is not made till the crop is secure and damage by worms and other causes is practically over. With this information the manager can enter into contract to deliver to customers certain amounts of various grades. Formerly all the fruit was consigned to commission men which was not altogether satisfactory. Of late the plan of selling F.O.B. is being practised more and more. Consignments are only made to well-known firms, and much of this fruit is sold at auction. Some of the large associations have an agent at the more important distributing points to look after their interests.

As will be seen the methods are very similar to those followed by the cooperative fruit societies here. Business is done on a larger scale in Colorado and the grower makes more of a business of fruit growing than here excepting in a few districts. It shows, however, that the cooperative method is of as great advantage to the large grower as to the small one. One Association alone that of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association in 1906 shipped 1,036 cars of fruit and paid the growers \$555,813.44.

The Dwarf Pear

Dwarf pear trees are very apt to bear too much fruit and it is therefore necessary to examine them after the fruit is set and thin out the pears. No more fruit should be allowed to remain than the tree can bring to perfection in size and quality.

The fruit on an overloaded tree is sure to be inferior, while the tree is often so severely overtasked in the effort to grow and ripen its excessive burden that it becomes stunted, sickly and frequently dies.

Just how much fruit to leave and how much to take, can only be learned by actual practice. The size, vigor and habits of the

tree must all be duly considered and the condition of the soil in which it is growing; the tendency in all cases is to leave too much fruit and it is always advisable to go over the trees a second and third time, removing those pears which give least promise of coming to a full and well-developed maturity.

The fruit of almost all varieties of pears is of much finer flavor if gathered a few days before it is fully ripe and allowed to mature in the house. The best time for taking the fruit from the tree is usually indicated by a slight change in the color of the pears and by the stalk parting readily from the tree when the fruit is gently lifted. These remarks apply to the summer and early autumn varieties. After the fruit has been gathered it should be placed in a box or keg and stored in a cool room, but not in the cellar, to ripen.

If there be but a few specimens they will ripen best if put into a paper bag or wrapped securely in paper and placed together in a box. If spread out on shelves or placed in drawers capable of holding a much larger quantity they lose much of their flavor and usually shrivel. But if kept in a body together (where there is sufficient quantity), or kept from too rapid evaporation by being wrapped in paper, their flavor and plumpness are fully preserved and in due time the fruit will acquire its full color and perfect maturity, with more rich juiciness than if allowed to ripen wholly on the tree. Many sorts when allowed to remain on the tree too long rot at the core, while others become mealy and flavorless. By gathering and ripening them in the manner above described these evils are lessened or wholly obviated and fruit which would be otherwise worthless becomes not only good but delicious.

Late autumn and winter pears do not require such treatment, but on the contrary should be allowed to remain on the trees as long as the season will admit. They should be gathered carefully without bruising, packed in barrels or boxes and kept in a cool, dry cellar until they begin to show signs of ripening when they may be taken to a

room where the temperature is a little higher to complete their maturity.

The Peach Orchards

Mr. Pay, City Clerk of St. Catharines, in an interview given to the daily papers, spoke despondently of the condition and prospects of the peach orchards in the Niagara District, but Mr. Robert Thompson, one of the most scientific fruit growers of the district, flatly contradicts City Clerk Pay's statement that two-thirds of the peach trees there died last winter. Mr. Thompson says not ten per cent. died. All that did die were either on low ground or in orchards unsprayed or sprayed with poorly-prepared mixtures by unskilled help. In orchards properly sprayed no trees died. Growers who properly sprayed fruit are very optimistic as to the fruit situation. Peach orchards only last ten years, and some trees die off every year.

W. H. Bunting, also a progressive grower, stated that not one per cent. of his fruit trees died last winter. "It is hard on the growers to have such damaging statements circulated about the country," said Mr. Bunting. "The crop is considerably lighter than last year; everyone knew that, but the quality of the fruit is excellent."

Blister Beetles

Several complaints have been received from Northern Ontario that a new insect is doing some injury to the potatoes grown in that section. Specimens sent us however prove to be the common ash-gray Blister beetle (*Macrobasis unicolor*).

This beetle was a well known enemy of the potato, before the Colorado potato beetle was heard of in Canada. It also feeds upon beans, peas, clover and many other plants sometimes occurring in sufficient numbers to do serious damage to garden crops.

In their life history Blister beetles differ greatly from all other members of their class, in that they undergo a more complicated series of metamorphoses. Blister beetles' eggs are laid on plants or upon the ground, from each hatches a small long



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone interested in fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially. Describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from Bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE HAWKLEY HOKIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
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legged larva which actively runs about in search of a deposit of grasshoppers eggs which it enters and feeds upon. After a time it casts its skin, and assumes a grub-like form; losing all its activity in this condition it passes the winter. In the spring after two more molts and changes, it in due time transforms to a perfect beetle emerging in that form about the first week in July.



BLISTER BEETLE.

Blister beetles are not an un-mixed evil since they do some good in their larval stage to compensate in a measure for the harm they occasion to our crops, for the habit of the larvae of feeding upon grasshoppers' eggs renders them of material value in keeping these pernicious insects in check. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune has also recorded it as feeding upon the eggs of the Colorado potato beetle.

The injury caused by the adult in gardens is however sometimes too great to be borne and measures must be adopted to destroy them when they occur in harmful numbers.

REMEDIES.

As the Blister beetles are active they are not very readily controlled but much may be done by applying Paris green in the same way as for the Colorado beetle.

On a small scale the insects may be knocked off the plants into a pan of water on which a film of coal oil is floating. This can readily be done in early morning or cold damp days when they are not inclined to fly.

Raspberry Culture

The varieties of the raspberry which derive their origin from the European or Red American species multiply by suckers which come up from the roots, while those which spring from the black raspberry are increas-

ed from the tips of the canes, which bending over until they reach the ground take root at the extremities.

In the autumn the suckers may be taken up from the parent plant with a spade and those that take root at the tips of the canes may be removed by cutting the rooted tips off from the parent canes and lifting them from the soil.

These young plants may then be put out where they are intended to remain and covered with coarse manure to a depth of four or five inches. Treated in this way they will make stronger plants during the next season than when set out in the spring. It, however, the transplanting should be done in the spring, the plants should be mulched to about the same depth to protect the roots against the heat and droughts of summer.

The raspberry produces the best and finest fruit in a deep, moist and very rich soil and wherever these conditions can be secured no difficulty will be experienced in growing them. But it must be understood that the requirements of the plant cannot be met in land that is badly drained or where a hard, unbroken subsoil lies near the surface. There are spots which are naturally suitable for raspberries, but in most cases it is necessary to prepare the ground before planting by deep ploughing and the application of barnyard manure and perhaps even by under-draining, for if water stands in the soil at a depth of from eighteen to twenty inches from the surface it must be removed, nothing being more injurious to the raspberry than stagnant water at the roots.

The plants should be set in rows six feet apart and two feet apart in the rows. Six feet may seem to be a great distance between the rows, but if the plants make proper growth, it will soon be found not too much for the use of a cultivator. In small gardens where a horse cultivator cannot be used the rows may be set four feet apart if preferred. When set at two feet apart in the row the plants will soon form a continuous hedge and any suckers appearing between the rows unless wanted for a new plantation should be at once cut out.

The plants should be prepared for setting out by cutting back the cane or top to within three or four inches of the root. A growth of leaves or shoots is not wanted from this cane; but what is wanted is a good strong growth of new shoots from the

root. These will survive the winter, while all the top or old cane will only die when winter comes.

The raspberry is a sort of biennial plant, the canes which come up from the root this season will bear fruit next summer and die in the autumn, and if from any cause no new canes come up during the summer to supply their place there will be nothing to continue the plant another year and it wholly ceases. For this reason it is best to cut away the top when planting, leaving only enough to show its position after it has been set out.

The cultivation during the first season after planting will consist in keeping the soil well stirred on the surface and free from weeds. There is, however, no objection to growing beans, cabbage or other small vegetables between the rows. In the autumn or very early in the spring, but preferably in the autumn, the plants should be liberally supplied with barnyard manure spread over the roots. This should be allowed to remain there, becoming gradually incorporated with the soil in the tilling and renewed as often as it becomes wasted, so that the roots may be kept cool and moist in summer.

During the first season's growth after planting, the young canes coming up from the root should be pinched off at the tip as soon as they reach the height of sixteen to eighteen inches and any side shoots they may throw out should be pinched in when they are about a foot long.

In the second summer more and stronger canes will come up. These may be allowed to grow until they are from twenty-four to thirty inches long when they should be pinched in and the side branches which may be thrown out should be stopped when from eighteen to twenty inches in length. It will usually be found that the main canes will require to be pinched in some time in June and the side branches in August, but it must be remembered that this pruning is to be done when the canes have reached the requisite length, not according to the day of the month nor the phase of the moon either. If the plants are treated in this way they will be stocky and strong, capable of standing upright and keeping their fruit well out of the dirt.

During the second season the canes that grew the first summer will yield a fair crop of

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fruit. As soon as this has been gathered the canes which produced it should be cut off at the ground and removed as they are of no further use and by removing them more light and air will be given the young canes which have come up during the season and that will bear fruit the next year. At the same time if any of the young canes should be weak and slender it is as well to cut them away also, leaving only those, well grown, and vigorous.

In the autumn and every autumn after, a good supply of barn-yard manure should be fur-

nished and laid over the roots, to enrich the soil and act as a mulch which serves a very important purpose in preserving the plants in a healthy condition. Even with the tender varieties if the roots are well protected by liberal mulching there is seldom much loss by winter killing, though in the case of the very delicate ones it is best to bend the canes over as near the ground as possible and throw a little soil on the tops as a further protection against frost. In the spring these may be gently lifted, the soil shaken off and the canes fastened to an upright stake or trellis.

been entirely cleared of the trees which once covered them, the result being large areas of land to-morrow waste and unproductive. The banks are now perfectly bare; the drying action of the sun and wind scorches every form of vegetation as soon as it germinates and the water of melting snow and rainfall erodes and gullies the soil, carrying vast quantities of it on to the flats below and into the streams which drain them; by this means many acres of good pasture land are temporarily ruined and in some cases permanently ruined and the once clear gravelly streams are choked up and converted into muddy ditches, the spawning beds are destroyed and no valuable fish can live in the waters.

Where very steep banks have been entirely cleared and the soil is much gullied out some difficulty may be experienced in establishing a new growth of valuable trees. In most cases it will be found necessary first, to bind the soil and obtain cover by planting willows or poplars and after these have attained sufficient size to afford shade and prevent erosion more useful varieties may be introduced amongst them. Willows are very rapid growers and are unexcelled as soil binders. They can be very readily grown from cuttings roughly planted in the spring and unless the conditions are very bad will usually establish themselves successfully during their first season to be safe.

In some places a great deal of fertile land is rendered uncultivable owing to the winding of the streams which traverse it. In others the waters are constantly undermining the banks causing them to cave in by reason of which various troubles may arise. Attempts are sometimes made to control such

FORESTRY

Tree Planting on Waste Places

While as we have already pointed out, the thin soiled ridges and hilltops should be planted to provide wind-breaks and snow catches, such localities should also be kept under trees for the prevention of erosion or gullying, which is one of the most troublesome results of tillage.

The general action of the elements on uneven or rolling surfaces invariably tends to carry the more fertile top mould of the higher ground and the decomposing organic matter on its surface, to the lower levels, which thus increase in fertility at the expense of the lands above them. In Canada to-day it is estimated that not less than two hundred miles of fertile soil are washed into our rivers and streams annually and those who examine the public accounts will be surprised at the immense sums of money expended each season in digging out those lost farms from the harbours and rivers of the Dominion. All or nearly all of this could be saved by a proper distribution of trees upon the ridges and hill tops which crop out in so many sections of the cultivated parts of the country.

Between the extreme conditions of an absolutely bare slope and a well wooded one there may be many gradations and the condition of the tree cover will necessarily determine the amount of influence it exerts. The rapid surface drainage on a thinly tree covered, or bare slope, induces the gullying and eroding process and the destruction and wastage of the

fertile soils at lower levels is the consequence.

The degree of this erosion varies according to the character of the soil and the slope. There may be conditions under which no dangers need be feared from this source, but over large areas in our country the danger is imminent. While in the United States whole communities have been impoverished and large tracts of land abandoned, by reason of erosion and floods caused by the deforestation of extensive slopes.

From this it will be seen that not merely as a person interested in the general welfare of the country, should the farmer be interested in the maintenance of a proper proportion of tree cover on the land, but also as one whose own industry and capital are in many cases directly influenced by the forest conditions of his locality.

In far too many parts of Ontario the banks of streams have



A WATER COURSE AS NATURE MAKES IT

The trees growing to and along the water's edge preserve the banks from erosion and protect the adjoining land from floods. So long as the banks are wooded their stability will be maintained, the water will be kept pure and excessive evaporation checked.

waters by cutting straight channels through which they may flow; the banks of such channels are however, almost certain soon to be washed out with the result that the stream is constantly polluted or choked up by the soil carried away. This difficulty can be avoided by planting willow cuttings in the banks of such channels along the water's edge. The roots formed by the growing plants will soon bind the soil sufficiently to protect the banks against the action of the water even when in freshet.

The white willow is admirably adapted for this purpose, the ease with which it may be propagated and the rapidity of its growth making its use very

simple and effective. Cut banks should slope gradually to the water's edge, if left perpendicular they are likely to wash out so rapidly that the cuttings are liable to be undermined and thrown into the stream before they can obtain foothold.

Where there is a market for them osier willows can be profitably grown in waste wet places. The species most commonly grown is the red osier. Cuttings from well ripened wood twelve inches long are simply stuck in the washed banks as far as the top bud, in rows about four feet apart and one foot apart in the row. The withes should be cut close to the ground every year including the first, in order to secure the strongest growth.

Nature About the Farm

By C. W. Nash.

The Ways of the Flicker

My lawn is now, and has been for some years infested by small red ants. I do not interfere with them because they never become sufficiently numerous to cause trouble and their presence is the attraction which draws to the garden a family of very handsome woodpeckers. These birds by constantly feeding upon the ants so keep them in check that the colonies are seldom noticeable.

The woodpeckers as a class are among the most beneficial of our birds. The only one of them ever accused of injuring any form of plant life being the sapsucker. This species is said sometimes to injure trees by puncturing the bark in order to obtain the sap. I will deal with that fellow some other time; just now I want to speak of my ant-eating friend the Golden Winged Woodpecker, Flicker or High-holder as it is often called. Although this species is properly classed as a Wood-pecker by reason of the fact that its structure in general, is that of its family yet it really does very little wood pecking; that is, it does not cut out the bark of trees in order to obtain the borers which lurk beneath, as do the more truly representative members of the class.

If you compare the beak of a Flicker with that of a Hairy or Pileated Woodpecker you will see the reason for this; the beak of the Hairy for instance which is a typical one, is straight, hard and squared at the tip, almost chisel like, this tool en-

ables the bird to cut readily into the partially decayed wood where its food is found. The Flicker's beak is slightly curved



THE FLICKER

nearly round, and pointed showing at once that it is not adapted for the strenuous carpentering indulged in by the rest of the tribe, therefore the Flicker has to seek other food and different methods of obtaining it. This food largely consists of ants and these insects as every one knows live in colonies either underground, or in decayed wood, the ramifications of their tunnels from the hill being peculiar and varying somewhat with each species. All of them however are aggressive fighting little rascals and if their home is disturbed they rally in mass to repel the invader. The Flick-

er (like some other ant-eating creatures), takes advantage of this habit and is specialized to enable it to do so.

All woodpeckers have extraordinary tongues, some of them very hard, pointed and barbed like a single tined fish spear, with which they probe the channel of a borer beneath the bark of a tree, transfix the insect and so draw it from its retreat. The tongue of the Flicker is very long, extending when fully extruded, over two inches beyond the end of the beak, in fact in proportion to its size the Flicker has the longest tongue of any known animal.

In order to give this organ its extensive properties, the branches of the hyoid bone, diverge just in front of the gullet and after travelling along the inner side of the lower jaw, pass up over the top of the skull, the ends turning down and around the eye ball, thus permitting an enormous amount of muscular expansion and contraction.

When the Flicker attacks an ant hill, it first strikes vigorously at the main entrance and enlarges it sufficiently to allow of the insertion of its beak to the base; at the same time this disturbance arouses the ire of the inmates which at once rush to the spot. The Flicker then thrusts its long worm-like tongue down through the gallery, upon this the aggrieved insects swarm and there they are compelled to remain, for the tongue is coated with a glutinous substance, which holds them just as a housekeeper's fly-paper holds a fly. The bird then merely withdraws its tongue and swallows its victims wholesale, as many as three thousand having been taken from the stomach of a Flicker at one time.

Besides ant-eating this bird feeds largely upon other ground insects; grasshoppers in their season being eagerly pursued and it is no uncommon thing to find the meadows after the hay is cut, frequented by numbers of Flickers in search of these lively creatures.

It is rather strange that while the Flicker rarely cuts into a tree for food, yet it excavates the deepest and roomiest nest holes of any woodpecker of its size. A pair I watched worked. I think alternately digging most persistently for several days into the decayed top of a maple tree. I traced the progress of their work at first and found the entrance hole was a little over two and a half inches in diameter and they deepened it at the rate of about two inches a day.

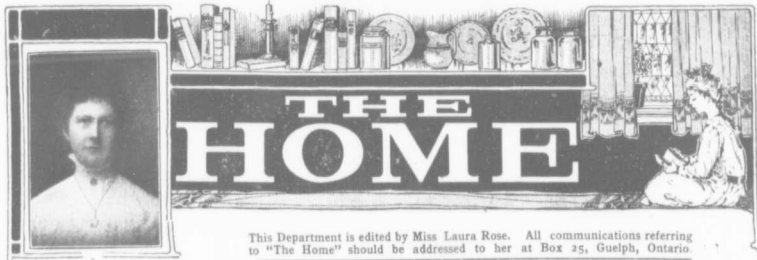
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There are n and girls on



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

For now, the field is not far off,
Where we must give the world a proof
Of deeds, not words.

—Butler.

Who does the best that circumstance allows;
Does well, acts nobly, angels could do no better.

—Young.

Exhibitions

The season of the fall fair is almost here and it is time to think what we women are going to do to help make it a success.

I fear to a great extent the personal interest and pride in the local exhibition, so far as contributing towards the exhibits, has waned. This is mainly due to the fact that a large number of people have become exhibition specialists—that is, they make a collection of articles during the year and systematically visit as many fairs in the fall as they can take in. While this is quite legitimate and has raised the standard of the exhibits, still it has robbed the country fairs of the prime object of their existence—that is, the encouraging, by wholesome rivalry, of home industries. The specialist counts his prize tickets from the money standpoint, while the local exhibitor takes more pleasure and pride in the honor of getting the awards, than in the prizes themselves.

We can understand how hopeless a farmer's wife would feel of winning a prize on her piece of embroidery if brought into competition with those who make such work their chief occupation. It is only right that a distinct class should be made for exhibitors who follow up the fairs, and so give the non-professionals a chance—and some fairs, I believe, make this distinction.

There is a real pleasure to be had in getting ready exhibits, taking them to the fair, and so you place yours with the others, making mental observations on your chance of winning. There is nothing like it for opening the eyes to see quality or defect in things, and even this makes the effort worth while.

One thing to remember is: Everybody cannot get a prize in the same class, and it is best not to anticipate too much, and when defeat comes, accept it graciously. Every exhibitor taken tends to make the exhibition a greater affair and assists in its success.

There are many things the women and girls on the farm might take.

Vegetables, fruits (raw and canned), jellies, pickles, flowers, honey, fowls, butter, bread, cheese, cake—not to mention all kinds of sewing and fancy articles.

In preparing articles for exhibit, while fussiness is to be condemned, taste and neatness are necessary. If exhibiting butter, have it at least 24 hours old and thoroughly chilled, have the basket or cloths fresh and clean, the rolls or prints perfectly made and not overcrowded.

Bread for exhibit should be in medium-sized loaves (so many make them far too large), and should be baked in a moderate oven till a golden brown. This long baking improves the flavor and gives a thoroughly cooked loaf.

In arranging flowers, leave the stems long and do not mass them too closely together. A loose, graceful arrangement shows off the beauty of the individual flower and the effect is more pleasing.

If distinct colors or varieties of a certain flower—say asters—are taken, have each kind in separate glasses or systematically arranged in boxes of moistened sand. The judge's eye is first caught by the general effect before he has time to go into details, and it is well to have the first impression good. And so we might go on emphasizing the necessary points, but the list is too long.

The point I'd like to emphasize is, try to take something to your local fair. It will stimulate you in the effort toward greater things. This I know from personal experience.

Again I warn you not to be too keenly disappointed or envious or jealous or hard on the judges if the awards do not come your way. Remember, someone else is rejoicing.

Pioneer Days in Nova Scotia

I have received a very interesting letter from Mr. John McGregor, an old gentleman of eighty, living at West New Annan, Nova Scotia. He tells of the early pioneer social life of that province. He writes: "My

father came from Dumfries-shire, Scotland, in the year 1829, and I was then in my second year. We settled on a small stream called Millbrook, and began to clear a farm in the forest. Much of the clearing of the land was done by frolics or bees, and generally the young girls were called in in the evening, and music and dancing were in order.

"In winter there were parties, alternating from house to house, and simple little games such as 'Hunt the Squirrel,' 'Hunt the Slipper,' 'Blind Buck,' 'Davie's Button,' etc., were played.

"We all had log cabins, with big, open fire places. The old Dutch oven was the bake oven and the round-bottomed iron cast pots, with a tea kettle of the same material, made up the kit.

"Preparing the flax for the wheel was largely done by the girls.

"Some of the settlers engaged in the sugar business and then came the maple candy party, which was a very enjoyable time to all who had a sweet tooth. Then we had the wedding parties from house to house. I have known a wedding that took a round week to get everything squared up.

"There was no professional physician within easy reach in those days. But we had a combine that constituted the medical faculty. There was an old lady that looked after the increase of families. For every case she got a pound of tea for her services. For a dentist we had an old gentleman who drew teeth; for each tooth he extracted, he got a pound of tobacco. Then we had another man who could use the lance in drawing blood, a very important matter in the curative system of the day. And to close the combine we had an old gentleman, a Scotch gardener, who was somewhat up in the use of herbs. He was the druggist. For many years there was no professional called in. There did not seem to be much need to call in one."

Mr. McGregor takes *The Farming World* and writes me he is quite interested in the Home Department.

When Marian Travelled Alone

"Cousin Morris, will you do something for me, please?"

The senior member of the law firm of Woodell & Brown glanced from his office desk to the innocent, eager face, "Sit down, Marian," he answered, smiling.

"I shall have to tell you the whole story," she began, breathlessly. "You know I came home alone from my New York visit? Well, a man had the other half of my section—a fine,

scholarly-looking man about your age—and when we were delayed by that wreck—ten hours late, you know—he saw I was nervous, and he was so kind about sending my telegrams to mother, and everything, that I just couldn't help letting him talk to me."

"He was a New York lawyer, Richard Ferry, going to Kansas City on a business trip, and he mentioned knowing the Chippendales here in Chicago. Of course that reassured me, and, Morris, you can't think how well acquainted we got in one day! It was the strangest experience. He told me the story of his whole life—childhood home, school days, college experiences, everything! He's so much older, and he knows so much more than I, it seemed strange he should think I was worth talking to, but he did, and, Morris, to show you the kind of man he is, he quoted a lot from Wordsworth's 'Ode to Immortality,' and from Lowell's 'Vision of Sir Launfal,' too. And, oh, I wish you could have heard how beautifully he spoke of his mother!"

"Well, what happened next?" Morris Woodell asked indignantly.

"He went on to Kansas City, and please don't smile—he wrote to me that in the few hours we had spent together I had given him back ideals he thought were lost for ever. He asked me to send him a line at his Kansas City hotel, and—well, I did it before I told mother. She didn't like it, because she doesn't trust my judgment. She can't realize that I'm eighteen, you see. This morning I had another note, saying he was passing through Chicago to-day on his way back to New York, and wouldn't I meet him for luncheon at the Atlantic Hotel, and—well, I did. The indulgence suddenly vanished from Woodell's manner."

"Wait, Morris! I'm sure he didn't mean any disrespect. He's just unconventional."

"Is he married?"

"Why—no."

"Told you he wasn't?"

"He told me so much he couldn't have helped telling that if it had been so, and, Morris, this is what I want. Won't you go over to the hotel and bring him to luncheon with you and me? That would be proper, and you could see yourself how nice he is, and if you were in it I'd dare tell mother when I went home. I haven't told her of this morning's note for fear it would prejudice her. She thinks I'm down-town shopping. Please, Morris!"

Woodell shook his head. Then with a sudden thought he turned to his desk telephone and called Tom Chippendale.

The answer came promptly: "Ferry of New York? Well, not intimately. Just at the club. Brilliant fellow, but nightly vain of his conquests over the other sex. Oh, yes, wife and two children living out in Kansas City. No, domestic life isn't just in his line, I fancy. Glad to serve you, Woodell. Good-bye!"

Woodell hung up the receiver and repeated the words to his cousin, but he generously dropped his eyes while he waited for the answer. It came at last.

Hurt, chagrined, forcing back the tears, she said, under her breath, "Oh, I'll never trust any one again!"

"I hope you will, Marian," said Morris Woodell, gravely. "I hope you'll trust one person a great deal more—your mother."—Youth's Companion.

Beautiful Table Customs

Quite recently I visited a German widow living in a delightful country seat, with a little son of eight and a daughter of five. As we sat down to the well-spread table, the little boy, folding his hands and closing his eyes, thanked our Father in heaven for the food before us, and asked Him to bless it. Then the little girl in childish accents repeated: "Lord Jesus, be our guest. Come, and this table bless, and do us good." The little ones were taught by their pious mother to thank when they were addressing.

At several places where we visited in Scotland, the youngest child at the table asked in the blessing, and the memory of those sweet, low, reverential, childish voices haunts us yet, as the echo of some rich carol.

In some families there prevails the beautiful custom of joining the Lord's Prayer at breakfast, and in one that we visited out last summer, this was sometimes omitted, and in its place the twenty-third Psalm recited. For a Sunday morning, after a week of plenty and joy, what can be more suitable?

In other families the silent blessing is the custom; and very touching it is, too, for it seems to make us realize that God is, indeed, near, who can give him thanks though our lips move not.—E.S.

Old Mrs. B., a lady notorious for her saving habits, one morning entered the doctor's surgery, leading a healthy boy of nine years. "Well, Mrs. B.," said the doctor, "who's our patient?" "My nephew from town," Mrs. B. replied. "Not much wrong with him, I should say," laughed the doctor, pinching his red cheeks. "It's about 'is appetite, doctor," said the boy's aunt, in a low voice. "What?" examined the doctor, staring. "Surely he doesn't need an appetizer?" "Good gracious, no, doctor," replied Mrs. B., in horrified accents. "I want you to give me summat to make 'is appetite less. 'E'll eat me out of 'ome an' 'ome afore 'is month's 'oliday is up if 'is appetite ain't cut down!"—Sacred Heart Review.



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THE BOYS AND GIRLS



The Frog and the Fish

"Oh, don't you wish,"
Said the Frog to the Fish,
As he tickled his head with a straw,
"That you hadn't to stay
In this bowl all day?"
Oh, it must be a terrible bore!"

And he laughed in glee
As he said, "Dear me!
You will have to stay there for ever."
But he slipped and fell
In the bowl, and well—
Then he didn't feel quite so clever.

Now, children, dear,
There's a lesson here
Which is easy enough to be seen:
If you look at the sketch
Of the poor little wretch
Of a Frog, why, you'll see what I
mean.

For that Frog, I'm told,
Is in bed with a cold;
And his mother (who gave him hot
gruel)
Said although it was sad
That he felt so bad,
"Was a lesson: to frogs who were
cruel."



The Three Boys Who Had Been to
The Fair

This summer I saw three boys sitting in a wagon in front of a feed store. It was Friday afternoon on the last day of the County Fair.

When I see as many as three boys together, I want to make their acquaintance and become the fourth.

I will say this about boys: I have seldom had any but civil and respectful answers from them even when I have met them for the first time.

Boys like to be treated as though they were young gentlemen and they will act the gentleman in return—that is, in their idea of a gentleman.

About the three boys in the wagon in front of the feed store, I walked across the street and looked into the wagon.

"Good afternoon, boys. Been to the Fair?"

"Yep."

"Are you taking home something you have had on exhibition?"

"Yep."

When I can get a boy to converse in "yeps" I know that we are going to be friends before long.

"What did you take to the Fair?"

The boy in the red sweater reached beneath the wagon seat and pulled out a bantam hen and rooster and stroked them as he would cats.

"How did you make them so tame? Why don't they try to fly away?"

"Cause, They know who is their friend."

I turned to another one of the boys—the one who wore an Iron can on the back of his neck—"What did you take to the Fair?"

He pointed to a soap box with slats across the top.

I looked inside and saw two rabbits with long ears, red eyes, and the tips of their noses had the "wiggles."

The third boy was the smallest of the lot—all but his freckles. I said, "Freckles, what did you take to the Fair?"

He lifted the lid of a basket and showed me some Guinea pigs.

About this time a man came out of the feed store and got into the wagon.

"Mister, you have three nice boys there. If I were in your place I should feel very proud of them."

"These boys are all right," he answered, "I am a farmer and we have a lot of chores to do. I can be away over night and I can always depend on these shavers, doing up the chores all right. They have property of their own and they have a feeling of responsibility in taking care of my property."

I wish you would ask your parents if they think as the man did—that it is a good thing for children to have something of their very own?

Perhaps all of you cannot have bantams or wiggle-nosed rabbits, or Guinea pigs with spots on them, but try to have at least some plants.

Learn how to make the plants comfortable and watch them grow.—From Boys and Girls.

Note.—I hope this may put some boys and girls in the notion of taking some things to the fairs.—Editor.

Joke on the King

King Oscar of Sweden is a constant visitor to the public schools of Stockholm. Quite lately the King was inspecting a class of young girls, who were naturally much overcome by a visit from their sovereign.

"Can you tell me," he asked, "the names of the great kings of Sweden?" "Gustavus Adolphus," answered one

girl; "Charles II.," responded another.

"Oscar II.," stammered one of the smallest, who was something of a courtier in her way. The King, much amused, went up to the child and asked her to tell him one of the great events of his reign. The child blushed, hesitated, and finally, in tears, murmured, "I don't know any." The King, smiling, stroked the child's hair, and said, "Don't cry, dear: I don't know any myself."—Exchange.

Riddles

Why is an egg like a horse? Because you can't use it until it is broken.

Why is a waiter like a race horse? Because he often runs for steaks (steaks), plates and cups.

Why is the letter E like London? Because it is the capital of England. Why are grasshoppers like watches? Because they move by springs.

What is the difference between a thoughtless lady and her looking-glass? The one talks without reflecting, and the other reflects without talking.

Why is a horse-jockey like a ship's anchors? Because they are always weighed before they start.

An Old-Fashioned Calendar

Thirty days has September,
April, June, and November,
All the rest have thirty-one,
Save February alone,
Which has but twenty-eight, in fine,
Till leap year gives it twenty-nine.

Sixty seconds make a minute,
Sixty minutes make an hour,
If I were a little limpet,
Hopping in her lady's bowser,
Then I should not have to sing it,
Sixty seconds make a minute.

Twenty-four hours make a day,
Seven days will make a week,
And while we all at marbles play,
Or run at cunning "hide and seek,"
Or in the garden gather flowers,
We'll tell the time that makes the hours.

In every month the weeks are four,
And twelve whole months will make
a year,
Now I must say it over and over,
Or else it never will be clear,
So once again I will begin it,
Sixty seconds make a minute.
—Exchange.

Citing a Precedent

If there is one thing a mischief-maker dreads more than another, it is a laugh at his expense; but the heartier the laugh the more the world in general enjoys itself. A capital opportunity recently fell in the way of a Southern gentleman, and it is pleasant to know that he made the most of it.

He is a Southern colonel of the old type, living in a college town, and it is the privilege of a number of students to board at his house. Now by the far load is, keenest about midnight, and in consequence the colonel's larder suffered nightly. Hams shrank and hams declined, while Friday's baking no longer supplied cookies for the week. The housekeeper was in despair, and the colonel grew thoughtful.

Finally, one Sunday morning, as the colonel, his family, and the boarders gathered round the breakfast-table, the ravages of the night before showed forth past hiding. The ham was a bone, and there was no golden syrup for the cakes.

The colonel's face bore its most genial smile.

"Boys," said he, "I can't help thinking sometimes of a story of John Randolph. He had a dog he loved as much as the dog loved mischief, and watch Filo as he would, he could not stop the little creature's ravages.

"One morning Filo entered the library about two minutes before his master, leaped into a chair, dragged down a book that lay open in it, and had just time to munch a chapter or two and leave his marks on the cover when his master appeared. Randolph stood in the doorway, surveying the scene like a philosopher while the dog slunk off to wait for his whipping under the sofa.

"But Randolph only looked at him, then, picking up the chair, dragged a pen and wrote, on the fly-leaf, 'Done by Filo when he was a pup.'"

The colonel gave a little snuff, while his family shouted with laughter. The students grew very red, then laughed, too. After that the party was quite safe.—Youth's Companion.

The Song in Your Life

Don't let the song go out of your life.

Though it chance sometimes to flow
In a minor strain, it will blend again
With the major tone, you know.

There is never a pain that hides not
some gain.
And never a cup of rue
So bitter to sip but what in the cup
Lurks a measure of sweetness, too.

Then do not depend, and say that the
fond
Sweet songs of your life have flown,
For if ever you knew a song that was
true,

Its music is still your own.
—K. B. Stiles.

Pins and Pins

"John, dear," said the wife of his
bosom, as he was about to start
down town, "can you let me have a
little pin money this week?"

"About how much?" queried her
hubby.

"Oh, I guess \$500 will do," she re-
plied.

"Great guns!" he exclaimed, "Five
hundred dollars for pin money? Why
I can buy a cartload of pins for 5¢."

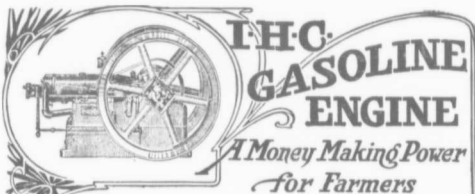
"But not diamond pins, dear,"
calmly rejoined the alleged better half
of the matrimonial combine.

The animal trainer having been
taken suddenly ill, his wife reported
for duty in his stead.

"Have you ever had any experience
in this line?" asked the owner of the
circus and menagerie, with some
doubt.

"Not just exactly in this line," she
said, "but my hand manages the
beats all right, doesn't he?"

"He certainly does."
"Well, you ought to see how easy I
can manage him."—Chicago Tribune.



DOING a job with an engine less than one-half the time and with less than one-half the labor required to do it without the use of gasoline engine power, is making money for the farmer.

There are plenty of such jobs on the farm.

And while you are making money this way you are saving your strength and lengthening your days; another reason for making the investment.

Powers for the farmers' use have come to be a necessity. Think of the uses you can put a gasoline engine to: sawing wood, pumping water, churning or operating the cream separator, running feed mill, threshing, and numerous other jobs of this nature.

They enable farmers to do their work faster, do it better, do it easier and accomplish more than farmers have ever been able to accomplish before in the history of the world.

I. H. C. engines have done much to bring all this about.

They are the one line of engines that have been perfected and are manufactured specially for farmers' use. The company that builds the I. H. C.

engines also makes an extensive line of unexcelled harvesting machines.

It can no more afford to let an inefficient gasoline engine go out from its shops than it can afford to send out a poorly built or poor working binder or mower.

If you will investigate the I. H. C. engines you will find that they are engines you can depend upon always. You must have dependability.

You will find them economical in operation.

You will find them simple and easy to understand. That is all-important to the man who is not an expert mechanic.

You will always be able to get from them their full rating of power, and more. You will have a choice of varied styles and sizes, so that your exact needs will be fully met. Vertical, in 2 and 3-H. P.

Horizontal (including portable and stationary), in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-H. P.

If you want to be fully advised on superior farm powers, call and take the matter up with our local agents.

They will give you all particulars, or write or call for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

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Helpful and Restful

The Simple Way

BY ANNA LAETITIA WARING

Anna Laetitia Waring was born at Neath, Glamorganshire, Wales, where she still lives the quiet life of a Quakeress. She has written many beautiful hymns, one of the best known being "In Heavenly Love Abiding." But in the last few years this hymn of simple faith and desire for "the quieter ways of life has become by far the most frequently sung. This may be because more are seeking the path beside the still waters.

Father, I know that all my life
Is portioned out for me;
The changes that will surely come
I do not fear to see;
I ask Thee for a present mind,
Intent on pleasing Thee.
I ask Thee for a thoughtful love,
Through constant watching woe,
To meet the glad with joyful smiles
And wipe the weeping eyes.
A heart at leisure from itself,
To soothe and sympathize.
I would not have the restless will
That hurries too and fro,
Seeking for some great thing to do,
Or secret thing to know.
I would be treated as a child,
And guided where I go.
I ask Thee for the daily strength,
To none that asked denied,
A mind to blend with outward life,
While keeping all the side;
Content to fill a little space,
If then be glorified.

In service which Thy will appoint.
There are no bonds for me;
My inmost heart is taught the truth
That makes The children "free";
A life of self-renouncing love
Is one of liberty.

Be A Loyal Friend

Nobody need be friendless. Somebody once ordered that on his tombstone should be written "The Gift of God—I had a Friend." Yes, the world is full of true friends. Do you know that you can grow friends as you grow flowers? Plant the seeds of kindness, water them with love, tend with care, weed with patience and forbearance, support with the props of fidelity, and presently you will own a charming garden of friendship. Girls who have no friends are girls who do not understand love. They think love is being loved, but the best and truest love is giving without expectation of return. A true friend is a harbor of refuge, a light-house, whose calm, bright rays protect from many a danger on the sea of life. Treat your friends well and with loyalty.


Avoid Envy

Next to the mistake of untidiness is the sin of envy. Oh, what a miserable trait is that! If you would be a fine and lovable woman, you must eliminate envy from your personal equipment.

We are apt to fancy that, no matter what would be good for other people, the easy time, the pleasant places, would be best for us. We ignore the fact that "God's" purpose concerning us is not to make things easy but to

make something of us." And then we begin to get envious, and look round our little world, and think how much better off other people are. And from envy we go on to discontent, and then, well—then it is goodbye to happiness, for a discontented person is never that.

And it's such a mistake. Did you ever meet anybody who hadn't trials and disappointments. I never did, and I'm sure you never did, either. But I have met many men and women who, by long brooding over them, had magnified their out of all proportion to their real size, allowed them to overshadow all the good happenings in their lives, and were utterly miserable in consequence.



TAKES ALL THE WORK OUT OF WASH DAY

Get out your easy chair and a book—fill the tub half full of hot water—put in the clothes—and start.

The New Century Washing Machine
going. Hook and read and wash the clothes. Isn't that a luxury after the hand-scrubbing, back-breaking rub, rub, rub over the wash board?

Sold by most Dealers at \$8.50
Write for free catalogue about the new and better way to wash clothes at home.
The Doowell Mfg. Co. Limited
Hamilton, Canada

Continuous Crops Winter and Summer—Five Hundred Dollars Invested in a Bartle Farm Earns more Profit than Five Thousand Dollars in a Canadian Farm.

To the average Canadian farmer, used to five months of unproductive winter, which largely eats up the hard-earned profits of a short strenuous summer, the true facts concerning Cuba and its advantages are somewhat difficult to grasp.

There is no healthier or pleasanter climate in the world. It is perpetual June. The average temperature for the year is 74 degrees, the lowest being 47 and the highest 98. No unpleasantness is felt on a very hot day. The air is dry and light, tempered by the fresh "trade wind." The close, sultry days of Canada are unknown. Sunstroke or heat prostration are unheard of. Drinking water is clear, pure, and abundant. Foreigners on the island enjoy better health even than at home.

Rainfall is ample and well distributed. The distribution of showers is highly beneficial to the luxuriant growth of crops, while the dry months of winter and spring favor their gathering at a time most advantageous for shipment to northern markets. Grass is green the year round. Fresh fruit and vegetables may be gathered from the garden at all seasons.

Here the orange and lemon are at home, yielding enormous and highly profitable crops. Groves once planted are not for yourself alone, but for your children's children. During the first two or three years while a grove is coming into bearing, pineapples and numerous other profitable crops are grown between the orange trees.

The garden spot of Cuba is Bartle, which is especially favored by a clean, freedom from insects and location for shipping facilities. Our lands at Bartle, comprising some 25,000 acres of the choicest fruit-producing soil,

are crossed by the Cuba Railroad, Sir Wm. Van Horn's line, which furnishes two passenger and mail trains daily. Fifty miles up the road is Camaguey, a city of 50,000 people.

That so shrewd a financial man as Sir Wm. Van Horn saw fit to leave the C. P. R. and go to Cuba, build and operate a railway speaks volumes for the future of that country.

Col. Peter Rennie, a nephew of Mr. Wm. Rennie, Canada's well-known seedsmen after being for eight years a resident of Cuba, brought a tract of land from the Cuban Realty Company. He says of the soil: "Your Company is fortunate in having secured such a large and desirable tract of land, which you can unhesitatingly offer as the best in Cuba."

In the brief space of a newspaper advertisement it is only possible to give but a vague idea of a district so favorable! by nature as Bartle. An interesting volume could be written about it.

We would like to send you more complete information regarding Bartle. You would be interested in learning about the farm we are offering for \$500 (terms to suit purchaser), which will earn more profit than a \$5,000 farm can do in Canada.

Other companies have already advanced the price of their land, and it is our purpose to do so in the near future. Write us at once for free printed matter concerning Bartle. Address Department "K."

CUBAN REALTY CO. Limited

Temple Building

TORONTO, Ontario

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IN THE KITCHEN

Table Decorations

I was glad to hear that that country girl had found the recipes that she had tried so satisfactory. I make it a rule to only insert in Farming World those recipes that I have personally tried or have received from reliable sources.

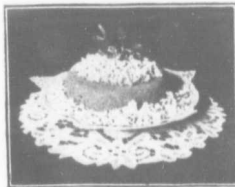
I reply cheerfully to the request for ideas on garnishing dishes. For my own part, I prefer that the garnishing be simple. To me there is more beauty in spotless linen of good quality, dainty china, not too highly colored, clear glass ware, and a pretty bunch of flowers, than in the food masquerading in fancy dress.

For cold meats there is nothing nicer than a fringe of parsley, lettuce or celery leaves. Sometimes the leaves and flowers of nasturtiums are used with good effect.

Hashes made of left overs may be enlarged and made attractive by the addition of toast fingers, or a circle of boiled rice or macaroni.

Meat salads are pretty garnished with hard boiled eggs, slices of lemon or cucumber, small cubes of cold-boiled vegetables, as beets, carrots, etc., small moulds of tomato jelly, olives or sweet red peppers.

Fruit salads present a very appetizing appearance if garnished with whipped



ICE CREAM WITH POPCORN

Mould rich vanilla ice cream in a ring mould. Fill the centre with sugared popcorn and arrange the popcorn also at the base of the mould. Salted popcorn has long been used as a dinner accessory. The sugared popcorn with ice cream is a decided innovation.

cream, nuts, gelatine cubes, fingers of cake, or a suitable combination of any of these.

A folded napkin around the pudding or scallop dish quite transforms it; a sprig of parsley on the butter or cheese dish gives a dainty cool touch to the table. Dishes below the bread and cake are not as popular as formerly.

All floral decorations should be low or if high very loose and open so as not to obstruct the view. These should be always fresh and in keeping with the size of the table and the prevailing color of the dishes and linen.

—Editor.

Devils Food Cake

- 2 eggs.
 - 2 cups brown sugar.
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter.
 - 1 cup sour milk or buttermilk.
 - 1 rounding teaspoon soda.
 - 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups flour, before sifted.
 - 1 square of unsweetened chocolate.
- Mix same as gingerbread, place the chocolate in a cup in hot water to

melt, also bake same as gingerbread. Flavor with vanilla. Iceing— $\frac{1}{2}$ square chocolate used with confectioners sugar, moistened with water or milk flavored with vanilla. This is a good recipe and I have had good success with it.

Mrs. R. W. H.

The Ubiquitous Cockroach

Every housewife knows what a nuisance the cockroaches are when they once get a foothold in the kitchen. There is nothing better for them than borax—it is invaluable. Powdered borax should be sprinkled round the stove and about the corners and crannies infested by these disgusting insects. When the borax is swept away it should be replaced with more at once, and if this remedy is steadily persisted in, the kitchen will be free of the pests in a surprisingly short time.

Summer Beverages

TEA.

Considering its common use it is really surprising how few people know how to make a cup of tea properly. In making tea allow a level teaspoonful of tea to each cup. Rinse the teapot with hot water, put in the tea, and pour freshly boiled water over it. The tea has much finer flavor if the water has just come to the boil. Let the tea stand about 3 minutes, then pour. Never boil tea. In boiling, a poisonous substance is extracted from the leaves. Indigestion is sure to result from the use of boiled tea, whereas tea properly made does not injure the digestive system and is invaluable for its stimulating and refreshing effects. In warm weather many people prefer Russian tea, that is tea served with sugar and a thin slice of lemon instead of cream. Hot tea may be served thus or it may be poured off the leaves, chilled on ice, and the lemon then added.

RASPBERRY ACID.

The following recipe will be found a pleasant variation from the time-honored raspberry vinegar.

Dissolve 5 oz. tartaric acid in 2 quarts of water, pour over 12 lbs. of red raspberries. Let stand 24 hours. Strain without pressing. To a pint of this liquid add 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs (3 cupfuls) sugar. Stir till dissolved, and bottle, but do not cork for a few days.

FRUIT PUNCH.

For a special occasion fruit punch is worth the trouble of making. This recipe will serve fifty people.

- 1 dozen lemons.
 - 1 dozen oranges.
 - 2 pineapple or 2 quart cans of preserved pineapple.
 - 1 quart unfermented grape juice.
 - 3 lbs sugar.
 - 3 quarts soda water.
- Slice the lemons and oranges into a crock and add pineapple, then cover with sugar. Mash well, let stand over night, then strain through a cheesecloth. Add the grape juice and chill on ice. Just before serving add the soda water.—Contributed by Helen McMurchie.

Some housekeepers find out too late that jelly poured into glasses before it has entirely ceased boiling will contain air holes.—A.

Windsor Cheese

Salt makes cheese perfect.

It is pure—uniform—well-flavored.

It never cakes—dissolves evenly—stays in the curd—and less goes further.

It doesn't cost a cent more than other brands—but it should, if you've not been using it—try it.

All grocers.

Windsor Salt

Speaking about Coffee

Did you ever try

'Camp' COFFEE ?

If not, you are not able how good it is! how much superior to everything else, how easy to make, and how economical in use. Just try a little next time you want coffee—follow the directions on the label, and you'll be astounded. It is so good.

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COWAN'S MILK CHOCOLATE

is guaranteed pure and made with the finest Canadian milk with all the cream in it.

How to Wash Summer Dresses

In the washing of summer suits a few useful hints may be appreciated. Nearly all are made of white or colored linen, pique, cambric or muslin, and the art of preserving the new appearance of these materials is a matter of the very greatest importance. Many washerwomen spoil everything with soda, and nothing is more common than to see the delicate tints of lawns and lincins turned into dark blotches and muddy streaks by the ignorance of a laundress. It is worth while for ladies to have their summer gowns washed according to directions, which they should be prepared to give their laundresses themselves. In the first, the water should be tepid, and the soap should not be allowed to touch the fabric. It should be washed and rinsed quickly, turned upon the wrong side and hung up in the shade to dry. It should then be starched, but never in boiling starch, and after again drying, should be nicely dampened and ironed on the wrong side as quickly as is possible. A handful of salt is very useful to set the colors of light cambrics and dotted lawns or turmentine in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pailful of water, if mixed with the water in which blue prints are soaked will preserve their color.

In the Sewing Room

The New Fall and Winter Fabrics

The August number of the Woman's Home Companion has some advance information on fall and winter styles. Of the fabrics to be used, Grace Margaret Gould, the Fashion Editor, says:

"For the mannish tailor-made suits hard-finished worsteds will be used. The new sergeds are medium in weight. Their wearing qualities are above reproach, and they come in the most fascinating array of stripes, small broken and unbroken checks, plaids and plain colors. In these materials stripes are the most in favor. Serge will be much used, as well as cheviot. Cloth plaids promise to be less a timored fashion and more a fact this fall and winter than



5684 Fancy Yoke Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.
5671 Eight Gored Box Plated Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

The pattern 5684 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

The pattern 5671 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

for many a past season. The dark blue serge tailor-made costume will be extremely fashionable for early fall wear, with just a touch of plaid or orange cloth in the pipings on the folds of the skirt and the lapels and cuffs of the coat."

The Sewing on of Buttons

Buttons should never be sewed tight on any part of a garment. This fault is overcome most easily by slipping a pin under the thread, then after sufficient thread has been passed through the eye of the button, wind the thread several times around the sewing to form a sort of stem. This trick of winding the thread about the sewing is also a good plan with stem buttons.

AGENTS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE FARMING WORLD AT THE FALL FAIRS

If you would like to earn some money by taking subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD, write us for full particulars, stating what Fairs you will be able to attend.

The subscription price to The Farming World will be advanced to \$7.00 per year on January 1st next.

At the present low price of 60c. a year or two years for \$1.00 you should be able to take a large number of subscriptions. Write early for liberal terms.

THE FARMING WORLD, 506-508 Temple Building, TORONTO.

Girls Coat, 5668

No matter what the season of the year, there is need of such a coat as this one in every girl's wardrobe. For the warm weather it is charming made as illustrated of checked black and white silk with collar and cuffs



5668 Girl's Coat, 4 to 12 years.

of white cloth, while for the cooler weather it is equally attractive in bright red broadcloth, in blue serge and in materials of a similar sort, or again it can be made still warmer by being made of some pretty cloaking and lined throughout. Collar and cuffs of cloth on silk are greatly in vogue and always effective, but velvet also is used or the material itself is quite correct with trimming of any sort that may be liked.



6723 Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 6 to 12 years.



6720 Draping Noque, 34 to 44 bust

The pattern 5723 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age. The pattern 5720 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

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



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You
Go to
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you needn't worry about the condition of your poultry, stock or crops if they are housed under

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

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Enjoy the even strength, light recoil and freedom from fouling of

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Loaded with greatest accuracy with Nobel's Empire Bulk Smokeless Powder and Chilled Shot. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to the

Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd., Montreal.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMING WORLD.

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Women's Institutes and their Work

The Woman's Institute a Necessity

While we must admit that the Women's Institute has apparently failed in some localities, with equal candor we must state that in the majority of instances it has progressed to a wonderful degree.

Where failure is prevalent, the fault lies not in the institute movement itself, but rather in the ladies or their local conditions. Many things may contribute to either success or failure, but frequently success may be obtained if an honest effort be made to locate the weakness of the organization and the members make a determined stand to overcome the same. Some Institutes seem to know how to turn everything to a successful issue. Possibly much of their success may be attributed to thorough business methods. Punctuality, topics well prepared, discussions and questions bearing directly on the subject, with special attention to the fact that no two ladies are allowed to speak at the same time. By the exercise of a little tact the President can overcome this difficulty, and the discussions carried on in a parliamentary way, allowing all to benefit by the statements made by the different members.

The social spirit is diffusing itself, and it is a common occurrence to hear ladies say, "I never knew Mrs. A— till I joined the Institute; and as for some of the other ladies, I had no idea they were so genial and interesting."

In many small towns, villages, and rural communities, people move in cliques, or meet only in their own church organizations. If the Institute accomplished nothing else than the bringing of ladies to know and appreciate one another, it would be well worth all the time, energy and money expended on it. It has, however, done infinitely more than this. We cannot begin to estimate the value of knowledge spread broadcast, of training gained in the exchange of ideas, of the development of womanhood and home life.

The Institute movement has come to stay and to leave its impress on the age. It fills a want such as no other organization has done, and we

may add: "Success to the Women's Institute in all its undertakings." ISABEL RIFE. Waterloo Co., Ont.

Making and Baking a Cake

By Mrs. T. O. Brown, Member of S. Tarenton Institute C. Algoma.

When about to make a cake gather all the materials together on your cabinet or table. See that you have enough dry wood on hand so that you do not have to mend your fire, when your cake is rising. This is where a great many make a failure.

Carefully read over the recipe, grease the tins in which the cake is to be baked so that as soon as the batter is ready, it can be put into the oven without delay. Beel suet dripping may be used instead of butter for greasing purposes since it does not burn so easily.

If the eggs are cold they whip far more easily and better than if warm. Add a pinch of salt to the whites. The yolks and whites should be beaten separately.

Always sift the flour; eggs and rising material will have far more effect in less time on well sifted flour than on a compact mass of the unsifted material. A cup of flour pressed hard as in a sack or barrel, weighs much more than a cup of sifted flour.

When fruit is to be added to the cake batter, see that it is prepared before hand, so that it is perfectly dry by the time it is used. It is a good plan to wash and pick over the fruit when it first comes from the grocer. Wash in hot water several times, then rinse in cold water. The use of hot water first, makes the fruit plump, swelling it out, and it also kills any germs. Perfectly dried fruit should be added to the batter just before the last of the flour is stirred in. Turn the flour in the bowl, then the fruit, and stir both in together. Batter containing fruit should not be too thin. Therefore, when fruit is to be added to an ordinary recipe, add more flour than usual to give the batter sufficient body to support the weight of the fruit. Butter should never be melted but put in a warm place for a short time before using, if it is very cold.

Now, first of all, the butter should be thoroughly creamed, then the measured sugar should be added. Sometimes only a very little butter

Public Taste Improving

Much greater attention is now-a-days being paid to the interior decoration of homes. Striking and original effects are being sought for, and harmony of decoration is considered essential. Perhaps this will account for the increasing popularity of metal in place of wood, plaster and wall paper for the interior of homes. Classified Metal Walls and Ceilings have many advantages over ordinary building materials. They are fire-proof, vermin-proof, sanitary and washable. They are rich in appearance, and lend themselves to many handsome color schemes. There are designs suitable for the most expensive, as well as the more unpretentious, homes.

Where Metal Walls and Ceilings are used the insurance rates are about one-third less than the usual charges.

It is not necessary to build a new home in order to enjoy the advantages of metal instead of plaster. Both walls and ceilings may be put on over the present woodwork at very little expense.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont., have issued a handsome catalogue, showing many beautiful designs for homes. Those intending to build or rebuild, should send for a free copy. 58

Talks on..

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Dog Show commencing Sept. 10th.

Full program of attractions, afternoon and evening, including Knabenshue's Airship.

Send for Prize List to

W. J. REID, President.

A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

is called for, in which case, mix the sugar with the egg yolks and stir the creamed butter into the mixture. When this is done, it should be beaten until quite smooth. The yolks of the eggs should be whipped till they are a light yellow and should be stirred into the butter and sugar mixture.

The next step is to add the flavoring. If the cake is to be colored, one should select a recipe calling for no egg yolks and using only the whites. Egg yolks yellow with overcooking, or at least change the tint of the coloring matter. Now, with sugar, butter, yolks and flavoring added, the next step is to add just a little of the sifted and measured flour. If milk is added before any of the flour, the result is a curdled mixture which is apt to turn out a coarse grained cake. When a little of the flour has been added, turn in a little of the milk, mix and add more flour with more milk, alternately, until all the measured flour and milk have been used. When spices are to be used, measure the quantities and sift in with the last of the flour. Baking powder must be stirred with the flour.

When everything else has been added and the batter has been well beaten, the egg whites should be whisked till they are filled with little air cells, which make the cake light and delicate. If the batter is beaten even a few times after the egg froth is added the air cells are destroyed. Do not beat them and allow to stand before using.

When the cake comes from the oven, place it on a damp towel for a minute or two, the cake then may be turned out quite easily and placed where it will cool quickly. If it is left in the pan that it has been baked in, it will incline to be soggy. Never put a cake away until it is quite cold. A fresh apple cut in two and kept in the cake box, keeps the contents fresh for a long time.

When a cake rises up in the centre, and remains so, it will come out still and bread like. It contains too much flour. If the cake remains at the bottom of the pan and does not rise very much, the fire is not hot enough.

Too much cannot be said about the importance of having the fire just right. This is where all the art and science of cake making is put to the test. No matter how carefully the cake may be mixed, unless it is properly baked it will be a failure.

Plain jelly cake should bake from seven to ten minutes if the temperature of the oven is right. Loaves of cake from fifteen to twenty minutes, while richer, heavier cakes require from thirty minutes to two hours. Cakes made with molasses and fruit must be baked very slowly.

When the cake is baked, draw it to the oven door and gently hold it close to the ear. If it has ceased to sing, it is completely baked, but if it is still a hissing sound it should remain in the oven a while longer. Another test is to take a straw with the two ends together and insert the looped part. If it comes out clean the cake is done.

Do not bake anything else while baking cake, and do not have any other important piece of work going on at the same time. "Lest you forget," as one is apt to do with the best of intentions.

Mrs. T. O. Brown,
Member S. Tarentorus Institute,
Central Algoma.



A Bargain

FOR OUR

Subscribers

The New Idea
Woman's Magazine
AND
The Farming World

(Devoted to Canadian Country Life)

Both, One Year for Only \$1.00

The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps.

Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household

The regular subscription price to the New Idea Woman's Magazine in Canada is 75c. a year.

The present subscription price to The Farming World is 60c. By ordering the two journals together you will save 35c.

The above offer is made only to new subscribers.

HERE IS AN OFFER TO NEW AND OLD SUBSCRIBERS

On January 1st next, the subscription price to THE FARMING WORLD will be advanced to \$1.00 per year. Should you wish to take advantage of the present low subscription price and send us your new or renewal subscription for two years, you may accept the following offer:

Farming World, 2 years }
New Idea Woman's Magazine, 1 year } For \$1.55

If you are in arrears for one or more years, send us the amount due and should you wish to renew we shall allow you to take advantage of the first offer made above, or the second one should you prefer it.

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Send us your own new or renewal subscription at 60c. for one year and two new yearly subscriptions at 60c. each, and we shall send you The New Idea Woman's Magazine free for one year.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Feeding Bone Meal

In The Farming World of July 15th, a question is asked under the heading, "Cows with depraved taste." In reply, you refer to lack of phosphates, which I think is right. You, however, advise the feeding of bran to supply that lack, which I think is too slow a method. Phosphate, as I understand it, is bone or bone-forming material.

In early days in this country phosphate was plentiful in the soil, but the cultivation of land and the growing of crops have taken most of it out of the land. This has caused a lack of this material in the food grown, and the only way to supply it is to feed pure, fresh, dry ground bone meal. It is eaten greedily not only by cattle but also by sheep, swine and poultry.

I have led bone meal for some years in much the same way that we feed salt, in a trough under cover. Begin feeding gradually till the cattle become accustomed to it, and there will be no danger of their taking more than is good for them.

FARMER.

Grey Co., Ont.

Rupture on Colt

"I have a colt rising three years old that has a rupture in front of his sheath about the size of a hen's egg. What can I do to destroy it?"

A. B.

A well qualified veterinary surgeon should be employed to remove the hernia, for it would be extremely dangerous for any inexperienced man to meddle with it.

Weeds Identified

I send you two weeds which have appeared on my farm. As yet they are not troublesome, but I do not like weeds of any kind.

Are these likely to spread, and, if so, how can I get rid of them?
Ontario Co. H. B.

The small one carrying seed pods is pennygrass, an annual plant; not particularly difficult to exterminate where a short rotation is practised, one year in three or four, under hoe crop being generally sufficient.

The other is the common ragweed, also an annual. To eradicate this, special attention must be given to the fall cultivation of the soil so as to prevent the seeds from ripening. Cultivate stubble ground immediately after harvest. Follow this up by a hoe crop the next year and do not permit any plant to go to seed anywhere. You will then conquer it.

Hand-Raising a Colt

I have a colt whose mother died when it was two weeks old. I am feeding it cow's milk sweetened and watered. It is growing well but does not fatten or fill out. What can I do to fatten it?



GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURE, MAY, 1907

The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Can.

Will Re-open Tuesday, September 17th, 1907

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

Two Years' Course for Associate Diploma, Sept. 17th.

Four Years' Course for B.S.A. Degree, Sept. 17th.

Regular Courses in Nature Study, Manual Training and Domestic Science, commence Sept. 19th, '07.

Twelve Weeks' Dairy School Course, commencing January 2nd, '08.

Two Weeks' Course in Stock and Seed Judging, commencing January 14th, '08.

Four Weeks' Course in Poultry Raising, commencing January 14th, '08.

Two Weeks' Course in Horticulture, commencing January 27th, '08.

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For further information, write

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., M.S., President.

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will furnish the work and make you free; you will be
the lucky winner and live. Send us your address and we will
explain the business fully; meantime we guarantee a clear profit
of \$10 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once.
SPECIAL REFERENCE CO., Box 906, WILSON, ONT.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES,
Famous drills known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Bog Spavin
Cure the lameness and remove the bump without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curbs, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be misused. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it never fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

I have a black colt. The hair around its eyes and nose is coming in white. What can I do to cure it?

Lambton Co. S. J.

You are doing very well with your colt in the meantime if you keep it growing and healthy even though it is thin. As soon as possible induce it to nibble a little bran and chopped oats with some good tender clover hay, and it will then fill out.

Your black colt will probably turn grey and there are no means of preventing it known to us.

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 brief notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

About a Will

If one of the legatees under a will is also a witness to the will is the will void?

How many witnesses must there be? H.E.K. (Ontario).

The fact that one of the legatees in a will is also a witness does not make the will as a whole void, but the legatee who is a witness is not entitled to receive the legacy bequeathed him or her under the will, and such legacy will lapse. This does not affect the will in other respects. There must be at least two witnesses.

Right of Way

A gave B power to act in his stead to deal with a railway company in regard to a right of way across A's land. This was two years ago and B has done nothing yet. After grading across A's land, the company abandoned the road. B refuses to give up the papers. Can A revoke the power given to B? If A should sell the land would it affect the title?

A SUBSCRIBER (B.C.)

Unless the power of attorney given to B was declared to be irrevocable, we can see no reason, on the statement given us above, why A could not revoke it.

Without the power of attorney or a copy of it before us, we cannot, of course, speak definitely as to its contents. Anything which B may have done, in accordance with the terms of the power, will be binding on A until revoked by him. If B has done nothing under the power and the company have given up all intention of utilizing the right of way, and matters have been adjusted between the company and A, we cannot see why B should refuse to return the power to A, but if he refuses to do so, A's proper course is to revoke the power (if it is revocable), and B cannot then bind him by anything which he may subsequently attempt to do under same. If B has already acted under the power, he no doubt wishes to hold it for his own protection.

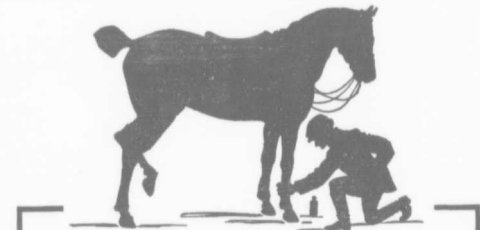
If it is, as we suppose, a mere power of attorney authorizing B to deal for A in connection with the railway's right of way over A's land, the title to the land could be affected

only to the extent of such acts as B may have properly done or may properly do under same.

If anything remains to be adjusted between A and the railway company and A revokes the authority he has given B to act for him, it would be well for him to notify the company that B's power had been revoked, and particularly if B has been negotiating with the company on A's behalf or if they had knowledge of the power given by A to B to act for him.

A Coming Journal

We desire to say that The Farming World, as shown in this issue, impresses us as being the coming journal of its kind, and if the present policy is carried out it will occupy as large a place in Canada as "Country Life in America" does in the United States—Wright Bros., Leeds Co., Ont.



Your best Horse may strain his Shoulder or Fetlock tomorrow

Get a bottle of FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE today.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence acts like magic. It draws out all the soreness and stiffness from strains, sprains and bruises—and limbers up the joints. One application usually cures ordinary lameness—and two rubbings fix the horse all right.

It does horses so much good right at the start that they can be put to work a few hours after the Essence has been applied.

Accidents are liable to happen at any time. Be ready for them.

Get a bottle of Fellows' Leeming's Essence today. 50c. a bottle.

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Less Stable Work And More Profits

are the results of using our modern stable fittings. Every minute cut off from stable chores means money saved. Every improvement for the comfort and health of your animals means more beef and butter.

Our Rotary U Bar Steel Stanchion has many points of superiority over any other cow-tie made. Saves the expense and space of partitions, and thus makes stables light and airy, and easy to clean. Gives the cows comfort and sufficient freedom, yet prevents them from interfering with one another. Makes it very quick and easy to tie up and untie the herd.

Our Galvanized Steel Water Bowls, always within reach, are an enormous improvement over an ice-cold trough in a windy yard. The supply of water is automatically regulated, and the edges of the bowls are shaped so that the water does not slop over. This sensible watering system is cheaply and easily installed; it keeps the animals in better health, and greatly increases your returns.

With Beath's Litter Carrier the stables can be cleaned out in half the time and with half the labor that it takes with wheelbarrows. The manure can be dumped directly into the wagon or spreader, thus saving one handling. Tracks and switches are easily erected; the galvanized steel tubs are rust proof; the track-wheels work on roller bearings and round all corners easily; and the changeable gear hoist is particularly smooth-working and durable.

Write us now for our catalogue No. 16 which fully describes our COMPLETE LINE OF STABLE FITTINGS.

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The poultry condition: Our desired and all breed possible, suited to

Mr. breeder horns, I worth a farming Geo. Juvinical stock by Septemb timentation stock ha herds an

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Attention timentation I George J auctioneer a breeder the sales r highest sat

Mr. Jno. won the n dian Clyde Clydesdale Fair. TI good exhibit show, and gratulated

Mr. H. E. has recently Tall of the ing Holstei taker, Sash Koli, Darko Ve Kol 2nd, Violet, Ina omnia 2d's B ie Anticipat Netherland Vale Peerles

Messrs. Ca Omaha, Neb tario recentl They purcha head, among flower cow

WIN
GUEL
DEC. 9th

For Priz
A. P. WES

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.

Gossip

Mr. Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont., a breeder for many years of Short-horns, Dorset-Horned sheep and Tamworth swine, is retiring from active farming and has arranged with Mr. Geo. Jackson, Port Perry, Ont., Provincial auctioneer, to sell his entire stock by auction about the middle of September next. Watch for his advertisement in our next issue. This stock has been bred from the best herds and flocks in the country.

Mr. H. W. Jewell, Bowmanville, Ont., has in his herd of Short-horns, females of rare quality of the noted Gloster and Lavinia families, producing young stock of grand promise and worthy the scrutiny of all intending purchasers.

W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville, Ont., has several youngsters of Clydesdale and Hackney stock that are worthy of inspection. They are bred from the best sires within reach and will give a good account of themselves.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of Mr. George Jackson, Port Perry, Ont., auctioneer. For many years he was a breeder of pure-bred stock, and in the sales ring he has always given the highest satisfaction.

Mr. Jno. C. Turner, Calgary, Alta., won the medal offered by the Canadian Clydesdale Ass'n. for the best Clydesdale stallion at the Calgary Fair. There was an exceptionally good exhibit of Clydesdales at this show, and Mr. Turner is to be congratulated on his win.

Mr. H. E. George, Crampton, Ont., has recently purchased from Dr. Owen Taft, of the United States, the following Holstein females:—Belle of Whit-taker, Sadie Vale, Darkest Malta De Kol, Darkest Tolon, Excelsior Lady De Kol 2nd, Excelsior Lady De Kol's Violet, Ina Aggie Ideal, Ina Tritonia 2d's Butter Girl, Keepsake Goldie Anticipation, Malta Pieterje 2nd, Netherland Mercedes Houwtje, Sadie Vale Peerless, Tolon Pontiac Pieterje.

Messrs. Cavers and Fleury of South Omaha, Nebraska, have been in Ontario recently picking up Short-horns. They purchased upwards of forty head, among them being the May-flower cow from Watt Bros., Elora.

WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONTARIO

DEC. 9th to 13th, 1907

For Prize List, etc., apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary
TORONTO

and several more of their show stock. They also purchased several lots from John Watt, Salem, and from Israel Groff, Alma. Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, sold them a large bunch of good* stuff, among them being the animals purchased by him at James I. Davidson's sale a couple of months back. The whole shipment, together with a number secured in the United States and elsewhere, will be offered at public auction at South Omaha.

Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorncliffe, Ont., writes: "I have the best lot of ram lambs this season that I have ever offered for sale. They are sired by Toronto and Chicago International winners. I intend making an exhibit at Toronto and Detroit exhibitions, and hope to meet old friends again."

Prof. Arkell of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., is in Europe purchasing live stock for the agricultural department. He contemplates bringing out about fifteen milking Short-horns from the best milking herds of Great Britain. He will also bring out about the same

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Spillst, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Falls, and all lamenesses from Strains,
Ringsome and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases of Paralysis,
Thrush, Ecthyma. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Remedy, Remedy for Rheumatism,
Pleurisy, Bone Throat, etc. It is Invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by ad-
vance, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. If desired for sample, enclose
stamp, etc. address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



Tuttle's Elixir

Our old \$100 cure always good for rail-
road cuts, when worn, sore, scalded, any
kind of splits, cuts, rashes, thrush, etc.
"Veterinary Experience." The horse-
man's infallible guide. Vial and every-
thing. A cup of coffee free. Write
for it.

Tuttle's Elixir Co.,
130 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Sole Agents for Canada
22 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Quebec.



ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements,
Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated
Parts, and any Puff or Swelling.
Cures Lameness, Allays Pain

without laying the horse up. Does not
blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a
bottle, delivered. Pamphlet L-C free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1.00
bottle. Cures Syphilis, Weeping Sore,
Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits,
reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocle, Hemoids.
Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by

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

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



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

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

number of Holsteins, going to Holland to make the selections. These purchases, together with the fine herd of Ayrshires now at Ste. Anne's, will be all the pure breeds that will be kept at the college for the time being. It is the intention to make a special study of the milking Shorthorns with a view to determining its value as a milk producer and as a breed that will produce a good steer. This work will be watched with interest by many who are looking for a milk and beef animal that will meet the needs of the average farmer of this country.

Prof. Arbell will also bring out a number of pigs, provided that he can get animals in Great Britain suitable for producing hogs of the bacon type.

Mr. C. C. Wilson, of Hawkestone, Ont., writes that he has for sale an excellent assortment of young pigs just ready to wean. Among the lot is a beautiful litter farrowed by his best sow, Glenholson Empress 5187. This sow is a fine specimen of the breed and if fat would weigh 600 pounds or more. Her sire, Royal Prince, before being imported was considered the best young boar in England. He also states that he has shipped stock to different parts of Ontario, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and that in every case the purchaser has been well satisfied.

New Brunswick Horse Sales

The auction sale of horses imported by the New Brunswick Government, held on the first of the month at Fredericton, was fairly successful. Twenty animals were disposed of, in-

cluding fourteen Clydesdales, five Percherons and one French coach mare. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to \$6,065, an average of \$303.25 for each animal. Under the terms of the sale the horses must be

kept in that Province for breeding purposes at least five years, and they can be sold to parties outside the Province after that time only with the consent of the Governor in Council.

GRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

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Millcrest Clydesdales

We have now for sale 8 imported fillies, bred by such sires as Royal Favorite, Gan Chaitan, Sir Hugo, Baron Mitchell and Marmion, etc., seven being three years old and broken to harness. Long Distance Phone - Manchester P.O. and station, G.T.R., 30-100, C.P.R.

R. M. HOLTBY.

Clydesdales, Hackneys



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

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

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

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REGINA, N.W.T.

THE CHAMPION IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION

BARON KITCHENER (10499)

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

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

SHERBROOKE FAIR

SEPT. 2 to SEPT. 14, 1907.

Nine days of red-hot racing. 6,900 in purses.

Huge exhibition of prize live stock of all kinds; \$25,000 in premiums in these departments alone.

Thrilling, interesting and amusing entertainment every afternoon and evening, with band concerts and fireworks.

LINCOLN BEACHEY'S AIRSHIP

Elephants that do stunts; Holden's Death Trap Loop; Zeno, Jordan and Zeno, aerial artists; the five Bellatzer Sisters, daredevil women performers in the air; Jessie Kellar's troupe of trick bicyclists; the five Bonasettis, graceful and powerful acrobats.

Ballet of dazzling beauty, with solos by famous danseuses; 13 women and one man; every one an artist.

Comedy cyclist chick; equestrian acts, equilibrists, comedy bar performers, Circus and vaudeville in one.

Cheap railroad excursions from all points in Canada, the Provinces and New England. Ample hotel accommodation, which may be secured in advance by writing to

Bureau of Information,
THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,
Box 728, Sherbrooke, Que.

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Association Car for B. C.

Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Ontario Live Stock Ass'n., is arranging for an Association car to go to British Columbia shortly with live stock. There is some space yet to be filled and parties having pure-bred stock going to that Province should communicate with Mr. Westervelt at once. His address is the Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto Exhibition

At Toronto Exhibition, \$8,717 is given in prizes in the cattle classes, \$3,182 in the sheep classes, and \$2,521 in the swine classes. These, together with the \$12,000 given in the horse classes should bring out a show of live stock worth going a long way to see.

Besides \$1,274 will be given for poultry, \$1,140 for dairy products; over \$1,000 for grains, vegetables, etc. over \$1,500 in horticulture, and \$301 for honey and the apary. There should therefore be an agricultural display second to none seen at any previous exhibition, though the lateness of the season may hamper it in some lines.

Ottawa Fair Not Hampered by Fire

We are in receipt of the following message from the Central Canada Exhibition Association:—

'Ottawa, Aug. 9.—We desire to inform you that the fire which destroyed the grand stand at our exhibition grounds, and also the Experimental Farm Building and damaged the Ladies' Building, will not affect the Fair to be held Sept. 13th to 21st next. Already work has begun on a grand stand that will provide sufficient accommodation for all. The Ladies' Building is being repaired and the Experimental Farm exhibit will be placed in the Horticultural Hall. We are putting forth every effort to make this the most successful fair in every respect in the history of Ottawa, and we are sanguine that our work will be duly appreciated.

Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke

Though handicapped somewhat by unfavorable weather, the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association has completed the new buildings for the coming Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 2-14, 1907. Entries for live stock and horses have closed, and the list of exhibits overtop those of any previous year. A fine display of live stock and farm products, of utensils and machinery, and of paintings and government exhibits is now assured.

The fair grounds, consisting of 65 acres, have been greatly improved. A great many of the buildings are new, including the dairy products building, which is 128550 feet, of graceful design, with wings on the front and rear. Special refrigerating arrangements have been made. The cream separators will be shown in this building this year, and cheesemaking demonstrations will be held. Other new structures are the arts building, cattle rands, feeding rooms, and the poultry building.

Nearly \$7,000 will be given in prizes for horse racing. There are four stake races and 22 events for trotters, pacers and runners. The fair has a total of

\$25,000 up in premiums of all kinds.

The people of Sherbrooke have set themselves out to entertain the crowd expected. There are 14 hotels. A bureau of information has been established, at which intending visitors can secure ahead of time hotel accommodation during fair time. Many

visitors can be accommodated at boarding houses, etc., by applying to this bureau.

Cheap excursion rates have been granted by the railways. The exhibition will be opened by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture.



Clydesdale Fillies

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

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.
STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Booking Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshires from the choice of the litters of our seventy-five brood sows to farrow in a few weeks, 125 young boars and sows now on hand. Pairs notakin a speciality. Write for prices. Inspection invited. Customers met at G.T.R. or C.N.O.R. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton
Long Distance Phone. P.O. and Sta.



SMITH & RICHARDSON
IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

We have now on hand only the choice imported colts, **Dashing King** 3 years old, and **Baron Columbus**, the Toronto winner, a 2 year old. Also a couple of good Canadian 7 and 8 year olds.

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

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



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

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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.



Clydesdale Fillies

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

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

Official Tests of Holstein-Friesians

Since my last report eighteen cows and heifers have been admitted into the Record of Merit. These tests are all vouched for by Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, or Prof. Mitchell of the Kingston Dairy School or President Cumming of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and are for a period of seven days.

The amounts of milk and butter fat are actual, and the amount of butter is estimated by adding one-sixth to the butter fat.

1. Abby DeKol (3136) at 6 y. 7 m. 29 d.; 16.56 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 19.33 lbs. butter; milk, 516.43 lbs. Owned by Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.

2. Helena De Kol's DeKol (3901) at 10 y. 10 m. 28 d.; 16.02 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 18.69 lbs. butter; milk, 456.3 lbs. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

3. Nina De Kol (2500) at 7 y. 11 m. 20 d.; 15.12 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 17.64 lbs. butter; milk, 395.37 lbs. Owned by Geo. W. Anderson, Mountain View, Ont.

Pamela (2913) at 7 y. 1 m. 19 d.; 14.36 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 16.76 lbs. butter; milk, 379.73 lbs. Owned by J. D. Truesdell, Spring Valley, Ont.

5. Roselien (3357) at 5 y. 10 m. 6 d.; 14.30 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 16.69 lbs. butter; milk, 390.43 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.

6. Bellina Schulding (3163) at 7 y. 1 m. 2 d.; 13.74 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 16.04 lbs. butter; milk, 402.06 lbs. Owned by Frank J. Griffin, Burgessville, Ont.

7. Clara's Star of Cloverlea (4178) at 5 y. 10 m. 20 d.; 13.44 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 15.69 lbs. butter; milk, 425.9 lbs. Owned by William Slaght, Dealton, Ont.

8. Coralie (2494) at 8 y. 4 m. 6 d.; 13.57 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 15.84 lbs. butter; milk, 358.75 lbs. Owned by J. D. Truesdell.

9. Daughter of Gold Thread (2339) at 9 y. 0 m. 6 d.; 13.09 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 15.27 lbs. butter; milk, 381.09 lbs. Owned by A. D. Foster.

10. Lady Aaggie DeKol (4127) at 4 y. 10 m.; 15.18 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 17.71 lbs. butter; milk, 379.84 lbs. Owned by M. L. Haley, Springfield, Ont.

11. Bleske Gem Canary (6092) at 4 y. 5 m. 12 d.; 11.90 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 13.80 lbs. butter; milk, 376.45 lbs. Owned by M. L. Haley.

12. Gentle 2nd's Lady Bonheur (4331) at 3 y. 10 m. 27 d.; 15.01 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 18.57 lbs. butter; milk, 438 lbs.

Fourteen-Day Record—31.29 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 36.52 lbs. butter; milk, 847.6 lbs. Owned by W. Slaght.

13. Princess Daisy (5033) at 2 y. 9 m. 26 d.; 13.74 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 16.03 lbs. butter; milk, 404.56 lbs. Owned by Geo. W. Anderson.

14. Burkevje's Grace Emerald (4458) at 3 y. 11 m. 15 d.; 11.79 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 13.73 lbs. butter; milk, 392.5 lbs. Owned by James Foster.

15. Dora Colantha Pauline (7136) at 3 y. 10 m. 27 d.; 11.22 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 13.09 lbs. butter; milk, 312.5 lbs. Owned by James Rattie, Norwich, Ont.

16. Lady Faforit (5228) at 3 y. 5 m.; 10.75 lbs. butter fat equivalent to

12.54 lbs. butter; milk 306.36 lbs. Owned by M. L. Haley.

18. Korndyke Queen Pieterje (5371) at 3 y. 10 m. 25 d.; 10.65 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 12.43 lbs. butter; milk, 333.5 lbs. Owned by A. D. Foster.

C. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

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

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

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

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

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

B. H. BULL & SON

Brampton, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs

FOR SALE—Two imported Clydesdale stallions, six years old; one imported Hackney, five years old; six Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

R. REID & CO. Hintonburg, Ont.

Canadian National Exhibition

Toronto, Canada

August 26 to September 9, 1907

\$45,000 IN PRIZES

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MAGNIFICENT NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL

Most beautiful building on the grounds. Just completed for this year.

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, etc., address

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Huntlywood Shorthorns

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

W. H. GIBSON, Manager

Huntlywood Farm - - - Beaconsfield, Quebec

Dog Show Entries

Entries for the big dog show at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, during the second week of the show, Sept. 2-6, close with the secretary, at the City Hall, Toronto, on August 15th. As much as \$7,000 is given in prizes, cash and kind. There are 293 classes, covering nearly every species of canine. Besides some specials, kindly donated by many specific breed societies and dog fanciers, the following amounts are given to the different breeds by the Association, which also provides some 500 medals.

Toronto Fair Attractions

The attention of horse owners is directed to the fact that entries for the trotting and pacing races, to be held at the exhibition between Tuesday, August 27th, and Friday, September 6th, close with the Secretary and Manager at the City Hall, Toronto, on Thursday, August 15th. The prizes consist of \$400.00 each for 2.50 trot, 2.50 pace, 2.30 trot, 2.30 pace, 2.20 trot and 2.23 pace; \$300.00 each for trotting stallions, trotting

roadsters and pacing roadsters; \$500 for (free-for-all) trotters and pacers, and \$100.00 each for road drivers' parades, trotters and pacers. Horses are eligible July 1st, and the entrance fee is 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent from winnings. The races will be trotted on the three-heat plan, each heat being virtually a race. For the road drivers' parades, trotters and pacers, the entrance fee is \$3.00.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian BRED BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS at all times for sale. Also some excellent CALVES of both sexes for show purposes. Imported Yorkshire SOWS and YOUNG PIGS, all ages, of true bacon type. Write

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Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R., G. T. R.



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

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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 Abel (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.
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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 cruckshank bulls used in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals.

Come and see them. Ask for a catalogue.

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Maple Avenue Stock Farm SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character.

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Pigs for sale.

Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

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Phone at Residence

Lucan P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP AT FARNHAM FARM

We have for present offering a number of first-class imported and home-bred yearling and ram lambs, the home-bred ones being all sired by imported rams; also a number of yearling two- and eye-lambs.

Our flocks will be seen this fall at Toronto, London, Sherbrooke and other exhibitions.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,

ARKELL, ONT.

GUELPH, G. T. R.

ARKELL, C. P. R.

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

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High class Shorthorns from recent importations, Tamworth, some 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 in Calif., 1 Tamworth Boar and young stock.
L. F. STAPLES, I.D.A., ONT.

12 Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE

from 10 months to two years old. Several of their dams or grandams winners in Toronto. Prices very moderate.

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DAVID MCPAR, Janesville, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Choice Shire Horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

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

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Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincolns and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale.

Farm 8 1/2 miles from Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

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Young stock for sale.

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From Leading Herds in Ireland—a Home of Healthy Cattle.—At 50 PRUSIA Street, Dublin, Ireland, on Thursday, 19th September, 1907.

Catalogues may be had of T. J. Hayes, Secretary, Lymore, Blackrock, Co. Dublin; or of

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Dorset Sheep, Lambs, Yearlings and Aged, of the Choicest Quality, for Sale

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—Clydesdale—Stallions and fillies for sale.

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LLOYD JONES, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire Sheep.

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HENRY REED, Mimosa, Ont.—Herefords—Young stock for sale. Write us.

TOS. ALLEN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont. Short-horn—Gloster, Ransden, Symes families.

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Made of steel tubes and malleable ends.

No weight on cow's neck. Leaves head free. Self-locking.

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Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, August 13.

Business generally runs fair for this season and the prospects are for a big fall trade. Much will depend upon the crop outcome in the West. Ontario is dependent more upon conditions there than many think. The money market shows little change, there being still a stringency that hampers business somewhat.

WHEAT.

Elsewhere we give a pretty full account of the crop situation in the West. The U. S. Department of Agriculture crop bulletin for August 1st shows the wheat situation in the United States to be as follows:—Preliminary returns indicate a winter crop of about 409,500,000 bushels, or an average of 14.6 bushels per acre, as compared with 16.7 bushels per acre last year. This preliminary estimate of the yield of winter wheat and the estimated acreage on which it is based, are subject to revision and correction when the final estimates are made in December. The average quality of winter wheat is 90.5. The average condition of spring wheat on August 1 was 79.4, as compared with 87.2 last month, 86.9 on August 1, 1906, and a ten-year average of 83.4. The market here is on the quiet side with little business doing. The Winnipeg market showed a weaker tendency at the end of the week. Prices here rule at 85c. to

87 1-2c. for old and 83c. to 84c. for new.

COARSE GRAINS.

According to report as above, the oat crop of the United States did not show as high an average condition on August 1st as on July 1st, nor as high as a year ago. The crop here will likely give a fair yield. The market runs steady, shippers' quotations at Montreal being 48 1-2c. to 49c., and here at 43 1-2c. for old and 39c. per bushel for new. Barley and pea prices are nominal at 54c. and 73c. respectively. The condition of the United States corn crop shows some improvement since July 1st, though it is not as good as on August 1st, 1906. The Ontario corn crop promises good returns, if the weather remains favorable for ripening. No. 2 American is quoted here at 64c. to 65c. in car lots, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW.

The hay market remains steady. Baled hay at Montreal is quoted at from \$12.50 to \$16.50 for car lots on track there as to quality. The market here is quiet at the moment, at \$13.50 to \$14.50 for No. 1 Timothy and \$12.50 per ton for new. On Toronto farmers' market, old Timothy sells for \$15 to \$17 and new at \$12 to \$15 per ton.

Baled straw is quoted here at \$7.75 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market keeps steady under a good demand. Sales of selected stock in single cases have been made during the week at Montreal at 28c. per dozen. The market is firm here at 18c. to 18 1-2c., with selects quoted at 19c. to 19 1-2c. On the farmers' market, eggs bring 23c. to 25c. per dozen.

On the farmers' market here, spring chickens bring 15c. to 17c. and lows 10c. to 13c. per lb.

FRUIT.

The fruit crop report of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, issued on July 30th, states that the prospect for apples declined considerably during July. Generally speaking, the yield of early and fall varieties will be below the average. Winter apples will likely be an average crop of excellent quality. There will be a fair crop of peaches in the Niagara district. The pear crop will not be as good as expected. It will be about half a crop in the Niagara district and a medium crop in British Columbia. The plum outlook is not as encouraging as it was. A heavy drop is reported, the acreage being very bad this year. The general outlook is for a medium to full crop of grapes in commercial vineyards. There will likely be a medium to full crop of tomatoes.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There has been a sharp advance in the cheese market during the past ten days, due, it is said, to short selling. Prices at the local markets last week ranged from 11 3-4c. up to 11 1-2c. for one special lot. These are

The Durham Type of Berkshires

Unsurpassed Offerings of the Highest Class of Tops

The best herds of Great Britain most creditably represented in

THE DOMINION EXPOSITION PUBLIC SALE

Sale will be held at Islington, Ont., six miles west of Toronto on the C.P.R., on **Thursday, September 5th.** Trolley cars may be taken from Toronto Junction for Lambton, one mile from Islington. Conveyances will meet cars at Lambton. Sale will commence at 1 p.m.

An Unsurpassed Offering of Bred Sows

The kind that is bred from the most popular strains known to the Berkshire world.

Forty imported and home-bred sows, bred to the best imported boars on the American Continent. A few high-class boars will also be offered.

This grand offering will consist of sows sired by the noted English boars Polegate Doctor, Supreme Boy, Sailor Boy, Stratton Checker, Highmoor Lorey and others, and will be bred to the leading boars in the herd: Imp. British Sovereign 91441, Imp. Sallie Sambo 91741, Imp. Royal Compton 91740, Longfellow's Enterprise 100333, Sallie's Defender, Imp. Carlos, Imp. Cincinnati.

The greatest collection of herd boars in the world will be represented in this great offering.

Take a holiday and see two of the greatest events of the season.

The Great National Exhibition held at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 27th to Sept. 10th, the greatest exhibit of live stock ever seen at one show.

The above sale offering will consist of many high-class show animals selected from one of the greatest herds in Europe. **Sale will be conducted by J. J. McEwen, the well-known live stock Auctioneer of Weston, Ont.** Don't forget the date.

For catalogue or further information, address

W. H. DURHAM, Box 1052, Toronto, Canada

fully halt a cent above what they were before the advance came. There is reported to be an attempt on the part of one exporting house in Montreal to corner the cheese market, but it is doubtful if it will succeed. Prices, however, will likely continue at a high level, though buyers say that they are not making any money and consumption is beginning to fall off in England.

Butter is also on the up grade, 22c. to 22 1/2c. being quoted at Montreal for the best Townships creamery. There is a good local demand. Creamery prints are quoted here at 21c. to 23c., and solids at 19c. to 21c., and dairy prints at 17c. to 19c., and solids at 17c. to 18c. per lb. On Toronto farmers' market, butter brings 22c. to 24c. per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock during the past week have ruled fair and buyers have had nothing to complain of in the way of supplies. The quality of the fat cattle offering is only fair and the bulk of those brought to market are very much below what is demanded for the best class of butchers' trade. Good to choice cattle are in demand

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

Farms for Sale

FOR SALE—Two hundred acre farm, Township of Mars. One mile and a quarter from post office, church, school and good market. One hundred acres in good clean state of cultivation, balance first-class pasture land, well timbered with cedar, two good wells, all well fenced, good frame dwelling, fair outbuildings. Will sell cheap and on easy terms. Apply to E. BUCKLER, Brechin, Ont.

FOR SALE—One hundred acres good land, Good buildings, orchard. One mile from Okakow, Ont. Will be sold cheap on terms to suit purchaser. Possession to take after tenant buildings Oct. 1st. W. J. STEVENSON, Box 608, Okakow, Ont.

FOR SALE—48 acres, with frame house, frame barn 50 x 30 and other outbuildings; orchard; also stock, crop and implements; 1 1/2 miles from Post Office, 1 mile from School. Price for all \$3000. Write us today for full particulars. S. G. HEAD & SON, 129 Colborne St., Bradford, Ont.

Help Wanted

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

WANTED—Farmers and others wishing farm help or domestic servants, apply, ALEX. STEVENSON, Immigration Agent, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Glossing Seed and Roots by the Hundred or by the pound. Apply to PETER MENZIES & SHIELD, Box 26, Milton West, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and canning factory produce farms in the Niagara District. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Dunnville, Ont.



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



Where all else fails

USE

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Blood and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hoof, especially if of long standing and obstinate—will not yield to ordinary liniments or blisters.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is an extraordinary remedy that gives extraordinary results. It cures old, stubborn cases that many times veterinaries have given up—takes away every sign of lameness—does not scar or kill the hair—and leaves the horse sound and smooth.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years—and it never failed me once." JOHN MCKENNA.

Write for noted book "Treatise On The Horse"—something worth knowing on every page. Sent free. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by dealers everywhere at \$1.50 a bottle—6 for \$5.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U. S. A.

and sell quickly, but the common stuff is hard to sell, drovers considering themselves lucky if they get rid of it at any price.

Export cattle are quiet, the bulk going at from \$5.30 to \$5.45, while real choice ones would bring \$5.65 per cwt. Export bulls sell at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. Butchers cattle of good quality sell well and are in demand. Top prices rule at about \$4.80 per cwt.; good medium stock at \$4.30 to \$4.50, and common at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Choice quality cows sell at

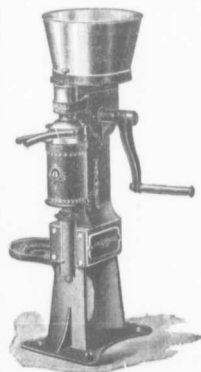
RHEUMATISM

CURED
WITHOUT
MEDICINE

Most wonderful treatment ever discovered, guaranteeing absolute cure. Address for full particulars: H. HUGHES RIGGLEMAN CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dept. A-7

What is Magnet Quality in a Cream Separator?

Read what the Dairying Instructor for the Government of Saskatchewan says about it.



Province of Saskatchewan, Department of Agriculture, Dairy Branch, Government Creamery, Moosomin, Sask., July 20, 1907.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that I have tested the MAGNET Cream Separator for skimming qualities and also for its output capacity.

I tested the MAGNET severely and I must say that it is the best Cream Separator with which I have come in contact.

I strongly recommend it to any prospective buyer and can assure him that he is procuring a first-class machine.

(Signed) H. A. SHAW,
Dairying Instructor, Sask. Gov.

MAGNET quality means double support to the bowl; strong square gear; perfect skimming; easy turning; easy cleaning; improved ball race; absolute safety; strong and rigid frame.

These points are where the MAGNET differs from all others. Get our 1907 catalogue.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO., Limited

FACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

BRANCHES: WINNIPEG, MAN. ST. JOHN, N.B. CALGARY, ALTA.

\$3.50 t and 50 per cu Good from 8 weight moon st. up. F sell at Milch for the commo to \$3.50 Sheep prices a \$4.50 to \$4 per been lat easier a

Our st writing land on "The 1 season prices h that lu their oricnt to merits running as best running Unfortun weight 1 just now of the ba for this dead slow

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\$3.50 to \$4.25; medium at \$3 to \$3.50, and common cows at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Good stockers are in demand at from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. for lots weighing from 600 to 900 each. Common stuff sells at from \$2.25 per cwt. up. Feeders about 1,300 lbs. each sell at from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Milch cows sell at from \$35 to \$55 for the best and \$20 to \$30 each for common. And veal calves at from \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt. as to quality.

Sheep keep in steady demand and prices are firmer. Ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 and bucks at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. The run of lambs has been large and consequently prices are easier at from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per cwt.

BACON MARKET.

Our special London correspondent, writing on the bacon market in England on July 27, says:

"The general demand for bacon this season has been disappointing, as prices have been forced up to a level that has caused retailers to check their orders and only buy just sufficient to meet their immediate requirements. The trade that is doing is running altogether on what are known as best weights, namely, Wiltschires running up to 62 pounds per side. Unfortunately the proportion of best weight bacon coming from Canada just now is a very poor one, so much of the bacon being heavy and fat, and for this description the demand is dead slow."

Big Berkshire Sale

The announcement of W. H. Durham in this issue of a sale of imported and home bred Berkshire swine on September 5th is worthy of every swine raiser's attention. Mr. Durham has long been one of Canada's most enterprising breeders and importers of this class of swine. He has recently imported many of the "tops of England" for his breeding herd and has now one of the best herds of Berkschires on this continent.

His herd is headed by the noted British Sovereign, 91441, the undefeated champion of Canada in 1906, a boar of great size and extra quality. Other boars are imported Sallsie Sainsbo, 91741; Royal Conpton 91740, bred from the great Conpton family, Imp. Carlos and Imp. Cincinnati, sons of Manor Grand Duke, the boar that won the \$500 champion cup of England and a number of others of equal note.

The sows in the herd are among the best that can be procured in England, many of them being English prize winners. Mr. Durham will make a big show at Toronto Fair. Parties interested should write for full particulars of sale.

Will Discriminate Against Fat Hogs

(Continued from page 741.)

We must admit, however, that a severe discrimination might be carried too far—by placing the ideal beyond general attainment and hence discouraging rather than inspiring the producers to do their best. But the course taken in this case will, we are sure, have the very best results; The farmer and the packer should stand together in this matter having a common inter-

est. The farmer ought to be willing to produce the quality demanded for the best bacon product and the packer should on his part be willing to pay more for that which is required than for an inferior quality unit for the best market supply.

We express the hope that not only The Davies Co. but others interested in this trade will not hesitate when necessary to use

the discriminating knife, cutting prices for the inferior until the producer feels it sufficiently to cease its production.

Thorncroft Yorkshires

Have on hand an excellent assortment of young pigs for sale. My herd is bred on **prize winning lines** and true to type. Careful selection made for all mail orders.

C. C. WILSON, Hawkestone, Ont.



**DO YOU
SAVE THIS
40% of the
CORN CROP?**

AS 2 TO 3

**That is the Value of Corn Fodder
Compared to the Ear Corn**

ARE you getting that value? Do you estimate that the fodder is worth two-thirds as much to you for feeding as the ear corn?

If you say no, you are making waste. There is the highest authority for saying that fodder is worth two-thirds as much as the corn. As a matter of fact, you can make it worth just about as much as the best hay you ever raised on your farm.

The secret is to harvest the corn when the ears begin to glaze.

That's when the ear corn is in its prime. That's when you are able to preserve all the sweet, nutritious juices in the fodder.

If the corn is harvested then, the stalks will not dry into a tasteless, worthless, woody fibre.

The International Harvester Company has perfected machines which enable every corn grower to get the greater value from his fodder.

It means fast corn harvesting. Corn must be harvested quickly, right "in the nick of time," when it is in just the right condition to get the full value.

The Deering and McCormick corn binders, or the Deering and McCormick corn harvesters and shockers, enable you to do this.

These machines are saving almost until millions of value to the corn growers of America.

To say nothing of the saving of time and

labor over the old way of corn harvesting, just think of the saving in increased feeding value of the fodder!

If you raise 50 acres of corn what will that increased feeding value be worth to you? How many times over could you pay for your corn harvesting machine with a single crop. If you make the fodder worth two-thirds as much as the ear corn!

Add to this greatly increased value of the fodder, the time and expense saved by using such a machine, and then say whether you can afford to be without a corn binder or harvester and shocker.

You will also want a corn husker to husk quickly and save expense; and a shredder to shred stalks, blades and husks into the condition of hay, so that it will all be eaten and digested.

These machines are also a part of the International line, the Deering and McCormick make. They are well known everywhere among big corn growers for their excellence.

A little consideration of the matter will convince you that you can no more get along without the modern corn harvesting and husking and shredding machines than you can get along without the improved corn binders and cultivators.

Call and take the matter up with an International local agent in your town. The different makes of machines are represented by different agents. They will be able to supply catalogs and detailed information. Or address nearest branch house for catalog.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES: London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Toronto.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

In addition to corn harvesting machines mentioned these lines embrace—Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers, Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header Binders, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Tractor Engines and Threshers, and Binder Twine.

FARMING WORLD. SPECIAL OFFER

The New Century All Metal Stereoscopes

Are the latest and best made. They are fitted with the new pebble lenses, being far superior to the ordinary grades, and are so arranged and tested that they give a perfect camera focus and effect.

PREPAID TO YOUR ADDRESS

We have been able to purchase at a low price a large number of these excellent Stereoscopes, together with a variety of views, which we propose letting our subscribers buy from us at a bar-gain price, when sending to us new or renewal subscriptions.



The present subscription price to "The Farming World" is 60c. a year, or two years for \$1.00. When you take this into consideration you will acknowledge that we are giving you an excellent Stereoscope and a fine set of Views at a remarkably low price.

HERE IS OUR OFFER:

FARMING WORLD, 1 year, worth 60c.; One Stereoscope, worth \$1.00; One Set of Views, worth 50c.—\$2.10.
All three for \$1.25.

FARMING WORLD, 2 years, worth \$1.00; One Stereoscope, worth \$1.00; One Set of Views, worth 50c.—\$2.50.
All three for \$1.75.

If you already have a Stereoscope, we make the following offer:

FARMING WORLD, 1 year, worth 60c.; Two Sets of Views, worth \$1.00—\$1.60. All for \$1.00.

FARMING WORLD, 2 years, worth \$1.00; Two Sets of Views, worth \$1.00—\$2.00. All for \$1.35.

HERE IS ANOTHER OFFER:

For one new yearly subscription at 60c. we shall give choice of one set of Views.

For two new yearly subscriptions at 60c. each we shall give one Stereoscope and choice of one set of Views.

For three new yearly subscriptions we shall give one Stereoscope and two sets of Views.

For four new yearly subscriptions we shall give one Stereoscope and three sets of Views.

For five new yearly subscriptions we shall give one Stereoscope and four sets of Views.

For six new yearly subscriptions we shall give one Stereoscope and five sets of Views.

If you send us twelve new yearly subscriptions we shall send you one Stereoscope and the full set of Views.

Following is the list of Views from which you may select—A Trip Across the Continent, Odd Sights and Odd People, The Destruction of San Francisco, The Home Pet (Prize Series, Comic), Weddings Bells, A Trip Around New York City, Wonders of the Old World, The Life of Christ, The Jamaica Earthquake, New Series of Comics, The Panama Canal Zone, The Atlas Set.

The only condition to the above offer is that your own name is not to be counted as a new subscriber.

This offer will last only until January 1st next, when the subscription price of THE FARMING WORLD will be advanced to \$1.00 per year.

The Views are all clean, instructive, entertaining and amusing.

Send your order in early to

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