

THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



PROFITABLE FARM STOCK

JUNE 15, 1907
VOL. XXVI., No. 12

Future of The Winter Fair

FIVE CENTS A COPY
50 CENTS A YEAR
TWO YEARS FOR \$1.00

Echoes from the West
Clover Sickness
More Green Cheese
Grazing the Woodlot

Our English Letter
The Brood Mare
Apple Tree Borers
The Woodchuck

PUBLISHED BY FARMING WORLD, LIMITED, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO

Reading Room, O.A.C. (P)

BATTLEFORD DISTRICT

Obtain a first-class farm on easy cash payment and balance on half crop payments in this FAMOUS district.

Make the land pay for itself. Farmers with complete farming outfit can secure a quarter or half section without a cash payment, undertaking settlement and crop payment conditions.

Write for particulars.

E. H. WHITE - **Battleford, Sask.**
FARM LANDS

Western Lands for Eastern Canadians

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

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

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

Golden Opportunities for Home Making and Fortune Building

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

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

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

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

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

Payments Less Than One-Quarter

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

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

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

FARMING WORLD, LIMITED

Rooms 506-508 Temple Building
Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets

Toronto, Canada

PUBL

Women's
3 to July 10
Farmers' 1
June 7-28.
Seed Meeti

J. H. Elliot
Messrs. We
June 27, 190
Rawlinson
1907.

Do

At the end
Farming Wor
Those whose
renew now a
money We
Farming Wor
cheaper now
Your friends
interested in

Our

Almost ever
about our We
well selected
worth knowin
templating in
going there to
particulars.

Fair

The followin
he held this fa
We shall be gl
others not met
Abingdon...
Almonte...
Aliston...
Alvinston...
Alfred...
Alexandria...
Ameliasburg...
Amherstburg...
Arbur...
Atwood...
Aylmer...
Baden...
Barrie...
Bassville...
Bar River...
Berton...
Becher...
Beachburg...
Berwick...
Belleville...
Binbrook...
Bobcaygeon...
Bowmanville...
Bothwell's Corn...
Blackstock...
Blyth...
Bradford...
Bracebridge...
Brandon...
Rockville...
Russels...
Bridgen...
Brockville...
Brighton...
Bruce Mines...
Burk's Falls...
Burford...
Cavray...
Caledon...
Caledonia...
Casselman...
Campbellford...
Castleton...
Carp...
Campbellville...
Cookstown...
Colden...
Cornwall...

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Coming Events

Women's Institute Meetings—June 3 to July 10.
Farmers' Excursions to O. A. C.—June 7-28.
Seed Meetings—June 7-26.

Auction Sales

J. H. Elliott, Guelph, June 26, 1907.
Messrs. Watt & Aitchison, Elora, June 27, 1907.
Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, July 20, 1907.

Do Not Put It Off

At the end of 1907 the price of The Farming World will be \$1.00 a year. Those whose subscriptions are due can renew now at the old rate and save money. We know you want The Farming World. You can get it cheaper now than six months hence. Your friends and neighbors will be interested in knowing this.

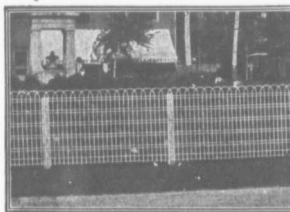
Our Western Lands

Almost every mail brings inquiries about our Western Lands. They are well selected in good localities and worth knowing about by those contemplating investing in the West or going there to settle. Write for full particulars.

Fair Dates Fixed

The following is a list of fairs to be held this fall so far as heard from. We shall be glad to have the dates of others not mentioned here:

Abingdon.....	Oct. 16, 17
Almonte.....	Sept. 24-26
Alliston.....	Oct. 3, 4
Alvinston.....	Oct. 2, 3
Alfred.....	Sept. 24, 25
Alexandria.....	Sept. 9, 10
Ameliasburg.....	Oct. 4, 5
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 1, 2
Arthur.....	Sept. 19
Atwood.....	Oct. 1, 2
Aylmer.....	Sept. 2-6
Baden.....	Sept. 18-19
Barrie.....	Sept. 23-25
Bayville.....	Oct. 2
Bar River.....	Sept. 24
Beeton.....	Sept. 26, 27
Becher.....	Sept. 25
Beachburg.....	Oct. 3, 4
Berwick.....	Sept. 12, 13
Belleville.....	Sept. 17, 18
Bimbrook.....	Oct. 7, 8
Bohacayreon.....	Sept. 25, 26
Bowmanville.....	Sept. 26, 27
Bothwell's Corners.....	Sept. 26, 27
Blackstock.....	Oct. 1, 2
Blyth.....	Sept. 23, 24
Bradford.....	Oct. 15, 16
Bracebridge.....	Sept. 26, 27
Brandon.....	July 22-26
Brookville.....	Sept. 10-13
Brussels.....	Oct. 3, 4
Bridgen.....	Oct. 1
Brockville.....	Sept. 10-13
Brighton.....	Sept. 26
Bruce Mines.....	Sept. 25
Burk's Falls.....	Oct. 3, 4
Burford.....	Oct. 1, 2
Carleton Place.....	Sept. 24, 25
Caledon.....	Oct. 3, 4
Caledonia.....	Oct. 10, 11
Casselman.....	Sept. 17
Campbellford.....	Sept. 24, 25
Castleton.....	Oct. 1, 2
Carleton Place.....	Oct. 1, 2
Campbellville.....	Oct. 8
Conkstown.....	Oct. 1, 2
Colden.....	Sept. 23, 24
Cornwall.....	Sept. 6, 7

PAGE ACME
White Fences

Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. From 16 cents a foot. Gates to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited

Walkerville • Toronto • Montreal
St. John • Winnipeg

Get Ready for Spring ROOFING

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

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

There are good reasons for it:

It is better made and is made of better materials.

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

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

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

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

We'll pay the freight.

Send Now For Free Samples

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

F. W. BIRD & SON,
(Incorporated in U.S.A. in 1917)
Canadian Factory and Office, Hamilton, Ont.

OUR OFFER

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

THIS FREE BOOK WILL ASTONISH YOU



OUR BOOK, "RURAL TELEPHONE," tells all about the telephone business—how to organize Rural Lines; how to organize and incorporate a Telephone Exchange Company; gives examples of ordinances; outlines constitution and by-laws; instructs *How to Build Lines*; cost of same; gives forms for renters' contracts, selection of equipment and maintenance of line. In fact, it tells you all and everything you want to know about organizing, installing and operating rural telephone systems. The instructions are simple and non-technical; you and your help can do the work.

This book was compiled and printed at a cost of more than \$10,000 and could be easily retained for 25 cents a copy. If you are a progressive farmer you will find it worth many dollars to you. We send it free.

You will be astonished to learn how little it costs to establish a telephone system in your locality—no previous experience in this work is necessary.


We make and sell Rural Telephones. We are strictly independent manufacturers. We belong to no Trust or Monopoly. We help you organize a company and construct the line in your neighborhood. We refer you to any Bank in Chicago as to our financial responsibility and our methods of doing business. We want to get acquainted with you. Take the lead in your community and write for our FREE book today. You won't regret it.

Dept. C, SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO., Chicago, Ill.



For The Church And The Steeple

Ramsay's Paints



for homes, inside and out, for barns and fences—**Ramsay's Paints** are the right paints to paint right.

Heat and cold—dryness and moisture—can't affect them. They hold their color and fresh lustre in spite of the elements.

65 years and more making the right paints prove that we make them right.

Write us, mentioning this paper, and receive Souvenir Post Card Series showing how some houses are painted.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO., Paint Makers Since 1842, MONTREAL. 67



Built for Service

Every part shows it.

Fused Joints. The radiating chamber has walls and flues of steel (the best radiating material) joined in one piece to the cast-iron with Hecla fused joints—which can never loosen or leak unhealthy gas, smoke or dust into the house.

The Fire Pot is cast in two sections, bound with heavy flanges, which add 50% to the radiation surface. The combustion chamber is made of heavy cast iron, and is corrugated to provide additional strength and heating power.

"Hecla" Furnaces

have other points of advantage over other furnaces that you should know about. There is not a weak spot in them from top to bottom.

See your nearest dealer or write "Clare's Furnace Builder" for well illustrated catalogue and estimates. 81

Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

THE BISSELL

3 DRUM STEEL LAND ROLLER

Has a low hitch—in light of draught, with no neck wheel—pressed steel heads in all the drums—large anti-friction rollers used in the bearings—no centre bearing to squeal and cut and cause trouble. The "BISSELL" Roller will stand up against any amount of hard work—6, 8, 9 and 12 feet widths. Ask your dealer for prices, or drop a postal to Dept. R. for particulars. 105



T. E. BISSELL - ELORA - ONT.

When writing to Advertisers please mention The Farming World.

<p>Coe Hill... Sept. 29 Collingwood... Sept. 24, 25 Comber... Sept. 30, Oct. 1 Colborne... Sept. 30, Oct. 1 Clarksburg... Oct. 1, 2 Delaware... Oct. 16 Desha... Sept. 26, 27 Delta... Sept. 24, 25 Dorchester... Oct. 2 Durham... Sept. 24, 25 Dundas... Oct. 3, 4 Dunnville... Sept. 17, 18 Dunchurch... Oct. 4 Drumbo... Sept. 24, 25 Dresden... Oct. 8, 9 Elmvale... Oct. 7, 8, 9 Emsdale... Sept. 27, 28 Emo... Sept. 19, 20 Erin... Oct. 16, 17 Essex... Sept. 24-26 Exeter... Sept. 16, 17 Fergus... Oct. 1, 2 Feversham... Oct. 3, 4 Fenwick... Sept. 30, Oct. 1 Fenella... Sept. 26, 27 Fort Erie... Oct. 3, 4 Ft. George... Oct. 3, 4 Flesherton... Sept. 26, 27 Frankford... Sept. 19, 20 Frankville... Sept. 26, 27 Gait... Oct. 1, 2 Georgetown... Oct. 1, 2 Gore Bay... Oct. 3, 4 Goosheram... Oct. 3 Gordon Lake... Sept. 27 Glencoe... Sept. 24, 25 Grand Valley... Oct. 15, 16 Guelph... Sept. 17, 19 Hanover... Sept. 26, 27 Haliburton... Sept. 26 Harrison... Sept. 26, 27 Harrow... Oct. 8, 9 Highgate... Oct. 11, 12 Holstein... Oct. 1 Huntsville... Sept. 24, 25 Iderton... Sept. 27 Ingersoll... Sept. 24, 25 Jarvis... Oct. 3, 4 Keene... Oct. 2, 3 Kemble... Sept. 26, 27 Kemptville... Sept. 17, 18 Kinnmount... Sept. 10, 11 Kilsyth... Oct. 3, 4 Kirkton... Oct. 3, 4 Listowel... Sept. 24, 25 Lansdowne... Sept. 26, 27 Lakefield... Sept. 24, 25 L'Amable... Oct. 12 Leamington... Oct. 2-4 Lindsay... Sept. 19-21 Lombardy... Sept. 28 London... Sept. 6-14 Lyndhurst... Sept. 19, 20 Maxville... Sept. 24, 25 Markham... Oct. 2-4 Marshville... Sept. 27, 28 Madoc... Sept. 12, 13 Mantowaning... Oct. 1, 2 Mattawa... Sept. 26, 27 Markdale... Oct. 1, 2 McDonald's Corners... Sept. 26, 27 Merrickville... Sept. 19, 20 Meaford... Sept. 26, 27 Metcalfe... Sept. 24, 25 Milverton... Sept. 26, 27 Milton... Oct. 10, 11 Mildmay... Sept. 23, 24 Midland... Sept. 26, 27 Morrison... Oct. 1 Morrisburg... Sept. 3, 4</p>	<p>Mt. Hope... Mt. Hamilton... Mt. Brydges... Mt. Forest... Morrillo... Napawan... Newboro... Newington... New Liskear... Niagara-on-the-Lake... Niagara, Fall... Norwich... Norwood... Oakville... Ononaga... Orono... Orangeville... Oshawa... Osborneburg Ce... Ottawa... Otterville... Owen Sound... Paisley... Paris... Palmerston... Perth... Peterboro... Petrolia... Picton... Port Elgin... Port Hope... Priceville... Queensville... Rainham Cent... Renfrew... Ripley... Richmond... Rockton... Rocklyn... Russell... Sarnia... Scarboro... Seaford... Simcoe... Shelburne... Shanty Bay... Shedden... Sherbrooke... Shannonville... South Mountain... Springfield... Smithville... Spencerville... Spurdeale... Stirling... Stratfordville... Streetsville... Stoney Creek... St. Marys... Strathroy... Sutton... Tara... Teeswater... Theford... Thamesville... Thorold... Thornhale... Tilsonburg... Tiverton... Toronto... Tweed... Uterson... Underwood... Vankles Hill... Watford... Waterford... Walkerton... Warkworth... Wallaceburg... Wallacetown... Waterdown... Wellesley... Western Fair, Lo... Wellandport... Welland... Williamstown... Winham Centre... Wingham... Winchester... Winnipeg... Warton... Woodstock... Wooler... Worming...</p>
--	--

AGENTS WANTED

We want agents to represent us in every district. Write us for particulars.

SPECIAL TERMS

They will please you. People who work for us make big money easily.

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE

Address: FARMING WORLD, LIMITED
TEMPLE BUILDING, T O R O N T O

Sample copies and outfit free.

Mt. Hope	Oct. 2
Mt. Hamilton	Oct. 3, 4
Mt. Brydges	Oct. 4
Mt. Forest	Sept. 17, 18
Murillo	Oct. 2
Napanee	Sept. 18, 19
Newboro	Aug. 31, Sept. 2
Newington	Sept. 10, 11
New Liskeard	Sept. 20, 27
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept. 23, 24
Niagara Falls	Sept. 20, 27
Norwich	Sept. 17, 18
Norwood	Oct. 8, 9
Oakville	Sept. 26, 27
Onondago	Oct. 1
Orono	Sept. 16, 17
Orangeville	Sept. 26, 27
Oshawa	Sept. 24, 25
Osborneville	Oct. 1, 2
Ottawa	Sept. 6-14
Otterville	Oct. 4, 5
Owen Sound	Sept. 13, 14
Paisley	Sept. 24, 25
Paris	Sept. 20, 27
Palmerston	Sept. 19, 20
Perth	Sept. 4-6
Peterboro	Sept. 26-28
Petrolia	Sept. 19-21
Pictou	Sept. 23, 26
Port Elgin	Sept. 26, 27
Port Hope	Oct. 1, 2
Pricville	Oct. 3, 4
Queenville	Oct. 9, 10
Rainham Centre	Sept. 19
Renfrew	Sept. 23-25
Ripley	Sept. 24, 25
Richmond	Sept. 23-25
Rockton	Oct. 8, 9
Rocklyn	Oct. 3, 4
Russell	Sept. 27
Sarnia	Sept. 23-25
Scarboro	Sept. 25
Sealorh	Sept. 19, 20
Simcoe	Sept. 24-26
Shelbourne	Sept. 24, 25
Shanty Bay	Sept. 17
Shedden	Sept. 25
Sherbrooke	Sept. 2-4
Shannonville	Sept. 28
South Mountain	Sept. 12, 13
Springfield	Sept. 19, 20
Smithville	Sept. 27, 28
Spencerville	Oct. 1, 2
Sprucedale	Sept. 27
Stirling	Sept. 26, 27
Stratfordville	Sept. 18
Streetsville	Sept. 25
Stoney Creek	Sept. 26, 27
St. Marys	Sept. 25, 26
Stratroy	Sept. 16-18
Sutton	Sept. 26, 27
Tara	Oct. 1, 2
Teeswater	Oct. 3, 4
Theford	Sept. 24
Thamesville	Oct. 1, 2
Thorold	Oct. 8, 9
Thorndale	Oct. 1
Tillsonburg	Oct. 1, 2
Tiverton	Oct. 1
Toronto	Aug. 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 2
Utterson	Oct. 1, 2
Underwood	Oct. 8
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 13, 14
Watford	Sept. 25, 26
Waterford	Oct. 3
Walkerton	Sept. 19, 20
Warkworth	Oct. 3, 4
Wallaceburg	Oct. 3, 4
Wallacetown	Sept. 26, 27
Waterdown	Oct. 1
Wellesley	Sept. 23, 24
Western Fair, London	Sept. 6-14
Wellandport	Oct. 10, 11
Welland	Oct. 1, 2
Williamstown	Sept. 25, 26
Windham Centre	Oct. 2
Wingham	Sept. 26, 27
Winchester	Sept. 5, 6
Winnipeg	July 13-20
Warton	Sept. 25, 26
Woodstock	Sept. 18-20
Wooler	Sept. 18
Wyming	Sept. 27, 28

Do You Keep Cows? Have you a Cream Separator?

A third question is, have you examined the

MAGNET Cream Separator?



It will pay you to do so because its frame is strong and rigid fitted with square or Common Sense gears, which are the only gears that should be used in a fast-running machine.

The large steel bowl has a skimmer in one piece easily cleaned, less than five minutes to clean the whole machine after each operation. This skimmer takes all the butter fat out of the milk and at the same time separates the disease germs and other impurities from both. The ball race consists of six balls on which the spindle with a ball on its end runs, making it the easiest turned machine in the world.

It is the only Cream Separator with a double support to THE BOWL which prevents wobbling, therefore keeps the bowl in balance, preventing wear.

Do you want a safe machine? The MAGNET has all parts covered.

Do you consider quality when you buy? The MAGNET'S record for nine years is no wear and no cost for repairs.

We claim superiority over other Cream Separators on these points and ask you to examine every part and you will agree with us that its design is a great improvement over every other Cream Separator, and that its every part is made as perfect as the finest machinery operated by skilful mechanics using the best quality of material, can make it.

Write for 1907 Catalogue.

PETRIE MFG. CO., Limited

Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N. B. Calgary, Alta.

Steel Fence Posts

ARE CHEAPER IN THE END THAN CEDAR. WILL NOT HEAVE WITH THE FROST AND ALLOW THE FENCE TO SAG. EASILY AND CHEAPLY ERECTED—LAST FOR EVER.

Write for Descriptive Booklet and prices. Agents wanted everywhere.

LAND DEPARTMENT, UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED

Temple Building, Toronto

CUT THIS OUT

One Year
60c.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Two Years
\$1.00

THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto, Ont.

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

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Name and address of person sending order.

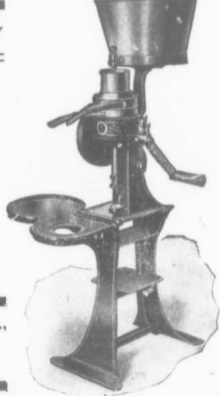
THE MILKY WAY

GOOD COWS AND A

**De Laval
Cream
Separator**

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

173-177 William Street,
MONTREAL.



**REMARKABLE
INVENTION
FOR THE
CULTURE
OF HAIR**

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

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!
The Company's Guarantee.

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

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for his previous name before the Medical Board.

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

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

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

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL— Page
Cattle Embargo... ..548
Echoes from the West... ..549
Future of the Winter Fair... ..548
Irrigation Convention... ..551
Note and Comment... ..547
Our English Letter... ..551

THE FARM—
A Good Farm Home... ..554
Clover Sickness... ..553
Cement Industry... ..553
Fertilizer for Corn... ..554
Haymaking... ..555
Impure Seeds... ..557
Prospects for Red Clover Seed...551
Sharpening Disk Harrows... ..555

LIVE STOCK—
Brood Mare... ..556
Clydesdale Memories... ..556
Fattening Sheep in Summer... ..557
Mare to Breed from... ..556
Three Things in Hog-Raising... ..558

THE DAIRY—
Advantages of the Silo and
Alfalfa for Dairymen... ..559
Cream-Gathering Creamery... ..558
Feeding the Dairy Calf... ..560
Green Cheese Being Shipped... ..559
Notes from Instruction Work... ..560
Pointers for Cheesemakers... ..559

POULTRY—
Feeding for Market... ..561
Preserving Eggs... ..561
Poultry Notes... ..561

HORTICULTURE—
Apple Tree Borets... ..562
Black Rot of the Tomato... ..564
Fruit-Growing in Alberta... ..564
Oyster-Shell Scale... ..563
Outlook for Fruit... ..564
Onion Blight... ..564
Oshawa Fruit Growers... ..564

FORESTRY—
Grazing the Woodlot... ..565
Water Supply... ..565
Nature About the Farm... ..566

THE HOME—
Boys and Girls'... ..573
Cyrilla... ..567
Editorial... ..567
Health in the Home... ..570
In the Kitchen... ..573
In the Sewing Room... ..574
Women's Institutes and Their
Work... ..575

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—
Horse Feeds Badly... ..577
Kingbone... ..577
Breeding Problem... ..577
Result of Wire Cut... ..577

PURE-BRED STOCK—
Farming World Man on the Wing...579
Important Clydesdale Sale... ..580
Gossip... ..580
Shorthorn Judge at Toronto... ..581
Galt Horse Show... ..581
Richmond Hill Show... ..581
Toronto Prize List... ..582
Avrshires for Canada... ..582
More Clydesdale Importations... ..581
Clydesdales for Canada... ..584
A Record Shorthorn Sale... ..584
Market Review and Forecast... ..585
A New Canadian Story... ..586
Miscellaneous Life of Canada... ..586

WANTED

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

T

Vol.

Not

Though I
timed well
outlook
I proved dur
Reports fro
hopeful. T
higher than
tario spring
very much.
conditions f
nothing to
The hay cro
what, thoug
be small in
plys to fall
corn have b
late in plant
ed corn earl

The marke
of meat in
towns during
weeks has se
ing. In To
all the way
2.5c. per lb.
asked the rea
has replied tl
to the advan
There has, h
vance in the
mal of from
per pound.
equal to the
of meat, whic
at from two
higher than t

The interest
question, how
producer is g
of this advan
weighing say
out about 625 l
If the figures
en, we find t
getting an in
per head, whic
getting an adv
summer of over
addition has t
products to re
in this w
that the produ
his just share
In other sum
summer is taxed
cents per lb.
while only one
goes into the p
ducer.

And this leads
question: "Dee
any time get a
beef cattle, con
at which meat
summer in con
Is there not too
tween what he g
on the farm and
man gets for
when converted i
are live question

The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

VOL. XXVI.

TORONTO, 15th JUNE, 1907.

No. 12.

Note and Comment

Though cool weather has continued well on into June, the crop outlook has very much improved during the last two weeks. Reports from the West are more hopeful. The acreage will be higher than last year. In Ontario spring grains have improved very much. With suitable growing conditions from this on there is nothing to prevent a good yield. The hay crop has improved somewhat, though the yield is likely to be small in any case. And this applies to fall wheat also. Roots and corn have been a couple of weeks late in planting. Some who planted corn early have had to replant.

The marked advance in the price of meat in our larger cities and towns during the past couple of weeks has set some people thinking. In Toronto steak is selling all the way from 18c to 22c and 25c. per lb. The middleman when asked the reason for this increase has replied that it is chiefly due to the advance in labor, rents, etc. There has, however, been an advance in the price of the live animal of from one-half to one cent per pound. But it has not been equal to the advance in the price of meat, which may be safely put at from two to three cents per lb. higher than it was a month ago.

The interesting phase of this question, however, is whether the producer is getting his full share of this advance. A live animal weighing say 1200 lbs. will dress out about 625 lbs. of saleable meat. If the figures given above are taken, we find that the producer is getting an increase of about \$6 per head, while the middle man is getting an advance from the consumer of over \$12 per head, and in addition has the hide and other by-products to realize on. Reasoned out in this way, it would seem that the producer is not getting his just share in the recent advance. In other words, the consumer is taxed from two to three cents per lb. more for his meat, while only one-half of this increase goes into the pockets of the producer.

And this leads up to the broader question: Does the producer at any time get a fair price for his beef cattle, considering the price at which meat retails to the consumer in our towns and cities? Is there not too wide a margin between what he gets for his animal on the farm and what the consumer gets for this same animal when converted into beef? These are live questions that we would

be glad to have the views of cattle raisers upon. There are many who think the producer does not get his share, and that the time is ripe for a full discussion of this whole question. If he does not there should be some way of remedying matters.

The arrangements for the establishment of agricultural classes in six high schools in Ontario as announced in these columns some weeks ago, have been completed, and the schools selected where these classes will be established. The following are the places and the teachers named for each school: Collingwood, R. E. Mortimer; Galt, F. C. Hart; Essex, A. McKenney; Lindsay, F. H. Reed; Georgetown; Perth, R. S. Hamer; Morrisburg, W. A. Munro. The teachers are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, a guarantee that they have at least the foundation for imparting sound knowledge on the principles and practices of Agriculture to their pupils.

Though a new venture, this movement has in it possibilities of vital importance to agriculture. If successful, there is no reason why it should not be extended to the majority of the high schools and collegiate institutes of the province. To insure its success it should have the active support and co-operation of farmers in the districts where the schools are located. Encourage students to take the agricultural course and fit themselves, if necessary, to teach this subject in the rural schools. The rural school is where the foundation for an agricultural education should begin. But this cannot be secured except by having teachers who are able to intelligently impart knowledge on agricultural or nature topics. This new high school venture furnishes an opportunity for obtaining these, and should be encouraged by everyone interested in developing the agriculture of the country and in keeping our young people on the farm.

Ontario is not the only country that is branching out in advanced agricultural education. The State of Georgia has recently established eleven agricultural high schools, each of which it is expected will have an income of \$10,000 a year. In addition, the local communities where the schools are located have subscribed over \$800,000 for their equipment. A new Agricultural College has also been established at Athens in that State, and a gift of 100 acres of land valued at \$100,000 has been made to it. Taken altogether, the Georgia venture is the

greatest experiment in agricultural education of this type that has been made on this continent. It is worthy of note also that the official head of the new system in that state is a Canadian, and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. A. M. Soutle.

For many years in some parts of Europe and Asia potatoes, especially suitable for the production of alcohol for fuel, have been cultivated with success. Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is now engaged in introducing this potato into that country. The rec'd free alcohol law makes it possible to do this and for farmers to produce alcohol for fuel and power purposes.

This potato is now grown in Siberia for this purpose, and it might be well to consider its introduction into Canada. Potatoes can be grown in abundance in Western Canada, and to a large extent as far north as the Yukon. A potato with fuel producing properties would meet a long felt need in these sections of the Dominion.

The West is overflowing with big things these days. The latest is the building of a great distilling plant at Winnipeg, in which, it is said, all the great distillers of Canada are interested. Thirty-five acres will be required for this plant, one of the largest on the continent. There will be twenty-five acres of cattle sheds, capable of housing from 3000 to 4000 cattle for fattening for the British market. It is this last feature that is, perhaps, of greatest interest. The feeding and finishing of so many cattle annually should help the live stock industry to a considerable extent.

The municipal phone idea seems to have taken a good hold of the West. In Alberta, especially, is the idea growing. The city of Edmonton owns and operates its own electric light plant, waterworks and telephones. The rate for business phones is \$15 a year, as compared with \$50 in Toronto under a monopoly. The system has and is being extended over the whole province, and it is expected that the local government will take it over and operate the telephones as a public utility, giving the lowest possible rate to subscribers. Many farmers isolated on the prairie now have telephone connection, and many more will have it when the system is further extended. The rural phone is the right thing and every farmer should have one.

THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the
1st and 15th of each month

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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

The *Farming World* is sent to subscribers until orders are received to discontinue. **The Law** is that if subscribers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

Remittances should be made direct to this office either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be sent at our risk.

When made otherwise we are not responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address. Subscribers, when ordering a change of address, should give the old as well as the new if it differs.

Anonymous Communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the full name and post office address of the writer must be given, but not necessarily for publication.

When a Reply by Mail is Requested to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic, as most are pleased to receive practical articles. For such we consider valuable and pay 50 cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Farming World, Descriptions of New or Improved Methods of Cultivation, Breeding and Care of Live Stock, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage, if asked for within **Thirty Days**. If not asked for it will be destroyed.

Master Extension of Publication should be written on one side of paper only.

ADVERTISING RATES ON

APPLICATION

Sample Copies Free

All correspondence should be addressed to the Company and not to any individual. Observance of this rule will frequently obviate delays.

FARMING WORLD, LIMITED

Public

Rooms 506-508 Temple Building
TORONTO, CANADA

Eastern Agency of The Nor' West Farmer.

The Cattle Embargo

It has been recently announced in the British House of Commons that the embargo on cattle is to be continued. With the decision itself we may not have the right or reason to interfere; but if the reasons given are intended to apply to Canada, then we assert that they are an insult to our people. It is asserted by Sir F. Channing, that the removal of the restriction would inevitably lead to the introduction of disease into British herds. Sir Edward Strachey of the Board of Agriculture said: "the time might come when the embargo would be removed but he could hold out no hope at present. It was not a question of protection versus free trade but of protection from disease."

It is not clear from the published reports whether these words were spoken on the supposition that only Canadian cattle were discussed or whether it is assumed that if the embargo is taken off it must include all countries. Probably the latter view is correct when Great Britain could afford on account of the danger from disease, to admit alive, cattle from all

countries, certainly not at present. But the strong representations pressed on the authorities by certain organizations of considerable influence in England and Scotland were intended only to apply to Canada. If therefore the spokesmen for the Government intended the statement above as an answer to the clamor and urgent demand of these organizations in Great Britain, we must accept the words as applied to Canada. In that case no language is too strong to characterize it as it deserves.

Our Government backed by a strong sentiment of respect and a deep seated loyalty in this country offer to British Manufacturers an advantage in our market over those of any other country. Then when a strong demand is made by residents of Great Britain to allow Canadian cattle free access to the feeding purposes to the mutual advantage of residents of both countries, we are told: "We cannot let your cattle into our country because they are diseased."

The diseases referred to are pleuro pneumonia and foot and mouth disease. Where or when in Canada could these be found? Neither Boushish in this climate. Men born in Canada have spent half a century in the cattle business and have never yet been in a danger or lost an hour's sleep from this cause. No such disease can be discovered in Canada at present. How then can those who speak for the Government truthfully say "it is not a question of protection vs. free trade but of protection from disease."

We call upon the proper officials of our Canadian Government to state demands untruthful in fact and making an absolutely wrong impression on the world outside of the British Empire, which are calculated to strain and finally destroy the warm loyalty which has always existed in Canada for the Mother Land. Whatever these politicians may say it is entirely true that the demand for the continuance of the embargo comes from those who believe there is need for protection in this case and it is being urged for that reason and on that ground only.

The Irish people believe that if the embargo is removed their cattle trade would be ruined. The markets would be glutted. They do not seem to know that all our spare cattle are entering British ports now. No more in number could be or would be sent unless higher prices should ultimately stimulate a greater production. But the reason for Canada would be that the producer would receive full value for the stock shipped because they would be disposed of to the best advantage and only killed when they were in proper condition. For the consumers in Britain it would mean that cattle unfit and unready for slaughter would not be forced on the market because the time limit had expired.

In this embargo matter it would seem that most of the statements

and arguments for its continuance are based upon a misconception of the actual conditions in Canada or the effect in Britain if an extended time were given properly to prepare Canadian cattle for slaughter.

We submit that our country ought not to rest quietly under the assertion that our cattle would carry dangerous diseases into any foreign country where they were admitted. Let those making such statements be required either to withdraw them or point out the specific cases where such diseases are now to be found. It is certain that no such case can be discovered within our borders, and if that be so there can be no possible danger from disease in shipping live cattle into England or Scotland from Canada.

If this alleged reason be false then let the politicians give us the true reason. We venture the opinion that if the British ports were opened to-morrow very few Canadian cattle in addition to those now being shipped to that country would be offered; but the open ports would afford the Canadian farmer another "string to his bow", another aid to secure their full value. The effect would be to increase the price of the younger animals not yet matured. The feeder who does not breed his cattle sees this and hence he prefers to leave things as they are. We advocate it not in the interest of any particular class but because we believe the net returns for cattle in Canada would be increased and therefore the average farmer would receive his share of a whole which rejoice in added prosperity.

The Future of the Winter Fair

It would be very difficult to estimate the value to Ontario (and indirectly to other parts of Canada), of the Guelph Winter Fair. No attempt has ever been made to make it in any sense sensational. There are no special attractions outside of the exhibits and yet no Canadian Show is so certain of success year after year. Visitors numbering thousands gather there at each successive meeting. What is the attracting influence? Is it live stock in general? Is it other shows present far greater numbers—not is it because of the large prizes offered. What then is the special attractive power? We answer: Information given, knowledge gained, enthusiasm incited, ideals fixed in the mind which increase the financial success of those who attend. Except in poultry the show itself is not large in extent. Those who in the beginning were instrumental in organizing it did not expect an extensive exhibit in any of the departments. The display in any branch was not the end sought, but merely a means towards attaining it.

The ultimate object of the promoters of the scheme was worked out at Guelph was so far as possible to perfect and unify the live stock products. It was de-

signed to supply others needed towards more. Take as an example of the hog. We vent that the best have no assertion that is to suggest. How was through the of by the Winter exhibition was st never had the ing the result the set of men got killed the p. be grumbled at lorded no inf particular po might be effected with its killing supplied the ne its inception. It our best breeder producing the l tested by the h bacon hogs are brought in from but represent the in Canada based test as seen at The breeders h. watching from a type which pro when cut up for that ideal always developed our pres hog. Humanly s not have been the Winter Fair. know what the istis under the skin handled by the far long way towards production. It car ed without off rep vided by the actu. it can be studied vantage. It has been suc out in bacon and say to continue l terioration from th some thing will fo mutton. But these longer time owing in the periods for C day of the Agric never instituted i innovation for h course class, than slaughtering the st had been passed on carcass settles all flesh and fat as well The lesson needs to the same class if rea tained. The object fancy breeding h fancy meat, and in can the ability to di alive be obtained. The Winter Fair show but rather a for the quality of th and a giving of infor those in attendance not been confined to meat production In all, different days be the different classes.

SHOULD THERE BE EXHIBIT

The present buildi large enough to prop

signed to supplement for the producers needed information tending towards more perfect production. Take as an illustration the development of the Canadian bacon hog. We venture the statement that the best of these seen here have no superior in any country. That is to say—The ideal is correct. How was it determined? Through the opportunities afforded by the Winter Fair. Until this exhibition was started the producer never had the privilege of observing the results of his breeding. One set of men produced, another lot killed the product and, it may be, grumbled at the result, but afforded no information in what particular point improvement might be effected. The Winter Fair with its killing and cooling rooms supplied the needed link and from its inception it has been used by our best breeders to fix the type producing the best results when tested by the block. Our present bacon hogs are not fancy breeds brought in from a foreign country, but represent the best development in Canada based upon the killing test as seen at our Winter Fair. The breeders have been closely watching from year to year the type which produces best results when cut up for bacon; and will that ideal always before them have developed our present typical bacon hog. Humanly speaking it would not have been produced without the Winter Fair. To be able to know what in the way of meat exists under the skin as it is seen and handled by the farmer would go a long way towards a more perfect production. It can never be forgotten without our repeated lessons provided by the actual process where it can be studied to the best advantage.

It has been successfully worked out in bacon and it will be necessary to continue lest there be deterioration from time to time. The same thing will follow in beef and mutton. But these must take a longer time owing to the difference in the periods for conception. Prof. Day of the Agricultural College never instituted a more valuable innovation for his Winter short course class, than when he began slaughtering the steers after they had been passed on alive. The open carcass settles all disputes as to flesh and fat as well as its quality. The lesson needs to be repeated to the same class if real success is attained. The object sought is not fancy breeding but to produce fancy meat, and in this way only can the ability to discover it when alive be obtained.

The Winter Fair is not a mere show but rather a testing place for the quality of the meat shown and a giving of information free to those in attendance. So far it has not been confined to one branch of meat production but has covered all different days being allotted to the different classes.

SHOULD THERE BE A HORSE EXHIBIT.

The present buildiers are not large enough to properly house the

present exhibits and some enlargement is urgently needed. Whatever is done now should be along a well defined plan reaching into the future. There are some who advocate making provision for horses also. The writer of this article could never up to the present at least, see his way to advocate such a course. The horse is entirely outside of the classes of live stock now included. These produce the meat and other products of the country, while the horse is in an entirely different class and need not be killed to determine his real value and merit. Horse shows are already fixed, where style, action and form are all considered and accorded their rightful value. Nothing would be gained by adding horses to the present exhibit. The danger of lessening the interest which should still be centered on other lines, as at present is too great, to be lightly passed over. The cost of suitable buildings would be enormous if horses are taken in, so that viewing the situation from all points our conclusion would be to let well enough alone. Preserve and improve what now exists rather than undertake to make additions which may destroy the usefulness of the whole.

On the other hand there are those who are proposing to divide it; advocating a separate dairy show. Three of the classes at Guelph naturally go together viz., dairy cattle, swine and poultry, and without hesitation we affirm that each receives a reflex benefit from being associated with the other two. For years the poultry association held a separate poultry exhibition. Ask any of the members whether they would like to go back to the old arrangement now.

The answer would be unanimously against it. Cattlemen who have never been deeply interested in poultry have been won over and becoming interested by inspecting the splendid exhibit made each year at Guelph. They have commenced and are continuing to breed superior poultry. Some of those specially interested only in swine or poultry have become enamored of dairy cattle in the same way. The tests as well as the instruction given in the lecture room are always of interest and profit to either of these classes. We submit therefore that in the best interests of the country these classes should not be separated.

No doubt the advocates of the change have an entirely different conception of the kind of show they would make it. As we understand it it will be merely a display of dairy cattle and dairy appliances to city people and dairymen. Very few of the city people will go near it or if they do it will only be out of curiosity and no real good will result. Besides it will be found that Toronto is not suitable for an educational show for the reason that there are so many counter attractions making it difficult to keep the crowd intact. On the whole we believe the correct policy for the future is to enlarge somewhat along present lines. Keep the educational features prominent by securing the best talent possible. Be some means whether through the government or otherwise obtain enough housing room for the purpose. Keep the practical always to the front and not the spectacular. If this is done we believe the Winter Fair will continue to maintain its popularity and be a strong factor in perfecting the meat products of Canada. J.

Echoes from the West

"From East to West the tested chain holds fast,
The well forged link rings true."

HOW THE WHEAT IS GROWING.

All over Canada there is no subject attracting more attention at the present time than the condition of the western wheat crop. Last year roughly, it represented a value to the western farmer at his own door, of \$55,000,000, and this is so large a sum that its increase or shrinkage may well interest the whole of Canada. When to the wheat is added the value of the coarse grains, the western crop of 1906 probably represented a total value of \$70,000,000.

All the world knows, by this time, that the western grain crop for 1907 was three weeks late in planting, and that so far there has been no very warm weather, and there is consequently much anxiety as to the outcome, and this anxiety has been confined to outsiders, but is felt to a less extent by even the old timers on the spot.

Conditions have improved marvelously in the past three weeks; so much so that to the new arrivals, who has not yet become accus-

toined to the lightning changes of the West, it seems little short of a miracle. On May 10th only 10 per cent. of wheat seedling had been done in Saskatchewan and Alberta and in Manitoba barely 15 per cent. By the 23rd practically all the wheat was in. The acreage in Manitoba, originally intended for wheat, is somewhat reduced, in fact probably 10 per cent. less than 1906, where an increase of 15 per cent. had been expected. In Alberta and Saskatchewan although the actual acreage sown is less than expected, it is very much in excess of last year, in some sections of northern Alberta and Saskatchewan as much as 200 per cent. Taking the three provinces as a whole, there is probably 5 per cent. more land sown to wheat than there was last year. In all the provinces there is an increase in the acreage sown to coarse grains, and in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan there is an increase in the land that will be summer-fallowed. The amount of

wheat sown is satisfactory, many people of experience feeling that just at the present time, a slight curtailment of wheat land is a blessing rather than a loss.

The next point of interest is the condition of the seed bed when wheat was sown. From 125 points well distributed over the west the report is almost uniform, that the seed bed was in almost perfect condition at the time of sowing. Although there has not been any really warm weather, there has been much bright sun, and the land lying bare to the sun for literally over 1,000 miles has grown warmer than could be thought possible.

The seed was no sooner in than there came light warm rains followed by a few warm days, and for miles as the train ran through the prairie sections, the passengers noted a slight steam rising from the ground.

The whole country was one gigantic forcing bed, and the wheat shot up in an incredibly short time. By the first of June there was a soft green carpet all over the west, and at the present time the lines of the drills have almost entirely disappeared.

A concrete example of growth perhaps gives the best idea of what the West can accomplish in that line. H. H. Hall, of Ortonville, in the Red River Valley, sowed wheat on May 13th, and on June 4th the wheat showed five inches above ground, with a depth below the soil of two inches, or seven inches of growth in 21 days. The plants were well stooled and very vigorous.

This wheat was sown with drills, three inches deep, and then rolled, which reduced the surface about one inch. Fifteen hundred acres was the amount sown to wheat on this one farm, within thirty miles of the city of Winnipeg.

At the present time there is considerable diversity of opinion as to whether it is better to roll the land or cultivate a dust blanket on top to retain the moisture. The farm under discussion is one of the first to try the rolling on an extensive scale, and the result will be watched with much interest.

It will be seen from the foregoing that at the present time the outlook is good for the western wheat crop. There is no time to be lost, but if the present favorable conditions continue, with a gradual increase of warmer weather, there is no reason why the West should not reap one of the best crops in her history and harvest it quite as early as usual.

WHEAT VALUES.

The late sowing of the western crop and the constantly repeated stories of damage from the United States and Europe have had a very serious effect on markets, and there has been extremely rapid fluctuations and heavy trading. The feeling among the more expert was that prices for a time were being unduly inflated, and the declines,

that have since come, were expected and produced a healthier market. The fact that so unusual an amount of wheat was still in farmer's hands when navigation opened (owing of course to lack of transportation last fall and winter) made the higher prices a godsend to the farmers, although to some extent they were still hampered by the fact that at the time wheat was the highest, they were busy seeding. The higher prices had the effect of bringing out more wheat than usual, however, and also had the effect of making wealthy farmers take their wheat off the market altogether in the conviction that dollar wheat is an almost certain goal before the next crop is ready to harvest.

FLOUR FOR ORIENT.

The export of low grade flour to the Orient has reached great proportions this season, and every western mill is oversold for at least three months to come. Not only has the Orient proved a good customer for low grade western flour, but in the last two months there has been a considerable trade in high grades for the same markets. There is also a marked improvement in trade with Great Britain, and western millers view the situation with satisfaction, anticipating a very great increased demand for high grade Canadian flours, owing to the high prices of wheat prevailing in the United States, making it impossible to mill and export for the same figures that it is possible for the Canadian miller to put their flour on that market.

The number of visitors in the last month that are interested in the flour trade in Britain is in itself significant. More than one membership in the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange has been bought by representatives of old country houses.

BULL SALES.

Manitoba was the last of the three western provinces to hold its annual sale of purebred bulls under the joint auspices of the livestock associations and the Dominion Government. The two previous sales have been held in Winnipeg, and this year Brandon, which is bidding hard for all livestock events, invited the sale there.

The results justified the change. The accommodation was inadequate, but that will be remedied by another year as Brandon is erecting a \$50,000 stock sale and show pavilion, which will be ready in a few months. The sale was blessed with perfect weather, and the farmers who attended were evidently in the buying mood, and the average was raised some \$20 per head over that of last year. About 40 bulls in all were disposed of. Considering the long and very unusually hard winter that has passed, the stock was very well fitted and certainly was all right as far as pedigree was concerned.

At this sale there was a meeting

of the executive of the Purebred Cattle Breeders Association to elect delegates to a conference of the livestock associations of the three western provinces, to be held at Regina in August next.

This conference has been called with a view of considering the advisability of throwing open the western sales, to buy from all parts of the Dominion. Dr. Rutledge, when attending the meetings of the Livestock Associations both at Brandon in February and Calgary in March last, plainly intimated that unless this were done the Dominion grant would have to be withdrawn.

The breeders of the east, or should be, very much interested in the outcome of this conference. With western sales thrown open to the breeders of the whole Dominion, there would be less need for the breeder of fine cattle in Ontario, for example, to sell his best to the United States.

In the Canadian west the day of the big ranch is passing, so far as Alberta is concerned, though it may begin a new era in the Peace River country a little later. The era of the stock farm has begun, and with it the demand for a superior animal to head the herd. It never paid to have scrub bulls on the range, if the world pay, still less to have them on the smaller stock farms, and the western farmers are beginning to realize that a bunch of 100 or 150 steers well bred, well fed and finished are more profitable than double the number of scrawny range steers that land in Great Britain gaut from their long journey. When the western stock sales were thrown open, the east will come to her own in the matter of the western market, very much to the betterment of the west. It is not that western breeders of pure stock are not putting out a good article, they are doing so and doing well, but they are not breeding in sufficient numbers the best quality of stock, and in addition, competition over the whole Dominion must produce better results.

PASSING OF "PRAIRIE HOME."

The Hon. Thomas Greenway is selling out his famous stock farm "Prairie Home," which for years has given to distinction to Southern Manitoba. It is a matter of regret to many that this farm should be divided and the herd dispersed. When Mr. Greenway was Premier of Manitoba he said, and every one believed him, that he would rather be counted the premier farmer of Manitoba than he would be counted "Manitoba's farmer premier." He was one of the first men to start the breeding of Shorthorns, and one of the very first to preach the gospel of mixed farming. There is hardly a herd of Shorthorns in the west to-day that has not been to some extent, recruited from the Prairie Home herds, and south across the border are many descendants of Judge and Jubilee. The dispersion sale

of the s
and the
a well

It is r
in any
stock b
but sim
looking
the man
er does
on any o

This r
disperso
Ranch of
the inco
crowding
herd on t
So the o
ing in the

A CONFERENCE

The cele
Growers' r
vincial G
members c
Exchange
acy, came
will, and

the ablest
been given
there charge. T
larly valua
pen is perh
Canada wh
and outs o
had the ha
grain caus
tive and m
of the sul
ment was
plained of
it helped and
mer in the
the best p
does not ap
at the Grain
at the prese
they are in
and judging
Intions bron
going along
ference was
cial Governm
the Grain C
consist of so
from their or
of municipal
of the Grain
Railway men,
of the first
of the Grain
lutely withd
Growers had
Intions asking
and drastic ch
of the Exchan
things propose
that be made
change until i
to by the Lie
council. Then
Exchange men
thing further
ference. After
the farmers we
the Queen's t
was that any
\$100 should ha
leges of the
that the seats
\$2,800 and \$3,000
and reasonable
Some of the sa

of the stock is set for June 13th, and the farm itself is in the hands of a well known real estate firm.

It is not that Mr. Greenway has in any measure lost his faith in stock breeding or mixed farming, but simply that he is not equal to looking after affairs himself, and the mantle of the successful breeder does not appear to have fallen on any of his sons.

This month also will see the dispersion of the famous Waldron Ranch of Southern Alberta, where the incoming rush of settlers is crowding out the cattle men. The herd on this ranch is 10,000 strong. So the old order chan'eth, bringing in the new.

A CONFERENCE THAT DID NOT CONFER.

The celebrated suit of the Grain Growers Association and the Provincial Government against three members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on a charge of conspiracy, came to an end as all things will, and Judge Phippen, in one of the ablest summings up that has been given in a long time, declared that there was nothing in the charge. The judgment was particularly valuable in that Judge Phippen is perhaps the only judge in Canada who really knows the ins and outs of the grain trade. He had the handling of a number of grain cases when he was in practice and made an exhaustive study of the subject. Briefly his judgment was that the things complained of in the Grain Exchange helped and did not hinder the farmer in the disposal of his grain at the best prices. This judgment does not appear to have convinced the Grain Growers Association, for at the present time (June 6th), they are in conference in the city, and judging from some of the resolutions brought forward they are going altogether wild. The conference was called by the Provincial Government at the request of the Grain Growers, and was to consist of so many representatives from their organizations, the Reeves of municipalities, representatives of the Grain Exchange, Bankers, Railway men, etc. Before the end of the first day the representatives of the Grain Exchange had absolutely withdrawn. The Grain Growers had a typed series of resolutions asking for the most absurd and drastic changes in the charter of the Exchange. One of the first things proposed was that no rule could be made by the Grain Exchange until it had been assented to by the Lieutenant Governor in council. Then and there the Grain Exchange men refused to have anything further to do with the conference. After their withdrawal the farmers went on resolving to the Queen's taste. One proposal was that anyone on payment of \$100 should have the whole privileges of the exchange. Considering that the seats are now selling at \$2,500 and \$3,000, this was a mild and reasonable request surely. Some of the saner heads amongst

themselves pointed out not only the folly but the absolute dishonesty of such an amendment should the Government make it, but they were promptly voted down. Another resolution was to absolutely prohibit the Exchange from having power to control the rate of commission charged by members, and another was to prohibit the Exchange trading in options.

The much talked of conference, so far from making matters any better, has irritated the Grain Exchange to a point where they will not take any notice of any request of the farmers organizations, and the last estate is distinctly worse than the first. The only salvation for the whole situation is a Dominion Charter for an Exchange that handles the grain trade of the entire west. The Manitoba Grain Growers are so mixed up in local politics that every move had a political tinge. The matter is of vital importance, not only to the west, but to the whole of Canada, and it is a great pity that so large a body of farmers should be led by a few demagogues into such unwise courses. The Exchange is by no means free from blame in the matter. In the past they have been too high and mighty, too mysterious about their rules and regulations, and the feeling of distrust has grown and the bad transportation of the past two years has been a terribly aggravating factor in the dispute.

Irrigation Convention

The irrigation Convention covering the provinces of Saskatchewan,

Our English Letter

London May 25, 1907.

WEATHER, CROPS AND STOCK.

The first fortnight in May was from the farmers point of view perfect weather altering the face of the country from scarcity to one of luxury and promise. Young seeds where not fed off are promising well for the hay crop as also, are the pastures where laid early. Vetches are looking exceedingly well and will be fit for stock as soon as the trifolium is finished.

The lamb crop will be generally found under average and on some farms lambs have suffered severely from worms in the stomach causing inflammation and death. If the Board of Agriculture could institute inquiries or research into the cause of these parasitic attacks, which seem to have only appeared in recent years, it would be a great boon to sheep owners especially if something could be done as a preventive. Cattle have wintered well considering the long and expensive winter owing to the pastures being so bare last autumn and few roots to spare for them.

The wheat plant is none too thick on the ground. Spring grain was sown early and now looks ex-

ceedingly well. The land required less working to bring it into good tilth which argues well for the crop. Straw and hay have been pretty well exhausted on many farms where fully stocked. Mangolds are coming up well. Fly is striking the early rape severely and it looks like ruining the plant.

LOOK AFTER THE COWS.

In the Journal of the British Dairy Farmers Association, which has just reached me, Mr. F. O. Walpole writes on dairy hygiene in its relation to animal health and its effects upon the quality and quantity of the milk yield. Sanitation in the cow shed is of the greatest importance, but to describe at any length the injurious gases which emanate from putrid and decomposing substances would occupy too much space in connection with this letter. If we consider for a moment the process of respiration it will be recognised that the absence of oxygen from these gases—in fact, from the gases given off from any putrid matter—is a substantial proof that danger to the health of animals would re-

sult from their inhalation. The absorbent power of the skin under certain conditions is also exercised to the danger of the health of the animals as putrid gases readily pass into the circulation in this way.

STEERS OR HEIFERS MOST PROFITABLE.

The question of fattening steers or heifers and the sale of one or the other are matters that do not crop up as frequently as they might. If we take a glance at the fattening of the animals in the first instance, we find, that as a rule, steers both require a little more and a little richer pasture, or more cake and corn, than do heifers to fit them to top the fat stock markets.

There is, of course, a great deal to be said in this respect about breeding. Where steers are very highly bred, they fatten very much more readily than do those that are more coarsely bred, or we might say bred at haphazard. These latter are oftentimes very hard slow, and unprofitable feeders.

every three weeks upset themselves and one or two others of their companions, which is a great drawback at the best of times. On the whole, where large numbers are being fattened, and the feed is sufficiently good for steers, the writer would pin his faith to that sex for profit. One thing must not be forgotten and that is that steers and heifers never ought to be fattened in the same pasture together.

DEAD WEIGHT OF IMPORTED CATTLE.

A reply to a question asked in the House of Commons recently to the effect that our imports of 398,887 cattle from the United States last year represented about 2,650,000 cwt. of beef, raised the question as to whether any recent enquiry had been made by the Board of Agriculture in reference to the average dead weight of imported cattle. Many years ago the official estimate was 90 stones of 8 lbs. each.

Mr. R. H. Rew has stated that, as the result of enquiries made about four years ago through the

daged before washing, as the manure not only discolors the water, but damages the fleece.

Clipped when dry. Sheep to be thoroughly dry before being clipped as wool clipped in a damp state quickly deteriorates in appearance and value.

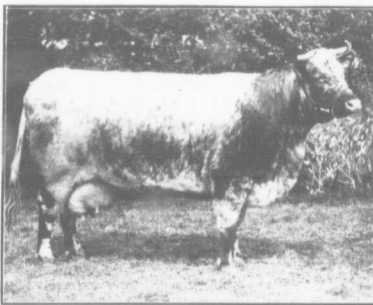
Clipping yard. The yard or shed where clipping takes place to be kept as clean as possible. Every care should be used to keep wool free from grass, straw or vegetable matter.

Winding wool. The fleece to be neatly wound (no string or twine should be used). All daggings to be taken off. Locks and broken wool to be packed separately.

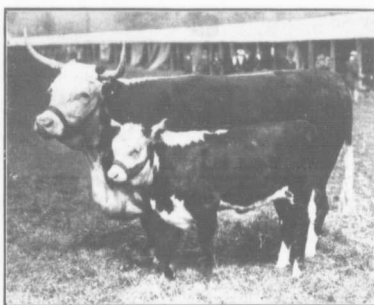
Dip. No dip which discolors the wool should be used.

Branding. The sheep to be branded in such a manner that little of the marking remains when fleece is clipped. All parts effected by tar or composition have to be clipped off before the wool can be used, these being of little value.

The Association recommends all sheep to be marked with a mixture that is soluble in hot water.



SHORTHORN COW "URSALA RAGLAN"
Champion at the Oxford show Banbury, 1907



HEREFORD COW "MADAME" AND CALF
First at Oxford show, 1907

Then comes the question of marketing. For generations past ox beef has invariably obtained most favor in the metropolis and for army and navy contracts. On the other hand there are many provincial markets and especially small country villages, where the butcher will scarcely look at a steer, heifers being always much in favor, and realising higher prices per lb. This latter property, together with the quicker and less expensive feeding that the heifer requires, one would naturally conclude, should place her at the top so far as profits are concerned; but this is not always so, for the steer usually attains considerably greater weight, which brings him up to the high level of the heifer as a profit maker.

The feeder of steers, too, has one great point in his favor, namely that steers are better resters, and much less liable to accidents than heifers; the latter, when fattened in either pastures or fold-yards

inspector at the ports, the dead weights of cattle were reckoned as follows: From the United States 93 stones of 8 lb; from Canada, 86 stones; from Argentina, 90 stones. Allowing for the much smaller weights of cattle from the Channel Islands the general average would be just about 90 stones.

As to sheep the old official estimate was 7½ stones. This is still the reckoning for sheep from the United States, while the allowance for Canadian sheep is 8½ stones.

HINTS TO WOOLGROWERS.

The Home Wool Buyers Association have favored me with a number of suggestions to wool growers on the preparation of wools for the market. The views expressed may be equally interesting to my Canadian friends.

Washing sheep to be carefully washed, and clipped within 10 or 12 days after washing, otherwise the wool cannot fairly be sold as washed. Sheep should be properly

and when ever possible on the head.

SHOW GOSSIP.

Our summer show season has begun in an unusually summer weather. The Oxford County was the first of the series at the old market town of Banbury and it was completely spoiled by the rain.

Numerous other county shows followed on but these are only paying the way for the Royal Show which promises to be a very fine exhibition.

The International Horse Show will also be a feature of the season.

Mr. Ogden Armon's team of grey cart horses made a great impression on the British Public. Experts however did not particularly care for their feet which appeared to be their weak point.

Perhaps, however, we over do the British maxim—"No foot no horse."

A. W. S.

A Queer Farming Inquest
vine of
we do
out?
Would
as a gen
mer?
When 2
years for
it some
suddenly
duction fo
plant be
or dym
the plant
and are
which are
table para
occur, the
sick?"

This so
may arise
causes. It
however, t
is, the re
continual
of some o
essential t
Grown at
subject in
conclusion
tributable
composition
change is
condition o
between th
of healthy
by the f
shows in t
fecency of

Heal

Potash ...
Soda ...
Lime ...
Magnesia ...
Chlorine ...
Sulphuric a
phosphoric
Silicic acid

Prof. Buc
with this
our clover
has been fo
now many t
plant from
this growth
of those clo
were origina
larged grow
sufficient so
may be one
case.

It has be
clover will
taining an
and that t
prevents the
upon the sam
period, is du
excess of h
with the de
soil bact
dition arises
tion of lime
fifty bushels
the acids and
To prevent
of any soil
tinuous cult
to utilize its
of nitrogen,
used in rotat
The best fo
are lime upon

THE FARM

Clover Sickness

A Quebec correspondent writes The Farming World: "I note the following question and answer in the Province of Quebec paper: 'What shall we do to prevent clover from dying out? Don't sow it too frequently?' Would you consider this sound advice as a general rule to the average farmer?"

When soils have for a series of years borne luxuriant crops of clover, it sometimes happens that they seem suddenly unable to continue its production longer. This is shown by the plant being found stunted in growth, or dying out altogether. Sometimes the plants take on a yellowish tinge, and are covered with brown spots, which are found to be a minute vegetable parasite. When these indications occur, the land is said to be "clover sick."

This so-called "clover sickness" may arise from any one of several causes. It is the general opinion, however, that the chief cause of them is the removal from the soil by the continual growth of the clover plant, of some of the elements which are essential to its development. Dr. Groven after a careful study of this subject in Germany, arrived at the conclusion that clover disease is attributable to a change in the chemical composition of the plant, which change is attributable to an altered condition of the soil. The difference between the composition of the ash of healthy and diseased clover is seen by the following analysis, which shows in the latter a remarkable deficiency of potash and phosphoric acid.

Healthy clover Diseased clover

	Wet	Dried
Potash	35.5	3.22
Soda	0.7	0.87
Lime	32.8	55.71
Magnesia	8.4	13.08
Chlorine	3.5	2.76
Sulphuric acid	13.46	5.99
Phosphoric acid	8.4	4.88
Stilic acid	7.0	
	99.6	100.07

Prof. Buckman refers in connection with this subject to the fact, that our clover is a derivative plant which has been forced in growth until it is now many times larger than the wild plant from which it sprang, and that this growth demands the continuance of those elements from the soil which were originally the cause of its enlarged growth, hence the lack of a sufficient supply of those elements may be one of the causes of the disease.

It has been found also that red clover will not grow on soils containing an excess of organic acids, and that the "clover sickness" which prevents the growth of this plant upon the same field for an indefinite period, is due to the formation of an excess of humic acids, which interfere with the development of the nitrifying soil bacteria. When such a condition arises in the soil, an application of lime—at the rate of about fifty bushels to the acre—neutralizes the acids and restores its fertility.

To prevent the one-sided exhaustion of any soil which follows the continuous cultivation of this crop and to utilize its full value as a gatherer of nitrogen, red clover should only be used in rotations.

The best fertilizers for red clover are lime upon all acid soils; muriate

or sulphate of potash on sandy soils, and superphosphates on the heavier clay soils. An application of well composted manure or liquid manure will prove of benefit to any leguminous forage crop when there is enough lime in the soil to combine with the humic acids produced during decomposition; but large amounts upon lands already rich in humus do not usually give a satisfactory increase either of the crop or its crude protein; neither do commercial nitrogenous fertilizers seem to materially increase the total quantity of crude protein in the hay.

(To be continued.)

The Cement Industry

The use of cement for building purposes has made extraordinary strides in Canada during the past decade. The variety of forms of construction to which it has been found eminently suitable, places cement in the front rank of building materials. When many of us were boys, the "water lining" of cellar walls and floors was a wonderful advance over the brick, wooden or clay floors and rough masonry walls that were found in most rural dwellings. The extension of the use of cement concrete to stable and hog-pen floors and walls was a great boon to all stock farmers, but more especially those situated where building stone is not easily secured.

Just where the adaptability of cement for construction purposes will end is impossible to calculate. In almost every town and city we find mile after mile of cement walk and all sorts of buildings, large and small, are being constructed of cement blocks. Churches, public halls, factories of many kinds and dimensions and pretentious dwellings are being

built to closely imitate, and probably outlast, well constructed masonry. Most of the buildings are plain drab, resembling lime stone, but by the introduction of red mortar color when the cement and sand are being mixed, many are making a block which is so like Amherst sandstone, that it might easily be mistaken for the quarried product of Nova Scotia.

Compared with stone, cement concrete has many advantages. It is readily moulded into any form, and when laid up in hollow blocks, an air space is provided that is not possible with a stone wall. It is much more enduring than brick and costs less to make and put up than brick of sufficiently high grade for the outside of a dwelling.

Builders have not been slow to recognize the value of cement for constructive purposes. Government figures recently published show that the cement trade has made tremendous growth in Canada during the past few years, not only in the use of the article but in its manufacture as well. The quantity manufactured last year in Canada was 2,157,562 barrels, as against 1,511,358 in 1905—an increase of 616,994 barrels, or 39 per cent. It is gratifying to find that the Canadian article is of such excellence that it is constantly gaining on the imported product. In 1905 there were imported into Canada 917,558 barrels; last year only 644,505 barrels. In 1901, of the Portland cement used in Canada, less than 37 per cent. was of domestic manufacture; in 1906, over 75 per cent. of it was made at home. The estimated amount of Portland cement consumed in Canada in 1901 was 872,965 barrels, of which only 317,066 barrels were home-made; in 1906, the amount consumed had increased to 2,814,267 barrels, of which 2,119,764 barrels were made in Canada. That is, the demand for the domestic product has increased in five years by 1,802,698 barrels, or nearly seven hundred per cent.

S. B.



RESIDENCE OF MR. JOSEPH McDONALD, HURON CO., ONT.

in the wholesalers' hands are very tight.

(4) The conditions in the States are somewhat like our own.

In view of this would it not be well for farmers to press as far as possible every clover field which can be made fit to produce seed into service? Will it pay? We believe it will, and it will pay to produce as far as possible clean seed. The best way to produce clean seed is after a hoe crop or summer fallow, but any piece of land may be handled so that weed seeds will be reduced to a minimum. Pastured clover usually produces the plumpest and best colored samples of seed. In an ordinary season, in order to escape the clover seed midge which often plays havoc with the seed crop, it is advisable not to pasture later than June 20th. Then if the stock have not cropped the weeds and clover down closely, it is a good practice to clip it evenly with a mower by tilting up the cutting-bar. This puts back weed development enough so that the clover plants can get a good start of the weeds, when they will practically smother them out except on the killed-out places or where the clover is thin. The weeds growing on such places can be easily prevented from seeding by cutting them green with a scythe or mower.

Often splendid crops of seed are produced after a hay crop. Much will depend on the season as to what time the first cutting should be made. To escape the midge, early cutting is preferable; but with a late season like this, no doubt time should be made to cut early, and good seed has come from taking the hay crop off in July.

Weed seeds can best be eliminated from the clover seed in the growing crop. With the great difference in price between clover seed, foul with weed seeds, and comparatively clean, it would pay to spend some time in weeding the growing crop. The work in this way is simplified when the seed crop is produced after a live crop or a summer fallow. Ribgrass, perhaps the most common weed seed impurity and hardest to separate from the clover seed, can be easily seen just after the mower has gone over the crop. Meadows containing this weed should be gone over half a land at a time and these plants spud out. Weeds like curled dock, false flax, night-flowering catchfly, Canada thistle and chickory may be either pulled by hand or spud out. Fan-tail and trefoil or black medick, which usually grows on bare or thin places, should be cut early for hay.

By paying attention to a few of these details, farmers might increase the value of their seed crop easily \$5 per acre, which would more than pay for the labor involved in weeding the crop. Prices are bound to be high for No. 1 seed and the supply scarce, and it will pay to produce all the clover seed possible this year.

Bumble bees should be encouraged to make their nests near the clover fields to ensure fertilization. This may be done by providing boxes and cans filled with wool or rags here and there along the fences, by high enough from the ground to prevent ravages from field mice.

Every farmer should remember that the Seed Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is at his service to test for him, free of charge, his small seeds for purity and for germination where the latter is required. He will get his report on purity in three or four days and it may be of great

value to him if the sample he sends is representative of the bulk lot he is offering. The report will show what noxious weed seeds are present and how far they extend to their exist. If the seed be well fanned, of good size, and well colored, he should get the top market price if the analysis shows freedom from weed seeds. Let every farmer be wide-awake to his opportunity this year.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Hay-Making

As the hay-making season is drawing near, a word or two on the subject may not be out of place, especially as prospective light yield makes it all the more important that the crop should be saved in the best possible condition.

One of the commonest mistakes, especially early in the season when the hay is full of sap and consequently slow to cure, is to cut down too large a quantity at one time. If the weather is favorable some of it gets too dry before it can be put under cover, and if the weather is showery some of it is sure to spoil.

Another mistake, or rather a custom, that many still cling to, is the plan of coiling hay. I consider this quite unnecessary, generally speaking. Some say that if you wish good hay you must cure it in the coil. During the past thirty years the writer has assisted in saving 150 to 200 tons of hay, each year, with few exceptions, and we did not coil more than 10 to 15 tons in any one year and that only when the weather was catchy, and I venture to say that our hay will compare favorably with any other. But as we are beginning to grow alfalfa, we make a practice of curing it mostly in the coil.

I will try and outline our plan in brief. The alfalfa comes first on the list. We cut early in the day just about what can be handled the next day in the afternoon. We "ted" it almost right after the mower, and if it is heavy, "ted" it again immediately, then again early next morning, so as to have it done before the dew is off. (Right here is where many make a mistake and consequently condemn the tedder, which is the best hay-making tool we have. They leave the hay until it is dry on top before they start the tedder, when it knocks off a goodly portion of the leaves especially of clovers.) As soon as the dew is well off, we rake it up. In the afternoon we put it up in good-sized coils, which we leave standing for several days. These will take very little harm if it does rain, as it goes together very closely when coiled so fresh.

As soon as the alfalfa is in coil, we go right ahead with the red clover and timothy, not cutting any more in one morning than we can save in an afternoon, using the tedder, etc., just the same as we do with the alfalfa, especially in the early part of the season. The exception is that we commence to haul in the afternoon instead of putting it in coil. Whenever it is convenient we draw in a load or two of alfalfa or if it is threatening rain we quit cutting and draw from the coils.

If hay gets a shower, the tedder should be started as soon as the rain is over. This will loosen it up and shake most of the water out and you will scarcely notice any stain from the wet. We put about three quarts of salt upon each load after it is

spread in the mow, and we spread each load from the horse fork the same as if pitched by hand. By so doing the hay can be put in much freer than when left lying in horse "forkfuls."

The above system works well, generally speaking. Of course, it has to be varied slightly according to wind and weather.

R. H. HARDING.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Note.—We would be glad to have the experiences of others as to the best methods to follow in hay-making. A full discussion of this subject just now would be timely and profitable.—Editor.

Impure Seeds

During the year 1906 about four hundred samples of clover, alfalfa and timothy seed were tested at the Iowa Experiment Station for adulteration, impurities and vitality. The average germination of the alfalfa samples was 57 per cent. Timothy seed on the market show the status of these seed is very low also, the percentage of plump-appearing seed being close to 64 per cent. Of one hundred and thirty samples of clover examined, only 2 per cent. were found to be pure, the average impurity being about 2 per cent.

Sharpening Disk Harrows

A dull disk harrow does not do satisfactory work when there is any trash on the surface of the ground. We once tried having the disks drawn out to a nice edge by a blacksmith, but it was expensive and the temper was left uneven. John Gould, writing to the Rural New-Yorker, says: "A carbideum wheel will cut these hardened disks down to a fine edge and with great expedition. We have one of these little wheels with a bicycle mount, and grind everything with it from chilled iron plow points to stone tools; things that an emery wheel makes little or no impression upon. Just take the disks out of the gang, and one is surprised how fast they are edged up, and that without starting the temper, nor is wet grinding needed, a dry contact being all that is required."

Of course a harrow will not last so long if it is kept sharp, but it will do better work while it does last. It is not half so important in a harrow's life, or a person's either, to "last" a long time here on earth as it is to do first-class work while it is doing, and not smear over work that would be better done if an ineffective agent were not pretending to do it.

Nearly every man knows a great deal about how the affairs of the county or Province should be conducted, but when it comes to filling a petty little township office they can't even put a motion to adjourn.

Don't make life miserable for the family another season by trying to grow poultry and garden truck on the same piece of land. One fence will fence in the garden and fence out the poultry.

"A place for everything and everything in its place" is the only rule on the farm by which tools and small implements can be found when wanted. I have known men to spend an hour of a very busy day looking for some misplaced tool necessary to repair machinery.

mares with his Clydesdale horse, Prince of Wales, but as this is controversial matter it will be best avoided here." Mr. Dykes was quite right in leaving the subject undiscussed, but the same rules which apply to a work like the "Transactions," do not apply to an article in a newspaper.

Mr. Drew, as is well known, was in the habit of attending the principal horse fairs in Lincolnshire and the Midlands and buying big weighty mares which he crossed with Clydesdales, and it was the satisfactory result of this mating which made him begin to theorize on the subject. If he had lived, perhaps Clydesdale history would have been differently written, but he died at a comparatively early age, universally regretted by all who knew him. It was stated that the famous Prince of Wales himself owed some of his fine qualities to Shire ancestors, and there is no doubt but that several horses entered in the Clydesdale Stud Book had not to go very far back in their pedigree before an English mare was to be found. Mr. Drew and his friends—and he had a very influential following—argued that here was a proof of the benefit of the English cross; that for many years the plan had been adopted of mating English mares with Clydesdale horses—that practically the Shire and the Clydesdale had the same origin. But the Clydesdale Horse Society would have none of their theories, and so a select Clydesdale Society was formed, and two volumes of the select Clydesdale Stud Book were printed.

Probably no harm would have been done to either breed by an amalgamation of the two societies, and by crossing the two breeds as the fancy of the breeders dictated. Both breeds had one origin, and mares and stallions of the Shire and Clydesdale cross, bred true to type, i. e., they bred serviceable, saleable cart horses which did not seem to deteriorate in the third and fourth generations or even later. This, of course, was stoutly opposed by the Stud Book purists, and yet the very fact that mares like Mr. David Riddell, Mr. Robert Bryden, Mr. W. R. Trotter, and other men of experience too numerous to mention, showed that it was not merely theoretical men following a new fad who followed Mr. Drew.

But, after all, things have gone on very well without the amalgamation which was so urgently desired in the later eighties. The Clydesdale of today is a weightier horse than was the Clydesdale of twenty years ago, whilst he still retains the hard flinty bone, fine silky feather and elastic pasterns which his admirers made so much of in days gone by.

It may perhaps be interesting to hear what Thomas Blundeville had to say in 1850 about the ancestor of both the Flanders horses: "The Flanders horse, in his shape, disposition, and pace," says he, "differeth in a manner nothing from the Almaine horse, saying that for the most part he is of greater stature, and more puissant. The mares, also, of Flanders be of great stature, strong, long, large, faire, and fruitful, and heales that will endure great labour, as is well seen, for that the Flenings do use none other draught, but with those mares in their wagons, in the which I have seen two or three mares to go lightlie awaite with such a burthen as is almost incredible."

How the modern Flemish horse has the character of "soft" one cannot say, for evidently his ancestor impressed such a good judge as Blundeville very highly. But somehow he does not seem to have improved as his British relatives have done, for I have seen a good few Flemish horses, and do not remember one which could work with a British draught horse of any breed.

A. W. S.

Fattening Sheep in Summer

Carefully conducted experiments at various stations and by many practical feeders have shown conclusively that cattle can be fed more economically in summer than in winter, and while the experiments in sheep feeding are less numerous they are quite satisfactory.

Experiments conducted at the Iowa Experiment Station, in which 100 yearling wethers were fed, showed that the sheep made .466 pound gain per day on blue grass pasture alone; that they made .46 pound gain per day on corn and bluegrass, or on oats and bluegrass pasture .42 pound per day; on barley and bluegrass pasture .39 pound per day. Such gains as these are large in feeding sheep, and show that very satisfactory and economical gains can be made on summer feeding; and furthermore, it was found that the most economical gains were made on bluegrass pasture alone. In another experiment, made in the same fall, in which 100 head of yearling wethers were fed in seven lots, the results showing that more economical gains could be made on corn and grass, or on grass alone, than on any usual combination of grains and clover hay.

The above experiments and the general knowledge of experienced feeders indicate that summer feeding is advisable whenever good pasture can be secured; and the results also show that where sheep have the run of abundant blue grass pasture, more economical results can be secured on grass alone than on grass and grain. This does not necessarily indicate, however, that grain should not be fed to sheep that are on pasture. This must be governed by local conditions, such as kind of pasture, abundance of same, and cost of grain that one desires to feed.

For yearlings or mature sheep bluegrass pasture is the feed par excellence, but this caution must be borne in mind. Parasites that are extremely destructive to sheep are far more likely to find their way into them when they are grazing upon them, close grass—such as bluegrass is than when they are running upon higher growing pasture, such as red clover and alfalfa. Besides this, these parasites never trouble sheep that are feeding on a pasture where sheep have not previously fed, hence it is that new pastures insure freedom from the parasites which are the bane of the sheep grower's existence. Bluegrass is the earliest and choicest feed we have, but if sheep have run on it for several years there is danger from parasites, even in the case of mature sheep, and it is almost certain death to lambs. Hence, judgment must be used in allowing sheep to run on bluegrass pasture, and it must ever be remembered that, one is taking considerable risk in allowing sheep on old pastures.

When bluegrass has been decided upon, however, and where it is abundant and not too sticky, no other feed need be given. If soft or some-

what scarce, some corn and bran should be fed with it. In starting the sheep on pasture in the spring it is best to turn them on some pasture where the old grass makes up a large part of the feed; on such pasture the sheep will get a taste of old grass with the new. This will prevent scouring, which is very liable to occur if the sheep are turned on pasture that consists wholly of new grass.

The pasture should be abundant, and particular care should be taken not to overstock it during May and June, for if this is done no feed will be procurable in July and August, and it cannot be too thoroughly emphasized that more feed can be secured from a pasture by grazing it moderately than by keeping it grazed close to the ground.

Corn gives the most satisfactory results of any grain fed in conjunction with bluegrass pasture. In starting the feed, begin gradually, giving not more than one-third of a pound of shelled corn with about the same amount of bran for each animal for the first few days. The corn should be gradually increased and the bran decreased until at the end of one or fifteen days the bran may be wholly discontinued, and the sheep should be receiving from two-thirds to three-fourths of a pound of shelled corn per head per day. If the feeding period is to be a short one, the sheep may be brought to full feed, about two pounds shelled corn per day, within thirty days. But if the feeding period is to be long, a little more time should be used in getting the sheep to full feed. The exact amount must be governed by the particular conditions. On long feeds, where pasture is plentiful, it will be unprofitable to feed only about half what the animals would take. On short feeds and where pasture is somewhat limited, it is usually advisable to crowd the animals, giving them all they will eat up clean.

The fattening of lambs is a very profitable branch of sheep husbandry. The favorite on the market is the handy weight lamb, aged about six months and weighing in the neighborhood of 100 pounds. They can be fed on pasture even more profitably than older sheep, for bluegrass, alfalfa or clover supply a high per cent of protein, which the lambs need more than older ones do. Bluegrass pasture, however, is dangerous to young lambs if sheep have grazed upon it during the preceding season for stomach worms and other such parasites are more apt to be gathered up by the lambs when feeding on the short, sweet bluegrass than on any other pasture. In fattening lambs in summer, therefore, it is best to depend upon red clover, alfalfa and the more common forage crops; and wherever sufficient sheep are kept to warrant the employment of a regular shepherd, the use of hurdles, whereby the lambs may be permitted to run ahead of the ewes, will prove very satisfactory, and will result in increased thrift among the lambs.

In pasturing either clover or alfalfa the sheep should not be turned in until the clover or alfalfa is well grown, and then only when well filled up on other grass and when the dew or wet is off. After being so turned in they should never be taken off, though a shiel may be provided where the sheep may shade at midday. On such pasture with their mothers the lambs will make prodigious growth, and when weaning time comes they may be turned into another field, or into clover or alfalfa be limited, they may be turned on rape, which may

be sown in a cornfield at the last cultivation, or in oats or barley, and no better feed can be made.

By the time the youngsters are a month or six weeks old, the ewes should be given a little grain in long feed troughs where the lambs may get a taste of the feed. As soon as they have developed a taste for grain, a separate pen should be provided, with a "creep" through which the lambs may pass. In this pen a feed trough should be placed, and here the lambs may be fed twice daily, beginning on shelled corn and gradually decreasing the bran until it forms not more than one-tenth of the ration by weight. When the lambs are weaned the grain ration should be increased until the youngsters are getting all they will eat up clean twice a day. Fed in this manner, they will make rapid gains and will also be ready for slaughter by the time they weigh from 90 to 100 pounds.

In conclusion, we see that sheep may be fed more economically and profitably on grass and grain than in the dry lot, that a profitable gain can be secured on bluegrass pasture alone where such pasture is good; that lambs should not be allowed the run of bluegrass pasture if sheep have pastured on the same in preceding years; that alfalfa and red clover are the most satisfactory early pasture for lambs; that rape makes satisfactory late pasture; and that corn is, as a general rule, the most economical grain feed that can be used in fattening sheep on pasture.

Three Things in Hog Raising

To produce a robust, money-making hog, three things (in addition to proper breeding) are absolutely necessary. They are: (1) quantity of food, (2) quality of food, and (3) cleanliness.

By quantity we mean not to give at any one time more food than just what the hog will eat up clean with an appetite. Food should be given to young pigs four or five times a day, or often, for a while. Then, as they grow older, they can be broken off to three feeds or even two feeds a day, but never put so much feed in the trough that they will leave to take a rest and come back to finish it up. Test this by feeding a pig until you saw a sow with a litter of thrifty pigs lie cooing them to come and have some more when they wanted to quit? More frequently she will shut her eyes before they are raised, and the sow is pretty sure to shove them upon as a caretaker of young pigs.

Then as to quality. In this particular we must be guided to a certain extent by the food we have available, but in this is not of a light, easily-digested nature, it will pay to go to some expense to procure what is suitable to give the pigs a good start. I think the ideal food for the first month is a thin mash of sweet feed, milk, with shorts or middlings, with a small quantity of finely-ground oats from which the hulls have been sifted. But if the milk is not plentiful, use water, and make up for the milk by adding just a little more of the oatmeal. Do not, however, keep them on the same ration every day; vary the mixture frequently, and as they get a little older, other grains may be added or substituted. From the first do not neglect to give some pulped roots, or tender weeds and grasses, the leavings of which should

be gathered up and thrown out of the pen as soon as picked over.

When we have plenty of skim-milk, the difficulty of providing good food is largely overcome, but for much milk is not good. Avoid sour milk, or sour food of any kind, and if you are obliged to feed any grain that is not ground very fine, it is much better to feed it dry and give the drink by itself. Some say soak it, but I prefer to feed dry, as this insures better mastication, and consequently better digestion. I find that in most cases where soaking is attempted, the grain is not sufficiently soaked, and if the weather is warm it is often soured instead.

If the pigs are confined in pens, as is generally the case with "weaners," they should be provided at all times with all the charcoal they will eat. They should also have sulphur three times a week and a little bit of salt in their food. If any sign of constipation is seen, change the food at once and increase the sulphur.

As to cleanliness. Too much can

never be said on this point. The old idea that if we give a hog enough to eat he can live in any sort of place, is played out. If a hog will thrive in dirt and wet, he will certainly do much better on the same food if kept clean. If you educate him to be clean, by having a corner or place for him to go to to drop his manure, and have that place where it is convenient to throw it out, and so that it is thrown out regularly, you will not only save yourself a lot of work but will have better pigs. Have the dirt-room partitioned off with a plank so the hog can step off of it on to a clean, dry floor. Have the floor where the animal feeds and also where he sleeps, clean and dry.

If this last rule is attended to you will see how your hogs will appreciate your care by keeping clean, and making you less work and more pork. But if you break this one commandment of cleanliness, you have gone a long way toward undoing all the others.

F. V. S.

THE DAIRY

The Cream Gathering Creamery

The cream gathering creamery has of late years become a leading feature of the butter-making business of this country. It has several advantages over the whole milk creamery, such as the lower cost of hauling cream instead of milk, bringing cream from a wider area than it would be possible to haul milk, leaving the skim-milk on the farm in a clean and sweet condition for young stock, and, finally, saving anything of the less expensive plant required to make the butter.

This system of butter-making is about the only one followed in the large butter-making centres of the United States. In Canada progress has, perhaps, not been so fast, though the number of whole milk creameries is gradually getting less. Outside of Quebec there are few that follow altogether the whole milk plan. In Western Canada the cream gathering plan has been used for several years with marked success. Cream is shipped by team and delivered by wagon many miles to the creamery. The butter made from these creameries, which until the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were organized were under the control of the Dairy Commissioners branch at Ottawa, has been uniformly good in quality and a large quantity of it has been exported every year, chiefly to the Orient and the Yukon.

This system has been condemned by men in the trade because the butter made has not been suited to the export trade. There has not been uniformity in quality and the butter has been lacking in that fine flavor so essential to good butter. While this has been true to a certain extent the fault lies not in the system but in the way it has been managed. There is nothing inherent in the cream gathering plan to prevent good butter from being made. There are creameries to which operated in the way that make as good butter day in and day out as that made by any other system. In many cases those operating creameries have become careless and have allowed cream to be delivered twice or three times a week, and sometimes should have been delivered four times or every day. Then the patrons have not

been instructed how to handle the cream properly. This coupled with infrequent delivery has resulted in every and all kinds of cream being delivered at the creamery and making it practically impossible for the maker to get the finest quality of butter from it.

The farmer should be able to care for cream as easily as he can milk. In fact the much smaller bulk of the former should enable him to take better care of it than of the milk from which it is taken. The difficulty so far as the care of the cream is concerned could therefore, be largely overcome by educating the patron how to handle it properly. This no doubt, will take time, but it should be no more difficult than educating the patron of a cheese factory to take care of his milk, a task that has recently been undertaken in Ontario by the dairy instructors and inspectors. The cream gathering creamery should therefore not be condemned for lack of attention to these details. Improve the way of doing it and the system will be all right.

The farmer is especially suited to the needs of the average farmer and it is for this reason that it has become so popular and has spread so rapidly over the country. Whether he gets the top price for his butter or not, he more than makes it up by the lower cost of hauling cream than milk and the great advantage there is in having the skim-milk system for the young stock. The sweet cream cream to be gathered over a wide area and thus a saving is effected in the cost of buildings and equipment. Farmers living many miles away, with only a few cows each, can have the cream delivered at comparatively little cost. This is an advantage and one of the reasons why the system lends itself to the expansion of the export butter on a much larger scale than we have had heretofore. By this means butter-making is carried on in more restricted and to places where dairying is not made a specialty and the country's total output of butter thus largely increased. To so great an extent is this true that the further extension of our export trade in butter will depend largely upon how the cream gathering system is handled and

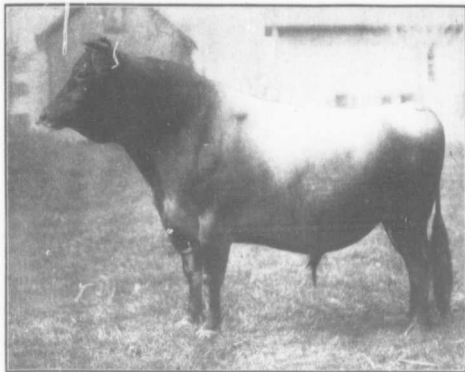
The highest price
New York

pushed in sec-
ly engaged i-
The farmer I
takes it up t-
to grow.

More "Gr

Reports of
for cured chee-
trade blames
farmer for this
fore it is read-
on green chee-
them a day of
price why shou-
ed for giving I-
producer takes
buyer knows
and if he comes
price for chee-
and agrees to t-
four, old, as v-
in several case
justified. In I-
There is no exp-
no shrinkage
whole, the sale
made a good ad-
There are no do-
do not contain
but there are of
is more rather
sation with a
cently he told
dile that the F-
from England
was on a lot r-
ories in Angus
spect in Liver-
after the cheese
hardly believab-
the situation is
trade and that
green cheese is
of the farmer.

But be that a-
is a pernicious
lasting injury
ed. Both sell
agree in no case
not properly cur-
blame on one par-
age the practice
matter largely
Let them exer-
and refuse to buy
pose those who s-



IMPORTED STOCKWELL, 75264, A. J. C. C.

The highest price Jersey bull ever sold in America. He was purchased by Thos. F. Ryan, of New York, for \$11500 at Cooper's & Son's big sale on May 30th. Sire, Oxford Lad; dam, Golden Lady.

pushed in sections not now extensively engaged in co-operative dairying. The farmer likes the system once he takes it up and it is therefore bound to grow.

More "Green" Cheese Being Shipped

Reports of factories selling "curd" for cured cheese are still frequent. The trade blames the factoryman and the farmer for this shipping of cheese before it is ready. But if the buyer bids on green cheese and agrees to take them a day or two old and pay the price why should the farmer be blamed for giving him what he wants. The producer takes it for granted that the buyer knows his own business best and if he comes along and offers the top price for cheese just out of the press and agrees to take them when twenty-four old, as we know has been done in several cases, he feels that he is justified in letting him have them. There is no expense in curing, there is no shrinkage in weight and on the whole, the salesman feels that he has made a good bargain for his patrons. There are no doubt many buyers who do not contemn this kind of thing, but there are others who do and what is more rather glory in it. In conversation with an exporter of cheese recently he told what is almost incredible that the best report he received from England last season on cheese, was on a lot made in six large factories in August and which were inspected in Liverpool within two weeks after the cheese were made. This is hardly believable, but it shows how the situation is viewed by some in the trade and that the blame for shipping green cheese is not always on the side of the farmer.

But be that as it may the practice is a petticious one and will work lasting injury to the trade if continued. Both seller and buyer should agree in no case to ship cheese that is not properly cured. To put all the blame on one party is only to encourage the practice. The buyers have the matter largely in their own hands. Let them exercise their prerogative and refuse to buy green cheese and expose those who sell it, and the prac-

tice will soon cease. Do not pay the price and the evil will not be continued.

Pointers to Cheesemakers

Chief Instructor Publow of Eastern Ontario reports to the Department of Agriculture that the cheese made during May was superior to that made during the same month of 1906. This improvement is largely due to the cool and sweet condition in which the milk was delivered to the factories. He gives the following good advice to makers:

"Now that cows are on full grass, and the weather is becoming warmer, it would be well for makers to set the milk a little sweeter, and use a little less rennet and a little less culture and a little more salt than when making fodder cheese. They should pay particular attention in the cutting and cooking of the curd, and see that it is of uniform size, and firm and elastic by the time there is sufficient acid for the removal of the whey. I would not advise more than 1-4 inch on hot iron, and less will give better results, especially if the curd is cheddared on the pan. Be sure and have the curd well dried out before matting for nothing is more es-

sential to insure firm body, uniform color, and close, smooth texture in cheese than having the curd carefully cooked and properly dried, with the right amount of acid at the time of matting. I find that it is at this stage of the process that the majority of the mistakes are made. I would also like to remind them also of the importance of good finish, and of stenciling the weight neatly on the boxes."

Cheese Shrinkage

Some complaints have been received from Great Britain of loss in weight on Canadian cheese. One firm states that last fall on 1,000 boxes imported they found a difference of 950 pounds between the average loss allowed and the actual loss, which added 18c. per 112 lbs. to the cost of the goods. This shrinkage is in all probability due to the cheese being shipped out before they are properly matured. Dairymen would do well to note this.

Advantages of the Silo and Alfalfa for Dairymen

To those who have adopted the use of the silo its advantages are apparent. My idea in this article is to so present the facts that every man who owns a dairy farm, but not a silo, may resolve before the winter of 1907 that he will have one and thus be able to supply his cows throughout the season with a ration which is economical and satisfactory.

With the silo a vast amount of food can be stored in a small space and if it is just in touch with the barn so that its doors open inside, it is an easy matter to take out the silage at any time.

Where hay alone is depended on for winter's feed, it takes a lot of barn room to hold enough for a good-sized herd of cows, and often the farmer is deterred from getting more cows because he knows that his barn will hold no more than is necessary to feed those he has. The cost of building a silo is more than offset by the saved expense of enlarging the old barn or building a new one.

A great advantage in feeding silage is that the cellular structure of the corn plant has been preserved with all its juices, and this is easily digestible by the cows and helps keep their digestive organs in good condition. Silage is not dusty as hay often is, and therefore there is no danger of filling the barn with millions of

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Current Accounts and Savings Deposits received at all Branches at best rates consistent with conservative banking.

Interest paid 4 times a year on Savings Deposits.

78 Branches Throughout Canada

POULTRY

Preserving Eggs

Everyone appreciates the fact that the bulk of the egg crop is produced in early spring, and since the advent of cold storage, thousands of cases of eggs are stored at that time, to be used later in the year. There has also been a demand for some method of preserving eggs at home, so that farmers can put away their eggs when they are plentiful and sell them later when prices are higher. This matter is discussed in Bulletin No. 77 of the Washington Experiment Station, by R. W. Thatcher, who says:

The desirability of some simple, cheap and satisfactory method for preserving eggs is apparent to everyone. A method of this sort which would enable farmers, poultrymen, and consumers to put away eggs in the summer, when they are plentiful and comparatively cheap, and preserve them until the winter season, when they are scarce and high in price, would be of very great value. A large number of methods have been suggested, but only two or three have proved practical or satisfactory for general use. Of these the water-glass method, using 5 and 10 per cent. solutions, and lime-water-salt-brine mixture method (1 pound of quicklime, half pound of salt, and 1 gallon of boiled water) were tested by Professor Thatcher. He found that eggs can be kept in good condition for home use for at least eight months by immersing them in a water-glass solution or in lime-water and salt brine, although those preserved in water-glass appeared to come out in better condition than those kept in the lime-and-salt mixture.

Other experimenters have succeeded in keeping eggs to their entire satisfaction in solutions of water-glass as dilute as 5 per cent., but the author's experience was that a stronger solution gave a better preservation. It seems probable that a solution halfway between the two which were used in strength, would be better than either of these, since it would doubtless give a better product than the weaker solution and would not deposit sediment, thereby gradually losing strength, as the stronger solution did.

The cost of preserving eggs in a water-glass solution of the strength just described, exclusive of the cost of the containers, would be less than 1 cent per dozen. Water-glass can be obtained of any wholesale drug firm at a cost of about 10 cents per pound, and a pound if properly diluted should be sufficient to cover 12 or 15 dozen eggs, the exact amount required depending upon the size and shape of the container.

Any vessel which will hold water and which can be covered tightly enough to prevent evaporation will do as a container for eggs put up in this way. Stone jars are preferable, as they are very easily cleaned and prevent evaporation almost perfectly. Wooden kegs can be used, but in case this is done care must be observed to see that the solution does not become too strong on account of the water absorbed from the solution by the

following directions for packing eggs in water-glass are given:

Use only perfectly fresh eggs. Stale eggs will not keep by any method of preservation. Clean out the vessel in which the eggs are to be packed (preferably a stone jar) by scalding with boiling water. Prepare the solution, using water that has been first boiled and then cooled to ordinary temperature.

To each 15 quarts of water add 1 quart of water-glass. Pack the eggs into the jar and pour the liquid over them, covering the eggs completely. Do not wash the eggs before packing them, as this may injure their keeping qualities by removing a natural protective coating on the outside of the shells.

Keep the eggs packed in this manner in a cool, dark place, such as a dry cellar.

Each day's gathering of eggs may be packed immediately after gathering by placing them in a jar and pouring over them just enough solution to cover them. This is better than to hold the eggs for several days at the risk of their becoming stale in order to have a sufficient number to fill the entire vessel at one time.

Water-glass is a somewhat alkaline liquid, but the diluted solution is not injurious to the hands if they are dipped into it in packing successive gatherings of eggs, or in removing the eggs from the solution.

It is stated that the eggs packed by this method will keep for some time (as long as four weeks) after they have been taken out of the preservative solution.

Feeding for Market

Well developed and well fed fowls find a ready market at good prices all seasons, but "scrubs" are not in demand anywhere, and cannot be raised to sell at a profit.

The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Dorkings are the breeds best adapted for feeding purposes for farmers. First crosses of

these with Indian game make excellent table birds. Our illustration shows the result of a Dorking and Indian game cross, which produces almost the ideal carcass.

Unfortunately, the high comb of the Dorking renders it rather susceptible to frost, and therefore care and good shelter is required to keep these birds laying in winter. Where crossing is resorted to for the production of table birds, the male should be Indian game and the hens of one of the other breeds mentioned, as they are all winter layers and none of the cross-bred chickens should be held over to breed from, or degeneration will take place and the flock soon run out.

To successfully raise chickens and realize high prices in summer and autumn, the birds must be well fed from the time they are hatched, and particularly during the early weeks of their lives, for if stunted then, they are not likely to recover from it, in time to be of value the first season.

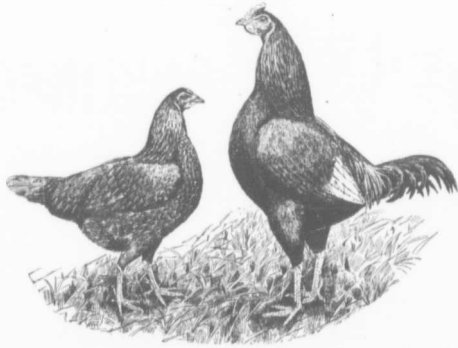
The writer has tested a great many methods of fattening fowls of all ages and has arrived at the conclusion that the simplest and most profitable way is to confine them for about ten or twelve days in large pens (not coops or crates) and feed them three times a day as much cornmeal and oatmeal, moistened and mixed as they will eat. If they have been previously properly cared for, this treatment will finish them sufficiently well to meet the requirements of any market.

Old hens, when fattened in this way, are equal, if not superior, as table birds, to either pullets or cockerels in their prime, though they do not usually bring as good a price on the market.

The late William Cook, of England, once said that it is utility that the keeper of farm poultry has in view. His standard is, or should be, one made up of table qualities, laying powers, and constitutional hardness. He may attach more or less weight to table qualities or laying powers, according to circumstances, but both must always be kept in view.

Strong parents make strong chicks—strong chicks are active and quick growing—quick growth makes the juicy, meaty broiler and roaster.

It is not the largest turkey that sells the quickest. It is the fat, plump bird, of medium size, for which an extra price can be obtained at all seasons.



GOOD TYPE OF TABLE FOWL

POULTRY EXCHANGE

ONE CENT A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—At Valley Mills Poultry Ranch, hatching eggs from 2 C. white Leghorns; heavy sinter layers. \$4.50 per 100; \$1 per setting. Send for circular. E. C. APPEL, Box 224, Bradford, Ont.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York, in four entries won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. Write for free catalogue, with mailing list and breeding pens containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mailing list and breeding pens. Incubator eggs a specialty at \$5.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Press, Orpington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Cattonville, Ont.

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

HARVEY PEKINS, Ottawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons (single), S. B. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 13. Only best bred kept on farm. **GEOR. N. HARRIS**, Lynden, Ont.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Large pure white. Extra winter laying stock, 100 imported stock, eggs, \$1 for 15. **W. H. STEVENSON**, Box 620, Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—20 kinds of fowls—Hamburgs, W. Leghorns, R. Caps, Houdans and W. C. B. Poland.

T. E. ROBSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

2 Becher Street London, Ont.

WANTED

Persons having waste space in cellar, garden or farm, can make it yield from \$200 to \$500 per week growing Mushrooms. See our recent catalogue, illustrated 16 page booklet on Mushroom Culture and full particulars. **MONTEAL SUPPLY COMPANY**, Montreal.

Poultry Sold on Credit

I have the largest poultry plant in the world. I will sell you eggs for hatching, broilers, and all the best breeds, and I will send you my poultry paper, "Poultry and Eggs" for free. I will also send you a copy of my large illustrated catalogue. Write for it. **J. R. COTE**, Box F W, Chatham, Ont.



BIRDS
Morgan's Bird Rectorizer will bring your birds to health and song. 25c. postpaid. Bird Foods, Cigars, Books, Canaries and all kinds of Fish. Free article on Feeding and Care of Birds.

DO!

Supplies, Books and Medicines

Then we had better dispense with brooders altogether. If brooder chicks cannot be economically raised in such small flocks. The brooder has mighty little advantage over the hen if it does not do the work of several hens at one time.

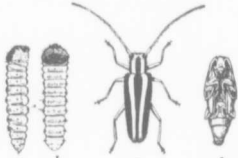
HORTICULTURE

Apple Tree Borers

In our last issue we published a letter from a correspondent of Durham County, Ontario, who states: "I have an orchard of fine trees about six or eight inches in diameter. They are dying off. The cause appears to be at the base of the tree, level with the ground or below. The bark drops off all around the tree at this part. Some tell me that it is caused by borers, others say not. Would like to know the history of the borer family. It is very probable that the injury here described has been caused by one of the apple tree borers. If so the fact should be readily discoverable upon examination. The two most injurious borers affecting apple trees are the Round headed borer and the Flat headed borer. Of these the first is much the worst. So far, I have not heard of this insect east of Toronto. Its range heretofore having been confined to the Niagara Peninsula and the Lake Erie district. Should it become established in our Eastern orchards, fruit-growers will have cause to regret it. From the fact that "the cause appears to be at the base of the tree," I am inclined to believe that if the damage is done by borers at all, it will be by this species.

ROUND HEADED APPLE TREE BORER.

(*Saperda candida*).
Larva—Fleshy white grubs, nearly cylindrical and tapering a little from



(a-b) Larva. (c) Beetle. (d) Pupa.

the first ring to the end of the body. The head is small, horny and brown. The first ring much larger than the others; the next two very short and like the first, covered with punctures and very minute hairs; the following rings to the tenth inclusive of each furnished on the upper and under side with two fleshy warts situated close together and destitute of the little rasp-like teeth usually found on the grubs of the other Capricorn beetles; the eleventh and twelfth rings are very short. No indication of legs can be seen even with a powerful microscope.

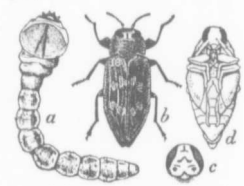
Pupa—The pupae do not differ much from those of other beetles, but have a transverse row of minute prickles on each of the rings of the back and several at the tip of the abdomen.
Beetle—Length, three-quarters to one inch; antennae nearly as long as body. Under surface of body silvery white; upper surface light brown with two white stripes running from head to tip of wing covers, the legs and antennae gray.

This beetle appears early in June and lasts until the end of July. It is not common in Ontario, and has so far only been found in the Niagara and Lake Erie Districts. It flies at

night, resting during the day among the leaves of the trees upon which it feeds. The eggs are deposited during the night, in or under the bark, usually just above the surface of the soil, sometimes even below it, where the ground is cracked, so that the beetle can descend without difficulty. The insect makes a slit-like opening in the bark, into which the egg is pushed. When hatched the larva exits inward until it reaches the wood, where it remains feeding upon the soft outer layers, thus excavating a shallow round cavity or cell which is always filled with "worm dust." Some of this generally becomes crowded out and affords an indication that the borer is working inside. The second year the larva works more or less into the heart wood, and the third season works out towards the bark again, where a cocoon is made within the tunnel, out of the excrement and gnawings. Inside this the pupa stage is passed. This it requires three years from the time the egg is deposited until the adult appears, the borer being within the tree all this time.

The native food plants of this beetle are Mountain Ash, Thorn, June berry and others, but it takes readily to Quince, Apple and Pear trees, and is very destructive to all of them.

Occasionally the larva may be found high up in the tree trunk, and even the larger branches may be attacked, but this is, I think, exceptional.



(a) Larva. (b) Beetle. (c) Pupa.

FLAT-HEADED APPLE TREE BORER.

(*Chrysothothrix femorata*).

Larva—Length, one inch; color pale yellow. The first segments of the thorax very much broadened and flattened, much wider than the rest of the body.

Beetle—About half an inch long. Color greenish black; the head, legs and underside of the body have a copper lustre. On each wing cover are three smooth, polished raised lines running lengthwise. The intervals between these lines are in places occupied by smaller lines which form a kind of network and two impressed transverse spots may also be discerned more or less distinctly dividing each wing cover into three nearly equal portions.

This beetle appears about the end of May and lasts until the end of July. It is active during the bright hours of the day flying around or among about the trees; upon the trunk or larger limbs of which they deposit their eggs. When hatched the larva bores inward cutting a flat channel through the sapwood, sometimes girdling the tree. At the approach of cold weather, it enters the solid wood and

there till changes it remain then em healthy healthy c maple as well

The tree every week at 2 of June it the borers tested by bark over working, dried and by the pr castings, c When any the insect by cleanly of bark will killed by 1 piece of n

The best attack of c make a w quart of s water and and crude paint over the trees if possible.

he made 7 second 1 at the end Note—If kindly for any specimens select glad to ider gess such r able. If t caused by t borer we sh so that the ties east of placed on Editor.

Fruit

With regard Alberta, their fruits of all our varieties gooseberries, etc. very small fruit in all parts as yet no grow them there is, every farmer abundance o own place, 7 profession thro With referer hundreds of ally by farm Province in fruit trees. A jorts over the live through t of this is due suitable to the doubt, to imp each wing cover into three nearly equal portions. This beetle appears about the end of May and lasts until the end of July. It is active during the bright hours of the day flying around or among about the trees; upon the trunk or larger limbs of which they deposit their eggs. When hatched the larva bores inward cutting a flat channel through the sapwood, sometimes girdling the tree. At the approach of cold weather, it enters the solid wood and

there hibernates. In the spring it changes to the pupal stage in which it remains for about two weeks and then emerges in adult form. Thus they live only one year within the tree and are more apt to attack unhealthy, neglected trees than thrifty, healthy ones.

This beetle affects hickory, oak, maple and many other forest trees, as well as apple and peach.

REMEDIES.

The trees should be looked over every week if possible, or every two weeks at any rate, from the beginning of June to early fall. The presence of the borers within may then be detected by the discoloration of the bark over the spot where they are working, the cavity beneath causing a dried and flattened appearance, also by the presence of their sawdust-like castings, or by the exudation of sap. When any of these signs are noticed the insect may generally be removed by cleanly cutting out a small slice of bark with a penknife, or it may be killed by probing the burrow with a piece of malleable wire.

The best means of preventing the attack of either of these borers is to make a wash by dissolving about one quart of soft soap in two gallons of water and add to this a little lime and crude carbolic acid. With this paint over the trunks and limbs of the trees from the ground as far as possible. Three applications should be made. The first at the end of May second at the end of June, and third at the end of July.

Note—If our correspondent will kindly forward to the Farming World any specimens of borers or other insects affecting his trees, we shall be glad to identify them for him and suggest such remedies as may be available. If the injury he mentions is caused by the round-headed apple tree borer we should be glad to know, so that the fruit growers of the counties east of its usual range may be placed on their guard against it.—Editor.

Fruit Growing in Alberta

With regard to the fruit interests of Alberta, there is little to say. Small fruits of all kinds, such as the various varieties of currants, raspberries, gooseberries, together with a few native small fruits, do exceedingly well in all parts of the Province, although as yet no attempt has been made to grow them upon a commercial scale. There is, however, no reason why every farmer should not have an abundance of these fruits on his own place. They also grow wild in profusion throughout the Province.

With reference to the larger fruits, hundreds of dollars are spent annually by farmers in all parts of the Province in testing Ontario grown fruit trees. As a rule the great majority of the trees purchased fail to live through the first winter. Part of this is due to the trees being unsuitable to the climate, and part, no doubt, to improper methods of planting and caring for them. The fact that here and there out of this indiscriminate buying of trees from every plausible tree agent, a few have survived the test of a number of years, has led the Department of Agriculture to believe that if the proper varieties were known and the proper care exercised in planting and handling the trees afterwards, there is no reason why apple, plum, and cherries could not be grown successfully. With this idea in view seven



AN APPLE TREE ON FARM OF MR. THOS. DALY, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

This photo was taken in 1905

small fruit experiment stations were established last fall. They are spread over the Province about 100 miles apart and at different degrees of altitude. Some 80 trees will be planted at each station, and it is hoped that in the course of a few years some definite knowledge will be gained as to the most suitable varieties for this country.

The first of the trees are being planted this spring, consequently it is yet too soon to say anything about their suitability. Half the trees were purchased last fall and buried in the ground ready for planting this spring. The remainder of the trees were ordered for delivery this spring, and a test will be made as to whether it would be better for trees to be shipped a long distance to arrive here in the fall after they have completed their season's growth.

In order to obtain some idea of the varieties of trees that farmers had been experimenting with, a circular letter was sent to all residents known to have been experimenting with large fruits asking them to give the Department the benefit of their experience. The trees selected for planting have been those which from the information thus received seemed to have proven the hardiest and most successful.

You will readily see, therefore, that there is practically nothing to say with regard to the fruit industry in this Province, as there is no such industry, everything being in an experimental state. On the other hand, the information gathered by the Department is such that one is led to the conclusion that in a few years Alberta will grow a large amount of fruit for her own use.

Geo. Harcourt,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Oyster Shell Scale

This scale is becoming very prevalent in many parts of the Province, particularly in the district north of Lake Ontario. Our leading fruit

growers have taken precautions to prevent its spread by scraping and spraying, but the work must become general to stamp out this pest.

The irregular, oyster-shell-shaped structures, which are so often thickly encrusted upon the trunks, branches and twigs, are coverings secreted by the female insect. Each one of these scales contain the dried up body of the female and a large number of eggs, varying from 30 to 60. These eggs hatch out at intervals during the spring months, generally starting about the first of June in the localities spoken of. At this time the minute young lice can be seen, even with the naked eye, slowly moving on the tree. In a short time they 'become fixed' upon one bark, insert their proboscis or sucking tube through the bark and live upon the juices of the tree throughout the summer. By fall the insect has secreted over her the scale covering under which she lays her eggs for winter protection before she shrivels up and dies.

There are two vulnerable periods in the life history of the insect. First, in the egg form during the winter months, and secondly, just after they emerge from the eggs during the spring months. Spraying with some alkaline wash, preferably lime whitewash, just as winter is beginning, or better still, very early in the spring, causes the shells to loosen, scale off with the lime, and the eggs underneath to be destroyed.

Kerosene emulsion sprayed upon the trees just as young lice are emerging from the eggs will destroy all with which it comes in contact. Applications of the emulsion are necessary at frequent intervals during the time the lice are moving to destroy those that are subsequently hatched. It is claimed that thorough applications of the poisoned Bordeaux mixture at this time for the Codling Moth and Apple Scab, will incidentally smother any of the minute lice which it may reach. This is quite probable, although the Bordeaux mixture usually is ineffectual in controlling sucking insects.

The Outlook for Fruit

The fruit crop report issued by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, on May 31st, though a little early to give a very definite idea of the outlook for fruit is of a more encouraging nature than was perhaps to be expected. The backward condition generally has had a tendency to make the crop safer from late frosts. The crops suffering most severely are tomatoes, early vegetables and strawberries. Very few serious injuries to trees have been reported. Peach trees have suffered most severely. Though apple blossoms generally are not sufficiently advanced to permit of a full report, yet the outlook is a very promising one for a medium to a full crop of early fall and winter apples. The outlook for peaches, plums and cherries is encouraging, while the peach crop will probably be below the average.

On the whole, insects promise to be less numerous than last year. There is a pronounced increase in an interest taken in spraying and orchard management.

Prospects for fruit in the United States are very uncertain, late frosts having injured peaches, apples and plums in many of the leading sections.

Oshawa Fruit Growers

The co-operative fruit growers organization at Oshawa held its annual meeting on June 6th. Its members average \$4.60 per barrel for apples, first and second, last year. Over \$8,000 was paid out to the members of the Association. Wm. Oke and J. W. Rice, Whitty, R. W. Greison, J. W. Slannton, and M. Crawford, of Oshawa, were elected directors. Mr. Greison is President, and Elmer Lick, Oshawa, Secretary and Manager.

Fruit growers in the district are all coming into the Association, as they realize they can do better with their fruit by shipping in this co-operative way than by handling individually.

Diseases of Vegetables

ONION BLIGHT OR MILDEW.

In some parts of Canada onions have suffered during the past few years from the attacks of the Onion Blight, which has caused serious loss to vegetable growers. As this disease can be prevented by thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture, vegetable growers should be made aware of the fact. The Onion Blight is a parasitic fungus which spreads by means of spores in summer and is carried over winter by what are known as oospores. These oospores are formed within the leaves and when these are removed in the field or fall off they remain over winter there and re-infect the young plants in the spring or early summer. It will be readily seen that it is important where the disease is troublesome to remove all foliage from the field in the autumn and destroy it. Where

possible, the onion should not be grown two years in succession in the same field, and if possible two years should elapse between plantings, as these oospores retain life for that period. When the Blight infects the onions by means of the oospores in early summer the mycelium grows through the plants, feeding on the juices, and the first outward indication of the disease is a violet discoloration of the foliage. In a short time the leaves turn yellowish and fall off and give the plant the appearance of being scalded. The disease is then quite apparent, but before the leaves dry up, the latter have a downy look on the surface in places. It is at those points that the spores are being given off from the tiny stalks which have protruded from the mycelium within the leaf. These spores spread rapidly and if conditions are favourable will germinate

early enough to kill the spores before they germinate. Spraying should be begun towards the end of June and the plants kept covered with Bordeaux mixture until the end of the season. If the disease appears before spraying has been done, spray as soon as possible, and as the leaves of the onion are smooth, it is necessary to put the mixture on in as fine a spray as possible, so that it will adhere well.

BLACK ROT OF THE TOMATO.

This disease did much damage to tomatoes in some parts of Canada in 1906, a large percentage of the fruit being rendered useless in many plantations. When the disease begins to spread, small, roundish spots may be seen usually towards the blossom end of the fruit. These rapidly increase in size and the tomato becomes discol-



A WELL CULTIVATED ORCHARD—CONTAINING WELL SHAPED TREES

ate in half an hour and re-infect other plants. They are so numerous that it does not take long for a large area to become affected.

It has been found that the disease spreads most rapidly in damp, warm, close weather, the spores germinating very speedily under such conditions. Over low-lying ground the air is moister than over elevated land and the disease is usually worst there.

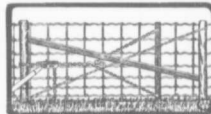
Sometimes the disease will be checked before it has done much damage, owing to a change in weather conditions, but it may break out again later on. Every leaf which is destroyed weakens the plant and lessens the size of the onions, hence it is very important to check it at the start or use preventive measures.

After the spore has germinated and the disease entered the leaf it is not possible to reach the mycelium by spraying, hence it is necessary to

oured and rotten at the parts affected. The spores are given off from dark mould-like masses on the surface of the fruit, and leaves, these being scattered propagate the disease. The Tomato Rot can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, beginning in the hotbed and keeping the plants covered until the fruit is nearly ripe.—W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm.

Don't spray on top of the leaves only; spray the under sides where the pests hide, and be particular to keep your liquid thoroughly agitated.

Don't fail to spray every season. It is impossible to determine in advance whether or not the plant or tree will be attacked. Proper spraying is never injurious.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect a fence properly, and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from Bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post and how to use them. These desirable points can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BAXWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. C Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



WOODLOT GRASS TREES DIV.

Grazing

In many sections there are wide tracts from which have been stripped.

Upon these lands the grazing rights have sprang from income established trees were it cattle, sheep, or run at large.

The grazing stock is always abundant. The amount in any particular age and class as well as upon that upon which from such injury those upon subject to dan large ground.

Of the dome kept upon Ontario the most injurious lands, then horizontal trees are laid does not matter jury is then cast soil and its being beyond the ers. Hogs are not to woodlands desired to get a rural seedling, in to exclude them have become very may indeed be woodlot when those they destructive of such stage undergrown often of service surface of the so come compacted

FORESTRY



WOODLOT GRAZED BY CATTLE—TOPS OF TREES DIVING FROM EFFECTS OF SOIL TRAMPLING

Grazing the Woodlot

In many sections of the Province there are wide areas of rough land from which all valuable timber has been stripped.

Upon these lands a growth of seedlings has sprung up which would soon become established and form good trees were it not for the fact that cattle, sheep, etc., are permitted to run at large there at all times.

The grazing of woodlands by live stock is always more or less injurious. The amount of injury inflicted in any particular case, depending upon the age and character of the woods, as well as upon the kind of animals that graze. Young trees suffer more from such injury than old ones, and those upon steep hillsides are more subject to damage than those upon level ground.

Of the domestic animals generally kept upon Ontario farms, sheep are the most injurious to young woodlands, then horses and cattle. Where the trees are large the class of stock does not matter so much, for the injury is then caused by trampling the soil and its covering, the tree tops being beyond the reach of the browsers. Hogs are not as a rule injurious to woodlands except where it is desired to get a reproduction from natural seeding, in which case it is well to exclude them until the young trees have become well established. They may indeed be of great value in a woodlot when the trees are attacked by some classes of insect pests, for of these they destroy a great many, particularly of such as pass the pupal stage underground. They are also often of service in loosening up the surface of the soil where it has become compacted so as to produce un-

favorable conditions for the germination of seeds.

The most obvious injury to woodlands by grazing is the destruction of the young trees, which, if the woodlot is to be permanent, must be present to replace the mature ones as they are removed from time to time. If the woodlot has not been heavily grazed there may be a fair amount of young growth present, but upon examination it will be found to consist largely of inferior species. It is very noticeable that all kinds of live stock prefer the foliage of such trees as the maple, basswood, chestnut, ash and oak to that of the blue beech, sassafras, thorn and others so nearly worthless for forest purposes that they are always regarded as weeds. Therefore, wherever grazing is practised at all, the young trees of the best species suffer and the comparatively useless ones obtain an undue advantage. Where the trees consist entirely of hardwoods, the injury is greatest for domestic animals do not as a rule willingly browse on the foliage of evergreens. Many of the latter are, however, eaten with the grass during the first year or two of their lives and more are destroyed by the trampling of stock. The unfavorable conditions for a seed catch, due to the compacting of the surface soil, the exposure to drying winds, and the competition of grasses, all of which are directly caused by grazing, further limits the possibility of satisfactory reproduction.

The arrested growth of the older trees of the woodlot is as great an evil as the destruction of the young ones. Careful measurements have demonstrated that grazing does greatly reduce the annual amount of timber produced. Just how great this decrease in production will be depends, of course, on local conditions. On an average it is safe to say that few wood lots which have been heavily grazed for ten years produce more than half their normal increase and in many cases decidedly less. This loss of vigor in the trees may be most readily seen by examining those of a woodlot which have grown to full height under natural conditions,

but which have subsequently been affected by the results of grazing.

The decreasing vigor of growth exhibited by trees where grazing is practiced is due chiefly, but not wholly, to the increasingly unfavorable moisture conditions obtaining in the soil. This loss of soil moisture is due to the destruction of the undergrowth which is required as a soil cover and to the damage caused by the compacting of the surface by the animals. The removal of the undergrowth allows too much light to reach the soil, with the result that it becomes clothed with grasses and other moisture-robbing weeds. It also admits the wind which dries the soil, by direct evaporation and increases the transpiration of the plants which form the soil cover.

The frequent trampling by the stock largely destroys the mulch value of the fallen leaves and compacts the soil, thereby greatly increasing the surface run-off during heavy summer showers.

Many farmers regard an undergrowth of young trees as so many weeds, and it is by no means uncommon to find them going to considerable trouble and expense in cleaning out such a growth with the idea of improving the wood lot. This is a very great mistake and for the reasons given above should be avoided.

Water Supply

At one time the agricultural element could be considered the most perfectly independent one of our society. This was true so long as the land bore its fair proportion of forest, but since the clearing of the country the farmer has to look to the mines for fuel, and will soon have to resort to some method of irrigation for water. The frequently recurring seasons of drought have attracted serious attention to this subject, and the question naturally arises, how are they caused? They do not occur as frequently as they used to, nor did they cause any great loss when they did occur.

Experience in other parts of the world shows us that wherever the timber has been cut off without replanting, the rainfall becomes irregular and diminishes, and drought succeeds.



WOODLOT GRAZED AND UNGRAZED, SHOWING GROWTH FROM NATURAL SEEDING WHERE UNGRAZED

Nature About the Farm



A GROUND-HOG POSE

The Woodchuck

With the settlement of the country a great many forms of wild life have either been exterminated or have become so scarce as to be almost unknown to the dwellers in the cultivated districts. This does not apply only to such creatures as are commonly used as food, or which are pursued for the sake of their fur, but to others such as the hawks and owls which though very useful as guardians of the crops against a host of small destroyers, are persistently shot by every greenhorn who carries a gun. In spite, however, of the war so continuously waged against all living things large enough to afford a tempting mark, there are a few creatures clever enough to have adapted themselves to their new surroundings so well, that they not only hold their own, but have actually increased in number. Among them I may mention the skunk, the crow, and our familiar friend the groundhog. None of these are regarded with any great favour by the people upon whose lands they live, yet they have become so abundant now than they were forty years ago. The conditions of our so-called civilization apparently favour them, and so they remain as the last representatives of the splendid fauna which once made Ontario one of the best game countries of the world, though they are but sorry substitutes for the wild turkey, ruffed grouse, quail, deer and squirrels which a few years ago afforded the farmers good sport and delicious meat.

Although the woodchuck cannot by any stretch of courtesy be called a game animal, nor do many people hanker after its flesh as food, yet it is a very interesting creature nevertheless, and in these degenerate days,—for lack of something better—affords the farmers' boy and his dog, about the only sport left to satisfy the hunting instinct which is so strong in all wholesome human nature.

The woodchuck, or groundhog as it is variously called, is so well known that a technical description of it is hardly necessary. Shortly, however, it is about twenty inches long. Body thick set, legs short, tail short

and black. Color, above reddish brown with scattered black hairs; grayish below. It varies from this coloration to wholly black.

In every part of the world where the winters are cold there are certain animals which manage to avoid the most unpleasant part of the year by curling themselves up in some protected place and dozing the time away, according to their own peculiar fashion, until spring comes round again, bringing food in abundance and genial warmth. Our woodchuck is one of these. In the Autumn when the nights become chilly and the grass loses its succulence, the woodchuck retires to a warty-lined nest at the bottom of its burrow, where below the frost line it remains indifferent to the snow drifting above it and exempt from the pangs of hunger which so often afflict its brethren of the wild, during their struggle for daily food through a northern winter.

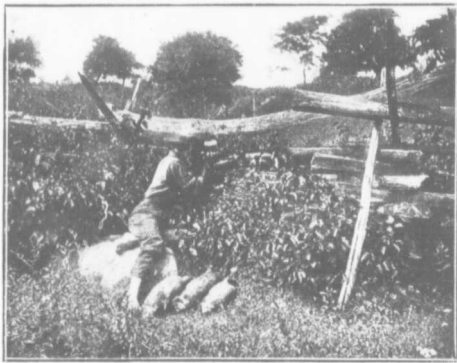
On Candlemas day it is said the woodchuck comes out of its burrow and investigates the weather probabilities for the season. If it sees its shadow the signs are not propitious, and it promptly returns for a further snooze. I cannot vouch for this story for I have never been lucky enough to see the animal so early as the second of February. When, however, the grass shows green and the warm days brighten the land, the woodchuck comes out and resumes its summer activities, that is if its life can be said to have any real activity, for except when digging a burrow it is about the greatest leader I know. When digging, though, it works most energetically until its domicile is finished, after which it takes life remarkably easy, feeding upon the plants growing up in the vicinity of its home or dozing in the sun on the mound of earth thrown out from the entrance to its tunnel, or perhaps stretched luxuriously on some stump

or stone not far from it. There are usually several openings to the burrow connected by well beaten paths. Similar paths radiate off into the grass in all directions, leading from one patch of clover to another, or perhaps to the garden where it is sometimes guilty of eating out the tender hearts of cabbages and the choicest parts of other vegetables. When the grass is tall enough the woodchuck likes to wander about in the paths it has made, nibbling here and there as it travels, and sitting bolt upright at times to look about. If alarmed it scuttles back home in frantic haste, its black heels twinkling as it goes, but on reaching the burrow it will most likely turn round and chuckle defiance at its pursuer.

If cornered the woodchuck is always ready to fight anything or anybody and its sharp teeth and powerful jaws enable it to set up a sufficiently strong argument to most any green dog, foolish enough to rush to close quarters.

Where woodchucks are very numerous in cultivated fields they are apt to become a nuisance, not, perhaps, because of the amount of clover they eat, but by reason of their tunnels, which when the land is ploughed cave in beneath the horses feet and bother them. Shooting them with a light rifle as they sit up affords some sport and will thin them down sufficiently as a rule, but if they are too numerous to be kept within bounds by the boys in that way, they may easily be exterminated by suffocating them in the burrows. To do this take a ball of dry grass or rag, or better still a dry hard lump of horse manure and saturate it with bi-sulphide of carbon. Throw the ball as far down the burrow as possible and close up the entrance with a sod. In a day or two go over them again and see if any have dug their way out; if so repeat the process, and they will soon all be disposed of.

When using bi-sulphide of carbon be careful to keep it away from fire as it is very explosive.



LOOKING FOR "CHUCKS"

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

Made of High Carbon Wire—will prove it to you. SOLDERS not stamped. This makes it still stronger in service. It stays fast. Painted WHITE over heavy GALVANIZED—rust proof. Experimental leaders to meet it. Leads all in sales—11 in market. Get illustrated booklet and 100 pictures before buying.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, S. John, Winnipeg

I wonder
bered or U.
J. J. Kelt
Convention
last Decem

He told
being done
from negli
whom hom
the road t
them in t
would rec

The part
appeared to
was his r
movement.
whose par
sequently h
with nothi
to delight
Children's A
for two v
farms writ
to have ty
length of t
the Toronto
railway ex

Many farm
feel they ha
largely or c
help the po
world, but I
so much goo

I know se
two or thre
and they ha
them; in fa
and amusin
in bringing
into her ho
children of I
had these 1
not found t
worse than

It might b
that there w
home and t
careful in th
guese.

What a del
half-fed, un
have plenty o
good bread
of the rya of
ground



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

"Alas! regardless of their doom,
The little children play.
No sense have they of ills to come,
Nor care beyond to-day.

"Yet taught by time our hearts should learn to glow
For other's good and melt at other's woe."

EDITORIAL

I wonder if the ladies have remembered or thought anything about Mr. J. J. Kelso's address given at the Convention of the Women's Institute last December?

He told us of the work that was being done to rescue little children from neglect and crime,—children whose homes and surroundings were the road to destruction, and place them in foster homes where they would receive good care and bringing up.

The part of Mr. Kelso's talk which appeared to interest the ladies most was his reference to the fresh air movement. Little boys and girls whose parents are very poor and consequently live in miserable quarters with nothing fresh or green or clean to delight the eye, are sent by the Children's Aid Society to the country for two weeks. People living on farms write saying they will be glad to have two children spend that length of time at their home, and at the Toronto end all arrangements and railway expenses are attended to.

Many farmers' wives and daughters feel they have not the means to give largely or even on a limited scale to help the poor unfortunate ones in this world, but here is a way they can do so much good and not feel the cost. I know several ladies who have for two or three summers taken children, and they have had no trouble with them; in fact, found them interesting and amusing. One might hesitate in bringing children from a large city into her home, especially if she has children of her own. Any who have had these little folks say they have not found them bad, or at least any worse than their own children.

It might be well to state the fact that there were small children in the home, and the committee would be careful in their choice of your young guests.

What a delight to these poor little half-fed, uncared-for youngsters to have plenty of fresh milk and eggs and good bread and butter and fruit and the rest of a whole farm as a playground

It makes one feel young again to see their interest and wonderment at each fresh revelation of nature, the birds, the chickens, the trees, the flowers, the growing grain, the tiny fish in the brook are so unfamiliar to them as to cause great excitement in their juvenile minds.

In opening our homes to these children, we will find that it is not all giving, but much comes to us at the time and afterwards. Through these poor dear little ones our sight is



strengthened and we get a larger, broader view of humanity and its sufferings and find less fault with our own lot.

Children in the home are like sunshine coming through the open door. Their enthusiasm, and playfulness is catching. A friendship is often begun that does not end with the visit. A correspondence starts, and so the beauties of the country are kept fresh in the minds of the boys and girls and a desire is born to live an honest, good life and have a comfortable home. Nature and kindness have planted a seed which may bear much good fruit.

At best we can do but little to add to the joy of the world. You kind ladies on the farm, think of this matter and decide you will give two little strangers a small share of the bounty you have always enjoyed.

Just drop a card to Mr. J. J. Kelso, Parliament Building, Toronto, and he will be glad to hear of your desire to help in this worthy cause,

Cyrilla

Harriett Prescott Spoilford, in Youth's Companion.

Although she was so unhappy, no one was unkind to Cyrilla. But the farm was a busy place, and there was little time to pause and say pleasant things to the fair-haired little girl who braided the mats that no one wanted, for Aunt Eunice had a wealth of strange and many-colored rugs she had made herself.

But Cyrilla longed to be of some use, and in the intervals of braiding rugs she knitted immutable socks and mittens. She looked almost with envy at her cousin Flora, moving swiftly here and there all day long; for motion like that was impossible to Cyrilla, with her lame back.

Her Uncle Nelson had brought her home when her mother died, and her Aunt Eunice had been very welcome. But she knew it was an added burden and she tried eagerly to make the burden less, loving everybody, and desiring feverishly to help her aunt about the work, and her uncle, whom she adored, about the farm. They were fervent prayers she whispered in the meeting-house, and bitter tears she shed at home. Her arms were strong; she could beat the eggs and chop the mince-meat; but on the whole she felt she was useless.

A large part of her uncle's property lay in marshland, and every summer he brought off great boatloads of hay that the teams hauled from the landings to the big barns. She had gone down with Flora and the boys once when the men were cutting the thatch that grew twelve feet high, and low tides and strong summer suns having made it dry underfoot. They had carried baskets of pies and cake; and all had floated home on top of the hay on the big gundalow, singing and calling, laughing and silent, in the broad moon. And at the landing her uncle had lifted her in his arms and carried her home.

This year had been a fine one for the grass; and a great deal of that on the salt meadows had been left stacked on the staddles to be hauled off when the marsh should freeze over.

"Well, wife," said Uncle Nelson, one raw winter night, "I guess we'll be going down to the Big Bend to-morrow morn, and bring off the salt hay. The cold spell has frozen the marsh pretty stiff. There's a couple of dozen stacks waiting there. There's been a little more sun to-day than I just like, and it's setting in a bank of cloud with the wind to the southward. I guess I shan't be a very too soon."

"But, father, it's going to be melting, I don't believe the marsh will hold."

"Guess I'll have to risk it. If the thaw gets hold, it'll just flood the meadow and sweep the hay out to sea."

Cyrella watched them all out of sight, the ten yoke of oxen, her uncle and the men and boys. As he turned his mighty shoulders, she saw his smile and the blue flash of his eyes, and thought there was no such man as he in all the country round where the hay was stacked. The tide was out, and there was only enough water to float the ice that rose and fell with the ebb and flow. Had the tide been full, there would have been black water in the way; as it was, the fact that the ice was not strong was of no consequence.

But Mr. Nelson thought it unwise to put his heavier cattle on the ice, and he sent over only two yoke of steers with sleds. Then they loaded the sleds, and by the chains they had stretched across, by the big oxen on the other side pulled over the loads.

"We'll make a go of it, boys!" cried Mr. Nelson, working with all his might.

They had about half the hay across by the time the tide flowing in again, had so lifted and broken the ice that it would bear only two yoke of the Billy and Tom over there with the steers," said their father, "and we'll eat our lunch and send their across on the chains. You can make believe it's a shipwreck, but he called to the boys as he sent the basket across, "and this is the lifeline! There's a storm coming in, anyway, or I miss my guess."

"And a pretty big one," said John Downs, "or I miss mine."

"Suppose we can team this hay to the landing and be back for the rest when the tide falls, before the snow gets here?"

"Looks more like rain," said James Parks. "But I guess we can fetch it."

"We'll be back for you!" their father shouted to the boys.

It was still early in the afternoon when they reached Black Creek; but the gale had brought twilight with it. Instead of finding the tide falling as they expected, they found the wind blowing it in again at a rate which would flood the whole marsh island before morning and sweep the hay out of sight.

"Since we put our shoulders to the plow," said Mr. Nelson, "it doesn't seem just the thing to look back."

"Guess we'll have a try at it," said Mr. Parks.

The water was running in now like a mill-race, and when they had secured one load of the hay Mr. Nelson stopped, "We'll let the rest go," he said. "Just set to with me and get the boys and the steers off, and make for home while we can see the way! I know every foot of this marsh, but night and storm make a difference in your landmarks."

As soon as the boys had crossed the creek, Mr. Nelson on the upland, unyoked the steers, and let one of them on the heaving ice by the bow. He was just with the foot of the other bank when the weight of the creature crushed through the ice. Whirling his axe to cut a way for the ox, Mr. Nelson lost his balance, and found himself also in the freezing cold water, and quite out of his depth.

But Parks seized the head of the axe he held and dragged him ashore, the ox floundering after.

There was a dim moon behind the sea, and with the strange outlines of the steing cattle and the men looming like giants through the dusk and mist, with the big stacks, the opening and shutting lines of black water, the spits of rain, and the crashing and cracking and sobbing of the ice, the scene had a certain horror. But Mr. Nelson and Parks went back together for the other steers in the lee of the large stacks, pulled down some of the hay about them, and got back across the broken ice with some difficulty. Then, with the rest of the oxen, the party started for home.

Parks led the way with the cattle, and Downs and Dawn took each a boy in charge. Billy was crying, the rain and the tears washing his face together.

Presently all came to a stop. There was not a glimmer of light to show the way. "Wait here!" cried Mr. Nelson. "If there's a way to find, I'll find it," and he made off to the right, the sodden marsh giving way under his feet. "I'm nearly played out," he said, "but I'll make a way or break it!"

He broke it, for in the next minute he had stepped off the icy bank into the stream. But with a mighty plunge he made the bank again, and got back to the others.

"It's hard," he said. "If there was only a glimmer to show the way! There's nothing to do but stand by till morning."

They turned loose the cattle, which wandered off huddled together. They themselves got up in one of the sleds, but the storm blew the tide higher. They were in water to their waists, and only by main strength kept on their feet and supported the fainting boys.

"Oh Lord in heaven," cried Mr. Nelson, "give us a glimmer of light, a sound, a way-mark!"

In the farmhouse the day had closed drearily. Aunt Eunice and Flora had been busy all the morning with wonderful baking, and the house had been redolent with the steam of delicious cooking. They had let Cyrella



Bell

PIANOS

—AND—

ORGANS

CANADA'S BEST MAKE

The home is not complete without a BELL.

Illustrated Catalogue No. 51 sent free.

THE BELL PIANO AND ORGAN CO., Limited

GUELPH, - ONTARIO

HOMESEEKERS'

SECOND-CLASS ROUND-TRIP EXCURSIONS TO

MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA

DATES Excursions leave Toronto **Tuesdays, June 4, 18; July 2, 16, 30; August 23, 27; Sept. 10 and 24.** Tickets good to return within sixty days from going date.

RATES Are the same from all points in Ontario—starting from \$32.00 round-trip to Winnipeg to \$42.50 round-trip to Edmonton. Tickets to all points in the North-west.

TOURIST SLEEPERS A limited number of Tourist Sleeping Cars will be run on each excursion, fully equipped with bedding, etc., smart porter in charge. Berths must be secured and paid for through local agent at least six days before excursion leaves.

COLONIST SERVICES In which there is no extra charge for berths, passengers supplying their own bedding, will be used as far as possible in place of ordinary coaches.

Rates and full information contained in free Homeseekers' pamphlet. Ask nearest C.P.R. agent for a copy, or write to

C. B. FOSTER, District Pass. Agt., C.P.R., Toronto

\$1 A YEAR AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1908

When this year ends **The Farming World** will be **One Dollar a Year**. This advance is necessary for many reasons.

FOUR IMPORTANT REASONS

- 1.—Price of Paper has Advanced..... Better Paper Used.
- 2.—Cost of Printing Increased..... Better Printing Done.
- 3.—Editorial Staff Increased..... Better Matter Provided.
- 4.—Paper Enlarged and Improved..... Better Value for the Money.

60 CENTS A YEAR, TWO YEARS FOR \$1.00

The present price will hold good till the end of the year. This is your chance to renew and to secure a friend as subscriber at the old figure. We are determined to add

5,000 Names Before the Year Closes

We want every reader to help us, and make this year our best:

- One renewal subscription and one new yearly subscription, \$1.
- One renewal subscription and two new yearly subscriptions, \$1.25.
- Don't delay; see your friend to-day. Sample copies on application.

Address

The Farming World, Toronto

stone th
cranberry
back to t
she saw
presently
fore the v
roaring s
"They'l

"He sh
to go out
said Mrs.
all when
got to g
ing, Flor
that box
warm. I
mince pie

"I couk
umbrella,
But pres
proof and
ding along
the gale,
out, but
looking ho

"I don't
uncle," h
down at
darning.
now. I h
away anv
"They'l

Cyrella.
"They d
said Mrs.
must have
early it's
storm's gr
ter. I dee
There wa
ed as if th
loud.

"When'll
they'll get
hot for the
and then
"We may
she said,
"Where do
There's a li

—they've m
some dip-t
hurrying a
"He likes t
—well, I w
comes; hu
pan, and
up, Cyrella
than mine."

And altho
only to fill
being, she b
"I declar
lamp," said
to. The dar
cover. I c
knowing wh
and the b
Billy's chest
what's happ
marsh! Th
there. They
go." She
threw her
sobbed aloud

Cyrella s
thoughts we
help. If onl
a bonfire!
burn in th
could one b
And then h
point—if th
to guide th
sound that
them. And
her aunt ble
dinner; but
the sound b
he heard.

There was
hells—but th

stone the raisins and pick over the cranberries; and then she had gone back to her window and shivered as she saw the grey vapors gather and presently drop in rain, slanting before the wind, and at last drive by a roaring storm.

"They'll get wet," said Cyrilla.

"He should have known better than to go out with a thaw threatening," said Mrs. Nelson. "It's bound to cap all when it begins easy. And you've got to go to the missionary gathering, Flora, if the sky falls, about that box for the Indians. Wrap up warm. You might take one of the mince pies to Mrs. Dunton—"

"I couldn't manage a pie with my umbrella, mother," said Flora.

But presently Flora, in her water-proof and rubber boots, went plodding along the way, bent double with the gale, her umbrella blown inside out, but strengthening herself and looking back and laughing.

"I don't see what keeps your uncle," her Aunt Eunice said, sitting down at last with her basket of darning. "He ought to be home by now. I hope the marsh hasn't given away anywhere."

"They'll catch awful colds," said Cyrilla.

"They don't catch cold so much," said Mrs. Nelson. "But something must have happened. Why, see how early it's getting dark! And the storm's grown worse instead of better. I declare, I'm worried!"

There was a long silence. It seemed as if the clock had never ticked so loud.

"They'll be chilled to the bone when they do come," said Mrs. Nelson. "I guess I'd better have things hot for them." She built up the fire and then set the teakettle forward.

"We may as well get supper early," she said. "They'll be nearly starved. Where do you suppose they are? There's a light in Mrs. Brown's dairy—they've milked already. We'll have some dip-toast, anyway," she said, hurrying about to divert her mind.

"He likes that. And scrambled eggs—well, I won't scramble them till he comes; but I'll break 'em into the pan, and you might be beating 'em up, Cyrilla, your arms are stronger than mine."

And although Cyrilla knew it was only to fill her thoughts for the time being, she beat the eggs with a will.

"I declare, I hate to light the lamp," said her aunt. "But I'll have to. The dark's shut down like a dish cover. I can't sit in the dark not knowing what's become of your uncle and the boys this weather. And Billy's chest isn't strong. I know what's happened. They're lost on the marsh! There isn't a light in sight there. They can't tell which way to go." She fell into her chair and threw her apron over her head, and sobbed aloud.

Cyrrilla sobbed, too; but her thoughts were seeking some way to help. If only she knew how to build a bonfire! But no bonfire would burn in these floods of rain, even could one be lighted for the wind. And then her thought touched another point—if they could not have a light to guide them, they might hear a sound that would that would help them. And she thought of the horn her aunt blew to call the men to dinner; but the storm would blow the sound back, and nothing would be heard.

There was the old string of cowbells—but that was too absurd; it

would be no better than the buzzing of a fly. And then suddenly another thought—if she could—if she dared!

She looked at her aunt. The poor woman rocked feebly to and fro, all the strength gone out of her. No, her aunt could not do anything. And Flora was not here. Could she herself! She who found it a labor to get across the room, could she go out into the storm? She edged her way from chair to chair, till she reached the door, got a cloak in the entry, and broomstick handle there for a staff.

The wind rushed in as if it were going to search the house; but she succeeded in shutting the outer door behind her. Planting her staff and bending her head as she had seen Flora doing—Flora, who was plainly going to spend the night with Mrs. Dunton—she struggled down the lane.

She could guess her way by nothing but the ruts in the road. Never, never, had she been so impatient! Blown here and there, tumbling down, scrambling up, losing her breath, bruised and drenched, at last she fell upon the meeting-house steps, and rested.

The door of the old meeting-house was never locked. Cyrilla pulled herself up, turned the handle of the door and went in. She knave where the rope hung down in the middle of the broad aisle. She twisted her staff in the rope, and bent and pulled with her long arms—the only strong thing about her—and pulled again, and pulled with all her might.

Out on the tongue of the land in the middle of the marsh, where Mr. Nelson and his men stood shielding the young lads, a far, strange sound had come singing and swelling on the wind.

"The old meeting-house bell!" cried Mr. Nelson. "There's a fire somewhere, I suppose. My land, it never did better work! Don't you hear it from the north-east? If that's north-east we're on Barclay's Point, we're on Barclay's Point. Go slow boys! Just follow that sound—slow—slow—and we'll be safe in less than an hour!"

With the sound of the bell leading them step by step they crept on till they passed the little wood and came upon the highway, and at last they stumbled into the wood-shed. Aunt Eunice, who had recovered strength at the sound of the bell, threw open the door of the great kitchen.

"Some of you," she said, "must go and fetch Cyrilla. She'll be ringing that bell till the crack of day if you don't!"

"Cyrilla!" cried her uncle. And exhausted as he had been the moment before, he was filled now with new energy and hastened out and after her, although the lonely little church on the margin of the marsh never seemed so far away.

"Don't you ever say you're no use again, my little dear," said her uncle, lifting Cyrilla in his arms. "You've saved the lives of four men and two boys to-night, and I don't know as anybody needs to be more useful than that."

"It isn't the thing you do, dear, 'Tis the thing you leave undone, That gives you a bit of a heartache At the setting of the sun."

WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA
The most profitable county in Michigan. Trains, Groves, Cattle, Alfalfa, Potatoes, Stock, Poultry; \$10, \$50, \$100 to \$500 per Acre will produce facilities first class. An acre will send for list. J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH.

The Secret of A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION Now Revealed FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels. An opportunity for every woman to obtain both, for a limited time only.

The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master mints of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one-half what others charge.

The recipe is free with every ring.



It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolute-ly guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00. Notice style of ring.

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

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods.

Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

T. C. MOSELEY

32 East 23rd Street, New York City

FREE To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums send your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work write to-day. Address C. T. MOSELEY Premium Department, 32 E. 23rd Street New York City.

Should a bride perchance see a coffin while being driven to the railway station prior to departure upon her wedding tour she should order the driver to turn back and start over again, or else she will surely meet with bad luck.

Health in the Home

Headache and indigestion are frequent causes of loss of beauty. Headaches tell quickly upon the eyes, and indigestion upon the skin. Sometimes a headache is best relieved by bathing the forehead with hot water; sometimes by the use of cold water, or tepid water. It depends upon the cause of the headache. Almost invariably, however, the addition of a teaspoonful of aromatic tonic vinegar to the water helps the cure.

To chase away the headache, resting in a darkened room is one of the finest prescriptions. The eyes, to be really tested, require that the room be dark; therefore, when resting in a light room, throw a handkerchief over the eyes to shut out the glare.

Astringent for the Skin

With proper care an ordinary healthy skin need never give any trouble as regards condition. It is when neglected that trouble arises. At times a tonic will prove more beneficial than an astringent. Skin specialists have plenty of excellent tonics to suggest, but one of the simplest is lemon juice. This mixed with a little rose water, is an excellent astringent for the skin.

For the removal of any grease that may linger on the skin there is nothing better than oatmeal and rose-water mixed. Crush some oatmeal to powder, mix it in a tawny with a teaspoonful or two of rose-water, and rub it over the face with the fingers. Allow the rose water to absorb, and then brush off the fragments of oatmeal which cling to the skin, and they will take with them all the superfluous grease.

Hot water injures a fine dry skin. Have the water only tepid. Such a skin shows usually the lack of oil and may be treated with cold creams successfully.

For an oily red skin use a lotion made of three ounces of elder flower water, thirty drops of benzoin and a teaspoon powdered borax. If the skin is very oily, add a teaspoon toilet vinegar.

A badly decayed tooth, like any other decayed bone in the body, endangers the entire system. The decayed part should be entirely removed and the tooth filled, or, if too far gone, have it pulled and suffer the loss of the tooth rather than endanger the health.

Be careful that the cold cream is kept covered and clean; as any oil gathers dirt quickly, the cream if left open will soon be covered with particles of dust and dirt; if this is rubbed into the skin, pores clogged with dirt will be the result.

This for the benefit of those who have had "tasting" medicine to take. Do not breathe after the dose until you have thoroughly rinsed your mouth with water. The most disagreeable medicine can be taken without tasting it.

Longevity

According to Sir James Sawyer, the secret of longevity consists in "paying attention to a number of small details." Among these are the following: (1) Eight hours sleep; (2) sleep on the right side; (3)

keep the bedroom window open all night; (4) have a mat at the bedroom door; (5) do not have the bedstead against the wall; (6) no cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body; (7) exercise before breakfast; (8) eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked; (9) for adults drink no milk; (10) eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs; (11) avoid intoxicants, which destroy these cells; (12) daily exercise in the open air; (13) allow no pet animals in living rooms—they are apt to carry about disease germs; (14) live in the country if possible; (15) watch the three D's—drinking water, damp and drains; (16) change of occupation; (17) take frequent and short holidays; (18) limit your ambition, and (19) keep your temper. These rules for health are simple and within the power of almost every person in the ordinary walks of life.

I invented a game for my little daughters, which was both instructive and amusing. I cut out pictures of familiar objects, choosing words of one syllable, such as "cat," "dog." These pictures I pasted upon cards and printed the name of each object under it. There were two cards of a kind, these constituting a book. The game was played like authors, the children spelling the name of the object called for. Their father and I played the first few games with them, as they did not even know their letters. It was astonishing how

quickly they learned. The game could be made with three or four cards in a book, but for beginners I would suggest only two, as it is much simpler, and a book is more easily won.—G.S.F.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATED FARMS IN SUNNY ALBERTA

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

Write us for full information about crops, climate and special railroad rates, etc.

Local representative wanted in each county.

Telfer & Osgood

Eastern Selling Agents

260 CORISTINE BUILDING

MONTREAL



AND Is Going Up In ALBERTA

You know how many times you have missed opportunities by putting off—The man who takes advantage of his opportunities is the man who gets rich and makes his money easy.

You have heard how people are making money in the rise of land values in Alberta, Canada. Perhaps some of your neighbors have gone there and invested, and if they have they have made money.

But have you taken advantage of the great opportunities offered there?

Land in Alberta is constantly rising in value. It is not very high yet, but it is going up again this year and next year.

Why?

Because in Sunny Southern Alberta is to be found as good land as lies out of doors—Because thousands of farmers from the United States and other countries are going in there and taking it up every year—Because enormous crops of almost all kinds of grain and vegetables can be raised there and sold at high prices—Because it is the greatest cattle, sheep and hog country on earth—Because almost every profitable product of the farm can be raised at the lowest possible cost and

sold right at home—Because dairying is more profitable there than in almost any other spot on earth.

Are'n't those reasons sufficient to convince you that land is going to continue to rise in value in Alberta.

People have just begun to learn what a great place western Canada is—They have just begun to learn that it is not the coldest country on earth, but has a fine climate both winter and summer.

People have just begun to learn that there are good schools in which to educate their children, and that the neighborhoods are made up of much the same class of people that they have surrounding them at home in the United States.

You can buy Southern Alberta land cheaper right now than you will ever buy it again.

Write for our literature which tells you all about our irrigated, non-irrigated and combination farms containing both irrigated and non-irrigated lands. We will tell you how to take a fine trip through Alberta at a very low cost, and we will tell you how to buy as good land as there is in Alberta on terms so easy that anyone can own a farm.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION COLONIZATION CO., Ltd.

108 NINTH AVE. WEST

GALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA.

Sales Department, Canadian Pacific Railway, Irrigated Lands.

TH

Ca

'I don't

Fred,

'I don't

And he

grim

The tea

And he

And distri

warri

'Why, w

'She

'To tro

O, what

To scatt

Throug

'Surre

'She — cal

name.



w

'She did

kissed t

Away fro

'I can scar

would

The feeli

What did

eried Pr

'She — call

ped !'

Manner

We should

church and

solely. If

during pray

door—

Devs show

gentlemen

as soon as

should on e

the ladies t

are in the

should rise a

to enter.

We should

new and sh

and invite

It is wor

church than

not only ill-

Girls show

hats or hair

draw attent

We should

our pews, o

unnecessarily,

or drumming

We often se

their heads

opened to se

a disregard

deserved the

from a Scot

by this lu

gregation on

announcing

to late-comer

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Cause for Complaint

"I don't like grandma at all," said Fred.
 "I don't like grandma at all,"
 And he drew his face in a queer grimace—
 The tears were ready to fall;
 And he gave his kitten a loving hug,
 And disturbed the nap on the soft, warm rug.

"Why, what has your grandma done?" I asked.

"To trouble the little boy?
 O, what has she done, the cruel one,
 To scatter the smiles of joy?"
 Through quivering lips the answer came,
 "She—called—my—kitty—a—horrid—name."



WAITING FOR MOTHER

"She did? are you sure?" and I kissed the tears

Away from the eyelids wet.
 "I can scarce believe that grandma would grieve

The feelings of either pet.
 What did she say?" "Boo-hoo!" cried Fred,

"She—called—my—kitty—a—quadruped!"

Manners in Church—No. 4

We should try never to be late at church and should enter quietly and soberly. If late, we should not go in during prayer, but wait near the door.

Boys should be as particular as gentlemen to remove their hats just as soon as they enter the door, and should on coming to the pew, allow the ladies to pass in first. If they are in the pew beforehand, they should rise and pass out for the ladies to enter.

We should welcome strangers to our pew and should hand them a book and invite them to come again.

It is worse to whisper or laugh in church than anywhere, else for it is not only ill-bred but irreverent.

Girls should not fuss with their hats or hair or dress, or in any way draw attention to themselves.

We should avoid moving about in our pews, opening or shutting books unnecessarily, shuffling with our feet or drumming on the seat.

We often see persons in church turn their heads whenever the door is opened to see who is coming in. Such a disregard of good manners well deserved the rebuke it received once from a Scotch minister, who, annoyed by this habit, astonished his congregation one Sunday morning by announcing to them the name of each late-comer as he or she entered.

Taking out one's watch or looking at the clock is not good manners as it gives the impression that you are tired of the service and would rather it stop so that you could go home.

It is very rude as soon as the last word is spoken to seize your hat and rush for the door or to immediately begin to laugh and talk. There should be a reverent pause and then we should pass slowly and quietly down the aisle.

The World's Famous Bridges

Bridges have played an important part in history, and from the days when Trajan built the bridge across the Danube there has been a steady development in the perfection of these structures.

One of the most peculiar bridges in the world is the tubular suspension bridge across Menai Strait. This bridge consists of two lines of iron-work, taking each 1,300 feet long, supported by three granite towers beside the shore abutments. This strange bridge is 100 feet above the sea, and weighs 11,000 tons.

The famous Niagara Suspension Bridge was begun in 1852 and completed in 1855. It is 245 feet above the water and 821 feet long.

The Forth Bridge, over the Firth of Forth, near Edinburgh, has two cantilever spans each 1,710 feet in length, the longest in the world. The total length of this structure is one and four-sevenths miles, and there were 51,000 tons of steel used in its construction.

The first cast-iron bridge in the world was the Coalbrookdale Bridge, England, which was built in 1779.

The famous Brooklyn Bridge was begun in 1867, and not finished in nearly seventeen years. Its total cost was about fifteen million dollars.

There have been several London bridges. There was one at the end of the tenth century, and another in 1014 built of wood. In 1176 Colechurch began a stone bridge across the Thames, which was not finished until 1299. The new London bridge was begun in 1823, and completed in seven years, at the cost of one and a half million dollars.—Record-Herald.

Boy Preacher and Panther

A venerable presiding elder of the Methodist Church, Rev. Frank A. Hardin, now of the Rockford, Illinois,

district, began his ministerial career at the age of sixteen as a "junior preacher" in Indiana, when the region that he served in was for the most part an unbroken wilderness. He spent most of the time on horseback, and used the saddle bags at night for pillows.

On one occasion, the story of which was told by Rev. Mr. Hardin at a recent conference, the boy preacher found the settlement of Millersville in a high state of excitement over the ravages of a great panther among the live stock.

At a wayside cabin Hardin was warned not to proceed, as the panther had been seen on the road, and it was necessary for him to travel by night in order to meet an appointment for the next day.

But the servant of the church had no notion of being turned aside from his duty by the presence of a wild beast in the woods. Moreover, he had



WE ARE SEVEN

no fear for the moon was shining, and his "clay-bank" mare was a spirited animal.

The trail led through a dense piece of woods known as the Sugar Flats. Hardin had not gone far into them before the forest of maples, then in full leaf, quite shut out the moon.

"A good place this to meet the panther," the boy-preacher said to himself.

Almost at that moment his mare seemed to drop to the earth, or to crouch close to the earth. He knew well enough that she had seen something that he had not, and that that something was highly dangerous to them both.

He knew that her next move would be a jump, and on the instant he prepared himself for a possible parting of the saddle girth by gripping the mare's mane. He had no sooner done this and leaned forward as far as the



LONDON BRIDGE

horn of the saddle would permit, than the mare made a leap and went bounding along the dark trail like lightning.

At the very instant in which she leaped, Hardin heard the most terrible scream that ever smote his ears. It seemed to come from directly over his head and in one second after the screech and the leap of his mare, Hardin heard a heavy body strike the ground at the very spot where she had been standing when she crouched ready to spring. She had plunged forward just in time to avoid the claws of the panther, which had dropped from the tree at horse and rider.

Now the mare was flying through the woods to escape possible pursuit. Probably Hardin could not have held her if he had tried—and he did not try. He had all he could do to cling to her back on the uneven ground with tree-branches brushing him.

Not until she had reached a large open space on the crest of a ridge did the mare slacken her pace. Then she stopped and drew a deep, quivering sigh, as if to say, "That was a narrow escape for both of us."

The mare went on now at an easy trot, as if she had put the whole episode behind her. The young preacher could not say as much for the terrible scream of the animal haunted him for weeks. His destination was the cabin of a doctor. When he reached there and told his story the doctor said: "Nonsense, you must have heard an owl."

Hardin knew better but he made no reply. He was not surprised when, a little later, the doctor took him aside and said:

"That was undoubtedly the big pan-

ther that you encountered, but you know I have often to ride at night through the sugar flats and my wife would be in constant terror if she knew there was a panther there.

In a few days two young boys went into the same woods in quest of wild turkeys. Reconnoitering a brush-heap, they saw under it a huge animal, watching them exactly as a cat watches a mouse when preparing to spring.

One of the boys took aim at the creature's head, losing no time in doing it, and fired. The panther gave one kick and died in his lair. The lads pulled him out and ran for home and brought their father and neighbors. The panther turned out to be one of the largest ever killed in Indiana.

Friends After a Fight

A fine Newfoundland dog and a mastiff had a fight over a bone, or some other trilling matter. They were fighting on a bridge, and being blind with rage, as is often the case, over they went into the water.

The banks were so high that they were forced to swim some distance before they came to a landing-place. It was very easy for the Newfoundland dog: he was as much at home in the water as a seal. But not so with poor Bruce. He struggled and tried his best to swim, but made little headway.

Old Bravo, the Newfoundland, had reached the land, and turned to look at his old enemy. He saw plainly that his strength was failing, and that he was likely to drown. So what should he do but plunge in,

seize him gently by the collar, and, keeping his nose above water, tow him safely into port.

It was curious to see the dogs look at each other as soon as they shook their wet coats. Their glances said plainly as words: "We will never quarrel any more."—North Carolina Presbyterian.

Build a Metal Home

In every way metal is superior to wood or plaster for the interior of homes. Classified Metal Ceilings and Walls, designed and manufactured by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont., are to be preferred over all others for their beautiful and harmonious finish. They are made in a great variety of designs to suit all tastes, and are classified according to the prevailing styles of architecture.

Metal ceilings and walls are fire-proof and vermin-proof, are sanitary and easily cleaned. They may be beautifully decorated at small cost.

Those who are tired of the yearly expense of re-staining, re-painting and re-papering, should make a change to metal ceilings and walls. They may be put on over the old plaster, without dirt or muss, and in much less time than plastering would require. They last a lifetime, and never need repairs, so that the first cost is the only cost.

Life insurance companies recognize the security which metal ceilings and walls afford, by making their rates one-third less on homes constructed of this material.

Illustrated catalogues and complete information as to cost may be obtained by writing the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

Farming in Bartle isn't half as hard work and it is twice as profitable as it is in Canada.

WHY are you farming in Canada?

When you figure it down to a fine point, isn't it to make a living for yourself and family?

Well, if there was a land whose soil was so rich, crops so bountiful, market facilities so good and climate so delightful that it would produce for you and your family a better, surer income, give you more of the joy of living, with less labor and worry. If there was such a land, I ask you, wouldn't it pay you in health, wealth and comfort to go there?

There is such a land.

It is Bartle. Let me tell you about it.

Bartle is in the eastern end of the Island of Cuba. It covers 25,000 acres, through which Sir Wm. Van Horn's Cuban Railroad runs, and where they have built the finest station on their line.

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

Bartle is situated on high land, constantly fanned by cooling breezes, the climate is delightful—never warmer than 98 nor colder than 47. Neither mosquitoes nor epidemic diseases are known in this part of the island.

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

I can tell you of seven distinct crops you can

raise that will net you over \$300 an acre the second year. I can show you how a few hundred dollars and a little work will pay you big wages the first year you move there.

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

You can get good prices in Camaguey, too—cabbages 40 cents each, eggs 50 cents a dozen, butter 50 cents a pound, and milk 15 cents a quart.

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

I want to tell you all about Bartle. I want to show you the kind of farm we sell at \$50 an acre and make the payments to suit you.

I want to tell you of the Canadians already there—happy and prosperous.

I want to tell you all about Bartle—and prove my every point.

Write me to-day—now, while it is in your mind.

Write to me personally, and I'll see you get all the information you want.

DUNCAN O. BULL

General Manager

Cuban Realty Co.

Limited

Dept. K, Temple Building

TORONTO - CANADA

Ec
the
and
With
way
that
more

A
for
stan
and

Us
ing I
ter. I
with
lows
allow

I s
delic
moth
ity
fresh
This
spot

I l
which
other
is m
the h
find i

the c
bottle
pickle
and n
narrow

spon-
which
the h
spoon
jars.—

A s
among
houses
time
answe
time i
another
the c
eral to
servan
first t
in and
my co
keep
If m
tours
in the
hold.—

Most
90 per
lose, a
starch
ing ha
value.

quench
salts a
Only
eaten r
fruit k
made s

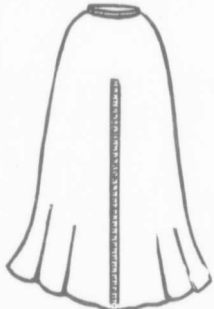
Dried
prunes,
per cen
tious.
washed
ed to

In the Sewing Room

Home Dressmaking

Avoiding the Long Strain of Standing to Have a Skirt Hung.

I am sure this will help home dress-makers. Finish the skirt all but the hem, put it on and adjust it properly. Take a yardstick, place one end on the floor close to the feet and allow the stick to rest against the front of the skirt. Mark the top of the stick on the skirt with a pin. Move the stick along to the side, being careful to see that it is always vertical and not slanting, and place another pin. Proceed in this way till



a circle of pins is completed around the skirt. Now the skirt is marked an even thirty-six inches from the floor. Take it off, lay it on a table and with the yardstick mark off the desired length below the row of pins. I usually allow thirty-four and one-half inches, which is one and one-half inches off the ground. The pins can be very quickly placed even by a man, who seems to find no objection to the yardstick, and it does away with the long strain of standing to have a skirt hung.—Good Housekeeping.

Hints by May Manton

FIVE GORED SKIRT, 5617

Lengthened by Two Flounces and Perforated for Walking Length.

The skirt made with a gathered flounce is always a graceful one and is just now greatly in style, while it suits all the fashionable soft materials pretty well. Here is one that is gored at the upper portion and that shows two flounces joined one to the



6617 Five Gored Skirt,
22 to 30 waist.

other which give a distinctly novel effect. In the illustration the material is one of the pretty new foulards

in shades of brown and white but every seasonable material is appropriate, the model being equally well suited to washable materials and to those of silk, wool and the various mixtures.

The pattern 5617 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

GUIMPE BLOUSES, 5640

Perforated for Lace Facings.

In this day of over-waists and jumpers, the guimpe fills an important place in the wardrobe. Here is one that can be made entirely of lace or of some pretty lingerie material or of muslin with facings and sleeves of lace as liked. The latter method is, as a matter of course, a bit more economical and when costly material is used is in every way desirable, although the entire garment always possesses certain inherent advantages. In this instance imitation Irish crochet is the lace chosen and the sleeves are cut off at the elbows and shirred to form puffs with frills of thinner lace making the finish. But deep cuffs can be added, making the sleeves full length and every material that is



5640 Guimpe Blouse,
32 to 42 bust. 6615 Child's Dress,
2, 4 and 6 years.

used for guimpes is appropriate for this one, the pretty all-overs and inserted tuckings quite as well as lace.

The pattern 5640 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

CHILD'S DRESS 5615

To be Made with High or Low Neck, Short or Long Sleeves.

Such a dainty little frock as this one is sure to meet its welcome wherever little ones are to be found. It is very charming, it is very attractive yet perfectly simple and allows of such variation that it becomes suited to all seasons of the year. In the illustration it is made of Persian lawn and is embellished by hand and finished with little frills of the narrow lace. But such elaboration is by no means obligatory, and an entirely plain dress can be made or the neck only can be trimmed, or again, the yoke and the front could be cut from all-over embroidery. In addition to all these possibilities, there is a yoke that makes it high at the neck and the sleeves can be cut to the wrists. Every material used for children's dresses is appropriate, the fine veilings and the like quite as well as washable fabrics.

The pattern 5615 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, and 6 years of age.

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.



We Want Talkers! Washers speak for itself! You will speak for it too if you use it once. When buying a Washer you certainly should have the very best.

Thousands are talking of the advantages had from the New Century Ball-bearing Machine.

For sale by dealers. If your local dealer cannot show you the New Century we shall be glad to send you a booklet describing it. Dealers sell it at \$5.00. THE DOWSWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

Trap Shots

The ten straight man uses "Sovereign" Shells because they give great penetration with minimum recoil and no fouling.

"Sovereign" Shells are loaded with Nobel's Empire Bulb Smokeless, and are made in Canada by the Dominion Cartridge Co.

Every trap shot should use



Sovereign Shells

The quality is guaranteed by the trademark.

Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd., Montreal.

8-07

ON TRIAL for 30 Days Free.

The "1900 JUNIOR" Ball-bearing Washer



Will wash anything washable. Ball-bearings and strong spiral steel springs do most of the work. No process so easy on the clothes or the operator.

Drop me a post card and I will send you an illustrated booklet giving full particulars of this free trial offer.

Address me:

F. W. K. Bach

Manager "1900" Washer Co.,
K 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

The Hoover Digger

Clean, fast work. It stands the wear and tear.



Favorite in every great polo-growing district. Get free catalogue. The Hoover-Frost Co., Lock Box 52, Avery, O.

Wom

The summer meet press were ment of Agt the beginning, able, but th meetings h and, while be some wo work of the reports show terest on the been in att The delegates ment are d the members have not been appreciation which they I discussions, y tures of these



The advertisin has been more than in previous triest and local together to make result of their only an excellent, an increase in districts.

Many of the In planned their two 1907-08, and, jud grams received by the work is likely that of former y

The Department to know of the women of Ontar which are sent on tutes each summe

The following out by the South

Women's Institutes and their Work

The summer series of Women's Institute meetings had not been in progress many days before reports of success were received at the Department of Agriculture. The weather at the beginning was somewhat unfavorable, but the attendance at all the meetings has been most satisfactory, and, while there are and always will be some who do not appreciate the work of the Women's Institutes, the reports show a marked increase of interest on the part of those who have been in attendance at the meetings. The delegates sent out by the Department are doing splendid work, and the members of Institutes and others have not been slow in showing their appreciation by the interested way in which they have taken part in the discussions, which are one of the features of these meetings.

Institutes will be suggestive to other Institutes.

PROGRAMME FOR 1907-08.

1907.

- June—Public meeting.
- July—Entertainment. Cost of Living and Waste through Injudicious Buying.
- August—Pickling, Catsups, Laissez-Moments.
- September—The Dangers of Luxury in Modern Life.
- October—Prevention of Disease. Health of Children. Care of the Sick.
- November—Christmas Preparations. Winter Flowers.
- December—Report of Guelph Convention. Literature.

1908.

- January—Simple Diet for a Week. Uses and Care of Milk.

and gave them to me. He told me to put them all together and press dirt firmly about the roots. Let them grow till they are one and half or two inches high, then transplant separately. They would then produce lovely bloom in the fall.

My labors were rewarded by both bloom and seed. The seed I brought with me to my New Ontario home. I have had a few new seeds since, but still keep the old ones. I sow the seed the last of March in a shallow box and transplant into separate pots. I procure dirt rich with fine stable manure, pulverizing all thoroughly. (I have the best success with heated dirt so as to kill all insects and weed seed.) I then fill the pots and press down very firmly, set in the plant and press firmly again about the roots. Some of the plants will wilt, but if kept watered and in the shade they will revive. They require a great deal of water. Let them dry out to the point of wilting, then



A SUMMER INSTITUTE GATHERING

The advertising of these meetings has been more systematically done than in previous years, and the district and local officers have worked together to make them a success. The result of their efforts has been not only an excellent attendance, but also an increase of membership in many districts.

Many of the Institutes have already planned their work for the new year, 1907-08, and, judging from the programs received by the Superintendent, the work is likely to be in advance of that of former years.

The Department is much gratified to know of the appreciation of the women of Ontario of the delegates which are sent out to visit the Institutes each summer.

◆

The following programme gotten out by the South Waterloo Women's

February—Sewing, Mending, and Fancy Work.

March—Care of Furs. Winter Clothing, etc.

April—Week's Work. Discussion.

May—Annual meeting.

◆

Flowers in Northern Ontario

My knowledge of flowers, or the scientific culture of them, is limited. But, someone said, "Oh! you grow such beautiful Asters!" It is true I have had some success with Asters, and I know no better way than to tell you how I got my start. Eight years ago, I visited a greenhouse to purchase a palm. The old gentleman who showed me through talked of the different plants and their habits or culture as suited his fancy. As we passed the place where they propagated Asters, he turned out five from the little forcing pots (each a seed in a pot), set them on a piece of paper

saturate thoroughly. When in bloom be careful not to get water on the bloom as it blights it.

Asters do very well in open ground, but do not last so long as those that have the protection of a veranda. The color of the stalk tells something of the color of the bloom. The white stalks give a very bright green bloom. The darker the stalk, the darker the bloom. Last year we had seven hundred blooms out at one time and we cut them every day. They often cheer my homesick heart in this new land, and have been a great source of satisfaction. I keep other plants but succeed best with Asters.

VIOLEA HAHN.

New Ontario Institute.

◆

The Garden

The garden, I think, should have a more important place on the farm

than it usually does. Some say, "Oh! vegetables are cheap, we can buy all we want for a trifle." Allowing this to be true, I find by observation that those who depend on having their vegetables are often without them; then, too, the vegetables are not so fresh and crisp as when gathered just as you want to use them.

A garden lessens the housekeeper's labors in the kitchen. For instead of working in a hot kitchen all the forenoon baking, she can get from the garden a bowl of fresh berries and some vegetables. These will be enjoyed by the family far more than the best cake baked. An evening meal of good bread and butter, berries and cream, some green vegetable such as cress, lettuce, radishes, etc., are within the reach of all and moreover are fit for a king. When we go to the garden for vegetables, the fresh air, the cool breezes, as well as the beauties the eye may feast upon, all seem to put us in better humor for our indoor duties.

But I hear someone say in scornful tones, "What beauty is there in a vegetable garden?" Just follow me, do not the contrasting shades of green in the lettuce and onion beds rest your eyes? Look yonder at the leafy tops of the carrots waving a welcome to you; a little later on the bright red berries and curtains, nesting under the green leaves of hanging in graceful cluster from the bushes; there are the cucumber vines, with their broad, downy leaves which hide the cool, green cucumber where-in lurks pain's indescribable and accompanying doctor's bills. From that we pass to the spreading branches of the tomato plant, which form a beautiful background for the rosy red tomato, and last, but not least, comes the golden pumpkin, which brings up visions of pumpkin pies to be enjoyed after awhile. Thus all through the season our garden is a source of interest and health to us. Health, do you say? Yes, because each kind of vegetable used reasonably has a beneficial effect on our systems, and not only that, but the smell of the fresh earth when working in it gives one an appetite and invigorates one's body, giving a new lease of life.

There are some who may not be strong enough to attend to a vegetable garden, so why not have a small flower garden? This is not beyond the reach of any and is a pleasure and comfort until the snow flies. By all means have a bed of flowers, if it is only nasturtiums. They bloom a long time and make pretty bouquets for the table. By having perennial flowering plants, the work is lessened considerably and one need not be without flowers until the frost comes.

I think that by beautifying our surroundings, our children will like the farm more; it is easy to get them interested in flowers and nature; such things have a tendency to elevate their thoughts and to make them contented with country life. As we told "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," and such is the flower garden.

When you are tired, worried and discouraged, just take a run out to the flowers; while looking at and enjoying their beauty, they will bring the comforting message to you that: "He who clothes the flowers in such beauty is just as surely watching and waiting for you."

MRS. GORMAN.

Wentworth Co., Ont.



How's your Roof?

Is it Lightning-proof,
Fire-proof, Water-proof?

If not, you should learn all about our "Safe Lock" Galvanized Steel Shingles. They are proof against every element.

The lock, on all four sides, makes it impossible for rain or snow to back up under the shingles and rust is found in its perfection only in

Our "Safe Lock" Shingles.

Don't use wood shingles. Nowadays, they are expensive and very inferior. They catch deposits of dust and dirt, which soon rot the shingles. Then the roof begins to leak. Patch all you like, you can't keep ahead of the leaks. There's no economy in a wooden roof.

Users everywhere are delighted with "Safe Lock" Shingles. Talk to them about the roofing question. We'll send you names of users in your own vicinity, if you drop us a card.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Ltd., Preston, Ont.



Tudhope Carriages



There's a Tudhope in charge of Tudhope Carriages from start to finish. A Tudhope buys all the materials—a Tudhope superintends the construction—a Tudhope attends to the sales—and all know their business. Making a Tudhope Carriage has always been a family affair, since the first one was turned out in 1855.

TUDHOPE No. 65

Extension Top Surrey. Wide seats—high spring back and spring cushions. Top, as well as rear seat, may be detached when desired. Richly finished throughout. Most popular family carriage made.

Write for our free illustrated catalogue.
THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Limited - ORILLIA, Ont.

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION!

Patented 1893, '95 '97

HARVESTING PEAS



The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at Work Harvesting and Bunching Peas in the most complete and perfect manner as fast as the mower to which it is attached can cut Hay

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED OUR MOTTO: Not How Cheap But How Good No drilling holes in Mower bar or inside shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send them direct to

TOLTON BROS., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONT.

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

QUESTI

He

One of m
cats outg
to digest
is rough
tion. What
Norfolk

It is pr
teeth are
Have his
present veter

One of my
ringbone.

it?
Lambton
This is a
Firing and

FAR LAB

If yo
farm
the y
cation

Bureau
PARLIA

• •

Ban
beyond qu
4%
five years
rate here.
4%
Company
carrying th
the dollar.
By I
financial it
wards com

THE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Horse Feeds Badly

One of my horses chews his hay for a few moments and then drops it. He eats oats greedily but does not seem to digest them very well. His coat is rough and he looks out of condition. What can I do for him? Norfolk Co. H. R.

It is probable that your horse's teeth are the cause of the trouble. Have his mouth examined by a competent veterinary.

Ringbone

One of my horses is throwing out a ringbone. What can I do to prevent it? M. H.

This is a difficult disease to cure. Fitting and blistering are the best

remedies, but they can only be applied successfully by a trained veterinary as a rule.

Breeding Problem

I have a mare which lost her foal at eight months. How soon should I breed her again? Simcoe Co. I. L.

Do not breed her until the third month after losing her foal.

Result of Wire Cut

One of my colts cut his leg badly last winter with barbed wire. The cut has healed, but a large, hard lump remains inside the hock. How can I remove this? J. P. Wellington Co.

It is not always possible to remove a callous swelling of that nature. Try rubbing in a little mercurial ointment once a day.

An Improvement

Geo. C. Smye, Waterloo County, Ont., writes: "The new issues are certainly an improvement, making The Farming World a strictly up-to-date farmers' paper, and well worthy of the price."

There will be no Farmers' Institute Convention during the Toronto Fair this year as the Government has decided not to pay the expenses of the officers of institutes to a convention every year. The Superintendent will, however, have a tent on the grounds where those interested can consult with him about the work.

FARM LABOR

If you want help for the farm for the season or the year, write for application form to the

Bureau of Colonization
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 10 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engine or horse power, strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. OFFICIAL BLUEPRINT CO., Box 608, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earner!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—never money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Distemper, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

PELLETTIER BROS., Chalmers,

21 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

:: BANKING BY MAIL ::

Capital Paid-up - \$2,500,000
Reserve - 400,000
Undivided Profits - 82,000

4% Interest

CAN YOU FIND A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THIS?

Banking by Mail is one of the modern methods of the banking business, and the success of the movement is beyond question.

4% Interest compounded quarterly, is not a new departure, but has been allowed in the United States for sixty-five years. For the benefit of Canadians The Union Trust Company, Limited, has determined to allow the same rate here.

4% Compound Interest has earned more millions than speculation. A Savings Account with The Union Trust Company is a better investment even than high grade stocks or bonds, because it earns as much as or more than those carrying the same margin of safety, and the value of the principal does not fluctuate, but is always worth 100 cents on the dollar. Then, too, your funds are available at all times. Deposits are subject to cheque without notice.

By Depositing with the Union Trust Company you have the satisfaction of dealing with one of the strongest financial institutions in Canada. You are allowed **Four Per Cent. Interest** on savings deposits of one dollar or upwards compounded quarterly, and computed from the date of deposit.

Write for our Free Booklet
"BANKING BY MAIL"
It contains full information

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Limited
Temple Building, Corner of Bay and Richmond Streets
TORONTO - - - Ont.

AUCTION SALE

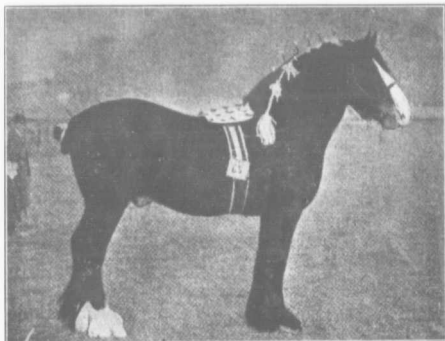
25 Imported

CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Will be Sold by Public Auction

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, GUELPH, ONT.



A GOOD SON OF BARON'S PRIDE

ON

Wednesday, June 26, 1907
at 1 p.m.

These are a choice lot of Show fillies sired by such noted horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Balmedie Queen's Guard, Here's Luck, The Dean, etc., and have been selected from some of the best studs in Scotland.

Auctioneer

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON

London, Ont.

Proprietor

J. H. ELLIOTT

Guelph, Ont.

Catalogue and Particulars on application

7
poult
condit
Our d
bred a
all be
possibi
suited

The

Mr.
Comm
with s
educat
guisho
cultura
gold n
farmin
into pi
Colleg
manag
cess in
resogri
stockm
Shorth
horses
ness, a
eral in
lions.
number
farm, a
lions a
and Pri
year o
very in
size and
Mr. Bre
other i
mer.

Another
fillies i
Messrs.
Andrew
cided to
their la
of Elora
The qua
very hi
known
and very
has ever
enough
of Cana
of the s
fine qual
leathin
and Bar
are sire
the dam
from a
fine two
be offer
son of A
character
Mr. Watt
built, ac
heavy bo
have ste
in fine
flashy th
Favorite.
choicest
splendid
win in he
for spirit
lion colt
son of Mo
ising anin

Mr. J.
Ont., rep
pure-bred
lion, Pow
Jenkins, o
which are

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.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. G. A. Brodie, is one of Ontario County's most successful farmers. Commencing some eighteen years ago, with small capital, but good practical education as well. He is a distinguished graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, where he was the gold medalist of his year. He began farming on a rented farm to put into practice what he had learned at college, and by careful and successful management has made a signal success from the very first. He is now recognised as an agriculturist and stockman of a high order. In Shorthorn cattle, and Clydesdale horses he has done a thriving business, and of late years has made several importations of fillies and stallions. At the present time he has a number of imported fillies on the farm, a fine lot, sired by such stallions as Everlasting, Royal Chaffan, and Prince of Cornwall. His three year old stallion Baron Hugo, is a very fine flashy looking horse of good size and a first rate mover. It is Mr. Brodie's intention to make another importation later in the summer.

Another sale of imported Clydesdale fillies is announced in this issue. Messrs. E. A. Watt, Salmon, Ont., and Andrew Atchison, Guelph, have decided to hold a joint auction sale of their late importations, at the town of Elora, on the 27th day of June. The quality of these fillies is of a very high order. Mr. Atchison is known as a fancier in Clydesdales, and very few of the animals that he has ever owned have not been good enough to win at the leading shows of Canada. His late importations are of the same kind, big, drafty, and of fine quality. They are sired by such leading stallions as Springhill Baron and Baron Romeo, while two of them are sired by Everlasting, one from the dam of the great Acme, and one from a full sister to that horse. A fine two-year-old stallion will also be offered for sale at that time, a son of Ascot, and a colt of splendid character. The fillies imported by Mr. Watt are a very thick, strongly-built, active and hardy kind with heavy bone of good quality. They have stood the journey well and are in fine trim. Among them is a very flashy three-year-old sire by Royal Favorite. She is a fine bay with the choicest kind of underpinning, and a splendid mover, a mare that is fit to win in hot company, and should call for spirited bidding. A fine bay stallion colt will also be sold. He is a son of Montrose Ronald, and a promising animal.

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., reports the following sales of pure-bred stock: His fine Shire stallion, Power O'Blagdon, to Mr. H. Jenkins, of Pincher Creek, Alta., which was shipped a number of fine

imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale fillies to Mr. L. H. Hopkins, of Saskatoon, Sask. A fine stallion colt to Mr. J. H. Smith of Andrus, and a Clydesdale mare to Mr. J. Hayden, of Malton, is among the sales of horses, while in cattle he has sold two Shorthorn bulls, one to Mr. E. Digg, of Elmawac, and one to J. Quinton, of Walters' Falls. Mr. Gardhouse has recently purchased a fine stock bull from the herd of Mr. G. Drummond, at Beaconsfield, P.Q. This bull is sired by the grand breeding bull, Ciel's Pride, while his dam is the well-known Lavender cow shown by Mr. Drummond at Toronto, and elsewhere. Mr. Gardhouse has now on hand some fine Shorthorn bulls and heifers and a few choice Leicester sheep.

Mr. Wm. Graham of the firm of Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont., sailed for Scotland a week ago. It is his intention to select a very choice shipment of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, also a number of Hackneys for the coming season's trade. The firm have this year sold very close in all lines.

The Hon. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont., has recently returned from the Horse Show at Philadelphia, where he succeeded in landing a fair share of the prizes in the breeding classes for Hackneys. In class for Hackney stallion, 15.1 and over, the grand going dark chestnut stallion, On Guard, imported by Mr. Beith two years ago, landed first in hot company. In Hackney mares, three years and over, Londeshoro Queen, shown by Mr. Beith, was placed second to the Grand View Farm's Scarlet Lady, beating Carr Bros.' Beverly Queen, and W. S. Freeman's Birch, in Esmeralda. In two-year-old Hackney fillies, our Canadian champion landed first with Waverly Flora, and second with the chestnut mare, Lady Navarre. Mr. Beith speaks in the highest terms of the character of this show; particularly in the Hackney and the harness classes were the exhibits of the most superlative order. Money is no object when a horse can be got that will win a harness event. It is gratifying to know that the American mind is, at

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock hogs are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are lady sows, many of some bred and ready to breed, hogs fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin.

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. BRETHER, Burford, Ont.

Use it to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure For Cuts, Splints, Sweeney, Capped Hoof, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Sprains, Rhabdomyositis and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

At A Hospital, Ready for Rheumatism, Gout, Sprain, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sent is warranted to give satisfaction. Price 65c. 50 per bottle. Sold by druggists and chemists. Free charges paid, with full directions for its use. Write for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



Tuttle's Elbix

Our old time remedy, good for all ailments to cure, when cure is possible, any case of colic, cold, influenza, etc. "Veterinary Experience," the horse and his ailments, published everywhere. A copy mailed free. Write for circular.

Tuttle's Elbix Co.,
130 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
C. S. & G. W. H. S. 1845
22 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Quebec.



ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Inflamed Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove hair. 25¢ a bottle, delivered. Paupers 1¢ free.

A BSO RHINE, J.R., for mankind, 25¢ a bottle. Cures Syphilis, Venereal Sores, Strains, Gout, or Rheumatic Deposits, Yaws, Gonorrhoea, Hysteria, Indigestion, Neuralgia, etc.

Relieves pain. Book free. Genuine info. only by

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

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



Cattle and Sheep Labels. Send your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing to write to-day. F. C. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

least to some extent, diverted from the one incentive of decades—the desire to trot a mile in two minutes. Now that the real harness horse—the horse that looks well, goes well, and can perform well—is being recognized, and the horse that can trot fastest is not always considered the best—true progress in horse-breeding is sure to follow. The work that is being done in reviving the old Morgan horse of Vermont, the keen demand for the right thing in Hackney high-steppers, the assistance in many cases of State governments in the effort to produce a typical carriage horse of American breeding, are signs of the times that prognosticate hopefully for the future.

Messrs. Smith and Richardson, Columbus, Ont., are to be congratulated on a very successful year's business in imported Clydesdales. At least three grand ones have left their barns at prices of \$3,000 and upwards. They have still a few young horses, including two three-year-olds, Baron Columbus and Buchville Laird, a pair of big, thick, drifty roans sired by Baron Buchville that promise to be heard from later.

Important Clydesdale Sale

Mr. J. H. Elliott, Guelph, Ont., is offering in this issue a choice lot of imported Clydesdales and fillies. They will be sold at the Commercial Hotel, Guelph, on June 26, and offer an excellent opportunity to secure some good show stuff. About one-half of the consignment are sired by such noted horses as Baron's Pride and Hiawatha, the balance being got by such well-known sires as Balmiedie's Queen's Guard, Heret's Luck, The Dean, etc.

Among others, special mention might be made of Lady Sterling by Labori, a good son of Hiawatha, winner of the *Green shield* at Glasgow. The dam of Lady Sterling was first and champion at Gargunnoch, and is a half-sister to Graham & Renfrew's Lanark Queen, the sweepstakes mare at Toronto and Chicago in 1906. Lady Sterling is a good show mare, and will no doubt be heard from this fall.

The whole lot are worthy of mention. Both in breeding and individual quality are they of a high order and will add greatly to the value of the horse-breeding industry in Canada.

Gossip

Mr. E. E. Cooper, Oshawa, Ont., has recently sold a fine young short-horn cow, Minto 2005, the Princess Hyacinthe (imp.) to Mr. Geo. Blaney, Vermilion, N.W.T., and also a fine young bull, sire Spicy King (imp.), dam Lady Minto to Mr. D. Sewell, Cedar Grove, Ont.

Much of the credit for the success of the Sittvton Grove sale of Short-horns as reported in last issue should be given to Mr. Gordon Philip, the booksman. His skill in fitting up stock and in handling the animals at the sale added greatly to the success of the sale.

At the Cooper sale of Jerseys noted in last issue, two cows came to Ontario. The purchaser was Mr. R. J. Fleming of Toronto, who bought Golden Jolly's Champion, calved 1903 for \$700, and Emmet's Gray Ninety, calved 1899, for \$300.

John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., have sold their Lavender bull, Lavender Earl, to William Oaks of Laura,

Ill., for a good round figure. He was fifth in the bull calf class at Toronto in 1906.

Hon. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., scored a big success with his Hackneys at the recent Philadelphia

horse show. He was up against some of the largest and wealthiest Hackney breeders on this side of the Atlantic, men who are able and willing to pay almost any price in order to get a good horse, and they do it too. In

such comp an honor

It is als champion delphia wa Mr. Beith now owned delphia. A Show of 1 out of the wind. His dicate that very much Toronto.

Prof. W. lege was go number of 1 and to atte the continer

A ne In London, En American H erty of F. tured the stallions fo foaled in or over 15.2 h secured the c Sir John Ke stallion in t tors were h land, Holla

In the jum Beck's Kaka and first pl The competi five were tick His Penelon or gelding ov rying thirteen

Shorthorn

The single Shorthorn ca rectors of t has given an when carried tial and comp be continued ! At last Durbin, the officiated in ti were universal year Mr. A. causeway, Sec ivity on all t horns, has c various classes

The Ge

The Horse S 7-9 was an Favored with and with the full years to show, the attes and the exhib strong as ever, and the amat never been equ before have su stepped togethe Draft horses w sidering the tin is rather unfav making a first-his favorites. J P. R. gave fine ment with four dale geldings, classes, Messrs. Toronto, Geo. A. Yeager, Sims with a few o her of new one Show is a succ the word, and i which can be m Italy enjoys a try residents the days sent at th

GRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply H. J. SPENCLEY, Box Grove, Ont.

Millcrest Clydesdales

We have now for sale 8 imported fillies, sired by such sires as Royal Favorite, Cian Chastan, Sir Hugo, Baron Mitchell and Meriton, etc. Seven rising 3 years old and broken to harness. Long Distance Trac. Manchester P.O. and Station, G.T.R., Myrtle, 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 sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Marcellus and other noted sires.

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

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

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



CLYDESDALES SORBY - GUELPH

I HAVE SOME FINE BREEDING HORSES FOR SALE

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING

TWO GOOD YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

BY HIAWATHA GODOLPHIN

HACKNEY STALLIONS 1 Three-year-old, by Mathias; 1 Four-year-old, by Ganymede; 1 Five-year-old, by Duke of Richmond; 1 Three-year-old, by Administrator

Some very choice Hackney Mares, by Edomog, Polonus and Duke of Richmond.

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

A carload of Clydesdale Fillies and the grand Clydesdale stallion, BARON KITCHIEB.

ER. will also be landed shortly.

Write for particulars.

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



Unreserved sale of Messrs. Rawlinson Bros. Hackneys

CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

The proprietors having sold their Ranch and intend leaving the country the entire stock will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on JULY 24th, 1907, at the Ranch 11 miles west of Calgary, Alta. The stud includes—Imported and home bred stallions, brood mares, yearling, two, three and four year old colts and fillies.

Nearly all the best mares the champion "Robin Adair" ever got in this stud are included in this sale together with full sisters to "Saxon," "Priscilla" and "Manna" who won everything in sight at all the Eastern Shows including the championship of both sexes at the St. Louis World's Fair. Catalogues will be ready for distribution on June the first, which may be had together with full particulars from

JORDISON BROS., Auctioneers P.O. Box 1172, CALGARY, Alta.

such company as this it was indeed an honor for the Waverly stables to carry of three firsts and two seconds.

It is also worth noting that the champion Hackney stallion at Philadelphia was On Guard, imported by Mr. Beith a year and a half ago and now owned by Mrs. Clyde of Philadelphia. At the Canadian Horse Show of 1906, On Guard was ruled out of the ring for unsoundness in his wind. His later career seems to indicate that the official veterinary was very much out in his diagnosis at the Toronto.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy of Iowa College was gone to Europe to visit a number of the breeding stock farms, and to attend the leading shows of the continent.

At the International Horse Show in London, England, Sir Humphrey, an American Hackney stallion, the property of P. Pabst of Milwaukee, captured the first prize for Hackney stallions four years old and over foaled in or before 1903 and standing over 15-2 hands. This stallion also secured the champion cup presented by Sir John Kerr for the best Hackney stallion in the show. His competitors were horses from England, Ireland, Holland and Belgium.

In the jumping contest Hon. Adam Beck's Kakabeka secured tenth prize and first place in Corinthian class. The competition was so keen that five were ticketed equal for first place. His Penelon took first prize for mare or gelding over four years of age carrying thirteen stone to hounds.

Shorthorn Judge at Toronto

The single Judge system of judging Shorthorn cattle adopted by the Directors of the Toronto Exhibition, has given such general satisfaction when carried out by an impartial and competent man that it is to be continued this year.

At last year's Exhibition Mr. Duthie, the famous Scotch breeder, officiated in the ring and his decisions were universally commended. This year Mr. A. T. Gordon of Combscausway, Scotland, a noted authority on all that pertains to Shorthorns, has consented to judge the various classes of that breed.

The Galt Horse Show

The Horse Show held at Galt June 7-9 was an unprecedented success. Favored with the very best weather, and with the record of past successful years to guarantee a splendid show, the attendance was very large, and the exhibits of all classes as strong as ever, while in the district and the amateur classes they have never been equalled. Probably never before have such classes of roadsters stepped together under Canadian sky. Drait horses were out strong, considering the time of the year, which is rather unfavorable for the farmer making a first-class appearance with his favorites. The exhibit of the C. P. R. gave fine finish to this department with four of their grand Clydesdale geldings. In the professional classes, Messrs. Crow and Murray, Toronto, Geo. Pepper, Toronto, and A. Yeager, Simcoe, were to the front with a few old favorites and a number of new ones. The Galt Horse Show is a success in every sense of the word, and there are few outings which can be more pleasantly or profitably enjoyed by either city or country residents than can two or three days spent at this event.



Clydesdale Fillies

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

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

STUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.



Clydesdales and Cheval Normans

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

A few French Canadians.

ROBERT NESS & SON,

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



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Hooking Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshire from the choice of the fillers of our seventy-five brood sows in farrow in a few weeks, 150 young hogs and sows now on hand. Pairs not skin 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 GLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Phone North 4453.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.



Dalgety's Clydesdales

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

JAS. DALGETY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

Richmond Hill Spring Show

For many years the lively little town of Richmond Hill has celebrated the 25th of May in a manner both profitable and enjoyable. On this day a show is held, not identical in all respects with the local fair later, as the fruit exhibits are missing at this time of the year, but that department is well represented by flowers, and the dairy, poultry, and women's department are well filled with interesting exhibits. The calf department this year had some good herds on exhibition. Among them was a fine herd of Shorthorns from the stables of J. & W. Russell of Richmond Hill. There were also some good exhibits of dairy cattle to the front. The horse department was well filled. Clydesdales, general purpose, and light driving horses were the centre of absorbing interest, and large crowds stood around the ring-sides all day. The man with the candy was there for the delectation of the children, and to this was added the temptation of a large merry-go-round run by the boys. The boys met with temptation in the shape of dolls to paralyze with baseballs, and the seductive allurements of a merry-go-round of smaller size called a wheel of fortune. The show seems to be very popular judging from the large crowd in attendance, and Toronto was well represented. An ideal day with a 25-cent admission made the event a financial success.



Exhibition Prize List—Changes and Alterations

The prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto is just out. Many changes have been made, making it more convenient for reference by exhibitors. The regulations are changed so that all animals exhibited in live stock sections must be registered in the Canadian Stud Book registers.

In the horse section the Canadian breeder is put on a fair footing with the importer. The directors have endeavored in every way to protect and encourage Canadian-bred horses. The prizes in the breeding classes of the horse section have been increased over \$600. Several new classes have been added, especially the one for strings of ten horses, which is expected to be one of the features of this year's exhibit. In the harness, hunter, and jumping classes the prize list remains the same as last year, including the King Edward Hotel cup, which is again being given for the best horse in the remainder classes.

In the speed division the prizes have been increased by \$1,000. A new class has been added, providing for horses that are not fast enough for the "free-for-all," but that are too speedy for the 2-30 classes. The conditions are the same.

In the cattle section, A. T. Gordon of Combscausway, Scotland, has consented to judge the Shorthorns, which is the largest class in the section. The prizes in the Herefords and the Holsteins have been considerably increased.

The general arrangement throughout the prize list this year is alphabetical, so that the finding of any section is made easy. The aggregate amount of the prizes is \$39,000, not including the \$3,600 given in the speed department. This is the largest purely agricultural prize list on the American Continent.

Ayrshires for Canada

Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, has just completed what will be admitted to be the biggest deal in Ayrshires ever made by one man. A few weeks ago we chronicled the large number of important purchases being made by Mr. Mitchell in anticipation of the foreign demand. He has not had long to wait, for the last week Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, who is recognized as the best judge and pickiest buyer that ever landed on these shores, turned up, and to him has been made this record sale. In all, he purchased 74 head, 64 of that number from Mr. Mitchell, and the remainder from Mr. Thomas Barr, Monkland, Kilmarnock. About 30

head were selected from the Barcheskie herd, and the remainder from the herds of Sir Mark J. M. Taggart Stewart; Mr. Wallace, Auchincbrain; Mr. Osborne, Morton Mains; Mr. Allan, Bearchair; Mr. Moffat, Galeside; Mr. Lindsay, Torr; Mr. Wardrop, Knockterra; Mr. Kennedy, Glen-shanrock; Mr. Woodburn, Holchouse, and his sons in Whitehill; Mr. Goldie, Old Hall; Mr. N. Duncan, Kilmory; Mr. Scott, Nether Hall; Mr. McKinlay, Hillhouse; Mr. James McAlister, Little Kilmory; and Mr. Lawrie, West Newton. These were shipped on the Donaldson liner Tritonia on Saturday last, and most well admired by a large number of breeders, who turned up to wish Mr. Ness the good luck he so well deserves. In addition

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; five Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

R. REID & CO. Hintonburg, Ont.

...NOTICE...

Owners of imported Clydesdale Stallions, not yet recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, are urged to do so at once, as under the new regulations regarding the registration of imported Clydesdales, only those bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Stud Books of Great Britain and Ireland, and whose parents and grand parents are similarly recorded, will be eligible for registration in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, after July 1st, 1907. Address

ACCOUNTANT—NATIONAL LIVE STOCK RECORDS,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, ONT.

J. W. SANGSTER, Sec'y.,

Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

to the 30
shell also
to Mr. J
which we
tonia. T
old cow,
calved 13
Glasgow
er, which
taker in
five-year-
Newhouse
the last 2
shir show
able to be
nedy. G
old leifers
lock; one
Mr. Murra
old and to
Mark J. J
were both
year's sho
from Mr.
from Mr.
prize-taker
Show; an
checkio, w
Highland.
selected for
should give
selves at
fall.—Scott

More Cl

On Satur
Lachute, 3
Glasgow, 1
Athenia, cl
Clydesdales,
chased from
Craigie Mai
balance Ir
Dargavel, 1
chased from
year olds, a
grandsons o
Prile (9122
Hope (1166
17200 hors
which stood
horse Prince
Highland an
Show in '88
Dunfries pre
(11266), ont
premium hor
was by the n
rave Ronald
champion v
by Granite
was by the
Baron Aliste
at the Royal
was by Gay
known, big
Mr. Richard
good compan
from Mr. C
colts. One of
well bred and
on's Prile. I
shell (10688),
and prize hor
Strathern an
ium. The dar
the very pop

THE
L. O. CLIFF

PURE-BR
Five young bull
sale. Correspond

DAVID McCABE,
Importer and B
Clydesdale horses
animals for sale.

to the sale aforementioned, Mr. Mitchell also sold Mr. Gibson, manager to Mr. Morgan, Montreal 11 head, which were also shipped by the Tritonia. They consisted of a four-year-old cow, which was first in the annual three-year-old class at last Glasgow Show; a two-year-old heifer, which has been a well-known prize-taker in the West, from Ardye; a five-year-old cow from Mr. Hamilton, Newkross, a prominent prize-taker the last two years at all the Lanarkshire shows; the first prize two-year-old heifer at Cunnock, from Mr. Kennedy, Glenshamack; two three-year-old heifers bred by Dr. McGill, Chalchloch; one two-year-old heifer from Mr. Murray, Burrowmoss; a two-year old and one-year-old heifer from Sir Mark J. McFaggart Stewart, which were both in preparation for this year's shows; a three-year-old heifer from Mr. Goldie, Old Hall, and one from Mr. Todd, Harperland, both prize-takers at the late Dundee Show; and one heifer bred at Barschiek, which was intended for the Highland. These were a level, well-selected lot of dairy cattle, which should give a good account of themselves at the Canadian shows this fall.—Scottish Farmer.

More Clydesdale Importations

On Saturday last, Mr. George Hay, Lachine, Montreal, shipped to Glasgow per the Donaldson liner Athenia, close upon twenty head of Clydesdales. Four fillies were purchased from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, and the balance from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries. The fillies purchased from Mr. Kilpatrick were two-year olds, and were got by sons or grandsons of the champion Baron's Pride (9122). One was by Baron Hope (11666), out of a mare by the £1700 horse, Prince of Fashion, which stood second to the £3000 horse Prince of Albion (9178) at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show in 1888; another was by the Dumfries premium horse Baron Romeo (11266), out of a mare by the Bute premium horse Archer (10134), a third was by the noted breeding horse Mont-rave Ronald (11121), the sire of the champion Veronique, out of a mare by Granite (10765); and a fourth was by the Leamnahog prize horse Baron Alister (11595), which was first at the Royal. The dam of this filly was by Gay City (10194), a well-known, big, strong horse, owned by Mr. Richard Dunn, and a winner in good company. The lot purchased from Mr. Crawford included several colts. One of these was exceptionally well bred and closely related to Baron's Pride. His sire was Baron Mitchell (10658), a successful breeding and prize horse which won both the Strathern and the Mid-Calder premium. The dam of this colt was by the very popular horse Up to Time

(10475), one of the best of the sons of Baron's Pride. Another colt is by the AVR first prize horse Demure Castle (11028), out of a mare by the great horse Crusader (9175), whose sire and dam were both noted prize winners. Among the fillies were two-year-olds and three-year-olds, got by the well-known Royal Gartly horse Royal Chief (10879), the Glasgow and Cunnock premium horse Marcom (11817), Prince Betimes (11848); with dam by the Glasgow premium horse Royal Carrick (10270), the successful breeding horse King o' Kyle (10213), the Nigroonshire horse Gay Spark (11724), the Hiawatha prize horse Mercutio (11431), the noted Baron's Chief (12069), and other sires known in Cumberland. In respect of breeding this shipment of Mr. Hay's leaves nothing to be desired.—Scottish Farmer.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

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

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize-winning Leicester, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

Maitland Bank

STOCK FARM

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

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



HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON,
Mitchell, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

so 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 5503, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.



THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT MAPLE SHADE

are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding, which is shown in the catalogue, where you can see the crutch-bank bulls used in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals.

Come and see them. Ask for a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

THE MAPLES

L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONT.

Breeder of

PURE-BRED HERFORDS

Five young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

DAVID TUCKER, Janesville, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloways, cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importations. Tamworth swine bred from prize winner at Toronto, London; prize winning Leicester Sheep, Toulouse Geese. For Sale, 1 Bull three years old, 1 Bull Calves, Heifers, all ages, Cows in Calf, 1 Tamworth Boar, and young stock.

L. F. STAPLES, Ida, Ont.

12 Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE

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

J. & W. RUSSELL,
Richmond Hill, - Ontario.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

your choice IMPORTED BULLS, also

COWS AND HEIFERS.

A fine lot of in-pig YORKSHIRE SOWS and BOARS fit for service. Also a grand lot of YOUNG PIGS for shipment in March. Write for what you want.

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Gold Mine (imp.)—50342—Scottish Archer 39603. Bred by Scottish Prince, winner of senior championship, Toronto Exhibition, 1896. Dan, Scotch Thistle second, imp.

F. A. GARDNER,
Britannia, Ont., Peel Co.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

offer for immediate sale to clear this season's offerings of bulls—

Two High Class Red Bulls
bred in the purple

For a quick sale they will be sold below their value.
Salem, Elora Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale.
Farm 3½ miles from Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

ELMDALE STOCK FARM

THOS. BAKER, SOLINA, ONT.

Breeder of Shorthorns, and Importer and Breeder of Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies.

Young stock for sale.

Long Distance 'Phone

Maple Avenue Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

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

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale. Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampden, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

F. H. NEIL & SON

Phone at Residence Lucan P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, June 14, 1907.

General trade conditions have improved considerably since last winter and sentiment has changed completely regarding them. The general improvement in the crop situation has put new life into things. There is still a good demand for money for commercial purposes and the banks seem to be able to supply enough to meet the needs of the general trade. The speculator is suffering, but this matters little so long as the legitimate business of the country is not hampered. Call loans rule at 6 to 6 1-2 per cent.

WHEAT.

The wheat situation continues to attract attention. There is so much of the speculative in the market just now that it is difficult to tell the exact position of things. Generally speaking, the market is not as active, though local prices are well maintained, Ontario winter wheat being quoted here at 88c. to 90c. at outside points. At Chicago prices have gone to incipient values and there has been a reaction recently of 8 1/2-8c. from the top figure. Those in the speculative ring are figuring on a shortage of 400,000,000 bushels in the world's wheat crop for 1907. It is rather early yet to make estimates and it looks as if there would be a shortage, though the figures given above are rather on the high side.

The world's shipments of wheat and flour as wheat from the chief exporting countries since July 1, 1906, to date, except Argentina, being from January 1, 1907, the commencement of the cereal year in that country, are as follows:—

This year. Last year.
Bushels. Bushels.

United States	167,672,000	127,660,000
Russian	88,377,000	147,456,000
Danubian	87,304,000	75,024,000
Argentina	75,680,000	60,232,000
Austria - Hungary	5,800,000	1,120,000
India	28,016,000	22,321,000
Australia	28,356,000	28,728,000
Various	7,893,000	2,605,000
Total	467,106,000	465,146,000

COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market rules steady. At Montreal quotations range from 49c. to 51c., and here at 44c. to 46c. at outside points. Barley is quoted here at 53c. to 54c., and peas at 80c. per bushel. The corn market rules firm and prices are high, No. 3 American yellow being quoted at 61c. to 61 1-2c. in car lots, Toronto.

There has been a good demand for bran for feeding purposes. At Montreal, Manitoba bran in bags is quoted at \$21 and shorts at \$22, and Ontario bran at \$21 and middlings at \$22.50 per ton in bags. Here bran is quoted at \$19 to \$20 and shorts at \$21 to \$22 per ton in car lots at outside points.

HAY AND STRAW.

The hay crop situation has improved considerably, especially in Quebec. Recent reports from that province show that a fair crop is in prospect. Quebec farmers have consequently been free sellers and receipts at Montreal

have increased somewhat. No. 2 baled hay is quoted there in car lots on track at \$16 to \$17, and No. 3 at \$15 to \$16 per ton. There is very little exporting just now. In Ontario the situation is not so hopeful, and prices are firm. Car lots on track are quoted here at \$14 to \$15 for No. 1 Timothy and \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 2, Toronto. On the local market here loose Timothy sells at \$17 to \$19 and mixed at \$12 to \$14 per ton.

Baled straw is firm at \$7 to \$7.25 per ton in car lots, Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market is easier though prices still hold at a profitable figure for the producer. Packers have been paying about 15c. at country points. Eggs are now being shipped from Prince Edward Island to Montreal. The market has an easier tendency here and quotations for case lots of fresh eggs are from 17 1-2c. to 18c. per dozen.

Spring chickens are quoted on the local market here at 35c. to 38c., live year-old chickens at 13c. to 15c., dressed at 14c. to 16c., and turkeys dressed at 13c. to 16c. per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese prices are not as high, and as receipts are increasing, more business is doing. Holders are more inclined to sell than take chances on the future. Prices have dropped fully 1c. per lb. at the local markets since last writing, the ruling figure at this week's markets has been 11 1-2c. At Montreal, Ontarios are quoted at 12 1-4c. and Quebecs at 12c.

Some few lots of creamery butter are going forward for export, though prices are not low enough yet to insure profits on sales in the British markets. Butter would need to be bought at about 20c. to show a profit, whereas it is easy for creameries to get 21c. for the local trade in Montreal. Receipts are heavy here and lower prices are looked for. Creamery prints are quoted here at 20c. to 22c. and dairy prints at 17c. to 19c. per lb.

WOOL.

The wool market is rather on the quiet side. At Montreal washed fleeces

is quoted at 27c. to 28c., and unwashed at 18c. to 20c. per lb. Here unwashed is quoted at 13c. to 14c. and washed at 22c. to 23c. per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock after the heavy run of the past few weeks have fallen off considerably, the deliveries this week being light. The quality of the fat cattle offering may be classed at from fair to good. More choice stuff is wanted. At the Toronto Junction market on Monday, prices for cattle were the highest they have been this year. Some choice exporters sold as high as \$6.25 per cwt., and butchers' cattle as high as \$5.85 per cwt. At the city market prices have not ruled quite as high though they would have been as high had as choice quality been offering. In fact, no lots of exporters were offered at the city market on Tuesday. Quotations for the bulk are \$5.75 to \$5.85 and \$4.25 to \$4.75 for export bulls. The best butchers' cattle bring from \$5.65 to \$5.90; fair to good, \$5 to \$5.40; cows, \$4 to \$5, and bulls \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Milk cows and springers bring from \$25 to \$50 each, though few fetch the latter price, the bulk selling at from \$40 to \$55 each. Veal calves are firm at \$3 to \$6 per cwt., with some choice ones bringing more money.

The stocker trade continues quiet. A load of light feeders, the first offering for several months, sold on Tuesday last at \$4.35 per cwt. Farmers are looking for cattle of about 900 lbs. that can be put upon the grass and marketed as good heavy steers by fall. Quotations for such range from \$4 to \$4.35 per cwt. Light stuff is very slow.

Though the sheep market here rules active and strong, reports from Chicago and New York indicate a weaker market. Export sheep mixed with yearlings, which are now classed as sheep, sell at \$5 to \$6.50, and bucks at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Spring

GOES LIKE SIXTY
BELLS LIKE BIRTY
SHELLS FOR
\$65



GILSON
GASOLINE
ENGINE

For Pumps, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TILLER Ask for catalog also

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. Dept. J. GUELPH, ONT.

A lame horse is a dead loss.

It costs as much to keep a lame horse, as it does a horse in harness — and the cripple brings nothing in. You can't afford to support such stock. That's why you can't afford to be without

Kendall's Spavin Cure

It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Spavins, Soft Bunches and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

KATRINE STATION, ONT. Dec. 15, 94.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a Bone Spavin of a year standing, which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling. Another bottle of the Spavin Cure, I am sure, will complete the cure."

HOWARD BROCK.

\$1.00 a bottle, 6 for \$5. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our famous book—"Treatise On The Horse." You will find a need for it every day.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOBSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 20

lams are worth \$3 to \$7.00 each or \$10 to \$11 per cwt.

Hogs have dropped a little since last writing and quotations this week are \$6.30 for selects and \$6.65 for lights and fats.

HORSES.

Business in horses keeps good, though this is the season of the year when a slackness occurs. The quality of express horses, drivers and saddle horses offering lately has been good and the demand is keen at satisfactory prices. Draft horses are hard to get now and those offering command high prices. Prevailing prices at the Repository here rule as follows:

Workers, 1200 to 1350 lbs. \$150 to \$200
Heavy drafters, 1350 to 1600. 175 250

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

Farms for Sale

FOR SALE—First-class 158-acre farm, Township of South Dumfries, 3 miles from town of Paris; 23 acres wheat, large brick house, 2 barns, granary, etc. Price, \$10,500. Terms, \$2,500 cash, balance 5 per cent. Possession to-day. Apply to S. G. READ & SON, 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—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in their own homes. Waste space in cellar, garden or barn can be made to earn \$15 to \$25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

For Sale

FOR SALE—One Imported Mare, 7 years old, with first-class horse foal, 5 weeks old, and bred against the best Clydesdale Horse living to-day.

NEIL SMITH, Brampton.

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., Dunville, Ont.

THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 10c. 100 for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address, WM. NOXON, Plenton, Ontario.

SYDENHAM FARM YORKSHIRES—Extra fine young stock for sale. Prices right. JOHN SHEMILT, Cedar Dale, Ont.

FOR SALE—Uruguay potato (Salusom Commerson Violet), the new wonder, the finest tuber; it beats them all in productiveness and in quality as can be seen by the reports of the French National Society of Agriculture and Academy of Science. They are the best ever sold, marshy land where no other potato will grow, but they will do well in any soil and best of any other kind. Three thousand bushels have been raised in one acre—no fiction, just facts. Any quantity will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of the price, one dollar per pound. Order now, no better investment possible. E. CHEYRION, St. Laurent, Man., agent for Canada.



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

Expressers.....	150	200
Roadsters.....	125	250
Matched pairs—carriage horses.....	250	700
Servicably sound horses, workers and drivers.....	75	125

A New Canadian Story

We have received from the William Weld Co., of London, Ont., publishers of our contemporary, the Farmer's Advocate, a new story of Canadian life, entitled "Carmichael," by Anson North. The book is well printed and illustrated, and is daintily bound in Scotch cloth. Mr. S. J. Keadie, Principal of the Collegiate Institute, London, Ont., speaking of this new story, says:

"'Carmichael' is the name of a new book by a Canadian author, Anison North. It is the story of a family feud arising from that frequent source of trouble—a line fence. These Caplets and Montagues of modern times interfere with the course of true love.

"The interest is absorbing and well sustained throughout the story, and the characters are drawn with distinctness and fidelity. Any person who understands life on a Canadian farm will appreciate the local coloring of the scene, and the naturalness and vividness of the incidents. The language is intense without that exaggeration of dialect which disfigures so many tales. This book has so many excellent qualities that we can predict a wide sale that will increase the longer the book is known."

Mutual Life of Canada

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
The thirty-seventh annual statement of the Mutual Life of Canada appeared in a recent issue of The Farming World and the prosperous condition of this reliable company reflects much credit on the management. The Company has attained a high position in the insurance world of Canada, and

stands second to none. The new business for last year amounted to 3,026 policies, amounting to \$8,503,547 and, with revived policies, the total for the year was \$5,555,639. All of this, with the exception of \$46,099, written in Newfoundland, was obtained in Canada. The total amount of business in force was \$46,912,497.58, under 30,986 policies, showing a net addition for the year of \$2,714,453. The income for the year came to \$2,072,423.13, being for premiums, interests and rents and profits from the sale of real estate. During the same period the total amount paid to policy holders was \$679,662.20, divided as follows:—Death claims, \$327,975.50; matured endowments, \$168,486; purchased policies, \$88,697.47; surplus, \$83,947.55; and annuities, \$10,645.68. The expenses and taxes were \$338,717.40, being \$10,224.06 less than in 1906, and only 16.34 per cent of the total income. At the close of the year the cash assets came to \$9,900,845.20. The directors say that the policy of the company with regard to investments has been maintained, and no losses were made on investments in 1906, and so far as can be foreseen none are anticipated.

A Famous Book Free

By special arrangement with Dr. W. O. Collee, the well known eye and ear specialist, 118 Century Building, Des Moines, Iowa, all readers of this paper can write to the doctor and get one of his new 128 page books, free of charge.

This book tells all about the different eye and ear diseases, gives the symptoms and causes of each. How all eye and ear troubles, including ordinary deafness and failing eyesight can be cured at home by a simple and inexpensive method.

Book tells all about how to live, diet, bath, exercise, etc., to prevent eye and ear diseases and numerous other facts which everyone should know.

Is your Horse always "Going Lamé"?

Either it's an old Strain or Swelling—or there is chronic weakness of the joints. In either case, your horse needs FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

Strains in any part of the body—sprained or wrenched back, shoulder, knee or fetlock—bruises from kicks or falls—all lose their soreness when you rub the sore spot with

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

for Lameness in Horses

It makes weak joints strong—enables a horse to do a good day's work every day. Get a bottle and keep it handy in case of accidents.

50c. a bottle. If your dealer has none, write

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

A g

Also

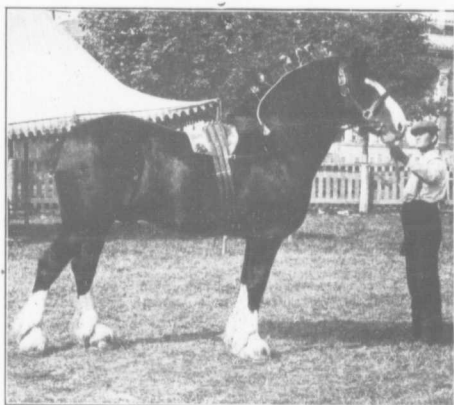
TEL

Wri

CAPT. JAS. I

AUCTION SALE
Imported Clydesdale Fillies

27
HEAD



27
HEAD

A grand lot of big, drafty two and three-year-olds, comprising a number of choice breeding

Genuine Show-ring Animals

— WILL BE SOLD AT —

Elora, June 27th, 1907

Also Two Fine Young Imported Clydesdale Stallions

rising three years of age.

Safe to commence at one o'clock sharp.

TERMS: Twelve months' credit at 6 per cent. on approved joint notes.
 Write for Catalogue, and come to Elora for good Clydes.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London
 JAS. IMGRAM, Guelph
 Auctioneers

R. A. & J. A. WATT
 ANDREW AITCHESON
 Proprietors

the cheapest roof you can afford

"OSHAWA" Galvanized STEEL SHINGLES

AT \$4.50 a square (10 ft. by 10 ft.), and with a guarantee of twenty-five years service back of the sale, "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles make the cheapest good roof for any permanent building on your farm. They last a hundred years. Even cedar or cypress shingles will cost you as much, and be rotted to dust long before an "Oshawa" Shingle shows a sign of wear. Slate will cost you far more to buy and twice as much to put on,—and it won't last as long.



"Oshawa" Steel Shingles make buildings lightning-proof, water-proof, wind-proof, fire-proof, a weather-proof for a quarter-century,—without painting. Made of semi-hardened-heavy sheet steel (28-gauge—

warranted) with heavy galvanizing. Anybody who can drive nails straight can roof any building with "Oshawa" Steel Shingles,—a hammer and a pair of tin-ner's snips are tools a-plenty.

Tell us the surface measure of any roof, and we will tell you exactly what it will cost to cover it with the cheapest roof you can really afford to use. Send for a FREE copy of our booklet, "Roofing Right," and read of the profitable, common-sense way to roof any building on any farm. The booklet is worth reading. It tells why an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is cheapest for you. It tells, too, why "Oshawa"-shingled roof is safe from lightning, and gives some surprising facts about the destruction lightning caused in Canada last year. Better read the book—where shall we send your copy?



"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for 25 Years. Ought to Last a Century

✂ The Pedlar People ✂
Of Oshawa

MONTREAL
321-3 Craig St. W.

TORONTO
11 Colborne St.

OTTAWA
423 Sussex St.

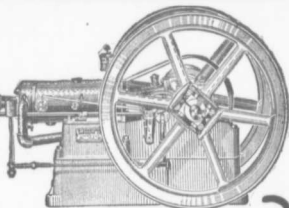
LONDON
69 Dundas St.

WINNIPEG
76 Lombard St.

VANCOUVER
615 Pender St.

103

How do you Grind or Cut Feed, Pump Water, Saw Wood, Separate Cream, Churn?



DO you do it in the old slow hand-power way, or do you do it up in a hurry with a gasoline engine?

The easy way, the cheap way, the quick way, and the labor-saving way, to do these jobs and many others on the farm is with gasoline engine power.

It costs but a trifle per hour to run an I. H. C. gasoline engine generating three-horse power. The engine is always ready when you want it—*right when you want it*—you don't even need to light a fire to start it. Just close the switch, open the fuel valve and give the fly-wheel a turn by hand—that's all.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary,

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

It's so easy to start and to run; it is so simple an operation that before you've had one a month you will be using it for all sorts of things.

A gasoline engine is almost indispensable on the modern, up-to-date farm, but be careful when you buy. Some gasoline engines are better than others, and it will pay you to do a little investigating.

Learn all about I. H. C. Engines.
—About their simple construction,
—About their strength and durability.

—How little fuel they use and
—How near the branch house for catalog.

how they waste none.

—How easy it is to operate them.
—How much power they furnish.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—

Vertical, 2 and 3-horsepower. Horizontal (portable and stationary) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Ordinary stove gasoline is used for fuel and there is no danger whatever.

Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.