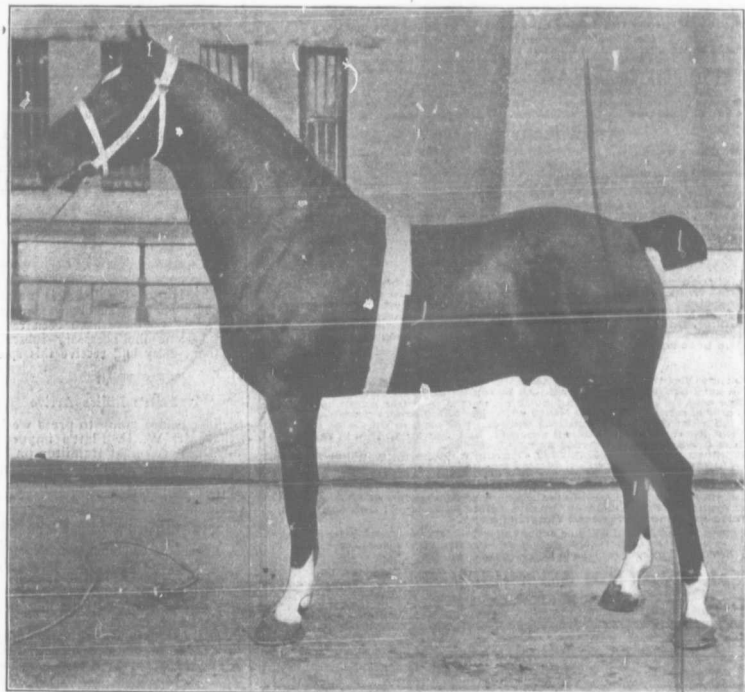


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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen



WHITEWALL FASHION (imp.)—259—(Vol. 23 E.)

Hackney stallion; chestnut; foaled in 1904. Winner at the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, April, 1905, of first prize in aged class; first for stallion, any breed or age, best qualified to produce carriage horses; championship silver medal for best Hackney stallion any age; also the King Edward special prize for best Hackney stallion any age. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario.

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The Best Nursery Stock at the Lowest Prices

NOTICE OUR GREAT BARGAIN OFFER

The best nursery stock at reasonable prices is our motto. Our trees are free from insect pests and diseases. We retail at wholesale prices.

If you expect to plant a large orchard or only a few trees and plants, it will pay you to send us a list of your wants for special prices. When you buy of us you get strong, vigorous, hardy trees, true to name, at the lowest possible prices.

To introduce our superior stock to many new customers, we make the following remarkable bargain offer. Order now before the trees are all sold. We will hold stock until you desire shipment made, or will send at once, whichever you prefer.

Offer No. 1—For one dollar and twenty-five cents we will send the trees and plants named below:

10 peach trees, two each of the following varieties, which are the very best of the new varieties: Carmen, Fitzgerald, Kalamazoo, New Prolific and Greensboro, all hardy and prolific, but if preferred we will send eight apple or pear trees, buyer's selection of variety, in place of the ten peach trees. 2 Citrus plum, the wonderful new Japanese plum, largest and best, full crops every year. 2 early Richmond cherry, five trees, best variety. 12 Dunlap strawberry plants, the best variety among all the new strawberries, immensely productive, finest quality.

All the above, fourteen trees and twelve plants, all for one dollar and twenty-five cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order before it is too late. Remember, for one dollar and twenty-five cents we send you the twelve plants and fourteen trees. Order now. If you are not satisfied with the trees when you receive them, we will return the money sent for them.

Offer No. 2—For twenty-five cents we will send, prepaid, one dozen Mammoth Gladioli bulbs from our wonderful collection, embracing every color and kind known, and many new seedlings never sold before. Bulbs equal of this collection have never been sold for less than fifty cents to one dollar per dozen, but for this short time we make this special offer of one dozen Mammoth Gladioli bulbs of this rare collection for twenty-five cents. Order now, before our supply is exhausted. If the blooms from these bulbs do not surpass anything you have grown before in the way of Gladioli, we will return the money sent us and you keep the bulbs.

Offer No. 3—of the above varieties are the best to be had anywhere and both orders should be accepted at once by all who want the best fruits and finest flowers, but to make it so liberal that all will try them and thus advertise our low prices and superior stock, we make this remarkably liberal offer. To all who send for both the above orders, we will send, absolutely free, two fine two-year-old Campbell's early grapes. Campbell's early is the largest, hardest, most productive, and best quality of all early grapes. For home use or market. It ripens earliest in the best soil. Do not miss this opportunity to secure two of these valuable grapevines free. Write to us if you are interested in the best fruit.

STRAWBERRY SPECIAL

For two dollars we will send 1,100 first-class strawberry plants as named below. These are strong, first-class plants, good as can be grown anywhere and the varieties are the best. 500 Senator Dunlap, unequalled for a general-purpose berry; 500 Babauch, immense in size and yield; 100 General De Wet, best and new late variety, very valuable. Or, if you prefer other varieties, you may select 1,100 plants from the following list: Haviland, Jessie Wardell, Glen Mary, Clyde Gandy, Sample, Brandywine, Crescent, Sharpless, Mitchell's Early, Boederwood, Lovett, Marshall, Gladstone, Wm. Bell, and McKinley. If a smaller number is preferred, we will send prepaid for one dollar 50 plants your selection of varieties from the above-named varieties. And we will add to these 50 General De Wet plants. Remember the plants are the very best.

SPECIAL GRAPE OFFER

For sixty cents we will send one dozen grape vines, purchaser's selection of varieties from list given below. These vines are extra select, two-year vines, first-class in every way. Satisfaction guaranteed. The varieties are Concord, More Early, Brighton, Warden, Moores Diamond, Delaware, Ives Seedling, Catawpa, Saron, Lindley, Niagara, Champion and Elvira, and Vergennes. Why do without a good supply of grapes when you can secure the best varieties at these bargain prices?

SPECIAL PEONY OFFER

In our new Victorian Peony, we have the best variegated variety known today. A very profuse bloomer and as hardy as any forest tree. Blooms very large and full, being almost double the size of other peonies. The color is a beautiful pure white with the centre of the petals striped and dotted with the most beautiful shades. Not only is the color of this variety the most beautiful of all peonies, but added to this is the fact that it has a fragrance as sweet as any tea rose.

What more can be asked for? Hardly anywhere, a never-fading bloomer, immense blooms of unrivaled beauty and exquisite fragrance. All this and more may truly be said of our wonderful Victorian Peony. Variegated peonies are seldom sold for less than 75 cents to \$1.50 each, but having a good supply we make a special price of 35 cents, all charges prepaid. Four peonies for one dollar as follows: One each, red, pink, white and one Variegated Victorian Peony.

Money may be sent by post office or express money orders, registered letter or bank draft. When sent in any of these ways we will send an extra vine or tree to cover cost of sending. NOTE.—All prices are given in U.S. Money.

INDIANAPOLIS NURSERY CO.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U.S.A.

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Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**, with Iron Wheels and wide Tires, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

Subscription Price—One year, strictly in advance, sixty cents; two years, strictly in advance, one dollar.

Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. For all other countries in the Postal Union add fifty cents for postage.

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The address label of each subscriber's paper shows the date to which paid. Subscriptions expire with the last issue of the month named on the label.

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Receipts are sent only upon request. The change of date on address label is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. If this change is not made on the wrapper of the second issue after renewal, please notify us.

How to Remit—Remittances should be sent by postal note or express order, payable to THE FARMING WORLD. All numbers of notes and orders should be kept, for reference. Cash should be sent in registered letter. Remittances sent as above are at our risk. If sent in other ways, they are at sender's risk. Postage stamps accepted at sender's risk for amounts less than \$1.00. Date of posting should always be remembered.

Advertising Rates on application.

No individuals should be addressed in connection with FARMING WORLD business. All letters, without exception, should be addressed

THE FARMING WORLD,

90 WELLINGTON STREET, WEST, TORONTO.

Eastern Agency of "Nor'-West Farmer."

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

PUBLISHER'S DESK

The Fat of the Land is now published. The first supply was exhausted at once, and more have been received. Send along the necessary subscription without delay and receive this splendid book.

Flatt's Fillies Arrive

Just before going to press we learn that Mr. W. D. Flatt's importation of fillies arrived at Hamilton on Tuesday last. For particulars of sale, see Live Stock Department, pages 399-404.

Cheap Farming Lands

In another column the Norfolk & Western Railway offers an exceedingly attractive proposition relative to productive farming lands, well located near thriving towns on their line, having good social, church and school advantages, and excellent shipping facilities to the large markets of the Atlantic Seaboard. This railway company is making strenuous efforts to develop these old Virginia farms and plantations, which have fallen into neglect since the War, and have already succeeded in inducing a large number of northern and western farmers to come down and locate. If you will write Mr. F. H. La Baume, Agricultural and Industrial Agent, N. & W. Ry., Box 744, Roanoke, Va., he will take pleasure in sending you a full assortment of attractive literature setting forth the many advantages of that section of the country, with testimonials from farmers already located.

Growth of the Woven Wire Fence Business

Few people are aware of the enormous growth of the business of making woven wire fencing. There are now many large factories where a few years ago there were only one or two, and of these the Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, employs many men, and turns out thousands of miles of fence yearly.

There are various reasons for the popularity of the woven wire fence, chief of which is, that wood is too expensive to be used for rails or fence boards. Wire fences are cheap, they don't bank snow, blow down, or obstruct the view. They require few posts, and thus reduce the use of wood for fences to the minimum. One of the best things about a good woven wire fence is that it is a perfect barrier to stock and cannot injure any animal.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory

The 1905 edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory has just been published. The book is handsomely bound in cloth, contains nearly 400 pages of valuable information about the newspapers of Canada, and is well worth its cost to any firm which aims to do business outside of its own town.

In addition to complete lists of newspapers and magazines published in Canada, with full particulars as to frequency of issue, publishers, politics, circulation, etc., etc., the work is also a valuable Gazetteer of the important towns and cities, giving population, location, chief industries, etc., etc.

Issued as a supplement, and included in a special envelope with the Directory, is a set of specially prepared maps of the Dominion, giving all the newspaper towns.

This valuable work is published by A. McKim & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agency, Montreal and Toronto, who handle the advertising of many of the leading and most successful advertisers in the Dominion, as well as many of the largest advertisers in the United States and Great Britain.

Northern Ontario Institutes

Special summer Institute meetings for the northern districts of Ontario have been arranged as follows:

Group 1—Speakers, W. F. Kydd, Henry Grose, and Miss Agnes Smith. June 6, Bala; 7, Fort Carling; 8, Brackenburg; 9, Gravenhurst; 10, Germany; 12, Bracebridge; 13, Baysville; 15, Collander; 16, Powassan; 17, Nipissing; 19, Restoule; 20, Lorny; 21, Arnstein; 22, Golden Valley; 23, Commanda; 24, Trout Creek; 26, South River; 27, Sundridge; 28, Burk's Falls; July 3, Midlothian; 4, Doe Lake; 5, Kearney; 6, Emsdale; 7, Sprucedale.

Group 2—Speakers, T. G. Raynor, Dr. H. G. Reid and Miss L. D. Gray. June 7, Walford; 8, Blind River; 9, Iron Bridge; 10, Bellingham; 12, Somerby; 13, Livingstone Creek; 14, Little Rapids; 15, Alma Heights; 16, Desbarats; 17, MacLennan; 19, Bar River; 20, Echo Bay; 21, S. Taranorus; 22, East Korah; 23, Base Line; 24, Goulais Bay; 27, Manitowaning; 28, Wikwemikong; 29, Green Bay; 30, Sheguinadah; July 1, Slash; 3, Tekumah; 4, Mindonova; 7, St. Charles; 8, Warren; 10, Verner; 11, Sturgeon Falls; 12, North Bay.

In breeding, other things being equal, the more vigorous animal tends to impress itself on the progeny.

Why Experiment?

YOU want profits—not losses—in return for the time, labor and expense

invested in YOUR dairy. Don't you? Then—Why Experiment?

YOU will admit that the most butter from YOUR dairy, of the best

quality, means the greatest profits. Then—Why Experiment?

YOU cannot afford to invest YOUR capital, time and labor in any but

the most practical dairy methods. Then—Why Experiment?

YOU have the choice; the most butter of the best quality, or less but-

ter, and quality a costly uncertainty. Why Experiment?

YOU KNOW what YOUR choice should be. Why Experiment?

The IMPROVED U.S. Cream Separator

will save YOU the long, unsatisfactory and costly experience which experiments always involve. It will place YOU immediately in command of the two winning points in the dairy business: quality and quantity.

Quality

Every highest score on Dairy Butter in each of the four great butter scoring contests at the WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904, including **The Sweepstakes** in the Dairy Class, was awarded to the product of the U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR against the world. "U. S." Quality Wins.

Quantity

The U.S. Cream Separator still continues to hold **world's record** as the closest skimming separator in the world—saves cream every day that other separators would lose.



Substantial and simple—extremely durable—proven by many years of satisfactory service. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs.

Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted. Easy to operate. You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a U. S. Cream Separator—the best money-maker on the farm.

Now DON'T Experiment

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue To-day.

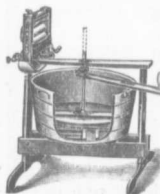
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

To ensure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for our Canadian customers, we ship from our warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. NO DELAY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 403

The Royal Washer

Double Rotary



Ball bearing and so simple that a child can understand and work it.

No harsh rubbing, hence little wear on clothes. A Royal Washer, good hot water, good soap and moderate exercise does the family washing.

The accompanying cut shows the "Royal" closed down ready for use. Its operation consists in moving the horizontal hand lever back and forth.

No other washer can be operated sitting down to better advantage.

All other rotary washers have a single motion only. When the tub rotates the disc remains stationary, and when the disc

rotates the tub is stationary.

In the Royal both rotate, but in opposite directions. There is no perceptible wear on the clothes.

The wringer does not have to be removed from start to finish.

The drip from the wringer is carried back into the tub by the metal spout.

Fifty per cent. of time and labor saved over old way. Your dealer can procure them.

Descriptive booklet sent on application to

THE WORMAN & WARD CO., Limited

400 York Street, LONDON, Ont.

Straight Goods is what the dairyman is looking for.

GRAND PRIZE
St. Louis and other World's Fairs

DeLaval Cream Separators

Do what we promise.

THE DELAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 York Street
TORONTO

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

in a field of growing wheat without injuring the grain, through using the

Spramotor

The proof is positive and the results sure. The improvement in the crop will more than repay you for the trifling expense and the investment in the Spramotor. Write for full particulars: free booklet D.



SPRAMOTOR CO., 68-70 King St. London, Ont. Agents Wanted

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

May appear to cost a little more than some other twine, and still be the cheapest in the end.



This Trade Mark is on every Ball of the best Twine made.

It is pretty hard to judge binder twine by the outward appearance of the ball—to know how it will work—whether the interior is free from tow, twist, thick and thin spots, sure to cause frequent breaks, stoppages and vexation in harvest.

There is one way you can always tell and not have to rely entirely on the dealer's judgment or your own, look for our well known trade mark on every ball. If it is there, rest assured you are getting your money's worth.

Plymouth twine is warranted to be perfectly even, strong and unusually long, and is sold as low as consistent with good quality.

Sales Agents in 'most every town

Wholesale Distributors: PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE AGENCY, TORONTO

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Pleased

"I must congratulate you upon the excellent dairy number of the FARMING WORLD."—Prof. Dean.
 "The dairy number is an especially good one and the dairy cuts come out better than I anticipated."—Laura Rose.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIV

TORONTO, 15 MAY, 1905

No. 10

What of the Crops?

SPECULATION is rife as to crop prospects for the coming harvest. Aside from the fall wheat crop nothing definite can be known, and even here there is nothing sure. The Washington crop bulletin predicts for the United States the biggest wheat crop that country has had for years, hinging of course on the fact that conditions continue favorable from this on. The fall wheat crop in Canada, which means Ontario has come through the winter well, but the cold, backward weather of the past six weeks has prevented growth and the crop is not as far advanced as it ought to be at this season. Reports from country points, however, seem to indicate that the roots of the plant are strong and healthy, and that only warm weather and frequent rains are required to make the yield a good average.

As to spring grains, the bulk of the seed was in the ground too early, perhaps, in some cases, and we have heard of several farmers who have been compelled to re-sow early sown grain, especially barley, owing to the seed rotting. On the whole, the clover crop has come through the winter well, and with rain and warm weather will give a good yield.

There is, therefore, nothing discouraging in the crop outlook, and real choice growing wheat cannot be raised off much longer.

Another Innings for the Horse

If further evidence were needed to demonstrate that the horse is in no sense being superseded by the automobile the success of the eleventh annual Canadian Horse Show will furnish it. A large attendance, a large entry, combined with a comprehensive prize list, served to make it one of the events of the year in the horse world. The entry list comprised not only many of Canada's leading horsemen, but entries from two American studs. The management is to be congratulated upon the continued success of this, the premier horse show of the Dominion.

Though the number of direct sales made was not as large, perhaps, as last year, the prospects for future business resulting from the show were never better. Because of the present and prospective business resulting from it, the horse show is of more direct value to the country at large than many people give it credit for. It serves to bring together annually the buyers and sellers of high class horses, and though the sales made as a rule benefit the dealer more than the breeder, they serve to keep up values for the latter as well. Therefore, while the show may seem

to run largely in the interests of "society," it is both directly and indirectly of value to the country at large. Elsewhere we supply a fairly comprehensive report of the show that will bear careful reading.

Rural Telephones

In view of the turn things have taken at Ottawa and the probability of legislation being introduced in the near future looking to the control of all trunk lines by the Government, farmers should interest themselves more than ever in the establishment of rural telephones. They are not expensive, and the advantages to be derived from them are both beneficial and pleasant.

The rural phone has become an important factor in country life in the United States. The old line companies there have always endeavored to discourage farmers from building independent lines by representing the cost of building and maintaining the lines as prohibitive. But it has been found that farmers can build and maintain their own lines much cheaper than to pay some company \$19 or \$15 a year rent for the use of the phone and the line. A farmer in Wisconsin, who enjoys the advantages of rural phones, states that his line only cost \$31 each to build. He also claims that farmers would have to live very far apart if it costs them more than \$36 each to build a line. And yet the large companies will charge a farmer \$19 and a business man \$24 for the rent of a phone a year. This is a pretty big interest on an outlay of \$36. This Wisconsin farmer also states that they pay their central manager \$1 each per year, which is all the expense they have had so far for maintenance.

In Ontario the cost of a rural phone should be little if any more than in Wisconsin. If a farmer can for an outlay say of \$40 have telephone connection with his neighbors and with his market town, he is getting the advantages to be derived from such a service at a very small cost. It may be some years before the Canadian farmer can have the advantages of a rural free mail delivery. But the rural telephone is within easy reach. Let him take advantage of the situation and secure this beneficial service.

Get Reports Out on Time

The following from the Goderich Star has our hearty endorsement:

"A matter of common complaint amongst the live stock associations of the province, and the fairs and exhibitions and other associations having to do with agricultural matters, is the tedious and persistent delay in the publication of their annual

reports, which are printed by the Ontario Government. The experience of the Fairs' Association is not exceptional, and in former years their report was not issued till in some cases nearly a year after their meeting, thus preventing the utilization of its contents by the various agricultural societies in the preparation of their prize lists. The report of the 1905 meeting, held now two months ago, is not likely to be ready for use this year, and in answer to complaints by the Association officers the old explanation is repeated, viz., the Legislative printing of the present session crowds out everything else, and these reports must wait. We are not in a position to state the terms of the contract under which the King's Printer gets his work done by the Toronto firm, but ordinary business rules should ensure some reasonable despatch in getting out these reports. The delay is both a loss and a nuisance to the associations interested, and the Department concerned ought to place the matter before the House in such a way as to get a remedy for the delay."

The new government at Toronto has an opportunity to render a most valuable service to the agriculturists of Ontario by having the various reports published by the Department of Agriculture distributed before the spring season opens. Most of these reports are of practical value, and the matter which they contain is intended for the present and not for use a year or two hence. Take the dairy associations for example. The addresses and discussions at their annual conventions in January bear directly upon the work of the incoming season and to be of any value the reports should be distributed among dairymen before May 1st, at least. But as has been the case for a number of years the dairy season is past and the summer is ended before these reports are sent out. The same might be said of a number of other reports published by the Department of Agriculture. Some scheme should be evolved for remedying matters. Unless these reports are distributed on time we question the advisability of spending much money on their publication.

Our Bacon Trade in Danger

That a serious danger threatens our export bacon trade must be evident to anyone who studies market conditions as they exist at the present time in this country, and the responsibility for this danger rests largely if not altogether upon the packer and drover. The farmer has done his share. At the request of the packer, who promised a good premium therefore, he set about producing the ideal bacon hog, and succeeded so well that in a very few years fully 75 per cent. of the hogs marketed

in this country were of that type. But what has he received for his time and trouble? Why simply the same price for this ideal bacon hog, which the packer needs so much in order to keep up the quality of the finished product, as his neighbor receives for his lights and fats, to whose breeding and feeding no attention whatsoever has been paid.

The effect of this is not far to seek. The farmer, who has been anxiously waiting for the extra price promised for bacon hogs, has become discouraged and a reaction has set in which if not counteracted in some way will work serious injury to our important bacon trade. Only the other day a prominent farmers' institute worker informed us that he has had several inquiries quite recently from farmers who wanted to know where Poland China hogs could be procured, as they had decided to go back to this type of hog, as they came to maturity quicker than the bacon type and the drover who buys for the packing house pays just as much for them as for the select type. Elsewhere in this issue, appears a letter from a Waterloo County farmer who states that the same kind of thing is going on in his district, and so common have stories of this kind been during the past few months that it is a question if the export bacon trade of this country has not been sufficiently injured already as to take years to recover from.

Then there is the question of feeding and fitting for market. No one will dispute the fact that more time and care are required in fitting the ideal bacon hog for market than the thick fat fellow. The present practice of buying all hogs at the same figure affords no inducement to the farmer to give whatever time and care are necessary in finishing the bacon hog. And here a danger threatens the trade that has in it as serious consequences as a reversion to the old thick type of hog for breeding purposes has.

Taking it altogether the situation is most serious, and fraught with permanent injury to our export bacon trade in which every Canadian takes a justifiable pride. In our opinion the remedy lies with the packer. Let him pay a sufficient premium to induce the farmer to produce the bacon hog. A premium of 25c. per cwt. at the packing house is not sufficient. Let it be at least 50c. per cwt. and better still 75c. and then the drover will have to discriminate more in buying hogs from the farmer. Under present conditions, while we would strongly urge him to keep to the bacon type in any case, the farmer is not much to blame for becoming a little lukewarm on the subject and desiring to revert back to his old love, the thick fat hog.

In putting the case thus strongly, we have no desire other than keeping up the quality of our bacon products. The situation is acute and drastic measures are required if the reaction that has set in all over this country against the ideal bacon hog is to be stemmed. The packers have the remedy in their own hands. If the select bacon hog is necessary to the successful building up of their trade in Great Britain let a sufficient discrimination be made in the price to induce farmers to produce the kind required. Dollars and cents and not sentiment count for as much with the farmer as with the packer.

On page 378 a list of questions is given bearing directly upon this question. We would be glad to have replies from those interested.

Wants All Cattle Dehorned

The dehorning question received some attention in the Legislature last week. Mr. Crawford, of Toronto, in-

troduced a bill asking that legislation be enacted making the dehorning of all cattle under one year of age compulsory in Ontario, which he was forced to withdraw after several members had spoken strongly against it.

While dehorning has grown in favor in recent years, and is more largely practiced by cattle raisers, to compel farmers to dehorn all cattle under one year of age would be a most foolish proceeding indeed. Such a law, if placed upon the statute books, would do more harm than good. It would retard progress and prejudice many against the practice, who are now inclined to favor it. Progress in a matter of this kind can only be brought about by education and showing the people that dehorning is beneficial both to the animal and to its owner.

If Mr. Crawford, who is a large exporter of cattle, and has, no doubt, in his experience seen many losses caused by horns in car lots of cattle shipped, wishes to encourage dehorning, let him pay a premium for dehorned animals sufficient to induce farmers to practice it. In Chicago and other large cattle shipping centres, dehorned cattle, everything else considered, command a higher price than cattle with the horns on. It is also claimed that a higher price is paid for dehorned animals on Toronto market. But if so it has not been sufficiently high to induce cattle raisers to take up the practice in a general way.

The Inspector of Records

Mr. W. A. Clemons, whose appointment as inspector of certificates is made by the national live stock regis-



trars, was mentioned in last issue, is not unknown to Canadian live stock breeders. He is the son of Mr. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. He was educated in the rural schools of that district and at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, taking his second-class teacher's certificate at the age of fifteen. After leaving school he returned to his father's farm at St. George and assisted in building up the well known Maple Hill herd of Holsteins. From 1894 to 1900 he had charge of the office of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, thus acquiring a familiarity with pedigrees and experience in keeping live stock records that will aid him materially in performing his new duties. In 1900 he became secretary to the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa, and three years later he was made publication clerk for the Department of Agriculture, a position he has ably filled up to the present time. In 1903 Mr. Clemons married Helen Jean, daughter of Mr. David Nairn, of Galt.

In Mr. Clemons the breeders of Ontario have an official, whose record for sterling integrity and independence of character should be a guar-

antee of the quality of the pure-bred live stock records under his charge. The Minister of Agriculture has chosen wisely in appointing Mr. Clemons.

The Hog Supply

The "Cincinnati Price Current's" forecast of the hog supply in the United States, from March 1st to November 1st, 1905, is not without interest to Canadian hog growers, especially if Canadian packers purchase largely in that market when home supplies are short. It says:

"The reasonable interpretation of the available evidence is that there is likely to be 5 to 10 per cent. increase in the marketable supply of hogs for the period ending November 1, compared with last year, with probability of larger numbers for both the first and second half of the period of eight months. In 1904 the second half of the period, or July to October inclusive, represented about 45 per cent. of the summer season total packing; 1903, 47 per cent.; 1902, 44 per cent.; 1901, 47 per cent.; 1900, 46 per cent.; 1899, 45 per cent.; 1898, 47 per cent."

For several years "The Price Current's" forecast has turned out to be fairly accurate, and the foregoing may be taken as a pretty good estimate of the hog supply in the United States during the next six months.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Government has decided that the Dominion Exhibition for 1906 shall go to Halifax. At least, the annual grant will go to the exhibition held annually in that city. It is a long stretch from New Westminster to Halifax.

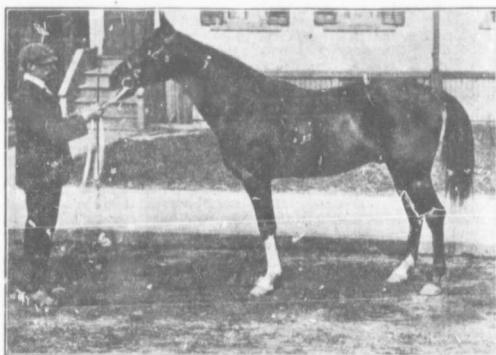
It costs 25c. per cwt. to ship cattle in car lots from Windsor and points west of Guelph to Montreal, while the same service from points in Michigan to the seaboard costs only 22c. per cwt. There is nothing fair about this.

The directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held at Portland, Oregon, this summer, have decided not to have a dairy cow test. This is, perhaps, a wise move, in view of that exposition following so closely after St. Louis.

Attempts are being made to introduce wheat growing into Mexico. Large crops can be grown and an endeavor will be made by several large syndicates to put the grain growing industry of that country on a commercial footing.

Rev. Father Burke, that staunch friend and supporter of agriculture in Prince Edward Island, has been in Toronto recently endeavoring to influence the Board of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in the Island Tunnel scheme. His efforts should meet with success.

The Winnipeg Exhibition Board has decided to carry on the executive work of the exhibition by dividing it up among the directors, each having some particular department, for which he is responsible. This is an innovation in managing exhibitions in Canada that will be watched with interest. The Winnipeg Exhibition has been successfully managed heretofore by Mr. F. W. Heubach, who resigned a couple of months ago.



Abayan-Koholan—Arab stallion imported by the Sutherland Pony Co., Cobourg, Ont. He was one of the attractions at the Canadian Horse Show.

The Canadian Horse Show

Seven years ago, the city of Toronto was felicitous over the fact that there were as many as 332 entries at their Horse Show of that year. Constant growth has been its history since, but to have prophesied then that the year 1905 would see over 4,000 entries would have overtaken the optimism of the most sanguine of Toronto's horsemen. This was, however, the realization of the Show held on April 26-29 in the Armonies, and the continuous yearly increase in attendance, interest and competition can be taken as the positive assurance of a horse loving public that man's most faithful servant is still his most valued friend. For four days the well schooled classes of blue-blooded equine aristocrats paced the tanbark to the merry jingle of bit and spur, the gloss of their well groomed coats vying with the flash of varnished wheels and burnished trappings, while the splendid weather which brought out the fashionable world of a great city, clothed in spring attire, lent the fine charm which left nothing to be desired in making the eleventh meeting of the Canadian Horse Show an unqualified success. Conspicuous among the boxes was the vice-regal party, consisting of His Excellency, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, Lady Grey and Lady Sibi Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey, accompanied by a distinguished escort, the Show being formally opened by His Excellency. The programme of each day was carefully arranged as far as possible and each brought representatives of all breeds.

The Clydesdales, looking big and massive in the company of their more lithe and wiry relatives, Hackneys solid, strong, active high steppers; Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds, the light, lithe and wiry Arab, polo ponies, and even smaller representatives of the equine world, all had their place in every day's events. One of the strongest features of interest was the great improvement in the carriage horses, and the Hackney classes. In

THE BREEDING CLASSES

the Hackneys were especially strong, and although the arrangement brought out the class for stallions four years and up the first day when the attendance was rather small, still it was one of the classes which, all through the show was the one most talked about and the most admired. Thirteen fine individuals, the largest class of aged Hackney

stallions ever seen in Canada, and certainly one of the strongest, faced the judges. Graham Bros., of Claremont, were to the front with one of their latest importations, Whitewall Fashion, a son of Troubadour, a fine typical and flashy chestnut, with a sensational way of going, was the undisputed winner. Second came the firm of Truman & Sons, with Copalder Bonny Gabriel, a big solid six-year-old, shipped all the way from Bushnell, Ill., to the show, while Wood's Paragon, owned by Telfer Bros., of Milton, was third. The reserve went to another good stallion, Wood Baronet, owned by the Truman firm. Next in line stood a fine chestnut owned by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., a good typical horse, scarcely in showing condition, which was the only reason for his not being better placed. In the three-year-old Hackneys, first place again went to Graham Bros. for a splendid going dark chestnut, Anticipator, with second to Truman's Bonny Gabriel, and third to J. B. Hogate for

Salford Roesus, a horse that shows wonderful development since last fall. The reserve was for the exhibit of Robert Davies. Sweepstake for best Hackney stallion was awarded to Messrs. Graham Bros. for Whitewall Fashion, with reserve to the same firm for Anticipator. The prize for best high-stepping stallion in harness was awarded to A. Yeager's famous stallion Hillhurst Sensation, who was again exhibited as one of the features of the show with a string of ten of his get, an entirely different ten from either of the two strings he has presented the public with in the past.

A fine exhibit of Hackney mares was also made, first for mare recorded in the English book going to Thomas Early, of Tillsonburg, for his filly Viola. First in the open class was given to the still unbeaten champion, Priscilla, second to Lady Melgund, owned by Mr. H. J. Spencer, of Box Grove, Ont., with third again to Viola, and the reserve to Chlorus Girl, owned by Mr. A. Yeager, of Simcoe.

The sweepstake offered for best Hackney stallion foaled in Canada was won by Mr. Yeager, with Hillhurst Sensation. Sweepstake for best pony Hackney stallion was won by a fine trappy horse, Black Diamond, owned by Mrs. C. Wilmot, of Fort Hope.

The standard bred stallions in the aged class did not show much change from the classes lined up at recent shows in Toronto. First prize went to Miss K. Wilkes, of Galt, for Oro Wilkes; second prize to Prodigal Son, owned by Jas. Noble, of Toronto, and third to D.L.C., owned by S. James, of Hamilton. In the three-year-olds first again went to Miss Wilkes for the fine young trotter, Oro Dell, second to Red Badge, owned by H. Raison, London. Third to R. Davies and reserve to Gilbert Parker, of Belleville.

The Thoroughbred stallions were not strong in numbers, 1st-prize for stallion best qualified to improve saddle horses, hunters and jumpers, going to W. Hendrie, of Hamilton, for the fine stallion, Gold Car, second to Dalmore, owned by E. White, of Hamilton, and third to Ben Garrick, A. Kemp, Oakville, owner, with reserve to St. Joly, owned by W. Wilson, of London.

Orme Shore, Mr. Robert Davies' recently imported English stallion,



Clydesdale gelding, champion draft horse Canadian Horse Show, sired by Montrose Chief, imported by Graham Bros. He and his mate sold for \$255 to Dominion Transport Co., Toronto. Exhibited by John Cowie, Markham, Ont.

was awarded the red ribbon in the thoroughbred class, with Dr. Andrew Smith's Kapanga Colt second, Messrs. Barbour's Bill of the Play third. The latter is a four-year-old and a King's Plate entry.

THE DRAFTERS

were well represented by the exhibits of the Toronto Transport Companies, but there is no side to the Canadian Horse Show that could bear a little more encouragement with better results than this. To give such awards as would encourage the fitting up and showing of strong classes of teams, treys, four-horse and six-horse teams would add a feature of greatest benefit to horse breeders generally, and to the show itself. Outside of the transportation companies the only exhibitor was Mr. J. Cowie, of Markham, who had out a fine pair which won first for single gelding or mare, and first for draft team. They were a fine, drafty, well-fitted, active pair, and at the end of the show were disposed of to the Dominion Transport Company, of Toronto, at a very encouraging figure. The demand for such horses, of good size, with the right kind of underpinning and action, is very keen, but it might be quite in place to remark, as THE FARMING WORLD has so often done, that this kind of horse is not often to be got by breeding a small common mare to a big coarse, over-sized stallion. Those who are now breeding good drafty mares of the right stamp to stallions which are themselves of acceptable quality, conformation and size will reap a full reward as sure as like begets like. Second for single draft was captured by the Dominion Transport Co., third again to Cowie, and reserve to the Company's second horse. In teams Cowie got first place, the Dominion Transport Company second and third went to the W. Hendrie Co., of Hamilton. Two span of four-horse teams were also shown, first going to the Dominion Transport Co. and second to the Wm. Hendrie Co. for their exhibits.

A MISLEADING CLASS

A rather interesting and at the same time awkward feature of the show was the awarding of the prize offered for the stallion of any breed, and best suited to get carriage horses. All breeds of light horses were represented and first place was correctly given to Graham Bros. Whitewall Fashion, with a Thoroughbred stallion, the reserve in his own class, for second. Third place again went to Rosseau Performer, a horse unplaced in his own class. The reserve was given to Income, a Hackney shown by W. C. Quickfall, of Glenallan. Three Hackney stallions, two of them sired by the famous sire Rosador, and the third by the equally famous getter of good ones, Garton Duke of Connaught, each of them probably able to beat the Rosseau Performer, were thus unplaced. In view of the recent history of the big showings of the world, and the kind of animal the modern carriage horse must be, there would seem to be little of either rhyme or reason in the placing of this class, and valid as the claims of the Thoroughbred may be, to be the only sire able to impart quality, or to sire saddle horses or hunters, his lack of the high action and style, so necessary in a marketable carriage pair, would seem to indicate that he must precede and not follow the trotter, in according first place to the Hackney. A class of this nature is one which has outlived its usefulness, if it ever had any, and its existence only serves to mislead the public.

THE ROADSTER CLASSES

were well filled, and among them were some sensational animals, the winner

in the pacers under 15.2 being Gallagher, whose last year's record of 2:03½ places him the fastest horse in Canada. The championship honors went to Miss K. Wilkes' Rhea W., a mare purchased at a rather fancy figure in New York a year ago. The King Edward Hotel Cup was won by a splendid show horse, a chestnut with white points, Rosemount, sired by Oliver Wilkes, and owned by J. J. Dixon, of Toronto. The latter exhibitor also won the championship for best saddle horse on Othello. The championship for harness horses was awarded after a keen competition to Messrs. Crowe & Murray of this city on their splendid mare Empress, and the ribbon went to Adam Beck, of London, for champion in the hunter classes, being won by his horse Grand Master. The highest performance over the bars was made by Pearl, owned by an American exhibitor, E. H. Weatherbee, of New York.

Room for the Old Horse Yet

Though the trolley goes buzzing
along the highway
And under the blossoming trees,
And past the broad fields where the
scent of the hay
Floats lazily out on the breeze;

Though it fills the red steed with sus-
picion and fear,
And causes the goslings to fret,
And zips up and down through the
once quiet town

There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the automobile whizzes over
the scene

That once was so peaceful and still,
Leaving dust in its wake and the scent
of benzine,

As it disappears over the hills;
Though its zips and its jolts give
alarm to the colts,

Let us not for a moment forget
That, in spite of man's need of
excitement and speed,
There is room for the old horse yet.

A thousand inventors are busy today
Building ships to be sailed in the
air;

By to-morrow the eagle may flutter
away
From the gay people soaring up
there;

The chicken may squawk, seeing men
as they flock,

As high as the birds ever get,
But in spite of the things we may do
with our wings,

There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the lightning express, with
its rush and its roar,

Remains but a moment in sight;
Through the trap that took months
in the wagons of yore

Is easily made in the night;
Though the engine's wild trot causes
heifers to scoot,

And the country lies under a net
Made by long rows of steel from the
steam-driven wheel,
There is room for the old horse yet.

Hints to Horse Breeders

Reject a horse with a hollow back.
It will not carry weight.

A horse that does not walk well is
never pleasant to ride.

Good action is quite a consideration
to be looked after in selecting a large
horse.

After they are two years old, young
horses will be the better if light work
is given them.

Nothing is more desirable in horse-
flesh than tractability and gentleness.
The cleaner the stalls are kept the less
bedding is required.

Style is not so important as size and
feet in a draft horse.

The breeding of a horse is important,
but the proper development and care is
just as important.

A good per cent. of the lameness in
horses comes from improper shoeing.

If a mare is not fit to breed to a good
horse she is not fit to breed to at all.
No horse can feel well without hav-
ing at least one good cleaning up each
day.

The comparative size of colts of the
same breed depends very much upon
the mode of feeding.

While the colt inherits the form, bone
and disposition from the sire, it inherits
its size, color and constitution largely
from the dam.

As a rule, the early maturity in the
draft horse puts him in the market one
or two years earlier than the lighter
horse.

The purer bred the stallion the more
impressive he will be, and the more
likely are his colts to be what you are
breeding for.

With growing colts especially, very
much depends upon the first winter.
One cannot afterwards make up for de-
ficiency at this period.

It may be well enough to sell the
best gelding when it can be done to
an advantage, but when it comes to dis-
posing of the best mares it is like kill-
ing the goose that laid the golden egg.

How to Detect Spavin

When the buyer suspects that a
spavin large or small is present yet
finds lameness absent, possibly due to
continuous exercise or some preventive
measure adopted for the occasion, he
can speedily ascertain whether it is in-
deed present by a simple test. Have
an assistant lead the horse out to halter
and prepare to trot him instantly at the
word "go." Now lift up the foot of the
suspected hind leg and hold it as close
to the horse's belly as possible for a few
minutes. Suddenly drop it and im-
mediately trot the horse, when he will,
for the first few steps or even rods, go
intensely lame, but soon recover. This
is an unfailling test and should be prac-
ticed in every case where there is the
slightest suspicion of a spavin.

Angora Goats in the State of Maine

For some years the Maine State Ex-
periment Station near Bangor has kept
a flock of Angora goats. Referring to
this flock the director of the Station
gives the experience with them in 1902.
In May of that year six ewes, one buck
and five kids were put in an acre of
young woodland of mixed growth, most
of the trees from three to six inches
in diameter. There was quite a thick
growth of underbrush. The small un-
derbrush of birch, maple, hazel bush,
etc., has been cleaned up so that where
there are no alders nor evergreens,
the ground is as clean as though it
had been burned over.

Sweet fern they do not like very well,
but they have cleaned all of the hard-
hack out of this piece. Ferns and brakes
have been eaten to some extent. They
have eaten the leaves and young sprigs
of bushes in preference to grass. Birches
two inches or more in diameter they
have not injured, but they have stripped
the bark from every maple. Even maple
trees six inches or more in diameter
have been thus killed. They seem espe-
cially fond of maple bark.

To clean up birch or evergreen wood-
land they have proved very effective.
There has been practically no cost for
the summer's keeping. The twelve
goats have been kept without other
food on one acre of this woodland.
They have required no care, other than
an occasional visit to see that they are
all right, and that they have water.
Salt was given occasionally.

Removing Afterbirth

In the last issue of the "Chicago Live Stock Report," A. S. Alexander, V.S., gives some sound advice on the subject which we give below:

When a cow aborts it is often necessary to remove the afterbirth by hand inside of twenty-four hours else the mouth of the womb will close and it is then a difficult matter to gain access to the womb. In ordinary cases, except in very hot weather, it is best to wait at least forty-eight hours before attempting to remove the afterbirth by hand and this should not be done before other measures have been tried. The first act should be to give the cow from six to eight quarts of whole oats at a feed as this sometimes does the work for reasons that have not been made clear. At the same time it is well to inject into the womb two gallons of a milk

poses. Freely apply carbolyzed oil or lard and coal tar disinfectant to the hands and arms; (small cuts or scratches on which have first been coated with colodion or varnish); take hold of the protruding part of the afterbirth with the left hand; introduce the right hand into the vagina and womb, following the afterbirth until it is found attached to the mushroom-like tumors (cotyledons) protruding from the lining of the womb. Squeeze the afterbirth free from each attachment as it is found, until the main portion of the womb has been thus treated at which stage a rope or string of membrane will be found running into each of the two horns of the womb, dipping down under the brim of the pelvis. By gentle drawing upon each of these attachments in turn the hand is usually enabled to reach fresh coty-

lons. The body just in front of the udder will usually stop it, but should it persist put on a truss and administer half an ounce of chloral hydrate in a quart of water.

What Breed of Sheep do you Keep?

There is great activity among sheep breeders these days, and the business of sheep raising is on a better footing than it has been for some time. Information bearing upon the industry will therefore be helpful. For this reason we are asking our readers for replies to the following questions, and trust there will be a liberal response:

- (1) What breed of sheep do you keep?
- (2) Have you found them profitable for mutton and wool production?
- (3) How has the lamb crop been this season? Have you lost many lambs, and what has been the cause?



The Clydesdale stallion Cawdor Cup, a Glasgow premium winner, by Prince of Kyle, sold at 2 years of age for 1,300 guineas. Imported by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., and recently sold to a purchaser at Hamiota, Man.

warm, two per cent. solution of coal tar disinfectant and repeat this injection every twelve hours up to the forty-eighth hour. In many cases one injection will prove sufficient; in others two or more injections cause expulsion of the afterbirth; in many the injections fail to do the work and the hand must then be used. One advantage of giving the injections is that, whether they bring away the afterbirth or not, they surely cleanse the passages and prevent absorption of poisonous matters from the decomposing afterbirth. They also make it much safer for the operator to introduce his hands and arm for the removal of the retained membranes. Other measures having failed the operation of removal should be gone about as follows: Inject two gallons of milk warm antiseptic solution such as we have already prescribed. Provide a pailful of similar warm solution for washing pur-

ledons from which the membrane is to be carefully stripped away, and when all have been stripped, or as many of them as can be reached, for as a rule some have to be omitted, the operation is complete and the bulk of the afterbirth will have been detached. When this has been done it is best not to inject disinfectant solution into the irritated womb. Merely scoop out all of the retained fluid possible, including small bits of membrane. Then introduce as much fresh lard as can be carried in with one hand and place it in one of the two horns of the womb; then treat the other horn in the same way. The lard acts as an antiseptic coating for the lining of the womb, tends to lessen irritation, prevents abortion of poisonous matters and brings away broken down tissues and other deleterious matters as it melts and gradually comes away from the womb. If the cow strains a rope tied around

(4) Is the worrying of sheep by dogs common in your district? What means would you advise for lessening this evil?

(5) Does it pay to wash sheep?
We shall be glad to have answers from our readers to some or all of these questions, and any further information bearing upon the sheep industry that they may care to send. A large number of replies would enable us to form accurate conclusions on several important phases of sheep breeding.

Sheep and Soil Fertility

The fertility side of sheep rearing has not been given as much attention as it should. The old philosopher who wrote, "Hoof of the sheep is golden," evidently meant that wherever the sheep trod richness was brought to the land through increased fertility, occasioned by pasturing sheep. It is a well known fact that wherever sheep have been kept the land has gradually become more

fertile. Cases could be cited of run down farms, which have been devoted to sheep and immediately they have become productive. There is a story told of a farmer in Michigan who bought a very poor farm for little or nothing. He seeded it to grass and clover and began feeding sheep. A short time ago he broke up a field that had been pastured by sheep for several years and planted it to corn, which yielded 80 bushels per acre. Five years after he had purchased, he sold the farm for \$80 per acre, and the increased value of the land was entirely due to sheep raising.

Our advice to the owner of a run down farm is to engage largely in pasturing sheep. Prices for wool and mutton are improving, and sheep raising, for the next few years, will be a profitable business. If a profitable business can be carried on and at the same time the land made more productive, no farmer should hesitate about keeping more sheep.

A Necessity in Raising Lambs for Market

Farmers who raise lambs for market should not forget to castrate the bucks. Drovers are talking some of agreeing not to buy buck lambs except at a reduction of \$1.00 per cwt. The best time to castrate is when the lamb is young. If done properly at this time the lamb will feel it but little. Lambs have often been seen gamboling on the hill-side a few hours after the operation is performed, thus showing that it has very little effect upon the young lamb. However, farmers should not neglect this operation. If they cannot do it themselves, get some neighbor to do it. Wether lambs sell much better and quicker than bucks. Dealers don't want the latter except at a greatly reduced price.

Success in Sheep Breeding

In order to obtain the best results in sheep breeding environment must be studied, effort must be continued along the one line, utility must always be kept in view, and crossing must never be done, except for a special purpose, and then the offspring must always be fattened and sold. If conducted in this way the flocks of Canada will be firmly established upon a proper basis, and we shall receive the greatest profit for feed consumed in the case of both wool and mutton, and Canadian mutton will become as famous and as much in demand in the English market as Canadian pork is today. No country in the world is capable of producing better mutton sheep than Canada. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

Weeds Sheep Will Eat

Prof. Kennedy of the Iowa experiment station says that there are 600 kinds of weeds and grasses growing in the agricultural states and of these sheep eat 550, horses eat 82, and cattle eat 56. He says sheep relish most weeds and do well on them and therefore every farm of a quarter section should have at least a flock of twenty-five sheep to help keep down the weeds, and that small flocks pay their way on most farms in this way. He says: "Less labor is required in handling sheep than almost any other kind of stock. During a large portion of the year they will take care of themselves, and at the same time utilize the weeds and other wastes found on so many farms. True it is that at certain seasons of the year they must be given food, care and attention. This is especially so at lambing time. The successful flockmaster is the one who watches the old and young very closely at this season of the year."

Does the Bacon Hog Pay?

The following questions are practical and to the point. We want every reader who keeps hogs to answer them. If you cannot answer all, reply to those you can. It will help you and provide a fund of information that will aid in putting the industry on a better basis:

- (1) What breed of hogs do you keep?
- (2) Have you found them profitable for bacon production?
- (3) What is your method of feeding for the bacon market?
- (4) At about what age are the hogs ready for market?

(5) Do the buyers in your district give enough more for select bacon hogs than for lights and fats, to make the business of raising the bacon hog profitable? What difference in price if any do they make?

We shall be glad to have opinions on points not covered by these questions. Who will be the first to reply?

Packers Must Pay More for Bacon Hogs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In answer to the questions under the heading, "Does the Bacon Hog Pay," in your issue of April 15th, I wish to say:

1. We keep the improved Yorkshire (pure-bred).

2. We think they are as good as any, perhaps the best.

3. We feed separated milk and middlings until 3 months old, after that chopped black barley and oats; sometimes feed chop corn for the last month.

4. They will weigh two hundred pounds or a little more when eight months old.

5. Don't know; perhaps they pay too much for lights and fats. But there is something wrong. The packers should pay what hogs are worth to encourage the production of the best bacon hog and discourage the production of the poorer class of hogs.

Some farmers tell me that they cross the Yorkshire with the Chester White and can get their hogs ready at seven months, and they will weigh 200 lbs. and over. Of course they are not as good a bacon hog, but they get the same price for them and it pays them better, and of course farmers, like packers, are in the business for what they can make out of it. But I think if the packers would pay about 75c. or \$1.00 a hundred more for the best they would soon have no other offered them, and that would be better than things are at present for all concerned.

GEORGE MARTIN.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Some Valuable Hints on Breeding Swine

In a recent address before the New York State Breeders' Association, Prof. Day, of the O.A.C., Guelph, who is a frequent contributor to these columns, gives the following sound advice upon the breeding of swine:

1. Constitution. Without constitution progress is impossible. Constitution is indicated by width and depth at the heart. A broad shoulder top does not necessarily indicate constitution; but we must look between and back of the fore legs. A strong, muscular neck also indicates constitution. It is not necessary that there should be a hump of fat on top of the neck, but muscular development is important. A broad forehead, a broad, full poll, and a good-sized, bright eye are other indications of constitution.

2. Quality. This is important from both the breeder's and the consumer's standpoint. I like to see strong, clean, finny-looking bone in the legs, and to see pasterns that are perfectly upright.

The extremely fine bone for which some breeders are aiming has nothing to commend it. There is a relationship between bone and muscle, and when the bone is reduced beyond a certain point, it results in a carcass that contains entirely too much fat for the amount of lean. Either extreme is undesirable, and I like to aim at a happy medium. The undue reduction of bone also tends to reduce size and lessen fecundity. Other points under quality are general smoothness of form, thickness and evenness of fleshing, smoothness of skin, and fineness of hair.

3. Fecundity. This is a point which is frequently overlooked, and yet it is one of prime importance. These little, short-bodied, fine-boned, roly-poly, sows cannot be prolific mothers, and if a sow is not a good mother, of what use is she? The good breeding sow must have a good-sized, roomy frame, and this calls for a fair share of bone. Coarseness is undesirable, but strength of bone and a good length of body are absolutely essential. The mammary glands should be well developed, and there should be not less than twelve fully developed teats.

4. General Conformation. In general appearance the animal should show a proportionate development of the different parts, and it should meet the requirements of the butcher and the consumer by carrying flesh of the right kind, and possessing large development of those parts which have the highest market value.

5. Character. This is something which is hard to define, and yet the experienced breeder can recognize it at a glance, and knows its importance. It implies conformation to the best type of the breed, but it goes still further. Character in the boar implies a bold, impressive carriage appearance. He is a boar, and he shows it at every point and in every motion. In the sow we find the reverse. She should be dignified in her carriage, but there is a femininity about her general appearance and bearing which indicate a prolific and indulgent mother.

6. Pedigree. A good many people are inclined to look upon pedigree as something distinct from utility. I cannot fall in with this view when breeding animals are under consideration. I have frequently been asked which is of greater importance, individuality or pedigree. The question does not admit of a definite answer, for it is largely a question of degree; but I can say that neither one is complete without the other—that is to say, the desirable breeding animal should possess individual merit as well as a good pedigree. If the pedigree of a given animal contains the names of a number of animals noted for the excellence of their progeny from a utility standpoint, then such a pedigree is a strong indication of utility in the animal in question, because the tendency is for "like to produce like." Unfortunately, however, there are always some degenerate offspring from the most illustrious parents, and to breed from a degenerate, merely on account of its pedigree would not be holding the proper balance between pedigree and individuality.

Pig Pointers

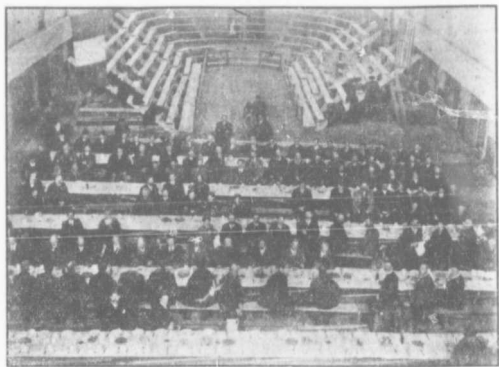
Nothing is gained by allowing hogs to stand still.

Keep a brood sow as long as she is a good mother.

It is best not to breed from young or immature stock.

With brood sows, as a rule, evil tendencies grow on them with age.

Pigs should be so managed that when weaned they will not miss their mother. The conditions of the sow has more to do with the proper care of her litter than her size.



At Sale Pavilion, first annual Shortlows sale at Pine Grove Farm, Rockland, Ont., January 19th, 1905, with the compliments of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited.

Growing the Corn Crop

Taking everything into consideration corn will probably produce more food per acre for domestic animals than any other plant, and there are but few foods which can be fed in a greater variety of ways. On every Canadian farm where soil and climatic conditions are favorable corn should be grown for fodder purposes. If there is no silo it can be handled as corn stover for winter feeding. Green corn is an excellent food for cows in milk as well as for other animals on the farm.

Corn is especially adapted to warm, deep loam soils, rich in humus and that lie upon subsols of what may be termed porous clay. It is a most voracious feeder on decaying organic matter, hence, when it is to be grown, care should be taken to keep the soil well supplied with such food. But corn may be grown with more or less success on almost any kind of land not too low in available plant food, not too strongly impregnated with alkali or not over moist or over dry. It may be made to flourish on the stiffest clays when they are sufficiently pulverized, and on the poorest sands when they have been sufficiently enriched.

A CLEANING CROP

Corn should be grown whenever practicable as a cleaning crop. As a rule, it should be planted after one or more grain crops have been taken from the land, and it should be followed by a grain crop in which grass seeds have been sown. However, corn can often be sown to advantage on an overturned grass or clover sod.

When preparing the soil the aim should be to secure a seedbed moist, clean and fine. Where fresh farmyard manure has been applied it is a good plan to roll and harrow soon after the manure is buried. But in wet weather this would hardly be necessary. In any case special pains should be taken to pulverize the soil and to make it firm. This will cause germination to begin at once after planting and the subsequent growth will also be helped.

KIND TO GROW

The variety or varieties of corn to plant will depend on conditions of climate and soil. In northerly latitudes it may be wise to plant only the quick growing flint varieties, while in southerly latitudes the slower growing dent varieties may be grown to advantage. In regard to this the farmer is the best judge. His aim should be to select a

variety or varieties that will mature before the fall frosts appear, or sufficiently so if a silo is in use to make good ensilage. A variety that will fulfil these conditions and grow a good number of leaves will give the most and the best feeding value. In any case care should be exercised in selecting only strong vigorous seed. In this country the majority of corn growers are dependent upon the seedsman for their seed corn supply. If so, care should be exercised in securing only good seed, and to make sure the seed should be tested. Particulars as to testing were given in THE FARMING WORLD for April 1st.

WHEN TO PLANT

Like the variety, the time of planting will depend largely upon climatic and soil conditions. One authority gives the period when apple blossoms are unfolding their beautiful tints as being a safe season to begin planting corn. Excepting perhaps in the more southerly counties of Ontario, bordering on Lake Erie, the planting of corn is best deferred until after the 24th of May. The plant most commonly followed in this country in growing corn for the silo or grain is to mark the land out in squares about three and a half feet each way and plant from three to five grains in every square. If planting by hand it is better to drop the way the land was marked the first time, so as to plant the grain exactly in the crossing. If this is not done the rows are apt to be zig-zag. A great many growers of silo corn, however, plant corn in rows one way. This is done by closing up all but about three tubes in the seed drill, so as to leave the rows sufficiently wide apart for cultivating. This works very well on clean land and saves considerable labor. But where the cleaning of the land as well as the growing of the corn crop is desired planting in hills is advisable. The corn can then be cultivated both ways to better advantage.

It is advisable to harrow soon after the corn is planted, before the sprouts come up near the top of the ground. Some successful corn growers harrow once or twice after the corn is well up, using a light harrow or weeder. Frequent cultivation when the plant is growing is necessary in corn culture, as it helps to conserve the soil moisture and is especially beneficial in a dry season. Besides it helps to clean the land by keeping the weeds from growing.

J. W. W.

Making Pastures—The English Plan

As a preparation for autumn sowing, no other crop is equal to a variety of early potatoes. The earthing up of the rows exposes a great surface to atmospheric influences, and this materially aids the disintegration of the soil. Another point in its favor is that the crop is generally lifted by hand, and thus the soil is subjected to a course of spade or hoe husbandry, which, as a preparation for grass, is superior to all other modes of cultivation. When digging the potato crop the laborers should fork up and throw aside every bit of scutch (or conch) grass they come across. This will effectively assist the cleaning process. The only objection to sowing directly after potatoes is the difficulty of consolidating the land, but planting the earliest possible variety and in persistent use of the harrow and roller, after the crop is taken up, will do much to make a firm seed-bed.

It may now be in order to refer to some of the emergencies which arise when land must be laid away to grass at the earliest moment, whether in a fit condition for the purpose or not. One of the commonest instances is that of a clover lea which it is desired to turn into a permanent pasture.

There is a natural feeling of reluctance to break up the clover plant, and the hope is indulged that the grass seeds will "take" upon it. The objections to this course are many and serious, although they are not insurmountable. Possibly indigenous weeds have already such a hold on the ground as to afford very little chance of the grasses making head against them, and in soil crowded with clover roots, the young grasses have not a fair opportunity of establishing themselves. Still, however undesirable the practice of turning a lea into a permanent pasture must remain, necessity knows no law and sometimes this unpromising experiment is crowned with success. Those who leave much to chance will deserve and will obtain a poor result, but the man who is persistent and determined to succeed, will often secure an adequate return for his labor and outlay.

The chief inducement to making the attempt is the probable saving of a considerable outlay in breaking up the land, and getting it ready to sow down again.

The first process in converting an old lea should be a vigorous harrowing in the autumn, and this must be no child's play. There is not the least cause for alarm in the apparent wreck of the standing plant. The more ruthlessly it is torn, the better chance will there be for the grass seeds, and the more satisfactory the ultimate pasture. Follow up with a top dressing of cake-fed manure, or compost, early in the winter, and the land will then be although only in a limited and imperfect manner—prepared to receive the grass seeds in the following spring. Of course, the old clover planks afford very considerable shelter to the newly sown grasses.

There is very little more to be said on this part of the subject, so it had better be disposed of at once. As to choice of seeds, it is mere waste to sow fine or weak growing varieties in an old clover lea. The adverse circumstances of the cases will afford them little chance of struggling into life, to say nothing of a profitable existence. The sorts selected must be the stronger and more robust of the perennial grasses and the seed should be got in early, before the clover has time to shoot vigorously in spring. Accomplish the task as early as possible; bush harrow after sowing, and as a finish put the rollers twice over every part of the field.

Another good plan for those who have sheep, has been tried with great success, which is, to feed the second crop of a clover lea with sheep, eating cake, sow-

ing the grass seeds among the clover in front of the sheep, and leaving them to trample in the seeds, and manure the land as they eat off the clover crop. It is important not to sow in the early morning, or at any time when the standing plant is wet, or the seeds will adhere to the clover and be eaten by the sheep, instead of falling to the ground to be trodden in.

Other instances of a similar character may be quoted, but as they only need some modification of the method already explained, it may be enough to say that tolerably successful pastures have been formed on an old Sauton, a worn out alfalfa plant, a three or four years' lea, and even on clean barley and oat stubbles, without plowing, using any other implement than the harrow, the seed barrow and the roller.

W. R. GILBERT.

(To be Continued)

Humus Necessary

In old countries, where the soil is worn out, the use of fertilizers must be regarded as a necessary expense in the production of crops, but it is even still more essential to see that the soil is supplied with organic matter, producing humus. Fertilizers will not furnish this necessary material; it can only be provided by dressings of farmyard manure, plowing in green crops, and putting on material of a bulky organic character.

Water in Crops

It is interesting to reflect that as it pointed out in an American paper, more water is sold by farmers than any other substance, and brings a higher price in proportion to cost than any other material. A crop of green clover contains 1,600 lbs. of water per ton, and when a ton of dry clover is carted to market as much as 200 lbs. of the load consists of water. Every 100 lbs. of milk contain about 87 lbs. of water, and the farmyard manure which is spread over the fields is more than one-half water. No matter how dry the hay crop may be from the farmer's point of view, there is a considerable quantity of water in it. The farmer sells this water, and the more water he can sell the larger his profit, as the nitrogenous and mineral matter taken from the soil by the plants is a direct loss unless the price at which the crop is sold is sufficiently large to reimburse the farmer for his loss of plant food, as well as afford him a profit.—Mark Lane Express.

The Soil for Sugar Beets

Good yields of beets can only be obtained on land that is in a good state of fertility. Soils that are naturally poor or are worn out by continuous cropping are not adapted to sugar beets; a judicious system of working up such land should be commenced by application of farm manure or commercial fertilizers and by cultivation of crops in regular rotation. Farmyard manure is preferably applied to the crop preceding beets or if applied directly to the beets, always in the fall before the land is plowed, so that the manure may be thoroughly decomposed in the early summer. It will then readily yield up its store of fertilizing ingredients to the beet roots when these are ready to make use thereof. Green manuring by means of leguminous crops is advocated by some writers, for the purpose of increasing the humus and nitrogen content of the soil, but where sufficient live stock is kept to consume most of the rough feed produced on the farm, it is, in general, under ordinary farm conditions in this state, a better plan to feed the crops to farm stock and take good care of the manure produced by the stock.

Correspondence

Favors the Percheron

The Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In your issue of April 1st there is an editorial whose meaning is apparently that the Clydesdale is a very superior horse to the Percheron for the farmer. Your chief objection to the latter breed seems to be in the methods employed by some "Yankees," "brothers of prize-fighters," etc., in introducing it into the country. Much as we may dislike these methods, it is still open to maintain that they do not necessarily reflect discredit upon the Percheron and that quite apart from any methods there may be room in Canada for both breeds.

I may say that my own experience has been favorable to the Percheron. I have found them to be faster walkers, better travellers, easier keepers and more spirited than the Clyde, and those to whom I have spoken in this neighborhood give expression to the same opinion. The above mentioned qualities seem to me to be very essential ones in a farm horse. I should like to see an expression of opinion from your readers in regard to the comparative merits of the two breeds from the farmer's standpoint, a plain, dispassionate and unprejudiced comparison by those who have used both.

G. M. BALLACHY.

Brantford, Ont.

Spring Farm Improvements

Editor, THE FARMING WORLD:

Any one who has travelled much, and visited farmers' homes at this season of the year, cannot but be struck by the difference in appearance of their yards and surroundings. You may go to one farm where everything is neat and attractive, suggesting care and thoughtfulness on the part of the owner, and then go to the next door neighbor, only to find his yard filled with all manner of dirt; such as broken boards, and small pieces of logs, broken down fences and half swung gates, his sleighs and wagons standing scattered here and there, when a day or probably less, given at this season would put these things in their proper places, have his fences improved, and all rubbish, which is sure to accumulate during winter months, piled in a heap and buried.

Every public school has a certain day in every year set apart for the purpose of cleaning the school yard and planting flowers and trees, which greatly adds to its appearance. Why should not farmers adopt a similar plan, and take more pride in beautifying their homes. Many a farm home to-day, could be greatly improved by the planting of a few trees, and shrubs which otherwise look neglected and barren.

In almost every town and city prizes are awarded by some horticultural or other society for the best kept and most artistic home and lawn. This stimulates a competitive spirit among the people, and makes them take more pride in their homes, by not allowing their next door neighbor to get ahead of them and get these prizes. If some such plan were adopted in the country, where, I think, it would work equally as well, we would in a short time have more beautiful country homes in our fair Dominion.

J. H. STARK.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

How Railways Assist Agriculture

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Next to the Governments of the country there are probably no corporate interests so much interested in the country's prosperity and development as the transportation companies and especially is this true when these companies hold large land grants.

An investigation of the development policy of over eighty or more important railways reveals the fact that a great deal of quiet and effective work for the encouragement of agriculture and stock raising is being done by most of these great corporations.

Nearly all the roads are active in securing immigration for their territory and in locating industrial enterprises. To this end they either have a special industrial commission or some one of their general officers gives his attention to the subject and when it comes to the encouragement of agriculture the following are the figures:

29 railways give assistance to the marketing of products grown along their lands; 8 railways employ special agricultural agents; 4 railways cooperate with the state colleges and experimental stations in aiding agricultural education; 12 railways encourage seed improvement; 10 railways promote agricultural conventions; 6 railways run special educational trains; 3 railways introduce pure-bred stock; 5 railways own demonstration farms; 9 railways print and distribute bulletins; 2 railways run a pick-up car service; 6 railways give special care to encourage stock raising; 4 railways subscribe for and distribute agricultural papers.

Such is the record of the railways of the United States. Our Canadian railways have, as almost every one knows, done an immense amount of advertising for Canada and some of them have done much to assist in practical agricultural development.

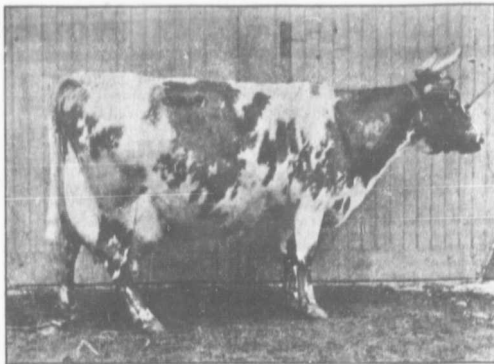
F. W. HOBSON,

Live Stock Commissioner.

Ottawa, Ont.

Soil Bacteria

Most farmers are now pretty well acquainted with the fact that our soils are full of microbes of various kinds, and that their presence is absolutely necessary to prepare the raw mineral or manurial material in the same for the use of the plants. It has often happened that a soil has been fairly fertile, and of a desirable texture, but yet it only grows inferior crops, and the reason given is that it must be deficient in the necessary intermediate bacterial life. The inoculation of the soil with such is therefore now recognized as one of the coming necessary operations of farming, and though we are only emerging now from the experimental stage, yet we are within sight of great developments in our ideas of manuring. The progress of this system of soil inoculation received a serious setback a few years ago from the failure of "nitrogen"—a German preparation of suitable bacteria—but better ways and means are now adopted of sending out the same, and experiments conducted in both Germany and the United States prove that immense benefits are to be derived from its use. The principal trials have been made with leguminous plants, because it has been found that certain nodules on the roots of these are necessary for their nutrition, and that these nodules are the outgrowth from the presence of certain bacteria, which bacteria can now be added artificially when the soil is deficient in the same. It is found that if the seed of beans, peas, clover, lucerne, vetches, etc., is dressed each with its own preparation—costing from 4s. to 6s. per acre—that full crops can be obtained; in the case of clover a good plant remains where formerly the "sickness" wiped it out.—Prof. McConnell in "The Dairy."



Ayrshire cow, Kisty of St. Anne's, property of Treadnack, Stock Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. This farm was recently purchased by Sir Wm. Macdonald as the site for his new agricultural college.

Canadian Cow Production

Specially prepared for THE FARMING WORLD.

(Continued from last issue.)

WHAT INDIVIDUAL HERDS HAVE DONE

In contrast with averages the records of various well kept herds are of interest in that they show the great scope for improvement in dairy production. The Ayrshire herd of J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, last year averaged 374 lbs. of butter per cow for the year, with one cow giving up to 470 lbs.

At the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a yearly record was as follows:—Shorthorn herd (4 cows), 353.26 lbs. per cow; Ayrshire herd (6 cows); 334.28 lbs. per cow; Guernsey herd (4 cows), 350.02 lbs. per cow; French-Canadian herd (2 cows), 308 lbs. per cow; grade cows (9 cows) 322 lbs. per cow.

The Holstein herd of the late E. D. Tillson, of Tillsonburg, Ont., consisting of 65 cows, six of them 2-yr.-old heifers, averaged 9,353 lbs. of milk, the fat test is not given, but an estimate of only 3 per cent. fat would be 322 lbs. of butter per head. Five of the best cows averaged 13,117 lbs. of milk and the best cow in the herd in ten months produced 17,731 lbs.

The Guernsey herd of Geo. C. Hill & Co., Rosendale, Wis., made a yearly average of 454 lbs. butter per cow last year, and Hon. Levi P. Morton's great Guernsey herd at Rhinecliff, N.Y., made an average per cow of 450 lbs. butter.

At Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Que., where over 80 cows (mostly pure-bred Ayrshires) are kept, the milk yield ran from 5,500 lbs. per year upwards and the ten best cows yielded as follows:

	lbs. milk	lbs. butter
Nancy of Fairfield Mains	10,100	530
Nara of Fairfield Mains	10,040	503
Gipsy Maid	9,600	481
Winona	8,460	414
Bell Hamlin	8,380	410
May Lady	8,050	385
Sandy Lands	7,800	310
Beauty of Maple Cliff	7,840	313
Beauty of Compton	7,660	306
Gem of Castle Hill	7,035	288

These cows get from 6 to 10 lbs. of grain per cow per day all the year round, according to their individual needs and capacities.

COW CENSUS WORK

In the investigation made by the Dairy Division at Cowansville in 1904 while the average cow produced in five months 115 lbs. butter fat, the records showed a marked variation in individual cows. For instance, in one herd of 14 cows the butter product ranged in four months (120 days) from 40 lbs. per cow up to 114 lbs. per cow. The 40-lb. cow, at 18c. per lb., would earn her owner \$7.20, the 114-lb. cow \$20.52.

In the five months' records some cows were found making only 50 lbs. of butter each for the 150 days, while other cows went up as high as 251 lbs., for the same period, one herd of nine cows averaged only 85 lbs. of butter per cow, while another herd of 12 cows averaged 100 lbs. per cow.

If we can raise by emulation and by education the average product of our cows from 115 lbs. of butter per year to even 250 lbs. we are adding over 100 per cent. to the income of the men who keep cows, and that means, with our present number of cows, the milk from which is made into cheese and butter, increasing the annual wealth of this country by over \$40,000,000.

Denmark gives us an instance of what can be done, where her farmers have since 1895 increased their exports of butter from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 without materially adding to the number of cows kept. It is estimated that the food cost of producing a pound of butter in that country is now less than two-thirds of what it was in 1895.

MILKING RECORDS OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS

As a further instance of the possibilities of the improvement of dairy cattle and to show the value of inherited milk producing ability, the following records of ten cows of each of the most popular dairy breeds may be given:

GUERNSEYS

To the American Guernsey Cattle Club must be given the credit for first realizing the kind of record which would give the cows of a breed

a reliable standing as milk producing machines, and through its secretary it has been conducting yearly tests of the production of a number of pure-bred Guernseys.

The ten cows having the highest record of butter production, of which we have the figures, are as follows:

	Age	Milk	Butter
	Yrs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Hayes' Boats (Imp.)	7	11,953.5	714.31
Charmante of the Crown (Imp.)	6	11,871.76	676.37
Portia of Maplehurst	4	11,652.65	662.37
Imperial Pretoria	4	11,528.81	665.35
Sultana of Paxtang	11	11,152.29	690.14
Melona	3	10,928.77	644.32
Glenwood Glenloch	6	12,137.33	672.39
Ellie of Belle Vernon	6	10,743.26	556.82
Aurora 2nd	3	10,654.20	655.63
Karla Rose of Italian	3	9,435.14	543.03
Av. for the ten cows.		13,290.83	668.02
		608.49 lbs. butter.	

JERSEYS

The American Jersey Cattle Club has been keeping yearly records of late performances, but the following butter records show what a good Jersey cow can do inside of twelve months.

It is probable that if these records were computed upon the actual fat contents of the milk, and the usual allowance of only 15 per cent. for moisture, salt, etc., allowed in the commercial butter, that the figures would not be so high. For butter can be made, and frequently is made, containing 25 per cent. of substances other than pure fat.

	Age	Milk	Butter
	Yrs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Hibson's Belle	4	8,412	1,929
Eurotasia	4	8,412	945
Landows Fanny	11	8,412	996
Mary Ann of St. Lambert (1893-74)	4	8,412	867
Eurotas (1879-90)	8	8,412	778
Jessie 3rd	8	8,412	731
Jersey Belle of Seiltside	6	8,412	705
1867-79	6	8,412	680
Signoretta	3	7,021	1,990
Dolly Valentine	4	10,218	679
La Petite Mere (1880)	4	10,760	660
Average for ten cows, 901 lbs. butter.			

AYRSHIRES

There are no official yearly records of Ayrshires, so the herd record of Geo. H. Yeaton, of Dover, N.H., is taken. He seems to have the honor of owning the largest producing Ayrshires of which any record has been kept.

	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butter
Lady Fox	12,200	624
Lukolola	12,187	645
Meeewe	11,252	577
Xoa	10,135	475
Miss Olga	10,096	491
Blona	10,024	413
Annie Bert	9,613	417
Yucca	9,490	444
Oliah	9,490	412
Yuba Lass	9,257	419

Average per cow, 10,384.9 480.5

SHORTHORN

Although there are very large numbers of Shorthorn and Shorthorn grade cows in large dairies, as well as widely used throughout the country, there have been but few records kept.

The following statistics gathered from reliable sources are an indication of what this very popular and useful cow can do as a milk and butter producer.

Pure-Bred Shorthorn.	Age	Milk	Butter
	Yrs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Darlington Lass	9	9,957	435.5
Campbell	9	9,669	419
Miss Molly	12	7,480	412.3
College Moore	8	8,734	409
Marchioness	8	8,488	404.4
America	6	8,096	403.3
Magpie Hughes	5	8,840	401
College Belle 2nd	7	7,654	383
Jane	10	7,883	346
Mary Clay	9	6,774	325
Average for ten cows		7,902	391

Grade Shorthorn.			
Rose (Illinois).....	10	14,536	389
Rose.....	6	11,162	396
Maid.....	5	10,259	397
Duchess.....	9	9,527	441
Pauline.....	5	9,141	428
Helle.....	5	8,432	427
Princess.....	2	8,839	423
Princess.....	2	6,575	384
Molly.....	3	7,282	397
Molly.....	3	7,359	324
Average for ten cows....		9,336	476

HOLSTEINS

The twelve months milk records of ten Holstein cows, recommended as approximately correct by S. Howie, Supt. Advanced Registry, A.H.F.A.:

Name of Cow	Date	Age	Lbs.	Lbs.
		Cow	Milk	Butter
Pieterje 2nd, 373, H.H.B.	1887	9	39,318.9	...
Princess of Wayne, Q.A.				
E. 84, H.H.B.	1885	11	29,008.6	...
Clathilde 1398, H.H.B.	1885	6	26,021.1	...
Clathilde 2nd, 1451, H.H.B.	1885	4	23,692.6	...
Bele Saracento, 22039,				
H.F.H.B.	1886	6	23,189.6	812
Bonkje, 114, H.H.B.	1886	7	21,675.5	...
Gelsche, 173, D.F.H.B.	1887	7	22,803.	...
Aagje 2nd, 1300, H.H.B.	1885	5	20,763.1	...
Intje 2nd, 3002, H.H.B.	1888	7	20,013.5	...
			(10 months)	
Honwtje D., 1305, H.F.				
H.B.	1894	6	17,475.6	...
Average for 10 cows.....			23,463.3	

*Authenticated beyond a doubt.
W. W. H.

Paint from Skim-Milk

The *Scientific American* gives the following formula for making a paint from skim milk that it claims is inexpensive and durable. No more should be mixed than is to be used during the day. Stir into one gallon of milk about three pounds of Portland cement and add sufficient Venetian red paint powder to impart a good color. Any good colored paint powder may be as well used. The milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the cement, being very heavy, will sink to the bottom, so that it becomes necessary to keep the mixture well stirred with a paddle.

Six hours after painting, this paint will be as immovable and unaffected by water as a month-old paint. It is a splendid preservative, and I have known buildings which were painted 20 years ago in this manner, in which the wood was well preserved. Whole milk is better than skim milk, as it contains more oil, and this is the constituent which sets the cement. With the addition of a small quantity of crude carbolic acid it makes a fine disinfectant and is in every way suitable for dairy work.

When is the Cow in Calf?

A correspondent gives the following unique method of ascertaining as to whether or not a cow is with calf: "The cow to be tested is milked separately, and as soon as possible after the milk is drawn, we dip a straw or timothy stem in the bucket of milk. Have a glass of pure water at hand and allow one drop of the milk to fall in the water—only one; if the milk quickly dissipates and renders the water murky, the cow is not in calf, but if the milk drop sinks to the bottom of the glass before mixing with the water, she is pregnant. If you are not sufficiently expert, take the milk of another cow that has newly calved, and pursue the same treatment with both at the same time, and you will not fail to note the difference in the way the drop of milk will mix with the water. I have practised this method of determining pregnancy in my herd for years, and have never known it to fail. This is simplicity itself, and costs nothing to try it.

Finnegan—"Fur a defeated candidate, ye're lookin' purty happy, Oi'm thinkin'." Flanagan—"Thru' fur ye. Oi'm happy to think Oi wont hov to kape any of the rash promises Oi made before election."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits from your milk cows and at the same time save yourself a lot of hard work, you'd want to adopt it at once. Well the

Empire Cream Separator



will do that thing for you. We want to show you how and why. It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe; lasts longer; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works! Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 13.
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2 Piece Spiral Skimmer.

These are the plates in Size 1 bowl—strongly made—easily cleaned—put together in one second.

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R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

FARM LABORERS

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

Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto.

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION

Patented 1893, '95 and '97.

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TOLTON PEA HARVESTER with new Pat. SIDE-DELIVERING SELF-BUNCHER at work.

Also Highest Grade Steel Harrows, both in sections and Flexible. Manufactured in widths to suit purchasers. Up-to-Date Hay Carriers and Forks. Latest and Best Sling Carriers and Slings. The Most Approved Double and Single Root Cutters and Pulpers, etc. Send for Descriptive Circular and prices, or see our local agent.

Mention this paper.

TOLTON BROS., Limited, GUELPH, ONT.

In the Dairy

The Kingston Dairy School

It is about a dozen years since the Eastern Dairy School was founded in the city of Kingston. During this time it has always been an important factor in the advancement of dairying in the eastern half of Ontario. Hundreds of the best cheese and butter-makers in that part of the province have had a training at this school and to the practical teaching received is largely due their present high standing as cheese and butter-makers.

But whatever success the school may have had in the past, it was never in a position to do as good work for the dairying interests of the district which it serves as it is today. Last year the school was materially enlarged. Previously it was a one-story building, while the upper story of the present building is the full size of the lower story, thus doubling the capacity of the school. The school building is now both commodious and fully up-to-date in every respect. A view of the enlarged building is shown in the school's announcement elsewhere in this issue.

The improved facilities in the way of buildings and equipment which the school has now to offer, together with a thoroughly competent staff, puts it in a position to offer as good a course in dairying as can be offered in any other dairy school in the country. Students are given a thorough training in cheese-making, butter-making, (including the use of both hand and power separators), milk testing and bacteriology, and are also given an opportunity to take up work in the engine-room under a competent engineer, and to receive instruction in soldering and pipe-fitting. During the long course, which opens right after New Years and continues till March, the students receive lectures upon all phases of dairying, the farm as well as the factory side.

A neat and tasty calendar is issued giving full information and particulars regarding the school and the work of the coming session. We would advise our readers to write to the Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Kingston, Ont., for a copy.

The Maker

Upon the cheese and butter-maker depends in a very large measure the success or failure of the dairy industry. No matter how the standing of the factory is in other respects, if the maker is incompetent the business cannot succeed.

It is therefore most important that the maker should be well trained and have a thorough knowledge of the business. No maker should be placed in charge of a cheese factory or creamery unless he is competent not only to make a fine quality of cheese or butter, but also to manage the business of the factory in a way that will safeguard the interests of the patrons and also his employers. Moreover, no maker should accept the responsibility of managing a factory unless he feels that he is thoroughly competent to do the work. The maker in the average cheese factory and creamery has no weakling's job. He requires tact, judgment and skill of the highest order.

A combination of these qualities in one individual is, perhaps, hard to find. But where they are found, the person possessing them should command more pay than the average cheese or butter-maker of this coun-

try gets. An advance in the price of making would be a good thing for the business in many ways. It would mean better factories, better equipment, better makers and a better quality of product, which would mean better profits for the producer.

Absorptive Tendency of Milk

At the O.A.C. Dairy School an experiment relating to the absorptive tendency of milk exposed to foul air was conducted. Two pails of milk were set—one in a root cellar and the other in a manure shed on the morning of April 26th. Samples were taken at intervals of 35 minutes after placing, 134 hours after, and about ten hours after. One of the students is a sampler for a large city dairy corporation, and he was given the samples to test for flavor.

The samples taken 35 minutes after setting in the places named where the air was very bad, he pronounced as being all right. The one from the manure shed, taken 134 hours after, was slightly tainted, while those taken in the evening from both places were pronounced badly tainted. With this judgment we were inclined to agree, though he probably overestimated the taint in some cases. While we are not advising dairymen to leave milk exposed to bad flavors, it is altogether likely that the danger from this source has been over-estimated. In all probability milk does not absorb odors from stables, etc., until it reaches the temperature of the surrounding air. Stable and feed taints are more likely taken into the milk at the time of milking by the stream of milk carrying foul air into the pail as it passes from the cow's teat. This is the real cause of infection, hence the need of pure air where milking is done. When through milking the pail contains a mechanical mixture of air and milk. If the air be tainted, so is the milk.

H. H. D.

Stay on the Farm, Boys

The following by Charles R. Raymond, in the *Toronto Daily Star*, gives some good and sufficient reasons why boys should stay on the farm:

"They tell me, young man, that you are thinking of leaving the farm.

Don't do it; keep close to the soil.

You are tired feeding the cattle, the sheep, and the pigs, tired of chopping the wood, tired of cleaning the stable out, tired of the store on the corner—tired of it all. You have visited the city and its roar fascinated you. Every

one seemed well dressed and happy, and the laughter and conversation of the passers by were music to your ear.

You didn't see behind the scenes. It was only the world on show, it was but the dress parade.

You have seen the great houses of the rich and their carriages, their sleighs and flying robes. You have gone to church on Sunday evening, to the big church, bright with electricity, with the choir above, and the organ towering over all. You have gone to the theatre, you have seen the comedy and were pleased, you have seen the tragedy and were stirred, and here you are now sitting by the kitchen stove in your quiet home, and in a little while you will have to go out and look after the stock.

You are tired of it all.

Don't say that; you are the most independent and most important man on God's footstool.

You know no boss. If you went to the city you would become one of the mob who work by the clock and the whistle. Now you can take a day and no one will dock you. If you went to the shop you would become part of the machine. They would tell you to do this and you would have to do it, to do that and you would have to obey orders. You, young man, would be an employee working for wages, for so much a day. Now, you are an employer in league with Nature, who serves and works while you sleep, who ripens the grain while you rest, and transforms your orchard into a bank account through the warm sun and rain.

Stay with the farm, young man, and some day dad will tell you that the place is yours, for he is growing too old, and will move to the town to take his well-earned rest.

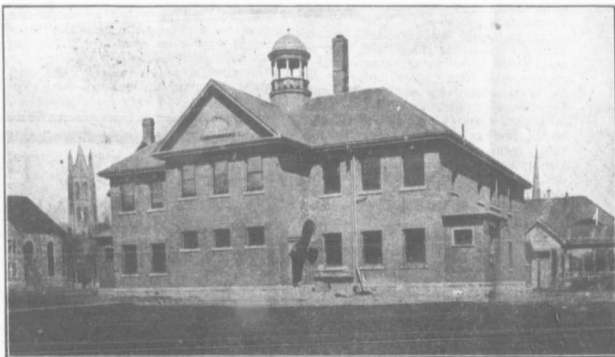
Stay with the farm, for it is a healthy spot to live on, where you get a complexion from Nature's brush, and an arm made strong in God's gymnasium; where you need no medicine to make you eat.

Stay with the farm, where life is natural and friendships more real, where you can wear what you want when you want, and there is none who will criticize. Stay with the farm, with its spirit of trust and friendliness, from the collie who follows you up and down the line to the swallow who builds in the barn.

Willie—"Papa, isn't a monarchy the best form of government?"

Papa—"No; a republic is."

Willie—"Then why do they say 'the Kingdom of Heaven'?"



View of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.

Forestry on the Farm

Influences of Tree Cover on the Water Supply

By C. W. NASH

Among the several factors which unitedly operate in producing the climatic conditions of a country, it is probable that a forest cover is one of the most potent. For though it is not certain that even wide areas of forest are capable of causing an increased precipitation of rain within their own limits and upon the surrounding country, yet the influence of trees upon the distribution and conservation of natural water supply is of paramount importance. Fortunately for us in Ontario, the quantity of land to be kept under timber and its situation are matters entirely under our own control, so that we should, by judicious management of the wood lands now existing, and by planting others where needed, be able under ordinary circumstances and in normal seasons to avoid both flood and water famine.

In a previous article I stated that long experience and careful observation had shown that in order to obtain the best agricultural conditions in North America from twenty to twenty-five per cent of the land could be under timber. The maintenance of this proportion in southern Ontario under tree cover would—if the cover was properly located—undoubtedly have a most beneficial effect in conserving soil moisture and protecting the fields from erosion. It so happens, however, that a much larger proportion of our land than that, could be profitably utilized in the production of trees, for recent statistics show that about eighty per cent. of the land of southern Ontario is cleared and under cultivation; nine per cent. is woodland and eleven per cent. is waste and unproductive.

The permanent maintenance of existing woodlands and the planting of the waste land would give twenty per cent. of the whole, which would be hardly sufficient in districts where the land was very rolling; there is, however, included in the amount of cultivated land a considerable acreage which, while it is not waste and totally unproductive, has but very rarely, if ever, produced a paying crop in return for all the labor put upon it. Land of this class will usually produce valuable timber, which will yield a fair return in cash upon the investment, apart from all indirect benefits conferred by the tree cover.

The average precipitation in snow and rain over this province would provide an ample supply of water for all purposes, if surface drainage could be controlled and too rapid evaporation checked. That surface drainage could be regulated by mechanical means is undoubted, but the cost would be so great as to render it impracticable here; much, however, can be accomplished by planting hillsides, the banks of streams, and low places with such trees as may be best adapted to the various sites and soils. On hillsides from which all trees have been removed the snow melts very rapidly and the water rushes down to the cultivated fields below, carrying from them the soluble plant food in its way. Very little of this water is absorbed by the soil, the great bulk of it going off to the streams, which it converts into muddy torrents for a time, after which their waters subside and become dry during the rest of the season. But where the hillsides are covered with well grown trees, having beneath them a sturdy stock of saplings to take the place of those cut out at maturity, the conditions are very different. When the spring thaw sets in, the snow melts

slowly; dead branches, twigs, fallen leaves and a vast quantity of other debris lying upon the ground mechanically impede the trickling water and form a mulch upon the surface of the soil which is thus kept open and porous. Into this soil the water sinks deeply, finding the lower levels underground and thence circulating by a natural system of sub-drainage, which is the most desirable form in which water can be supplied. We can hardly expect to be able to reclaim all the water produced from melting snow, by any system of tree management we could profitably adopt now, nor would it, perhaps, be advisable to do so if it were possible, but we can do a great deal at comparatively small cost to hold back the too rapid flow which now occurs and thus assist in providing soil moisture and preventing loss from erosion and flood.

The water produced by summer rains is absorbed and distributed by tree covered land more perfectly than that derived from melting snow, for it is but seldom, that more falls here, in one precipitation, than the mulch covered soil can permit to filter through to its lower strata; though under certain conditions the surface of the soil and its litter might become so saturated that it could not hold all the water as fast as it was presented. In such a case the surplus would be shed more or less rapidly, there would, however, be no erosion resulting from the action of the water, as its force would be reduced to the minimum by the retarding effects of the debris through which it works its way.

Great as is the loss of water at all seasons by reason of too rapid surface drainage, yet that incurred through excessive evaporation and transpiration of plants is even greater and has the most serious effect upon the production of field crops. The loss by evaporation is dependent largely upon the action of the sun, which governs the temperature of the soil and air, the humidity of the atmosphere, the nature of the soil cover and more particularly by the velocity and direction of the wind. This last factor exercising probably a greater influence upon the rate of evaporation and transpiration than all others put together, at any rate in this province, for we find that strong, dry, northwest winds which so frequently sweep across the country at all seasons, will in a very few hours exhaust the moisture of the soil, even after copious rain and will cause all plant life to droop and cease its functions because the roots cannot supply water to the leaves as fast as it is transpired.

Even in the winter season, when plant life is dormant, or nearly so, these drying winds have a very injurious effect,

in fact it is more through the action of these winds than by reason of intense cold, that fall wheat has ceased, in many localities, to be a paying crop, the result of investigation covering the whole province showing that where the fields are sheltered by bush, fall wheat can still be produced as successfully and as profitably as it ever was, and that orchards when similarly protected give much better returns than when exposed.

It is not necessary, however, to maintain large blocks of woodland for the purpose of affording protection against wind; narrow belts of trees properly placed will be perfectly effective in this respect; nor is it long before the beneficial effects of such windbreaks will be felt. A good shelter belt can be made with evergreens planted in two or three rows, the trees planted ten feet apart, in rows five feet apart, each tree placed so as to break the spaces in the rows. The Norway Spruce, or our Canadian White Spruce are excellent for this purpose, growing rapidly and holding their branches and foliage close to the ground. They should be planted out when about two feet high. If planted in good soil and given occasional cultivation their ordinary growth should be from two to three feet each year for the first five years, after which it will lessen somewhat. Many modifications of this plan will, of course, suggest themselves to practical farmers, for instance, various trees which would provide post or other timber for farm purposes may be planted between the rows and thinned out as required, or an outer row may be composed entirely of deciduous trees to be devoted to the same uses as may be planted between the rows should be of evergreens and preferably spruces.

Just how far the influence of such a windbreak in preventing evaporation and excessive transpiration may extend cannot be positively stated. It depends entirely upon the physical character of the locality. A field sloping from north to south would be well protected by a comparatively low belt of trees planted along its north and west sides, while a field sloping the opposite way would require higher trees to protect the same area. This, however, is certain that the beneficial effects of tree windbreaks in reducing the rate of evaporation from the soil and the transpiration of plants, in preventing the drifting of snow from the fields and to a great extent in conserving the humidity of the atmosphere immediately over the crops are very much greater than has heretofore been realized. The saving, too, of ripening crops and of fruit, from being beaten down by the violent wind storms which so frequently occur towards harvest time, is a consideration not to be overlooked in these days when everything counts.

"Faith, Mrs. O'Hara, how do ye tell thim twins apart?" "Aw, it is aisy—I sticks me finger in Dinmis' mouth, an' if he bites I know it's Moike."—Harvard Lampoon.

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POUNDED TWICE EACH YEAR.

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THE HOME WORLD

Always keep in mind that we are all human, and that no human being is perfect, and that you make mistakes as well as the other party. So tell others of their faults in a kind manner. Others may some time have occasions to return the compliment.

The Calf Path

One day through the primal wood
A calf walked home as good calves should.

But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way.

And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,

And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made.

And many men wound in and out
And dodged and turned and bent about.

And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

And still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf.

This first path became a lane
That bent and turned and turned again.

This crooked path became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load

Toiled on beneath the burning sun
And traveled some three miles in one.

And thus a century and a half
They trod the first steps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet;
The road became a village street.

And this before men were aware
A city's crowded thoroughfare.

And men two centuries and a half,
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

And o'er this crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.

Housekeeping in Boarding Schools

THE school marketing is done on a large scale. Provisions are purchased when the prices are lowest, sugar in February, eggs for winter use when there are plenty of the flour when the price is down, and so on. Butter, fowl and vegetables are brought in weekly by farmers who have undertaken to keep the schools supplied with such produce.

For an average school membership, numbering about seventy-five pupils a single day's bill-of-fare will consume 65 lbs. of meat or 20 good-sized chick-

ens, 5 basketfuls of sound potatoes, 18 cans of vegetables, 16 lbs. table butter, at least 40 loaves of bread and often more, 8 dozen eggs, 2½ baskets of large fruit in season, 12 ordinary-sized milk puddings, and other viands in proportion, to furnish the dining room table alone, and beside this there is a staff of from twelve to fifteen helpers.

The rising bell rings at 6.30 and breakfast is served at 7.30 sharp in the greater number of schools. The dining room tables have been set the evening before, and in the earlier morning hours the halls, reception rooms and school rooms have undergone their daily cleaning. The school principals make it a rule to appear at the breakfast table and bid the girls good morning. The arrangement of the dining rooms and the serving of meals are different in the various schools, but the most home-like are those in which small tables, with covers laid for six or

tract from the interest in meals; in fact, brain work creates hunger.

When evening dinner is served the hours for meals are: breakfast, 7.30; luncheon, 1.30; afternoon tea, 4, and dinner, 6.30. But when dinner is served at mid-day a light luncheon is partaken of at 11, dinner between 1.30 and 2, tea at 6, and for the older pupils who do not go to bed until 10, bread and butter and a glass of milk is served to them at that hour.—From *Canadian Good Housekeeping*.

What is Honesty?

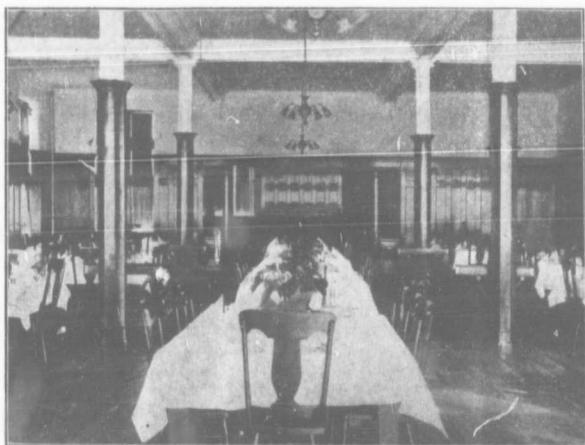
A weekly paper had a competition recently for the best answers to the question: "What is honesty?" The following are some of the answers:

Honesty, absolute truth, in thought, word, and deed, always,—

Earns what it gets;

Pays all its debts;

Knows no regrets.



Dining Room in one of the Women's Colleges.

eight, are each presided over by a governess. A joint, fowl, or whatever the principal dish may be, is placed upon each table. The vegetables on a dinner wagon near by are passed by housemaids. Tea or coffee is poured at the table, bread and butter, buns, cake, or whatever is usually put upon a table at home is there. The girls help themselves and have just as many helpings and as much to eat as they want.

Twice a week the table linen is changed and the only contribution to the dining room service brought by the pupils are the table napkin rings.

The average school girl has an excellent appetite and the only time she shows an indifference to what is set before her are those occasions when an anticipated pleasure makes her excited and she begrudges time or thought for food: a school dance, a Saturday outing, an evening concert, or some such event. Examinations do not de-

tract from the interest in meals; in fact, brain work creates hunger.

Trying to be what one would wish to seem.
Honesty is:
Uprightness—man right with God;
Outrightness—man right with man;
Downrightness—man right with self.

Honesty is transparency of soul.

Honesty is that which pays all debts on the ledger except those marked, "Revenge."

Honesty! why that's 'ies' simply doin' th' squar' thing ev'ry single time, whether th' other feller sees you or not.

Honesty is that attribute of character which compels one to offer a conductor a fare he has failed to collect.

Honesty is Christlikeness. Jesus Christ was the most honest man that ever lived.

The temptation to graft and boodle, resisted on principle, equals honesty.

THE VILLAGE ORACLE

A Monologue.—By J. L. Harbour

WHY, Mis' Farley, is it reely you? It's been so long sence I saw you that I hardly knowed you! Come right in an' set down. I was jest a-wishin' some one would come in. I've felt so kind of drowsy all mornin'. I reckon like enough it is my stummick. I thought some of goin' to see old Dr. Hall about it, but, la, I know jest what he'd say. He'd look at my tongue, an' say, 'Coffee,' an' look cross. He lays half the misery o' the world to coffee. Says it is a rank pizen to most folks, an' that lots o' the folks now wearin' glasses wouldn't need 'em if they'd let coffee alone. Says it works on the opular nerves an' all that, but I reckon folks here in Gramby will go on drinkin' coffee jess the same.

"You won't mind if I keep right on with my work, will you? seem' that it ain't nothin' but sewin' carpet-rags. I've got to send my rags to the weaver this week, or she can't weave my carpet until after she comes home from a visit she lots on makin' to her sister over in Zoar. It's just a hit-er-miss strip o' carpet I'm makin' for my small south chamber. I set out to make somethin' kind o' fancy with a twisted stripe an' the chain in five

would be. Now if she'll only have good judgment when she gits the money, an' not fool it away as Mis' Slack did her husband's life insurance. He had only a thousand dollars, an' she put half of it on her back before three months, an' put three hundred into a pianny she couldn't play. She said a pianny gave a house sech an 'air.' I up an' told her that her money would soon be all 'air' if she didn't stop foolin' it away.

"I wouldn't want it told as comin' from me, but I've heard that it was her that put that advertisement in the paper about a widder with 'some means' wishing to correspond with a gentleman similarly situated, with a view to matrimony. I reckon she had about fifty dollars left at that time. I tried to worm something about it out of the postmaster; for of course he'd know about her mail, but he was as close as a clam-shell. I reckon one has to be kind o' discreet if one is postmaster, but he might have known that anything he told me wouldn't go no farther if he didn't want it to. I know when to speak an' when to hold my tongue if anybody in this town does.

"Did you know that Myra Dart was goin' to marry that Rylan chap? It's



"I wouldn't want it told as coming from me."

colors, but I found I hadn't the right kind o' rags to carry it through as I wanted to; so I just decided on a plain hit-er-miss. I don't use the south chamber no great now. It's the room my first husband and his first wife and sev'ral of his kin all died in; so the 'sociations ain't none too cheerin', an' I—I s'pose you know about Lyddy Baxter losin' her husband last week? No? Well, he's went the way o' the airth, an' Lyddy wore my mournin'-veil an' gloves to the funeral. They're as good as they were the day I follered my two husbands to the grave in 'em. When a body pays two dollars and sixty-eight cents for a mournin'-veil, it behooves 'em to take keer of it, an' not switch it out wearin' it common as Sally Dodd did here. If a body happens to marry a second time, as I did, a mournin'-veil may come in handy just as mine did.

"Yes, Lyddy's husband did go off real sudden. It was this new-fashioned trouble, the appendixsheetus, that tuk him off. They was jest gettin' ready to op'rate on him when he went off jest as easy as a glove. There's three thousand life insurance; so Lyddy ain't as bereft as some

so. I got it from the best authority. An' she's nine years an' three months an' five days older than him. I looked it up in the town hist'ry. It's a good deal of a reesk for a man to marry a woman that's much older than he is.

"But, my land, it's a good deal of a reesk to git married at all nowadays. You never know what you're gittin' ont' it's too late to undo the matter. Seem to me there must be a screw loose somewhere, or matrimony wouldn't be the fizzle it is in so many instances. An' it's about six o' one an' half a dozen o' the other when it comes to dividin' the blame. You know my first husband was justice o' the peace five years, an' he had considerable marryin' to do, an' I saw a good deal o' what loose ideas some people had about matrimony.

"I recollect of one couple comin' in to get married one evenin'. They was both in middle life, and them kind usually acts the silliest with the exception of a real old pair. They are the beateres for silly actin'. Well, my husband never married any couple without makin' sure that there was no unlawful hindrances in the way o' past husbands an' wives, an'

so he says to the woman, 'Have you ever been married before?' An' she says jest as flippant, 'Yes, but he didn't live but three weeks; so it ain't wuth speakin' of.' Now, wa'n't that scand'lous? It jest showed how lightly some folks look on the solum ord'nance o' matrimony.

"I reckon you know that the Porters have a boy at their house? No? Well, they have. He was born at twenty minutes to one last night, or this mornin' rather, an' old Susan Puffer is to do the nussin'. I heard a wagon drive by here likety-split at most midnight las' night an' I sez to myself, sez I, 'I'll bet that's Hi Porter tearin' off for old Susan Puffer; an' I got up an' wropped a blanket around me, an' waited for the wagon to come back; an' when it did, I called out, 'That you, Hi an' Susan?' It give 'em a good deal of a start, but Susan called out that it was her, an' I went back to bed. Some folks would have been curious-minded enough to have went right over to the Porters, but I ain't that pryin', an' I didn't go over till after breakfast this mornin'.

"It's a real nice baby, an' it's goin' to be the livin' spit o' Hi exceptin' for its nose, which is it's mother's all over; an' its mouth is the livin' counterpart o' its gran'father Porter's, an' it's got the Davis ears. You know its mother was a Davis. I hope it won't have to be a bottle-riz baby. I don't care how good these infant foods may be; I don't think that a bottle-riz baby is over the equal of one that ain't bottle-riz. The Lord must of intended mothers to nuss their babies or He wouldn't of made 'em so they could. So I—must you be goin'? What's your hurry? I'd love to have you set all afternoon. It's so long sence you have been here, an' I do so enjoy havin' the neighbors drop in an' tell me all that's goin' on. I never go no place to hear the news. I wish you'd come in real often an' talk to me.

"Looks like some rain. I hope it'll be fair tomorrow, for I lot on goin' over to Lucindy Baxter's to spend the day. Me an' her went over to Ware Monday, an' had a real nice all-day visit with Lucindy's married daughter. She's real nicely fixed, an' she had three kinds o' cake besides cookies for tea. Seems to me one kind an' the cookies would o' been a-plenty. Mebbe she wanted to let us see that her husband was a good provider.

"I went over to Zion Tuesday, an' Wednesday me an' Nancy Dodd went over to Becky Means's, and helped her quit her album quilt; an' she had a chicken pie for dinner that went a little ahead of anything I ever et in the way of a chicken pie. Nancy's a good cook anyhow. She gives a kind of a taste to things that only a born cook can give. I'm goin' over to the fair in Greenfield Friday; so I—do come over again soon. I git real lonesome stayin' at home close as I do, an' it's nice to have some one come in an' talk to me as you have. Good-by.

"Yes, I'll come over soon. But don't you wait for me. Come when you kin. I'm allus to home. Good-by. See my little chicks? I put a hen on thirteen eggs, an' she hatched ev'ry blessed one o' 'em. Wa'n't she smart? An' she laid all the eggs herself, too. I got another hen comin' off on the tenth. Didn't the minister preach beautifully Sunday? I dunno as I ever heard a more upliftin' sermon. I see that his wife has her black silk made up that the Ladies' Society gave her on her birthday. Didn't seem to me it fit real well under the arms. Well, good-by.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Bluebird's Call

"Wake up! wake up!" sang the bluebird.

"Put on your bright dresses of green,
Oh little brown buds on the tree-tops,
'Tis time your new robes should be seen."

"Wake up, oh brave little crocus!
Put on your rich purple and gold,
And list to my song of the Springtime;
'Tis the gladdest of songs ever told."

"Wake up, oh shy little violet!
Look up at the clear, sunny sky;
What flower can rival your sweetness?
Come forth, for the Winter's gone by."

"Wake up! wake up, dandelion!
Get ready your gold right away,
The children are longing to greet you,
They'll be soon in the meadows at play."

"The brooks are all laughing and singing,
Pussy willow's been waiting here long.
Come, flowers and leaves and dear children,
And join the happy Spring song."

Getting Acquainted With the Bees

TONY and his sister Crystal were from the city, and were on their first visit in the country. The beauties of the woods at once attracted them, and they rambled off, stopping on the way, however, to pick some berries. But there were so many berries that pretty soon they forgot about the woods. They kept on picking and eating until by and by a big bee went booming past, whereupon they forgot the strawberries and watched the bee. He paused and hung in the air not very far away, and then, still booming, dropped into the grass. Creeping through the grass, Tony followed the bee, and Crystal followed Tony, till they came to a spot where a great many bees were crawling, hovering and humming over a low mound of earth. Back and forth and all around the lively insects moved, buzz-zz-ing with deep, strong voices; and every now and then a bee would come sailing along, just as the other did, drop down, hover and boom at the hole, and plunge into it; and every now and then a bee would come out of the hole, rise slowly, and fly swiftly away. They made such a fierce-sounding noise that the children dared not go very near.

"That's their home down underground," Tony told Crystal. "I wish I knew what it looks like. I s'pose it's where they keep their honey, too; but I thought honey was always in hives. I wish we had some honey. I'm going to get grandpa's shovel and shovel it out. Come, let's get it now."

In the barn, on a low nail, hung a small, light spade. Tony got this and dragged it into the pasture. At the edge of the bees' nest he paused to consider.

"We won't take all the honey," he said. "We'll leave half of it. And I'll be careful not to shovel into a bee. You stand back, Crystal, so I shan't throw any dirt on you."

Crystal ran some little distance away. Tony carefully stuck his spade into the earth, and then—there was a wild, angry booming, a cloud of furious bees and a shrieking, dancing boy. He tried to

get away, but the bees pursued him, stinging his legs and arms and face. And what would have been the end I do not know, if grandpa, grandma and the hired boy had not come running to his relief. But before the bees could be beaten off and Tony rescued he was in a sorry plight, and it was a long time before grandma's lotions and poultices eased his pain and checked his sobs.

As for Crystal, although she screamed and danced as excitedly as he did, she was not stung at all.

"What were you doing it for?" asked grandpa, when Tony had quieted down. "I was going to get some honey," Tony replied. "I didn't know it would make them mad. I wasn't going to hurt them."

"Don't you think it would make you mad," asked grandpa, "if some great giant should suddenly put his spade down through the roof of this house, right in among us, just to get some of the pies and tarts your grandmother has been making this morning?"

Tony thought a minute. "I should be scared," he said, at last. "I shouldn't have time to be mad, I should be so scared."

"Well, bees are scared and mad at the same time," said grandpa.

honey; bumblebees build theirs in little holes in the ground, and make only enough honey to bring up their families. Now hereafter, when you want to investigate, just come and ask grandpa or me first. You are too young to know what will bear handling and what must be let alone; Remember.

"Taste not, handle not.

But look with all the eyes you've got."

"I guess I shan't forget that," said Tony.

Try Your Wits

Here are two interesting problems for the young people of THE FARMING WORLD family to try their wits on:

No. 1.

If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will four hens lay in six days?

No. 2.

If a brick weighs seven pounds and half a brick, how many pounds will a brick and a half weigh?

Both these problems may have a familiar sound, but they are nevertheless not quite the same as the old versions. See if you can find the difference and the right answer. If you can do the latter you will have a chance of winning a prize of an interesting book, which will be sent to the boy or girl under sixteen who is first to mail a correct solution to the Puzzle Editor, FARMING WORLD, Toronto. There will be a prize for each problem. Answers



Just a Bite.

"But you wouldn't have got much honey, even if you could have dug it up," he went on, "for those were not honey-bees, but bumblebees. Honey-bees build their homes in hives and hollow trees, and make a great deal of

must be sent before May 30 and must show how the solution is worked out. With each answer send a list of six farmers in your neighborhood who, to your knowledge, are not at present subscribers to THE FARMING WORLD.

Windsor Salt

is the Salt for **Butter-Makers**. It dissolves evenly, works in quickly, and gives a delicious, appetizing flavor.

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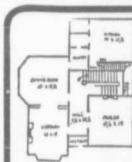
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An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

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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 explore the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write us once. **IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 710, WINDSOR, ONT.**

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With one of Loomis' late improved machines you are sure of large profits on the capital invested. They are the leaders in this line. Certainly the greatest money earning Well Drilling Machinery made in America. Address **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

"I tell ye what," asserted Old Man Spiggett, "that there painter fellow is a fine artist." "What impressed you about his work?" "Well, ther' was a pictur' he called 'The Rainstorm,' and I swan, it was that nat'ral that I hadn't looked at it three minutes before my corns begin hurtin' me."—Cleveland Leader.

IN THE KITCHEN

Home-made Yeast and Bread

Of late the old-fashioned "hop yeast" and "salt-raising" have gone largely out of favor. Still, there are people who have a fond recollection of the bread that mother and grandmother used to make. The following are a few of the well tried recipes of a notable house-keeper of fifty years ago.

Yeast.—Boil two potatoes and a handful of hops in two quarts of water; then strain to a cupful of flour, and teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly and when milkwarm add a dissolved yeast cake. Set in a warm place till light, when it can be bottled away for use. Keep corked and away from light.

Bread.—Six bowis of flour, warmed, teaspoon of sugar, tablespoon of salt, a cup of mashed potatoes, or the water in which potatoes for dinner have been cooked, and a cup of yeast; mix these ingredients to a sponge in the middle of the flour, using about quart of liquid, and keep warm over night. In the morning knead, and when light mold into pans, allowing it to rise again till twice its original size; bake in moderate oven from three-quarters to an hour. This will make four loaves.

DOUGH DAINTIES

In all cases use the dough you are molding for the pans.

Norfolk Dumplings.—Take pieces size of small cup; rise till light, boil or steam for half an hour, taking them up immediately. Serve with meat gravies, or with jam for dessert.

Tea Cakes.—Roll lightly with butter or fresh lard twice, making them into round, flat cakes; raise very light, bake in a quick oven and split and butter while hot. Serve with honey, maple syrup or any kind of fruit.

Currant Cakes.—Bowl of dough, half cup currants, tablespoon of sugar, size of an egg shortening. Roll half an inch thick, and cut with a biscuit cutter. These take longer to rise than the tea cakes and require rather slower baking.

Raised Pie.—Fill deep dish two-thirds full with apples or other raw fruit. Put sugar on top, but no water. Roll the dough three times, leaving it quite thin; put a rim round and cover. Let it stand till light, then bake in moderate oven and eat warm; with cream it is delicious.—Farmer's Daughter, Norfolk.

Sugar With Fruits

In the utilization of sugar with fruit, two facts should be borne in mind: Fruits themselves contain a certain amount of sugar, but where they are so acid that the sugar is not discernible to the palate, additional sugar does not sweeten away the acidity, but only imparts the flavor and aroma. This is one of the directions in which sugar is wasted largely. Such acidity is usually better corrected with a pinch, perhaps two of them, of bicarbonate of soda, than with immense amounts of sugar, which make the fruit sickishly sweet. Secondly, when buying fruit, it is not good economy to buy a grade which is cheaper than some other, because it is lacking in natural sweetness; the amount of sugar usually added to such fruit renders its use more expensive oftentimes than a better grade. Some recent experiments in canning show that fruit apparently lacking in sweetness may be canned without sugar and frequently be found amply sweet when

the cans are opened for use. This would seem to indicate that we are habitually using more sugar for this purpose than is required. Where large quantities are put up the sugar is a considerable item of expense. If carefully put up, such cans, without sugar, keep splendidly.

Three Egg Sandwiches

No. 1.—Chop fine 1 cucumber pickle. Chop also 3 hard boiled eggs. Add a little mustard, salt and pepper. Use on crackers or crustless bread.

No. 2.—Chop fine 2 hard boiled eggs. Toast 1-8 lb. cheese a little and spread on bread or crackers. Add the egg mixed with a little mustard and a pinch of salt.

No. 3.—To 1 cup minced ham, add 3 chopped hard boiled eggs mixed with ½ teaspoon mustard and a pinch of pepper. Spread between crackers or bread.

Strawberries

Compote of Rice and Strawberries.—Put half a cup of well washed and drained rice in one quart of slightly salted boiling water, and boil rapidly for twenty minutes. Drain and put it in a double boiler with milk to cover and a tablespoon of sugar. Cook until the rice is soft and the liquor almost absorbed. Boil one cup each of sugar and water to a thick syrup, then let it cool. Heap fresh ripe strawberries in the centre of a glass dish, arrange the hot rice around them, and pour the cold syrup over all. Serve at once.

Strawberry Pie.—Line a deep pie plate with puff paste, prick it well, and bake to a delicate brown. Fill it, when cold, with fine ripe strawberries, sliced and sweetened, and pour over a cup of whipped cream which has been sweetened, flavored with lemon, and whisked lightly into the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs. Another delicious pie may be made by pouring a pint of rich custard while still warm over a pint of strawberries in the paste. Serve very cold.

Strawberry Cake.—Cream three-fourths of a cup of butter until light; add gradually one cup of granulated sugar and the well beaten yolks of three eggs, beating each one in separately. Then add one-half cup of cold water. Sift together two cups of flour and two teaspoons of baking powder, and add to the other ingredients. Lastly, fold in the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs. Bake in layer cake tins in a quick oven. Whisk the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth with one cup of powdered sugar. Divide into two portions. To half of it add one cup of ripe crushed strawberries and one-fourth cup of blanched chopped almonds, and place between the layers of cake. Flavor the other half with lemon and spread it over the top and sides of the cake. Ornament with a few fine ripe strawberries dusted with granulated sugar. Serve cold the day it is made, with or without whipped cream.

"Dere's a lot ob you fine women folks," said an old negro preacher at Excelsior Springs one Sunday recently, "dat comes to chu-eh an' sees every hat in de congregashun—every hat but one an' dat one de Lohd passes undah yoh nose fo' help in His cause an' to sabe yoh black souls."

The Average Man Doesn't Know The First Thing

about flour, but the woman who does the family baking—she is the one who appreciates Royal Household Flour—made by the new electrical process—because when she tries it with the simple “Royal Household” recipes she finds it makes better, sweeter, whiter, lighter Bread, Buns, Rolls, etc., and more crisp and delicious Pastry than she ever made before, and she is not afraid to say so.

South Range, Digby Co., N. S., November 22nd.
 “I want to tell you that Royal Household Flour is the best I ever used in all my life, and the only kind I will have as long as I can get it.”

(Signed.) MRS. ALEX. PORTER.

To any woman sending in name and address to The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal, and mentioning this paper, these recipes will be sent FREE.

Women's Institutes

Superintendent Putnam announces Women's Institute meetings as follows:

Division 1—Speakers, Miss Laura Rose (May 24 to June 23); Miss Bertha Duncan (May 24 to June 2), and Miss A. Delaney. May 24, Clambrassil; 25, York; 26, Canfield; 27, Decewsville; 29, Selkirk; 30, Cheapside; 31, Nanticoke; June 1, Simcoe; 2, Scotland; 5, Mohawk; 6, Burford; 7, Cathcart; 8, Tranquility; 9, St. George; 10, Burlington; 13, Appleby; 14, Zimmerman; 15, Palermo; 16, Postville; 19, Milton; 20, Campbellville; 21, Nassagaweya; 22, Georgetown; 23, Acton.

Division 2—Speakers, Miss Lillian D. Gray (May 25 to June 2), Miss Bertha Duncan (June 3-23) and Dr. Annie Backus (May 25 to June 23). May 25, West Flamboro; 26, Westover; 27, Rockton; 29, Lynden; 30, Jerseyville; 31, Caledonia; June 1, Glanford; 2, Hamon; 3, Binbrook; 5, Black Heath; 6, Tapletown; 7, Winona; 8, Stoney Creek; 9, Grimsby; 12, Smithville; 13, Beamsville; 14, Cambden; 15, Jordan Station; 16, Wellandport; 19, Winger; 20, Sherkstone; 21, Ridgeway; 22, Stevensville; 23, Allanburg.

Division 3—Speakers, Mrs. D. McTavish and Mrs. Geo. McCoag. May 25, Islington; 26, Weston; 27, Fairbank; 29, Elia; 30, Maple; 31, Woodbridge; June 1, Kleinburg; 2, Ballycor; 3, Cookstown; 5, Thornton; 6, Churchill; 7, Minesing; 8, LeFontaine; 9, Wyebridge; 10, Vasey; 12, New Lowell; 13, Stayner; 14, Notatawa; 15, Duntroon; 16, Singhampton; 19, Creemore; 20, Everett; 21, Hornings Mills; 22, Honeywood; 26, Shelburne; 27, Camilla; 28, Laurel.

Division 4—Speakers, Miss Blanche Maddock and Mrs. W. W. Bates. June 1, Meaford; 2, Annan; 3, Kemble; 5, Kilsyth; 6, Desboro; 7, Chatsworth; 8, Massie; 9, Owen Sound; 10, Allenford; 12, Tara; 13, Port Elgin; 14, Gillie's Hall; 15, Paisley; 16, Glamis; 17, Ripley; 19, Kincardine; 21, Flesherton; 22, Maxwell; 23, Vandeleur; 24, Kimberley; 26, Heathcote; 27, Ravenna.

Division 5—Speakers, Miss Bella Millar; Miss Maddock (May 24 to 30) and Miss E. J. McLeod (May 31 to June 3). May 24, Holstein; 25, Dromone; 26, Durham; 27, Hanover; 29, Elmwood; 30, Walkerton; 31, Belmore; June 1, Mildmay; 2, Teeswater; 3, Holyrood; 5, Harriston; 6, Clifford; 7, Drew; 8, Palmerston; 9, Moosefield; 10, Rothsay; 12, Drayton; 13, Hollin; 14, Glenallan; 15, Winfield; 16, Alma; 17, Belwood; 19, Marsville; 20, Erin; 21, Ospringe; 22, Coningsby; 23, Hillsburg.

Division 6—Mrs. Jean Joy and Miss L. Shuttleworth. May 24, Bright; 25, Currie; 26, Vandecar; 27, Burgessville; 29, Norwich; 30, Otterville; 31, Springford; June 1, Tillsonburg; 2, Brownsville; 3, Mt. Elgin; 5, Beachville; 6, Kintone; 7, Tavistock; 8, Staffa; 9, Kirkton; 10, Exeter; 12, Bayfield; 13, Clinton; 14, Holmesville; 15, Goderich; 16, Constance; 17, Ethel; 19, Molesworth; 20, Bluevale; 21, Gorrie; 22, Fordwich; 23, Milverton; 24, Hanstead; 26, Wellesley; 27, Wintbourne.

Division 7—Speakers, Miss Gertrude Gray and Mrs. Helen Wells. May 25, Haysville; 26, New Dundee; 26, Ayr; 27, Branchton; 29, Galt; 30, Hespeler; 31, Strasburg and Doon; June 1, Paisley's Block; 2, Abergoyle; 3, Menden; 5, Rockwood; 6, Everton; 7, Arthur; 8, Kenilworth; 9, Danacus; 10, Hereward; 12, Alton; 13,

Bolton; 14, Caledon East; 15, Cheltenham; 16, Brampton.

Division 8—Speaker, Miss Isobel Rife. May 30, Springfield; 31, Mt. Salem and Copenhagen; June 1, Sparta; 2, Aylmer; 3, Dutton; 5, Highgate; 6, Chatham; 7, Cedar Springs; 8, Port Alma; 9, Chatsworth; 10, Wheatley; 12, Quinn; 13, South Woodilee; 14, Essex; 16, Wyoming; 17, Bridgen; 19, Appin; 20, Strathroy; 21, Coldstream; 22, Beechwood; 23, Ailsa Craig; 24, Parkhill.

Division 9—Speakers, Mrs. Colin Campbell and Miss Gertrude Carter. May 25, Thornhill; 26, Agincourt; 27, Markham; 29, Box Grove; 30, Stouffville; 31, Uxbridge; June 1, Greenbank; 2, Little Britain; 3, Oakwood; 5, Cambray; 6, Lindsay; 7, Fenelon Falls; 8, Boycaygeon; 9, Durnsford; 10, Omeme; 12, Mt. Pleasant; 13, Ida; 14, Bethany; 15, Millbrook; 16, S. Monaghan; 19, Garden Hill; 20, Lakefield; 21, Springbrook; 22, Wellsmans Corners; 23, Queensboro; 24, Tweed; 26, Marlbank.

Division 10—Speakers, Mrs. A. Kinney and Miss Jessie Hills. May 24, Whitevale; 25, Kinsale; 26, Whitby; 27, Columbus; 29, Cambourne; 30, Fenella; 31, Grafton; June 1, Bowmanville; 2, Hampton and Solma; 3, Castleton; 5, Brighton; 6, Wooler; 7, York Road; 8, Frankford; 9, Wallbridge; 12, Harders School House; 13, Bayside; 14, Foxboro; 15, Shannonville; 16, Melrose; 17, Halston; 19, Read; 20, Lonsdale; 21, Marysville; 22, Adolphustown; 23, Conway; 24, Emerald; 26, Stella; 28, Chester; 29, Morewood; 30, Winchester; July 1, Inkerman; 3, North Williamsburg.

Division 11—Speaker, Miss Agnes Smith. June 1, Muskoka Falls; 2, Macaulay; 3, Parkersville; 5, Ziska.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A Little Help

By Margaret T. Sangster
There's help in seeming cheerfulness
When a body's feeling blue,
In looking calm and pleasant,
If there's nothing else to do,
If other folks are wearing,
And things are all awry,
Don't vex yourself with caring;
'Twill be better by and by.

There's help in keeping tally
Of our host of happy days,
There's never one that dawneth
But it bringeth cause to praise
The love that ever watcheth,
The Friend that's ever near;
So, though one trust with sorrow,
One needs must dwell with cheer.

When troubles march to meet you,
Salute them at the door;
Extend both hands to greet them,
Their worst will soon be o'er.
Beat down their stormy bugles
With your own rejoicing drums,
And, mailed in lofty courage,
Accept whatever comes.

The Holy Spirit

In the pulpit and in the prayer-meeting
The petition offered ascends to God,
"Four out thy spirit upon us." If we
are now living under the dispensation
of the spirit why then plead for His
outpouring. Should we not rather recognize
His brooding presence. Previous to Pentecost
the disciples were to pray for the Holy Spirit.
After the enjoyment of that season, never.
We are exhorted to be led to walk in, live
in, and be filled with the Spirit, but
never does Paul ask us to pray for the Comforter.

Is not the Holy Spirit the constant
tenant of the believing soul? Know ye
not that your body is a sanctuary of
the Holy Spirit which is in you, which
we have from God? Why, then, are we
so often unconscious of His presence?
We may not be conscious of the fact
that He is present with us. There may
be nothing answering to it that He is
within. Still, if we seize hold of the
fact, the consciousness will come.

There is no Christian destitute of the
Spirit who may not enjoy as much of
this agent as he might have and ought
to have.

Our duty is to cultivate the habit
of looking for the Holy Spirit in the
common experiences of life. If we did
so we would have far more comfort
and enjoyment in our religion than we
oftentimes have. Let faith be active
and a full surrender be made of our
lives to Christ and we will have a larger
inflow of spiritual life and we will be
sure of the Holy Spirit's presence and
need not offer the petition for His out-
pouring.

The Origin of the Welsh Revival

The following paragraph from an
article in *The Outlook* credits Christian
Endeavor with the origin of the Welsh
revival. It gives some facts of great
interest:

"The impulse towards God which was
moving the subconsciousness of the
whole Welsh nation had shown itself
very strongly in a certain church in
Cardiganshire in the spring of 1904.
The minister had been praying in a

special manner for a revival both in his
own heart and among the young of his
church. At a Christian Endeavor meet-
ing a young girl who had been passing
through a period of struggle and doubt
made public and joyful announcement
of her love for Jesus. It was then that
the revival, as such, began. A party of
these Endeavorers, fired with zeal and
joy in their newly gained power, went
from place to place speaking to their
fellows. They came to the village in
which Evan Roberts was staying, and
it was at one of their meetings that he
had the vision to go to his own village."

The Captain's Orders

"How is it I don't seem to hear you
speak bad words?" asked an "old salt"
of a boy on board a man-of-war.

"Oh, 'cause I don't forget my Cap-
tain's orders," answered the boy, bright-
ly.

"Captain's orders!" cried the old
sailor. "I didn't know he gave any."

"He did. Here they are. I will read
them over. I say unto you, swear not
at all; neither by heaven, for it is God's
throne; nor by the earth, for it is his
footstool.

"Thou shalt not take the name of
the Lord thy God in vain, for the
Lord will not hold him guiltless that
taketh his name in vain."

"From the good old logbook," said
the sailor. "Yes, you've got your
orders."

A Little Good

Look at the world through faith and
hope,

With charity for all;
Seek out the good in everything,
'E'en though the good be small:

A little good may, like a seed,

Yield up its seven times seven—
May spring and climb the Jasper wall,
'And drop its fruit in heaven.

A Scattered Bible

A patient in the American hospital
in Turkey was given a copy of the
Bible, and carried it home with him
to his native Armenian village. He
was proud of having it, but an Armenian
priest, seeing the Bible in his hand,
snatched it from him, tore it to pieces,
and flung it into the street. There it
lay until a grocer, coming by, picked
it up to use it as wrapping paper in his
store. He wrapped such little purchases
as a candle, a bit of cheese, or a few
olives, bought by the poorer villagers,
in the leaves on which the word of God
was printed. In this strange way that
one Bible was scattered all through the
village.

Pretty soon the grocer's customers
began to ask him if he had any more
leaves. They had read the torn pages,
and they wanted to know more of the
book. The grocer did not know any-
thing about the Bible, of course, and
could not help them to find another.
But the leaves were treasured, and read
over and over again.

One day a missionary colporteur, on
his round through the Turkish prov-
inces, came to the obscure village.
What was his amazement when one
hundred persons came hastening to him
for Bibles, or parts of the Bible. No
gospel had been preached, no Christian

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THE CHOICE OF HIGHEST
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and add to the home enjoyment.
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VIRGINIA FARMS

As low as \$5 per Acre

with improvements. Much land now being worked
has paid a profit greater than the purchase price
the first year. Long summers, mild winters. Best
shipping facilities to great eastern markets at low-
est rates. Best church, school and social advant-
ages. For list of farms, excursion rates, and what
others have accomplished, write to-day to F. H.
LABAUVE, Agr. and Ind. Agt., Norfolk and
Western Ry., Box 88, Roanoke, Va.

teacher had been at work. The scat-
tered Bible had proclaimed its own
message of light and life, and proved
again that God's word shall not return
unto him void.

Seven Minds

1. Mind your tongue! Don't let it
speak hasty, cruel, unkind or wicked
words.
2. Mind your eyes! Don't permit
them to look on wicked books, pic-
tures or objects.
3. Mind your ears! Don't suffer
them to listen to wicked speeches,
songs or words.
4. Mind your lips! Don't let tobacco
foul them. Don't let strong drink pass
them. Don't let the food of the glutton
enter between them.
5. Mind your hands! Don't let them
steal, or fight, or write any evil words.
6. Mind your feet; Don't let them
walk in the steps of the wicked.
7. Mind your heart! Don't let the
love of sin dwell in it. Don't give it
to Satan, but ask Jesus to make it his
throne.

If You Would Be Young

Keep in the sunlight; nothing beau-
tiful or sweet grows or ripens in the
darkness.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of
expression; it is the greatest enemy of
the human race.

Avoid excesses of all kinds; they
are injurious. The long life must be
a temperate, regular life.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment;
all discontent and dissatisfaction bring
age furrows prematurely to the face.

Don't live to eat, but eat to live.
Many of our ills are due to overeating,
to eating the wrong things, and to ir-
regular eating.

In the Sewing Room

May Manton's Hints

NINE GORED WALKING SKIRT 5034

No fashionable material is more satisfactory for warm weather wear than mohair, inasmuch as it is light of weight, sheds dust and easily can be kept clean, for all of which reasons it was selected for the making of this very graceful and attractive skirt, but the season nevertheless is a generous one and the model can be made adaptable to many other fabrics as well. Pongee, Rapah and the Burlington silks are much in demand for immediate wear while after



6035 Shirt Waist Sleeves, Small, Medium, Large

5034 Nine Gored Walking Skirt, 22 to 32 waists.

a bit linen will be having extended vogue, for all of which the design is admirable while it also can be utilized for the various wool suitings. As illustrated the trimming is banding and handsome buttons, the straps, which serve a practical end as well as an ornamental one, being held in position by buttons which are small and flat.

The skirt is cut in nine gores and is laid in groups of three backward turning plaits, which are stitched with corticelli silk from the upper edges to the straps to give a tuck effect, while below that point they are pressed to position. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits that meet over the seam and beneath these plaits the closing is made.

SHIRT WAIST SLEEVES 5035

There is no feature of a waist that so marks its date as its sleeves and none which is so important. Here are two very excellent models, which will serve to make any waist of last season



6032 Child's Dress, 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 yrs. 6037 Grl's Reefer, 4 to 12 years.

up-to-date and which also can be utilized for new material, being among the latest and best that are shown.

No. 1 is laid in inverted tucks which are stitched to give a box plaited effect, while No. 2 is tucked and stitched flat. Both are gathered at the upper edges, supplying the generous fulness at the shoulder, which is so essential to pre-

\$30⁰⁰ Church Money

No Investment. No Risk. Send No Money.

If you wish to raise money quickly and easily for any church purpose, send us the photographs of your church and your pastor, and we will send you, together, in carbon photography, on 25¢ worth finished, aluminum pin trays, and send trays to you express and duty fully prepaid. Everybody wants this exquisite souvenir of church and pastor, and your members quickly sell them at 50¢ each. You keep 25¢ for your profit and send us \$25 in full payment for the 250 souvenirs. Send photographs (any size) and names (today). Send no money. Your members will sell all your souvenirs in ten days, as hundreds of others have, and you can send us your money day after day in monthly, weekly and extra payments of others.

NEW METHOD CO., The 200 Trays received just a week ago are all sold. We had no trouble at all to sell them. In fact, the 200 were sold sufficient to supply the demand, so would you kindly send us by address as soon as possible, 100 more like this at the Jack—Mrs. Geo. S. FRANKS.

AGENTS, N. Y., December 11, 1904. New Method Co., The souvenirs were taken off our hands at 25¢ day-school and after church. The actual amount the "Supply" sent us more at once.

NEW METHOD COMPANY, (Manufacturing Plant for Church Workers.) 5571 South Park Avenue, Chicago.



Free Sample Tray on Request.

sent styles. Linen and all washable materials, silks and wools, and in fact every known fabric that is used for waists are suited to the design.

GIRL'S REEFER 5037

No matter how many other coats may come into style, the reefer always holds its place. It is smart, becoming and useful in one, and this season is shown in even exceptional variety of material. Illustrated is a particularly attractive model made with pockets that include generous flaps and which allows a choice of plain or bishop sleeves. As shown it is made of dark blue chevot with trimming of braid and is stitched in tailor style with corticelli silk, but silk pongee, linen and broadcloth all are in vogue.

The coat is made with fronts and back, finished with a flat turn-over collar. Both the plain and bishop sleeves are cut in one piece each and are finished with flare cuffs, but the bishop sleeves are gathered at the lower as well as at the upper edges.

CHILD'S DRESS 5032

The simpler the style of the frock the more attractive the little child is apt to be, and no model ever devised is prettier than this one. For afternoon and occasions of dress it can be made with a yoke of fine embroidered muslin, of all-over embroidery or of almost any suitable material and the dress portion can be of sheerest lawn or batiste while for morning wear it can be made from such sturdy materials as Scotch gingham, Madras and the like, the yoke being of the material. As illustrated the yoke is cut to form a point and the cuffs are made to match, so giving lines which are in every way desirable, but the dress can be still further simplified by cutting the yoke straight at the lower edges and the cuffs in harmony, while again, the edge can be trimmed with banding or hemmed as liked.

The dress is made with the yoke and the skirt portions only and is closed invisibly at the back. The skirt portion or dress proper is gathered at the upper edge and joined to the yoke and sleeves are in bishop style, gathered into cuffs.

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

Packing Away

When the farmer begins spring work out of doors, the mistress of the house usually commences to pack away the family furs and winter wraps, often with many misgivings as to their safety from clothes moths and other pests indoors. A simple and yet entirely effective preventive of damage by moths to stored clothing, is to first thoroughly air, beat and brush the garments, then pack in an ordinary pasteboard box, sealing

the edge of the cover tightly with a gummed strip of paper. Garments so packed go through the season unharmed, provided, of course, that they are free from infestation when put away. This plan does away with the use of tobacco, moth balls, cedar chips, etc, which are only repellants and do not destroy the moths. Fur coats, rugs, etc, which may be infested, should be placed in a box or barrel and fumigated by turning in a tablespoonful of bi-sulphate of carbon and covering tightly. This liquid may be applied directly to the furs; it soon changes to a gas and destroys all insect life. Carbon bi-sulphide may be obtained in one-pound cans at about twenty-five cents per can at the larger drug stores. It is about as inflammable as gasoline and should be used with the same care with reference to lamps and fire. After fumigating the goods for one hour, they should be aired and packed in a box as previously described.

Telephone Saves a Farmhouse

One of the farmers who have telephones found his most useful recently. It saved his house from burning and saved him a neat little roll besides. He had gone to town to renew his insurance, the policy taking effect at noon. About 11.30 his house caught fire from a defective chimney. His wife and two small children were alone in the house with the nearest neighbor some distance away.

Mrs. F— did not lose her senses when she discovered the blaze in the garret. She hurried downstairs to the telephone and called up her two nearest neighbors, asking for help. The men arrived in about five minutes, bringing axes, pails and a force pump with them. A ladder was put up to the garret window and a water brigade organized, the water being pumped from a well near by. Men with axes tore up the floor, while others worked the force pump, the men outside supplying the pump with water. The fire was put out in about ten minutes. Fifteen dollars will replace the damage done, but the men said if they had been five minutes later the house could not have been saved.

The house was mortgaged for some \$650. By the terms of the mortgage Mr. F— was lawfully bound to keep the house insured, so at 11.30, the time of the fire, he would have been responsible to the value of the house. He praises his wife and the telephone equally in saving him the house.

Spring Flowers

The cherry's a-bloom in the orchard, The lilac's a-bloom on the wall; But the pinks are a-bloom in your own pretty cheeks—

And they're the best blossoms of all!

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Keeping Medicines

It is sometimes difficult to gather all our favorite remedies together, but if we only gather them little by little, and put them in one box, we will find it so valuable that we wonder why he did not do it before.

In arranging my own I took one quite small sealer and put in it some bandage plaster, absorbent cotton, and a few other useful things to keep in my own room or to take when travelling as I found when away a short time, by neglecting a small burn in the wrist, and using gasoline from a partly filled bottle I poisoned the sore in some way, so that before it healed I had eleven boils on my wrist, some very severe, and all I think caused by my want of care at first and using improper remedies.

There is another caution very necessary, that is, we should never put the finger in vaseline or ointment and apply it to the sore, but take out just enough for immediate use, with a small piece of carbonized cotton.

If we think carefully, we will be astonished to find how much suffering can be prevented by proper care in using simple remedies.

Get Enough Sleep

How often does one hear women remark that they cannot sleep. Any person who cannot sleep is ill, and a person who is always sleepy is also not well. A healthy person sleeps only during the time allotted for rest, and the sleep will be at an average of the same duration. Just how long one is to sleep quite depends upon the person. Children as they are growing need more sleep than older people.

For a grown-up person to sleep from seven to eight hours' duration should be quite sufficient. But how does one obtain a healthy sleep? One of the foremost necessary conditions is the thorough ventilation of the sleeping apartments. Without the proper amount of fresh air a healthy sleep is not possible. Late suppers also are a menace. If the stomach has to attend to its duties of digestion while one sleeps it cannot rest. And with the stomach there are other organs affected. Also indigestible things should not be taken at a late evening meal, and there is one point which should not be overlooked; that is, to have some rest before going to bed, the right time for sleep is before the hour of midnight, because the sleep before that time is most beneficial, and counts double. Nine o'clock or a little later is the time for going to bed, and if possible do not go to bed later than ten.

The Foot Bath

The hot foot bath should not be allowed to become old-fashioned as a remedy for a cold—especially a cold in the head. It must be properly given to be effective. The patient's body should be well covered; the receptacle for the water should be deep, and preferably narrow, for the higher the water reaches up the calves of the legs the better. A heaping teaspoonful of mustard should be added, and the feet should go into water as hot as can be borne, fresh hot water being slowly added as that

in the bath cools. The whole process should last twenty minutes to half an hour, and during this time a glass of hot water or lemonade should be slowly sipped. When the feet are removed from the water, five minutes' attention is needed from a second person, as it is most important that the feet should be quickly dried, and the patient immediately covered up very warm, preferably with a hot bottle to the feet, in order that the profuse perspiration, which is the principal result to be desired, should not be checked. If this process is faithfully carried out a cold will generally be much relieved by next morning.

Lime Water

A more general use of lime water during hot weather is much to be desired. When one goes to a chemist and buys a small bottle of it, one does not feel encouraged to apply the liquid freely to the many uses for which it is excellent; but when one finds that it costs practically no more than the trouble of making, one can be generous with it. Lay a lump of quicklime as big as the two fists in a graniteware pitcher or bowl, pour over it two quarts of cold water, stir with a wooden spoon and let it stand six hours. Strain the liquid through a double thickness of cheesecloth without disturbing the sediment of lime. Put in bottles and cork tight. Before using, pour off half an inch from the top if it has stood any length of time. Lime water is good to rinse bottles, pitchers and pans which have held milk; to soften hard water; to sweeten drains, and to bleach out the marks left when stronger alkalis have failed to entirely remove grease spots. From a teaspoon to a tablespoon in a glass of milk will make it acceptable to delicate stomachs, and, especially for those troubled with acidity, lime water is liked as a mouth wash. That equal parts of sweet oil and lime water make the very best household remedy for scalds and burns is not likely to be forgotten after one trial.

Use and Abuse of Condiments

The abuse of condiments has its attendant evils. The excessive use of vinegar is calculated to lead to an anemic condition, while it has an unfavorable influence on gout. Some silly women take vinegar to produce a pale complexion. Similarly, a free indulgence in pepper or mustard, which are both irritants, is likely to have an irritating effect upon the organs of secretion. On the other hand, their moderate indulgence promotes digestion, for they act as carminatives. Highly savory dishes are incompatible with good digestion and the prevailing preference for liberally garnished "messes" instead of plain, simple food is to be deplored.

Salt is perhaps the commonest condiment of all and yet man practically stands alone amongst animals as a regular consumer of it in the more or less pure state and as a definite adjunct to his food. Salt is present in most foods, but the amount in the majority of cases would not appear, to satisfy man's needs or he would not instinctively add more. Moreover, salt may not necessarily exist in the free state of foods of natural origin, but may be loosely combined with organic constituents. There can be little doubt that salt plays a

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I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write New Series and samples of \$2.00 in 10 suits in cloth, silk, linen and tulle; 400 raincoats—skirt and waist. Manager **SOUTHCOOT SUIT CO.**, London, Can., page 12

GOV'T REVOLVERS, GUNS, SWORDS. Military Goods NEW and old auctioned to **F. HANNEMAN**, 579 Broadway, N.Y., 13c. Catalogue mailed free.

greater part than that of a mere condiment in the body, for it possesses solvent powers which, besides "drawing out" the flavor of food, facilitates the absorption more particularly of proteins and thus increase tissue metabolism.

A New Fly Killer

A new agent for the destruction of flies is reported—an agent that is not only effective and harmless, but a thing of beauty as well. A scientist, who is also a lover of flowers, has on his table bunches of sweet peas of a variety grown originally in California, and only recently cultivated in the east. Each morning he found collected around the base of the vessel containing the peas quite a large number of dead flies. Curiosity finally led him to make observations and he discovered that when the peas were freshly plucked and placed in the vases, the flies would at once swarm about them, and fasten themselves on the petals. Shortly afterwards they fell on the table, dead. It is thought that they must have absorbed some exudation from the flowers that poisoned them, although the peas possess no toxic effect, as far as can be seen, upon human beings. If the discovery is verified, sweet peas will become the most popular of all flowers.

Fruit Pie for the Nursery

Fill pie dish with stewed apples or any other fruit in season, and over same put some thin bread or butter, placing each piece close together, so as to completely cover; bake in an oven until a nice light brown color, and shake sifted sugar on top. This is a nice substitute for pastry, besides being wholesome for the little ones.

The Orchard and Garden

Hamilton Fruit and Flower Show

The Hamilton Horticultural Society will hold a fruit and flower show in that city in September. The Department of Agriculture will be represented upon the committee conducting the show.

Fighting the San Jose Scale

The Department of Agriculture, Toronto, has arranged for two power sprayers to work among the orchards in the vicinity of Meaford and Trenton. Contracts are made with farmers to spray their trees at a fixed amount per tree, and the work is conducted during the summer by an expert. The Government will conduct the work the first year and then turn it over to private management. P. W. Hodggets of the Department is in charge.

An extensive series of spraying experiments with power sprayers is being conducted in the Niagara district with a view to checking the San Jose scale on all fruit trees, and the black rot in grapes. Professor Lochhead of the O.A.C. is in charge.

San Jose Scale Inspector Smith has made a careful examination of the orchards in the vicinity of Belleville, and has found no trace of scale in that district.

The report of the inspection made in the southern part of Kent county shows the scale to be very extensive and is now over a large area south of Chatham to the lake. The farmers of that section are turning their attention from fruit to bean growing, and consequently are doing little or nothing to check the scale, whereas in the Niagara district fruit growers seem to have become thoroughly aroused to the necessity of spraying, and are now working vigorously to save their orchards.

The Strawberries to Grow

The twelve most productive varieties of strawberries grown on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where the soil is a rich sandy loam, not lacking in moisture, are the following:

1.—Mele, Perf.: This is a wonderfully productive berry, but being rather soft is not highly recommended. Fruit above medium size, roundish or pointed conical, pale but glossy red. Quality medium.

2.—Sample, Imp.: The Sample is undoubtedly one of the best commercial strawberries now on the market. It is very productive, handsome and uniform in shape. Fruit large, bright to rather deep glossy red, and moderately firm. Season, medium to late. Quality, medium.

3.—Buster, Imp.: Although not generally known, the Buster is another fine variety. It is very productive and the fruit, which is large, maintains its size well to the end of the season. The color of the fruit is pale, glossy red, much like Clyde in appearance. Moderately firm. Quality above medium. Season, medium to late. Foliage, very good.

4.—Bisel, Imp.: This variety has been lost sight of to a large extent owing to so many new and much advertised varieties being given such prominence, but it is one of the most productive and handsomest berries tested at Ottawa. The fact that it stands fourth in a four-year test of many varieties shows that it is equal and superior to many others. Fruit, large, roundish, bright red, moderately firm. Quality, above medium. Season, medium to late.

5.—Afton, Imp.: Can see no difference between this variety and Warfield.

6.—Steven's Early, Imp.: Appears identical with Warfield.

7.—Glen Mary, Perf.: The Glen Mary has for years been one of the most productive varieties at the Central Experimental Farm. It combines great

productiveness with very large size of fruit, the fruit remaining large until the end of the season. Fruit, very large, rather irregular in shape, bright red, moderately firm. Quality, medium. Season, medium. The irregularity of the fruit is somewhat against this variety.

8.—Daisy, Imp.: The Daisy is a variety which was sent to the Experimental Farm for test sixteen years ago and has always proved exceedingly productive. Fruit above medium size, uniform in shape, round-conical, rather soft, bright glossy red. Quality, medium. Season, medium. A very attractive berry, but a little soft.

9.—Greenville, Imp.: This variety has always proven very productive here and the account of its good quality is very desirable for home use as well as market. Fruit large to very large, roundish or wedge shaped, moderately firm to rather soft. Quality good. Season, medium. More suitable for near than for distant market.

10.—Daniel Boone, Imp.: This variety appears identical with Warfield.

11.—Howard's No. 41, Imp.: A firm productive, medium to late variety, with medium sized deep red fruit.

12.—Enhance, Imp.: This is another variety which has not received the attention it deserves. Fruit above medium to large, roundish, deep red, firm. Quality, above medium to good. Season, medium. Should be an excellent variety for shipping long distances.

Warfield, Imp.: While the Warfield comes thirteenth in order of productiveness, it may deserve fifth place if the Afton, with which it seems identical, is the same variety. The Warfield is one of the very best of the older varieties, being very productive and of an attractive deep glossy red color. It is one of the best varieties for canning. The foliage is inclined to rust sometimes, which is somewhat against it. Quality, medium. Season, early to medium.

CULTIVATION

Strawberries succeed best on rich, well drained soil which will not bake easily. Thorough preparation and heavy manuring will give best results. Seldom, if ever, are strawberries too heavily manured. There are many systems of growing plants, but of those who are not strawberry specialists, and even in most cases for those who are, the matted row is the best. Plant early in spring when the soil is ready, setting the plants from 18 inches to 24 inches apart in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation during the growing season. The looser the surface soil is kept the better the results will be. Place the runners, if possible, so that they will be evenly distributed in the row. If the plants are kept at least six inches apart the results will usually be better than if closer. Mulch lightly just before winter sets in and after the ground is frozen with coarse straw or marsh hay. Frequently this will save the plants in thawing and freezing weather without snow on the ground, when otherwise they would be killed. Remove mulch in spring before plants begin to grow and place between the rows. It may smother the plant if left too long.

W. T. MACDON
Horticulturist.

Manitoba Agricultural College

The proposed agricultural college for Manitoba has been given a good start towards completion by the appointment of W. J. Black, B.S.A., as the new president and professor of animal husbandry. It is expected that the college will be ready for students next winter or about December 1st. Professors in agronomy and dairying will be appointed shortly.

NOW READY

The FAT of THE LAND

Recently published at
\$1.50, now to be given
away free. Read on.

WHAT THEY SAY.

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will at once arise: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer, who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present-day agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. I would like to see our working class thinking, independent Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one need not believe it all, or accept all the statements to be benefited by it. I believe it will do good to the struggling farmer as well as to the rich city man who longs to change his stuffy city office for the free air of the country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which records in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligent and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. HODSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land," and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

The publishers of THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book bound in paper, and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

This new edition is not for sale, being reser-ved for use as a FARMING WORLD premium.

A copy will be sent, post free, to anyone who sends us \$1.20 for two new subscriptions for one year, or \$1.00 for one new subscription for two years, and who asks for "The Fat of the Land" as a premium. Fill up and cut off the coupon on page 406.

Ask for "The Fat of the Land," as it will only be sent to those who read this special offer.

An Extra Early Potato

Although not absolutely a new sort this year the Eureka potato has not been generally tested. Tubers sent out by the introducers have given good results in most locations so the variety may be fairly said to be of considerable value and well worth testing in any potato growing section.

The plant has a growth that is attractive and speaks well for its future, being compact and quite dwarf yet not at all stunted. In season the Eureka is



The Eureka Potato.

earlier than the Bovee or Early Rose, the tubers round, slightly flattened with white skin, as yet free from disease. The flesh is white and mealy without cores while the quality is of the very best. On our grounds, a rather light sandy loam, the Eureka was very promising last season; it showed no indications of the blight that affected nearly every other of a dozen varieties. We expect to plant largely of it the coming season for the early market.—Ames, Agricultural College.

Keeping Bees on the Farm

Bees keeping can be made a profitable side issue on the farm. Here they have room and blossoms needed for storing lots of honey without going far in quest of stores. Bees are often kept in the city, but the country is the place for them, where they may provide food for themselves and at the same time profit and food for the owner. Honey should be on the farmer's table every meal. It is both feed and medicine.

It pays to keep bees to fertilize the fruit and vegetable blooms. Keeping bees is one way to bring the yield of the orchard up to the standard. A hive or two of bees would no doubt be a benefit to many an orchard in localities where few trees are kept. Besides being a benefit to fruit and flowers, they add a busy home-like air to the farm and furnish work adapted to the boy or girl on the farm.

The farmer who does not have a few hives of bees is not living up to his opportunities. The fear of the sting is perhaps the greatest drawback with many. Many imagine that bees have a special dislike for them and for this reason do not keep them, or if they have them never get near enough to know what is going on inside of the hive. They are easily controlled when gathering honey or when swarming. At such times a little smoke will subdue the ones that show fight. Of course one must learn how and when to handle them, and it is not often they require tinkering and fussing with, but what attention they need must be given at the right time and in the right manner, we have learned.—Fannie M. Wood.

Bonus for Beet Sugar Factory

The town of Whitley has voted a bonus of \$25,000 for the establishment of a beet sugar factory. The Keystone Beet Sugar Co., which receives the bonus, is being promoted by Mr. James Fowler, and will start work as soon as the by-law is ratified by the Legislature.

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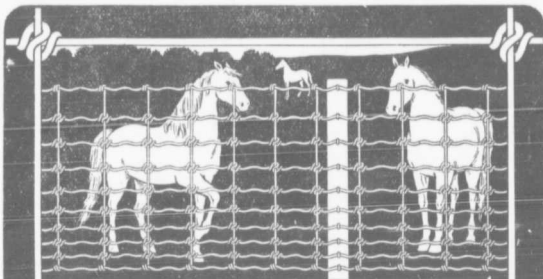
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**FINANCIAL NEWS
AND NOTES**

How Banking is Conducted by Mail

This is indeed an age of progress. If you live outside the city or anywhere that it is not convenient for you to call at the bank, modern methods and improved postal service have made it possible for you to do your banking by mail as satisfactorily as though the bank was at your front door.

After receipt of your application for a savings account, your name is entered as a depositor and you receive a bank book with the amount of your first deposit entered therein—subsequent deposits are made in the same way, with the exception that the bank book instead of application is sent with the deposit.

After crediting the account with the amount of deposit and making entry in the bank book, same is returned and shows at all times exactly how you stand at the bank.

The system of looking after and caring for these accounts is very simple and practical, the danger of loss in transmitting money or checks being so slight as to be hardly a factor and such accounts are on exactly the same terms as though made in person at the bank.

When you are making money in these times of prosperity it is only common sense to take a part of your earnings to provide for the future when times may not be so good or old age will have decreased your earning ability—and then, also, having money in the bank enables you to take advantage of opportunities for making more money.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Some New Issues

The Canadian General Electric Company has decided upon an increase of their capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Of the \$2,000,000 of new stock probably only \$900,000 will be allotted to the shareholders at present, and this will be at \$125 per share, and in the proportion of one new share for every three of old stock. The regular dividend on the stock is at the rate of ten per cent, and the amount of dividend requirements on the whole capital will be above \$375,000. Last year's earnings were \$582,000, so that the dividend is well assured. The purpose of the new issue is to pay off borrowed money, which was necessitated by the large purchases of material for the greatly increased amount of work on hand.

The Bank of Toronto has also announced another issue of \$500,000 of new stock. This will be issued to the shareholders of record 31st May, at \$200 per share, in the proportion of one share of new stock for every six held. The subscription books will open on 3rd July next, when the first payment on the stock will also be payable. The reason given for the issue is enlargement of business and plans for further expansion.

The shareholders of the Dominion Coal Company have ratified an issue of \$10,000,000 of new securities, consisting of \$7,000,000 five per cent. 35 year bonds, and \$3,000,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock. Of the bonds \$2,000,000 are to remain in the treasury for future requirements, and the remainder of the bonds, which will be issued at 99 and interest, and all the preferred stock, will take up all the old six per cent. bonds and eight per cent. preferred stock, and pay off the floating debt incurred by breaking the lease to the Steel Company. The saving effected by this new arrangement is

stated by the president of the company to be nearly \$200,000 yearly.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, it is reported, will shortly issue \$9,000,000 of its remaining new stock at the ratio of about one share of new to ten of old stock.

The total gross debt of the Dominion of Canada on 31st March last was \$371,794,193, and the assets were \$116,161,178, showing the net debt to be \$255,633,014. Comparing these figures with those of the previous month, the net debt shows a decrease for March of \$1,297,872. Comparing the figures with those of March 1904, there is shown an increase in gross debt of \$14,124,961, an increase in assets of \$6,948,113, and increase in net debt, \$7,176,848. The principal changes in liabilities for the year are, an increase in the circulation of Dominion notes amounting to \$7,137,635. Loans payable in England decreased \$7,809,948. Province accounts increased \$5,297,594 and miscellaneous and banking accounts increased \$8,313,825. In assets, sinking funds in the year decreased \$4,108,514, miscellaneous and banking accounts increased \$9,687,419, and other investments increased \$1,347,140.

During the past few months the immense earning power of our great Canadian railroad, the Canadian Pacific seems to have been appreciated as never before, and as a result the stock has rapidly run up from about 130 to over 150. The earnings of the first eight months of their current year aggregated \$33,400,616, an increase over the previous year of \$3,115,667, with operating expenses \$23,591,031, an increase of \$2,354,324, equal to a net increase of \$761,345 for the eight months. This road is owned by over 21,000 shareholders, a very large proportion of whom are Canadians.

"May I print a kiss on your lips?" I said, And she nodded her sweet permission; So we went to press and I rather guess We printed a full edition.

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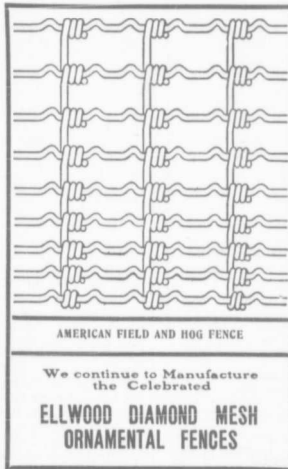
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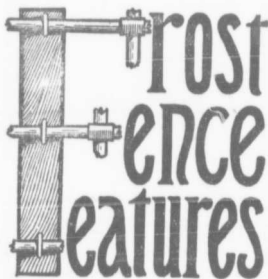
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ROCK SALT for horses and cattle. In tons and carlots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

The Butler Knew the Difference

A well-known Episcopal bishop of high church tendencies was giving a dinner to a number of his clergy not long ago. In arranging for it with his English butler he was surprised to have the man ask, "Is they igh church or low church, sir?"

"Why, what possible difference does that make?" the bishop inquired.

"A great deal of difference, sir," the man replied. "The low church, they eats the most, and the igh church they drinks the most, sir!"—Lippincott's.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Boar Meat

How long after a boar is castrated until he is fit to be killed for home consumption or market? There may be some readers of this paper, who by practice and experience are well qualified to give some information on this point.—W. McC., Bonaventure Co., Que.

This will all depend upon the age of the boar. A young boar will sweeten up in two or three months after castration; one a couple of years old will require several months, and an old boar, say four years old or over, will never sweeten up to make palatable food. His carcase will be boar meat still. All males in a litter, unless desired for breeding purposes, should be castrated when very young, say from three to five weeks old, and, better still, when the pigs are sucking.

Bog Spavin and Spring Knees

I have a two-year-old colt that has a bog spavin. It is a soft puff on the inside of the hock joint. I have bled it three or four times, and it does not appear to do any good. Can you give me any advice?

I have also a young horse that is springing somewhat in the knees.—Subscriber, Hastings Co., Ont.

The hock of the horse corresponds to the ankle in man, and, being of a very complex construction, is subject to many disorders. It has a false and a true joint, the lower, or false joint being the seat of bog spavin. Immediately in front of the true joint the delicate, sensitive membranes, those which secrete the synovial fluid, are protected by a thicker covering membrane. When any injury or irritating cause stimulates the under membrane to an undue secretion of this lubricating fluid, it, together with the resultant thickening of the outer membrane, causes a puffy swelling, which is called bog spavin. This is very liable to cause lameness, though it does not always do so. It is usually, however, susceptible to further injuries or strains, and certain weak or faulty conformation of the hock also makes it in some cases hereditary. The proper treatment for a simple bog spavin, is to give rest, and if there is any heat or soreness it is well to begin treatment with applications of cold water followed by a lotion of half an ounce of acetate of lead in a quart of water. After the heat has subsided, or if there is no heat, apply an ointment of biniodide of mercury, one dram, lard, one ounce. Rub it on with the fingers, let it remain twenty-four hours and wash off and

apply a little pure lard. Repeat every second week. It may take some time to complete a cure. It is always well to note, however, that where a bog spavin proves hard to deal with, there is very often a bone spavin in connection, and probably causing the irritation and producing the bog. This will be found to be situated high up, running into the enlargement of the bog spavin, and of course difficult to see, although when subjected a careful examination will reveal it. A case of this kind is very difficult to deal with and calls for the services of an experienced veterinary surgeon.

For knees that are weak, or even slightly sprung, the best treatment that we have ever tried is to make the floor of the stall quite level, or, indeed, sloping somewhat down from back to front. Have the manger removed, permitting the horse to eat only from the floor, or close to it. Then take care to see that the toes do not grow too long, in fact, it is best to keep the animal shod with shoes that are raised slightly in the heel. As the toe of the foot grows much faster than the heel or quarter, it is wise in all cases to shoe frequently. Leaving the shoes on too long, without resetting is a cause of knees springing, corns, contractions of the foot, and many other evils. The toe grows much faster than the sides or quarters, with the result that the weight is taken off the quarters and rests entirely on the heel and the toe. This is directly opposed to the principle of construction of the foot, which was intended to bear on the ground all round. Soreness in the heels from carrying more than their share of the weight will cause the horse to ease forward on his knees, will excite the growth of corns, and in badly constructed hoofs of sidebones. Rings will commence to appear around the quarters, especially in hoofs that are thin in the quarters, resulting in contraction. In fact, most of the affections of the feet and fore legs will be considerably improved or relieved by careful attention in the matter of shoeing.

Worms in Horses

I wish you would give a remedy for getting rid of worms in horses. Would a horse require to stop work while undergoing treatment?—B.A.C.

A good treatment for worms is to fast the animal for at least 12 hours. Then give a pint of linseed oil, to which two ounces of turpentine have been added. After this give daily two drams of dialysed iron in half a pint of water for one week, after this give a physic ball, depending in strength upon the feeding and weight of the horse. The chances are the mature worms will be expelled. When the action of the physic ball has subsided, continue to administer the iron for another fortnight, if the bowels are not too constipated. At the termination of the drenches give a purgative. A handy and useful preparation given in the form of a ball is santonine, one drachm; Venice turpentine, one drachm; common mass, to one ounce. A ball should be given night and morning on an empty stomach. The horse will not require to stop work unless when under the influence of the physic.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Claim for Pump

I have sold my farm. While on it, I put in an iron pump for my own use. I took it out of the well to take with me. The purchaser of the farm says it is his. Can I take the pump or make him pay for it.—H. K.

The agreement for the sale of the farm, unless it specially provides otherwise, would include the pump fastened in the well, and the purchaser would be entitled to retain same. If you had removed the pump from the well before you made any agreement to sell the farm, or if you had arranged with the purchaser that the pump was not to be included, you would then be entitled to take the pump, or if the purchaser kept it to make him pay for it.

Stopping a Ditch

The ditch which drains A's field used to run through a culvert in the public road into and across the field of B, who lives opposite. B stopped up the culvert and scraped a ditch on A's side of the public road, but the ditch is not deep enough to carry off the water from A's property. Can B be compelled to open up the culvert and allow the water to take its natural course.—R. E. M.

B has no right to interfere with the public road unless properly authorized by the municipal council of the Municipality having jurisdiction over the road. If B refuses to open up the culvert and to permit the water from your farm to follow its natural course you can take proceedings under "The Ditches and Watercourses Act," (Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897), Chapter 285 and Amendments) to have a proper ditch constructed to carry off the water. The engineer appointed under this Act can inspect the locality, etc., make his award, specifying the location, description and course of the ditch, its commencement and termination, and apportioning the work and the furnishing of material among the lands affected, and the owners thereof, etc. The Act also provides the procedure to be followed by any owner of land wishing to avail himself of the provisions of same.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Seed and Seed Grain Show

The seed show, held at St. Hyacinthe, Que., in April, was a brilliant success. This was the first effort of the kind to be inaugurated at St. Hyacinthe, and the manifest success which crowned it is a guarantee of an annual seed show in the Dairy School town hereafter. At the meeting which was held in the afternoon Mr. Charles Pélouquin, an expert horticulturist of St. Hyacinthe, presided, and on the platform also were Messrs. Michaud, Denis, Côté, and Dalaire, lecturers; Mr. E. Castel, Secretary of the Dairy School; A. M. Beauriant, M.P.; Jas. Morin, M.P.P.; Horace Morin, President of the Comté Agricultural Society; F. Borduas, N.P.; Felix Dandonneau, President of the

Bagot County Agricultural Society and others.

The first speaker was Mr. Côté, district inspector of the Canadian Pure Seed Association. He gave a detailed report of the exhibits which he had judged in the morning. He signified the special faults found in the samples submitted, such as smut, the effects of bad weather, etc. The speaker explained that seed is most likely to be best if used in the same locality where it is raised, as it is not only necessary for seed to be pure but also that it be planted in suitable soil and in a favorable locality as regards climate. It is important, then, not to depend entirely upon imported seed, but to raise one's own seed as far as possible. In this connection a good fanning mill is indispensable, and if every farmer possessed one, Mr. Côté affirmed that it would mean a benefit of several million dollars to the province.

Samples of oats were distributed amongst the audience in order to demonstrate the difference between first grade and only average seed.

SEED BILL EXPLAINED

Mr. Michaud, director of the seed grain laboratory, at Ottawa, was the next speaker. He advised the farmers to profit from the free services of the laboratory in his charge. When anyone wanted to know the percentage of pure seed, or of the fecundity of a certain quality of grain, it was only necessary to address a sample to the Department of Agriculture with the request for an analysis. Mr. Michaud explained the most important clauses of the bill entitled "An Act Relating to Seed Grains," which will be in force without a doubt before the fall. He urged the seedsmen not to sell seeds which are unclassified and unlabelled. The buyer should know just what the actual value is of what is offered him. This apparently severe measure will do much to prevent the distribution of injurious seeds throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Exception to this law is made in favor of any farmer who is not a commercial seedsmen in the ordinary sense of the word, but who wishes to sell grain to another farmer which he intends using himself.

Mr. Michaud described the work in the laboratory, and showed how the percentage of purity and fecundity of grain was determined exactly, and added that a bureau of information completes the utility of this Department to the farmers. To those who wished to know the seeds of the good from those of chnoxious plants, Mr. Michaud advised to procure the collection prepared by the Department, which comprises nearly two hundred different specimens, all classified, for the moderate price of two dollars.

TOBACCO CULTURE

Mr. Denis, of St. Césaire, followed—a practical farmer sent by the Government to lecture throughout the province on the cultivation of tobacco. Mr. Denis went last year with Mr. Dugas to Wisconsin, where the cultivation of tobacco is studied under the most modern conditions, and he gathered a quantity of excellent ideas, which he himself had put into practice and which he narrated.

Mr. Denis gave his audience a complete course on the cultivation of tobacco, explaining all the different processes of this industry, from the choice of the seed to the packing of the finished product ready for sale. He remarked that we are situated in the same latitude as Wisconsin, and that our climate is equally favorable for the cultivation of tobacco as theirs is.

Mr. Delaire, of the Quebec Depart-

ment of Agriculture, was the last speaker. The hour was late, but he would be brief. But he nevertheless gave a lot of most useful information. He mentioned the necessity of the proper drainage of the soil and the best methods to employ. Mr. Delaire has been commissioned by the Department to write two instructive bulletins treating on good and bad plants, and these can be procured free by dropping a post card, requesting that they be sent, to the Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

H. WESTON PARRY.

(Translation.)

Prince Edward Island

"A late spring" is the general verdict. The weather during the month of April has been cold and backward. We had a snowstorm on April 24, with frost nearly every night up to May 1st. There is a good deal of snow on the country roads yet. Our farmers have been busy hauling out manure and repairing their fences.

The Easter market was largely attended despite the bad roads. There was an excellent display of beef. Messrs. Saunders & Newsome had 2 very choice Shorthorn heifers and one cow from Mr. F. P. Bell, Royalty, the well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle. This lot, dressed weight, totalled up 2,488 lbs. Seven of their cattle aggregated a total of 5,383 lbs, dressed weight. The firm also exhibited two choice carcasses of mutton, fed by A. Wells, Alberton. Also three fine spring lambs, fed by Mr. H. Boswell, Marshfield, weighing from 24 to 30 lbs. per carcass.

Blake Bros. had displayed two superb steers fed by themselves which totalled 2,160 lbs. dressed. They also had the carcass of a heifer fed by Mr. James Simpson, Hope River, which weighed 780 lbs.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef gr. per lb. 6 to 9c., small, 8 to 12c.; cattle dressed, per lb. 6 to 8c.; butter fresh, per lb. 25 to 27c.; eggs per doz. 14 to 16c.; flour per cwt. \$2.70, per bbl. (imp.) \$6 to \$7.50; oatmeal per lb. 3½c.; potatoes per bus. 25 to 30c.; hay per ton, pressed \$14; straw per ton, pressed \$10; chickens per lb. 9 to 10c.; hays per cwt. 80c.; oats 50c.; turnips per bus. 15c.; pork 6½ to 6¾c.; wild geese each 75c. to \$1; brant per pr. \$1.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Beef carcass per lb. 4 to 5c.; barley per bus. 55 to 60c.; butter per lb. 15c.; calf skins per lb. 6½ to 6¾c.; eggs per doz. 13 to 15c.; hay, loose \$16 to \$17; straw, pressed \$8; hides per lb. 6½ to 6¾c.; roller mill flour per cwt. \$3; oats, black per bus. 45c., white 44c.; wheat per bus. \$1.10 to \$1.20; pork per lb. 6 to 6½c.; potatoes per bus. 20 to 25c.; turnips per bus. 15c.

At the Seed Fair on April 19, classes in grain judging were conducted by Mr. Broderick who followed with an address on the productive capacity of seed. In the afternoon the special prize competitions were conducted and resulted as follows:

Skill in grain judging, Robert Fowler, Bedouque. Skill in weed identification, Roger Fowler, Bedouque.

Prizes were also awarded as follows:

Best collection native weed seeds, Roger Fowler, Bedouque. Best collection seeds and seed grain, George Warren, North River.

Some very interesting addresses were delivered.

The report of the Department of Agriculture was tabled in the Legislature. (Continued on page 406.)

In the Poultry Yard

Handing Incubator Chicks

In artificial incubation the one essential point is a good machine. Judging from our co-operative experiments in running incubators, it does not matter much where the machine is placed so long as there is an abundance of fresh air and no direct draughts. I would suggest that operators follow the manufacturer's directions closely, at any rate for the first two or three hatches. As regards temperature our experiments have shown that a larger proportion of healthy chicks is hatched at a temperature of 101 to 105 degrees than at higher temperatures. Chicks hatched in an incubator are reared in a brooder or with broody hens. They are taken from the incubator in from 24 to 48 hours after hatching, and if they are to be raised artificially, are placed in a brooder at 95 degrees. This temperature should be maintained for the first week and after that reduced five degrees each week. The general care so far as feed and drink is concerned is much the same as for chickens raised with their natural mothers, but some special attention must be given them for the first two or three days to teach the chickens where to go to get water after coming outside the brooder.

W. R. GRAHAM,
O.A.C., Guelph.

Raising Young Turkeys

More turkeys die from over-feeding than under-feeding. The first week, feed a mixture of egg, bread and wheat flour. Grit charcoal in a crumbled form with milk and curds and feed every two hours early and late. Give water in a manner that they can only wet their beaks.

The second week keep gritted charcoal in a box for them and feed three times a day some wheat and a little cracked corn. Bran is death to young turkeys. Green chopped lettuce or onions or cooked turnips, mashed potatoes, cold rice and such, will always be in order. Give them liberty on dry days. Too much hard boiled egg will cause bowel trouble. They must be carefully attended to until well feathered. After the second week, the turkeys and coop can be moved to the grain field, away from other poultry. A wheat field is an ideal place for them, along a fence or cluster of trees. Let them hunt for their living almost altogether, but watch after them every day and throw them some feed at night to keep them tame and when fall comes they will want to come to the house to roost, if you keep tolling them close to the house when you feed them. In this way, you get large, strong, vigorous, big frame birds.—G. O. A.

Hatching and Rearing Goslings

Some people set goose eggs "any old way," and yet have a successful hatch. At the same time there is many a failure to offset this happy chance, and I think that it requires a little more than usual care to ensure good hatches season after season.

First and foremost the nest should be made with plenty of earth. This, I believe, is not so much because the effect of the actual earth itself is beneficial, but because it can be molded into a proper shape so that the "elbows" of the setter can rest on the edge of the nest firmly and easily. This applies to all nest-making. The earth should be patted into a shallow mound. Large or small for goose or hen. It should be filled with very fine hay or chaff. The hay must be broken up and made smooth. If a hen is to sit on the

eggs, put on plenty of eldar or some lice preventive.

Whether it is a goose or hen that is to hatch the eggs, she must be made to leave the nest every day. Corn and water must be given to her and she must be coaxed to eat. I made the mistake once of believing that a goose could not go wrong when sitting. She sat so closely that the eggs did not receive enough air, also she lost heat by not eating, as she lost heat so the eggs did, and in consequence she sat closer and closer to keep them warm. Every gosling was dead in the eggs, having just strength enough to chip the inner lining. I nearly lost the goose too. After that I lifted the goose off every morning, no matter how savage she was.

I find that the eggs do much better if they are carefully dipped into tepid water every morning for one second, but at any rate they must be dipped every morning during the last week. If the eggs are put under a hen they must be turned for her twice a day, as they are too large for her to turn for herself, and this frequently prevents them from hatching.

When the eggs chip leave them alone. If the nest is well made and the care good, the goslings are not at all likely to be crushed by the mother, and if they are chilled while wet they are very likely to develop tuberculosis. They should be put into a basketful of warm flannel as soon as dry, as they are very likely to crush those just hatching.

Three eggs are enough to put under a small hen, or five under a large one, though I have had as many as seven hatch under a big Orpington.

(MRS.) OCTAVIOUS ALLEN.

One Hen's Eggs

The efficacy of "one cow's milk" in bringing up babies has become an established belief. Few are they who have not at some time heard of the virtues of this system of feeding a baby. But that the principle has a wider application is a new thought.

A young architect in one of the large cities has a little son, to whom he is, naturally, devoted. The child is rather delicate, and his father is desirous of nurturing him according to the most approved methods. The little man's appetite has to be tempted in every direction but one. Eggs he delights in, and gladly accepts one at each meal. The father was born on a farm, and is inclined to be suspicious of any eggs found within city limits; but not long ago he discovered what seemed to him an honest marketman.

"Can you furnish me with fresh eggs?" he demanded.

"Yes, sir, we can," was the answer.

"Perfectly fresh?"

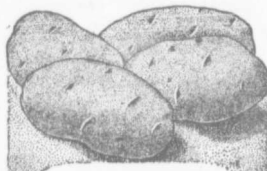
"Perfectly."

"Laid the same day?"

"Well," said the man, doubtfully, "we could guarantee a small quantity that way."

"They must be perfectly fresh," recapitulated the fond father. "They must be three in number. They must be laid the day they are left at my door, and they must be one hen's eggs."

Parson Goodwin—"Mr. Campbell, the millionaire, died suddenly this morning." Little Johnny—"Do you think he'll be able to work his way through, pa?" Parson Goodwin—"Through what, my son?" Little Johnny—"Why, through the eye of the needle."—Chicago Daily News.



GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash. Tomatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

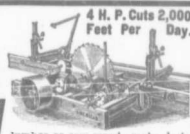
liberally by the use of fertilizers containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
93 Nassau Street, New York.

BOOK FREE, entitled "How to Make Home Lay." A post card to the Thompson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Grand Bay, N.B., brings it.

IF YOU SAW



4 H. P. Cuts 2,000 Feet Per Day.

Lumber or saw wood, make lath or shingles or work lumber in any form you should know all about our improved AMERICAN MILLS. All sizes saw mills, planers, edgers, trimmers, engines, etc. Best and largest line wood working machinery. Write for free catalogue and name of Canadian agents.

American Saw Mill Mch'y. Co.,
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HOOVER Potato Digger



A Satisfactory Digger
Built with
and guaranteed
in every way.
Catalog free.
Mention this
paper.

DON'T STOP

to make rope fast. Use
BURR SELF-LOCKING
TACKLE BLOCK
For hoisting purposes,
stretching wire, etc.
WHITE FOR PRICES.
THE YOKES HDW. CO.,
TORONTO, CANADA.



"Mamma," said the little Georgia pickaninny, "Ah's heahd tell of these heah automobiles so much. What do 'dey look lak?" "De goodness only knows!" responded his mother, "but Ah specs dey looks lak the of 'Nick. Ah've heahd dey all hab horns."—Chicago Daily News.

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 best suited to our advertising columns.

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. D. Birrell, of Greenwood has still a few exceedingly choice and splendidly bred Shorthorn bulls for sale. They are sired by his imported bull Blue Ribbon from fine cows with choice breeding, his herd being one of the oldest and always headed by a carefully selected imported bull, and those wishing to get something gilt-edged to improve their herd can get a real bargain at Mr. Birrell's.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson report a very successful season in the Clydesdale business, having sold most of their stock, only a few of their best horses remaining.

A last call before commencing the season is made to the adv. of Mr. J. B. Hogate, in which he offers a few bargains that will interest horsemen.

Mr. S. Johnson, of Myrtle, has two or three fine bargains in well-bred Shorthorn bulls fit for service, among them a grand young bull by Royal Archer, imp., and a fellow of the show ring kind, sired by Roan McKay. Mr. Johnson has been a successful breeder, having like his brothers, Arthur and George, of Greenwood, a natural penchant for the business.

The herd of Mr. Geo. Davidson, of Balsam, has come through the winter in fine shape, and among them are a number good enough to land money in any show ring. Three young bulls fit for service, among them an 18-mos. roan bull of the sensational kind.

The following is a partial list of the fillies comprising the lot to be sold by Mr. W. D. Platt at Hamilton stock yards, May 17th, 1905. As will be seen, they are a grandly bred lot:

Lot 1—Gracie Anderson, brown, foaled May, 1903. This filly was awarded 1st prize at Port William, Scotland, and has for her sire Up To Time 10475. He is a grand horse of great weight and substance; fine, strong bones, with good feet. His get has been exceptionally fortunate in the showyard, including 1st prize 2-year-old stallion at Edinburgh, also the Royal at Carlisle and the first prize filly at Glasgow in 1902. He is a full brother to the well known mare Lady Douglas, and winner of 2nd prize at Ayr, 1st at Edinburgh, and 1st at Kirkcudbright, in 1896; and 2nd at Castle Douglas, 1st at Kilmarnock, 2nd at Ayr, 2nd at Edinburgh, and 2nd at the Royal Show at Manchester, and was the Machars of Wigtonshire premium horse in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902. Up To Time 10475 was got by the famous Baron's Pride.

Lot 2—Sonora, dark brown, foaled June, 1903; she was awarded 2nd prize at Port William Show in Scotland, and has for her sire Up To Time 10475. See notes on lot 1.

Lot 3—Magnifica, bay, foaled May, 1903. This filly is out of the same dam as the renowned prize winner, Maid of Athens. She was awarded 1st prize at all the leading shows in Scotland. Magnifica has for her sire Up To Time 10475. See notes on lot 1.

Lot 4—Lucretia, brown, foaled July, 1903; got by Up To Time 10475. See notes on lot 1.

Lot 5—Luna, bay, foaled May, 1903. Sire Royal Raider 11922, a get of Royal Carrick (10220).

Lot 6—Viola, brown, foaled June, 1903; sire Boy in Blue 5578. He is a son of Top Gallant who was sold for \$7,500, and was the sire of Sir Everard that produced the famous Baron's Pride.

Lot 7—Pink, bay, foaled May, 1904. Sire Rosario 9999. This horse has produced many prize winners in Scotland and has also won many prizes.

Lot 8—Rosie Black, dark brown, foaled June, 1904; sire Rosario 9999. See notes lot 7.

Lot 9—Amy, brown, foaled June, 1904; sire Silver Light 11529, dam by Pr. Hubert. He was the Newton Stewart premium horse last year, his sire Black Rod is a son of the celebrated Baron's Pride and out of a Prince of Wales mare.

Lot 10—Hallena, bay, foaled June, 1904; sire Eureka 11031. He was the Machars premium horse, and got by the famous Baron's Pride, undoubtedly the best breeding horse in Scotland today. His dam is the great mare Patricia, by Patrician 12883, also the dam of Elator.

Lot 11—Mary Anderson, brown, foaled June, 1904; sire Eureka 11031. See notes on lot 10.

Lot 12—Pavonia, bay, foaled June, 1903; sire Prince Shapley, 10111, was got by the celebrated Cedric. Prince Shapley won 1st prize at the Royal Show at Leicester and 1st at the Highland Show at Perth in 1896, defeating Knight of Cowal, the leading 2-year-old of 1895. He is full brother to Prince Sturdy, also a well known show horse.

Lot 13—Artus, bay, foaled May, 1902, sire Ornament 10603, was got by a son of the celebrated Baron's Pride and was awarded 1st and champion at Dumfries, and winner of the Stranercr premium when 3 years old, and the Glenkens premium both at 4 and 5 years old.

Lot 14—Poria, black, foaled April, 1904; sire Golden Banner 11383, by Up To Time. The grand dam of this filly, Bessie 1498, was sold in Scotland for \$2,000 and was the best mare of her time.

Lot 15—Mary Gartley, brown, foaled May, 1903; sire Woodend Gartley 10663. He is a capital, thick, heavy horse, with good, clean broad bones of the best quality, and is bred on very superior lines, directly descended from the Merryton Prince of Wales through his sire, the sire of his dam, and the sire of his grand dam. As a yearling he was 2nd at Stirling, and as a 2-year-old he was 1st and champion at Stirling, and 1st at Drymen. As a 3-year-old he was 1st at Kilmarnock in a very strong class. He has a combination of rare quality and breeding. His sire, Royal Gartley, has a distinguished career, having won numerous prizes in Scotland, including 1st at the Highland, also championship and many cups.

Lot 16—Marina, bay, foaled June,

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbones and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. If sent for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



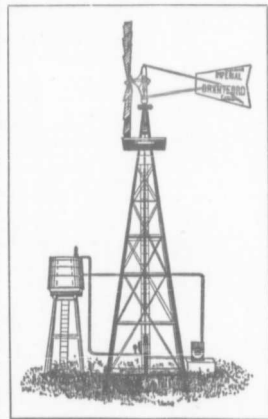
You Can't Cut Out
A BOG SPAVIN OR
THOROUGHPIN, but

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will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. BOTTLES 50 FREE. ABSORBINE, P.O. No. 1, for manking, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Ailays Pain. Genuine only by

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

WINDMILLS



Brantford Steel Windmills are in a class by themselves. There is only one Best—that's ours. Write for Catalogue. We also manufacture

IDEAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited
Brantford, Canada.

1904; sire Baron Romeo 11266. He is a son of the well known Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Romeo, a get of the Prince of Wales, and is a horse of fine sweet quality. He was the Dumfriess premium horse last year.

Lot 17—Royal Nora, dark bay, foaled June, 1902, sire Royal Kyle, 11502, grand sire Prince Sturdy, and great grand sire Top Gallant.

Lot 18—Adriana, bay, foaled July, 1903; sire Baron's Peer 10979. He is a son of the celebrated Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Romeo, and was the Duke of Portland's Tenantry premium horse in 1902 and a full brother to Baron Hood, one of the best of the many noted sons of Baron's Pride.

Lot 19—Peggy McKinley, brown, foaled April, 1904. This filly was awarded 1st prize in a large class at Gatehouse Show, Kircubright; sire McKinley 10228. He was awarded 3rd prize at Ayr in 1898, and 3rd at the Highland at Edinburgh.

Lot 20—Chiming Belle, bay, foaled May, 1903, sire Dunflower 10537. He was 1st at Kilmarnock and also at the Royal Show at Birmingham in 1899. He was 1st and champion at Castle Douglas and also first at the Highland Show in Edinburgh in 1900; he was also first at the Royal Show at York and at the Highland and Stirling and was got by the well known horse MacGregor, dam by Prince of Wales.

Lot 21—Juliet, brown, foaled June 1903, sire Majestic 11421. He was regarded by competent judges as one of the best 3-year-olds in 1903. His pedigree will show that there is not a better bred horse in the Stud Book. He has plenty of size and splendid quality, good clean broad bones and a beautiful close mover. He was 1st at Kelso as a yearling. His sire Hamsworth was got by Sir Everard out of the Cambelton-bred mare, Lily of Drum, and was a noted prize winner.

Lot 22—Queen Mab, brown, foaled April, 1904; sire Airlie 11240. In 1901 he was awarded 1st at Aberdeen Spring Show, 1st at Kirriemuir, and 1st at Dalbeattie.

Lot 23—Bell of Mains, brown, foaled June, 1903, sire Golden Prince 11053. He was used by Messrs. Montgomery with success, and was got by the Highland Society prize winner Gold Finder.

Lot 24—Lily of Mains, bay, foaled May, 1904; sire McKinley 10228. For notes see lot 19.

Lot 25—Gloriosa, bay, foaled April, 1903; sire Prince Alick 10100, by the good sire William Wood.

Lot 26—Damsel, black, foaled May, 1903, sire Royal Success 11513, by King of Kyle 10213.

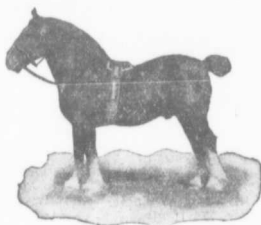
Lot 27—Gem, brown, foaled June, 1903; sire Acme, 10485. He was the sire of the beautiful filly Lavender, purchased at my November, 1904, sale by D. Gunn, Esq., of Toronto, at \$505, she being the highest priced filly at that sale. Acme, 10485, is a handsome colt of A1 breeding. As a yearling he was first at Ayr. He was the Kirkcubright premium horse in 1900, and the Lanark premium horse in 1902 and 1903, and was awarded 3rd prize at the Highland Agricultural Show, 1901. The sire of Acme was the renowned Baron's Pride 9122.

Lot 28—Lady Frances, bay, foaled April, 1903; sire Acme 10485. For notes see lot 27.

Lot 29—Cordelia, bay, foaled June, 1903; sire Acme, 10485. For notes see lot 27.

Lot 30—Ceres, bay, foaled 1904; sire King's Crest 11385. He is one of Baron's Pride's best breeding sons, and his dam Rosa of Poniel 15076, is a well known prize winning mare.

CHAMPION CLYDESDALES — BY — CLYDESDALE CHAMPIONS



For Three Successive Years

GRAHAM BROS.

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto.

1904 Baron Sterling
Sire Baron's Pride

1903 Cairnhill
Sire Ethiopia

1902 Young McQueen
Sire McQueen

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

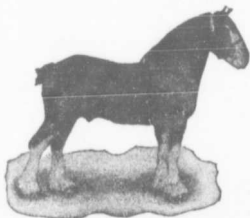
We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer **MORE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF BARON'S PRIDE** than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT., CANADA

"CLYDESDALES" "HACKNEYS"

A few fine Clydesdale and Hackney stallions always on hand. Write to
T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES



Our Clydesdale Stallions and Mares have wintered nicely, and we now have a number for sale at reasonable prices, amongst them the Toronto Show winner, **BARON GARTLEY**, 1st and sweepstakes.

Address: **Columbus, Ontario.**

STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin,
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Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers

43 IMPORTED 43 CLYDESDALE FILLIES

will be sold by public auction
at the Sale Pavilion

HAMILTON STOCK YARDS MAY 17, 1905

This shipment comprises a lot of choice individuals carefully selected by Messrs. Montgomery and includes a number of prize-winners in Scotland. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Lunch will be served at noon. For particulars apply to

**T. INGRAM
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THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.
Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, Ont. Branch Barn, Lennoxville, Que. Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions always kept on hand for sale. Will sell at a bargain several Farm Horses. Write
J. B. HOQATE, Sarnia, or Lennoxville, Que.

WOODLANDS STUD

A large number of fine Clyde stallions and fillies for sale. My aim is to import the best and sell them to my customers at as low a price as possible, which will insure their coming back another time. Four miles south of Guelph, Ont.

O. SORBY

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

Imported Clydesdale Fillies

I have a number of good ones to offer at a reasonable price. Write to or call on

JOHN BOAG,

Newmarket Sta. Ravenshoe P.O.



Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 10 to 30 days.

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Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

is a wonder-guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,

33 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of Clydesdale Stallions has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best Studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

WM. COLQUHOUN,

MITCHELL, ONT.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

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J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

Canadian Good Housekeeping

Interesting and Useful Full of Money and Time-Saving Hints
Every Housewife should Read it

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Name..... P.O.....

Province

King's Crest 11385 won 1st prize at Port William as a foal, 1st at Wig-town and Dalbeattie as a yearling, 1st at Castle Douglas, and 1st at Edinburgh, also 1st at the Royal Show at Carlisle as a 2-year-old, and was the Lanark premium horse in 1903. His sire, Up To Time, is the sire of lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in this catalogue.

Lot 31—Madelon, black, foaled July, 1903; sire Sir Edmund 11192.

Lot 32—Dido, brown, foaled May, 1903; sire Prince Alexander 8899. He has proved a good sire, and was got by the world renowned Prince of Wales that was sold for \$4,500 when 19 years old.

Lot 33—Juno, bay, foaled May, 1902; sire Sir Thomas 9681.

Lot 34—Lady Brown, brown, foaled May, 1902; sire Sir Thomas 9681.

Lot 35—Lalla of Bents, bay, foaled 1902; sire Royal Patron 10887.

Lot 36—Phebe, black, foaled May, 1903; sire Prince of Carruchan 8151. He was the greatest horse in Scotland of his age. He was twice first at the Highland and won the Cawdor Cup at Glasgow. He had for his sire the world renowned Prince of Wales 673.

Lot 37—Lady Alice, bay, foaled July, 1902; sire Dawdon Dene 10728, by Knight of Cowal 10074, dam by Darnley 222.

Lot 38—Rose of Towie, brown, foaled May, 1902; sire Fortune Still 9752, he by Fortunatus, a get of Prince of Wales (673), dam by Darnley (222).

Lot 39—Alba, bay, foaled May, 1903; sire Airlie 11240. For notes see No. 22.

Lot 40—Jip, bay, foaled June, 1902; sire Royal Patron 10887, by Prince of Carruchan (8157), dam by Darnley's Hero, 5697.

Lot 41—Lutea, bay, foaled April, 1903; sire Airlie 11240. For notes see lot 22.

Gossip

Mr. Robert Clarke, 41 Cooper street, Ottawa, whose advertisement appears on these pages, writes:

"The long bacon Chester White hog is growing so popular throughout Canada today that last year I was so orders short in filling the demands for young spring pigs 8 to 10 weeks old, and had to carry many orders over and fill out of my fall litters. I would say to the farmers, order early if you want this class of a pig as I always ship as per order entered and when ready. My breeding sows never looked better than they do this year and I look forward for a good crop of select Chester White pigs."

Mr. Flatt's Catalogue Announcement

"I take pleasure in presenting this my second Clydesdale sale catalogue, and believe that this lot of fillies will compare favorably with those sold here at my sale November last. They have been selected by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their quality.

"Our country contains millions of productive acres and a vast number of stockmen and farmers, yet there are only a few stables where man's noblest animal, the faithful, honest draft horse, is being reared.

"We have not sufficient draft mares in our country, and very few are being imported. Many draft sires are being imported, but you cannot produce good draft horses without good draft dams. The prospects for the draft horse industry is very encouraging. A good draft mare will be found better than a draft on a bank, the draft on the bank can be cashed only once, whereas the other with proper management

CHEESE FACTORY WHEY or CLOSE SKIMMED MILK possess no terrors for the farmer who uses CARNEFAC for his calves and pigs.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO. WINNIPEG AND TORONTO



What is the tensile strength of that wire you are getting? Do you know whether it is High Carbon or some cheaper grade of steel?

No. 9 Carbon Wire has a tensile strength of over 2,400 lbs.

Lamb Fence is made of High Carbon Wire.

Write us for sample of wire (no charge) and compare this sample with the other wire.

The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited
701 BATHURST STREET - - - LONDON, ONT.
Box 478, Winnipeg, Man.

can have a coupon cashed annually, and at the same time assist in doing the farm work.

"Clydesdales have been selling high in Scotland—many mares have sold above the \$1,000 mark, and one up to \$2,600 at public auction, and a Clydesdale gelding sold in Chicago for \$660. A study of the draft animals that have sold at top prices during the past twelve months demonstrates that heavy weight combined with quality were essential to reach the top of the market.

"The improvement of public thoroughfares and vehicles in the last quarter of a century have made it most profitable to use horses of heavy weight, instead of medium weight—it is not so much the speed as the ability to haul heavy loads that transportation corporations require.

"The above also applies to the farmers of to-day. With labor scarce and dear, we can use one heavy team on a double furrowed plow, and thus accomplish the same work that two men could with two light teams on single furrowed plows. We should also aim to use wider machinery in general—this could be done if our horses were heavier.

"Few of us realize the development that is going on in our Dominion. There will be thousands of horses required by the new settlers in the west every year for many years to come, and to prove this it is only necessary to look up the statistics, which show that western Canada has purchased over 65,000 work horses from the United States during the past three years, and also nearly \$1,000,000 worth of pedigree breeding stallions and mares, principally stallions.

"Then, again, the Grand Trunk Pacific will require thousands of horses to put their railway through from coast to coast. Many of the other railway companies are also extending their lines, and after these are completed thousands of horses will be required to haul the merchandise, etc., that will be distributed along these railways. Again, I repeat,

that the prospects for the draft horse industry is very encouraging, and the breeders who produce one is sure to be rewarded with a remunerative price when he places it on the market.

"Whether you care to purchase or not a most cordial invitation is extended to all lovers of the horse, the noblest of all animals in the animal kingdom, and the greatest animal friend to man.

"Every animal catalogued is registered in the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and all are eligible for registration into the Canadian Clydesdale stud book."

W. D. FLATT.

Guelph Fat Stock Club

The Guelph Fat Stock Club held its annual meeting a few days ago. The treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand of \$109.92. The statement of the March pure-bred stock sale showed a balance of \$23.02. Officers were elected as follows:

President, A. F. H. Jones; Vice-Presidents, A. W. Tyson, W. R. Elliott; Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Duff; Executive, the officers and Messrs. Jas. Mills, H. Wright, Wm. Laidlaw, Professor Day, Major Hood and F. W. Galbraith.

Live Stock Director

Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Ontario live stock associations, and Mr. D. T. Elderkink, clerk of the associations, have been appointed director and clerk respectively of the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. Hitherto the work has been handled by the associations, but the change is being made in order that the Agriculture Department may have more direct control. The winter fair at Guelph and the eastern fair at Ottawa will, however, be conducted as formerly by the associations.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 2 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address:

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Rockland, Ontario, Canada.

Breeders of choice

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshires.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Props.
Joseph W. Barnet, Manager.

Ashland Stock Farm.

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns, Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

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

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorn Herd of Deep
Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have.

Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont. Importer
Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Fries of Scotland (imp.). For Sale
—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.
Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde hills, imported and home bred. Shearing and ram lambs, imported. Mangles.
Prices Moderate. A. A. BROADIE,
Bethesda, Ont. Stoneville Sta.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to
W. R. STEWART,
Lucasville P.O., Ont.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Bred by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER,
Near Orangeville, Ont. The Maples P. O.

Are You Looking for

ANGUS BULLS?

I have five Angus bulls from 15 months to two years old. Price from \$80.00 to \$125.00, if taken this month. Intending buyers will please drop me a couple of days ahead and I will meet them at Sebringville.

WM. ISCHE, - SEBRINGVILLE

Caustic Balm Gives Universal
Satisfaction

Wapella, N.W.T., Canada,
April 22, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

Please send me by mail any nice show cards or advertising matter so I can make a good show. I have sold quite a lot of GOSWELL'S CAUSTIC BALM and it has given universal satisfaction.

Yours for push and sales,
JAMES A. MACDONALD.

NOTICE

We have been greatly reducing our herds but still have a few good Jerseys and a number of Guerneys to dispose of. Breeders will find it to their advantage to correspond with us.

DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, P.O., Ont.

Stock to South Africa

The Live Stock Commissioner has recently purchased fifty young dairy cows in calf, two Holstein bulls and a number of Berkshire hogs for W. J. Palmer, Director of Agriculture for the Orange River Colony. The stock will be shipped from Montreal in a few weeks' time. Mr. Bradshaw, a Canadian in the service of the Orange River Government, has come over to take the animals to South Africa.

A Canadian Elected

At the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club held on the 3rd inst., at the Fifth Ave. Hotel, New York, D. O. Bull, first vice-president of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club and managing director of the Cuban Realty Co., was elected a director of the American Jersey Cattle Club for three years. This is the first time for upwards of twenty years that a Canadian has received this honor.

We congratulate Mr. Bull on this appointment, as he is the youngest member of the Board, and we know that he will look well after the interests of the Jersey breeders of Canada.

O. A. C. Examinations

The results of the examinations on the work of the first and second years at the Ontario Agricultural College are as follows, arranged in order of general proficiency:

First Year.—1, Rose, D. M., Working, England; 2, Frier, G. M., Shediac, N.B.; 3, Arkell, R., Arkell, Ont.; 4, Knight, A. A., Brackenrig, Ont.; 5, Smith, J. E., Shallow Lake, Ont.; 6, Wolverson, H. A., Brandon, Man.; 7, Austin, H. S., Lynn Valley, Ont.; 8, Row, C. A., Langhorne, Penn., U.S.A.; 9, Salkeld, G. D., Goderich, Ont.; 10, Carpenter, J. F., Fruitland, Ont.; 11, Kerr, W. A., Ashburn, Ont.; 12, Hare, J. H., Cobourg, Ont.; 13, Gilmour, J. D., Doe Lake, Ont.; 14, Barnet, W. A., Living Springs, Ont.; 15, Patch, A. M., Torquak, England; 16, Landon, M., Simcoe, Ont.; and Murray, C., Avening, Ont.; 18, Davidson, G. N., Ashburn, Ont.; 19, Walker, W. E., Carluke, Ont.; 20, Hayes, J. A., Sheffington, Que.; 21, Curran, G. B., Orillia, Ont.; 22, Peor, W. M., Freeman, Ont.; 23, Slatter, A. C., Chalet des Hirondolles, Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland; 24, Taylor, W. R., Smithville, Ont.; 25, Cameron, D., Summerstown Station, Ont.; 26, Brown, W. A., Meaford, Ont.; 27, Wheaton, R. R., Thordale, Ont.; 28, McKenzie, D. A., Queen Hill, Ont.; 29, Weaver, J. B., Westfield, N.Y., U.S.A.; 30, Warren, F. B., Gamebridge, Ont.; 31, Hodson, R., Ottawa, Ont.; 32, Wright, L. W., Toronto, Ont.; 33, Sirett, A. W., Rosseau, Ont.; 34, Steckley, J. C., Bethesda, Ont.; 35, Winslow, R. M., London, Ont.; 36, Langley, J., Chatham, England; 37, Hobart, G. St. Constant, Que.; 38, McDonald, E. C., Ayr, Ont.; 39, Jewson, J. E., Stone Quarry, Ont.; 40, Dunkin, A. L., Norwich, Ont.; 41, Leach, J. D., Duntroon, Ont.; 42, Foster, N., Toronto, Ont.; 43, Owen, W. C., Thornton, Ont.; 44, Evans, N., Randolph, Ont.; 45, Bowes, L. A., Straththairn, Ont.; 46, Galbraith, A. C., Ellesmere, Ont.; 47, Gregory, C. G., Pt. Dalhousie, Ont.; 48, Ballantyne,

AYRSHIRES

Some grand young stock for sale at once. Bred from the best milking strains. A pair of fine young bulls fit for service. Write or call on



Hoard's Sta., G.T.R.

WM. STEWART,
Menie, Ont.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires,
Tamworths and Berkshires.

For Sale—Special offering this month of boars of both breeds fit for service.

R. REID & CO.,

Sta. and P.O. near Ottawa. Hintonburg, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

50 Head to select from. Six choice Bulls, 8 to 11 months old, whose dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official records; sired by Johanna Rue 4th Lad. Sire won prize and grand sweepstake at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

Matt. Richardson & Sons, Caledonia, Ont.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED

Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle
...Cheviot Sheep...

Now for sale, one Polled Jersey Bull, 17rs. old; Head Polled Bulls, one 17rs., one 14 mos., and one 7 mos. old, also few females. Cheviot Sheep to suit change for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers.

A. MOER, Lewiston, N.Y.

WOODROFFE AYRSHIRES

25 head for sale, 4 to 23 months old, from cows named in my herd record and sired by 1st-prize bull at St. Louis World's Fair.

Yorkshire Swine of best breeding always on hand at moderate prices. Terms to suit purchasers. Inspection invited.

J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Canada.

Menie Stock Farm.

Some fine young Ayrshire stock for sale. As I have two herd bulls I can furnish pairs not akin. Write for prices.

A. HUME, - Menie, Ont.

Hoard's Station, G.T.R.

"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month, 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchenbrair (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 75 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McALLUM,
Danville, Que.

HOLSTEINS

Some fine young stock of both sexes and grand milking strains. Write or call on

W. SUHRING,

Sebringville P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.
Perth Co., Ont.

T. E. ROBSON,

Live Stock Auctioneer,
ILDERTON, ONT.

GEO. JACKSON,

Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.
Live Stock a Specialty.

RIVER VIEW FARM**ROBERT CLARKE**

Importer and Breeder of

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write

41 COOPER STREET OTTAWA, ONT.

MONKLAND HERD**YORKSHIRES**

Good Quality. Easy feeders

JAS. WILSON & SONS,

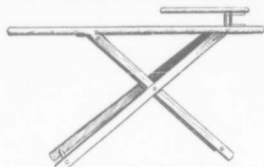
Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

**OAK LODGE
YORKSHIRES**

This herd won the PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP for BREEDER of LARGE YORKSHIRES at St. Louis WORLD'S FAIR. Boars and Sows of all ages, close to PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, for sale. Prices reasonable.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.**CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA.** Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM, Box 1052, Toronto.****Large English Yorkshires.**

A choice lot of bred sows, Imported and Canadian bred. Boars ready for service, and a fine lot of Spring pigs from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied, not akin.

Address **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.****The Bennett Combination Ironing Table**

It is the largest made—15 in. wide, 60 in. long. It is the only table on which you can iron shirt-waist sleeves, or, in fact, sleeves of any kind, in a perfect manner.

It can be folded up and placed away.

It stands solid on the floor.

It will stand a weight of 300 lbs.

It is made of the best stock.

It will iron skirts full length without changing.

The sleeve attachment turns under when not in use.

Ask your hardware dealer for this, or send us \$3 we will forward.

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Never disturb a sow while farrowing unless absolutely necessary.

WE WILL MAIL YOU A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF DAN PATCH FREE**DAN PATCH 156**From a Practical Farmer's
MICHURILLVILLE, ONT.
International Stock Food Co.
Toronto, CanadaDear Sirs—Having given your Stock Food a trial, I think without any exception that it is the best I have ever tried. I have fed it to stock of all kinds and have had good results. Please find enclosed the sum of \$15.00 for Stock Food.
Yours truly,
ARTHUR MCCREADY**PRINTED IN SIX COLORS SIZE 28 x 22 INCHES**

The picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, printed in six brilliant colors. It is the finest picture of the world's famous champion pacing stallion in existence, and is worthy of a place in any home. If you like a good horse you wish this picture to frame.

WRITE US TO-DAY AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:1st—How much stock of all kinds do you own? 2nd—Name this paper.
Address owners at once: International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Canada**\$360 NET PROFIT****In feeding one ton of International Stock Food to your cattle or hogs.**One hundred pounds will make you \$18.00 net profit. International Stock Food, with the world famous line, "**3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**" is known everywhere. It is prepared from high class powdered roots, herbs, seeds and barks, and purifies the blood, tones up and permanently strengthens the entire system, cures and prevents disease, and is a remarkable aid to digestion and assimilation, so that each animal will gain more pounds from the grain eaten.

It won't cost you one cent to feed International Stock Food if not satisfactory. It is equally good for all kinds of stock. Will fatten in 30 days' less time. In use by over 2,000,000 farmers and endorsed by over 100,000 dealers.

We manufacture all kinds of Veterinary Remedies, Spraying Machines, Dipping Tanks, Harnesses, etc.

ADDRESS AT ONCE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. TORONTO

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets - Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, May 10th, 1905.

Though general business is not as active as was expected a few weeks back, the trade of the country on the whole is on a healthy basis, with prospects good and confidence unimpaired. Money is in better demand. Call loans are steady at 4 to 4½ per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market is somewhat unsettled, but generally speaking the market is dull with buyers and sellers apart. The situation regarding the new crop is most hopeful. On this point, "Price Current" says: "The new grain season is being approached with a certainty of an ample supply of wheat to meet the requirements. No one can foretell the extent of the coming harvest, but the position at this juncture is one of enlarged area and an unusually favorable situation with reference to crop conditions."

Locally the market is dull with shippers quoting 97 to 98c for red and white; 92 to 93c for spring; and 85 to 86c for goose at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

There is an easier tendency in the oat market and stocks are said to be accumulating in large quantities at Montreal, though some dealers believe all will be wanted to supply the local trade. No export business is doing as prices on this side are too high. Quotations here are 39 to 39½c west and 40 to 41½c east. Barley and peas are quiet at quotations. The corn market is reported steady with very little business doing.

HAY AND STRAW

At the moment the outlook for a good hay crop is bright. With occasional showers from this on a good yield may be looked for. Choice hay is reported to be getting scarce in England, which may help the situation here. There has been a shortage of receipts on Toronto market lately and prices have advanced to \$8.50 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$7 per ton for mixed clover, in car lots on track.

Baled straw continues in demand at \$6 per ton for car lots on track, Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market continues to maintain a strong tone. At Montreal 14 to 14½c are the ruling figures for case lots. Some picking is being done in the country, though not as much as last year. Some dealers are reported to be putting eggs in cold storage, a pretty good indication that lower prices need not be looked for this season. On Toronto market receipts have been light and a stiffer tone is noticeable. The bulk of the business is at 14 to 15c for fresh stock in case lots, with a tendency toward higher prices.

Transactions in poultry are confined wholly to the local trade.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Since last writing the cheese market has taken a drop of about ½c. At the lower prices business increased and a steadier feeling with a tendency toward higher prices prevails. At the local markets from 95¢ to 93¢ have been paid for new make, with one or two markets going 10c. Montreal quotations range from 10 to 10½c or fully 3c per lb. more than at this time last year. Prospects are

good for a big make, but owing to the scarcity of old stock prices are likely to rule high.

Butter prices have dropped a few cents since last writing and values are below 20c at the factories. Montreal quotations are 18 to 18½c for choice creamery, and 17 to 18c for undergrades. These figures are a couple of cents higher than ruling prices a year ago at this time. The lower values have caused more buying on export account which has strengthened the market somewhat. Shippers, however, are waiting for the June make. The local market here is easy in tone at 20 to 21c for creamery prints, and 18 to 19c for choice dairy.

WOOL

There is considerable excitement in the wool trade in the United States and the dealers are scouring the country buying up all they can lay their hands on. The Old Country markets keep firm and the outlook for good prices is bright. At Montreal Canadian wool is scarce with quotations at 27 to 28c for pulled; 24 to 25c for washed fleece, and 14 to 15c for unwashed.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock continue large with some well finished cattle offer-

ing, though the bulk arrive in an unfinished state. The export cattle market is a little easier just now owing to ice interfering with shipping from Montreal, leaving shippers with a number of cattle in the yards. Prices for the best continue high, ranging from \$5.40 to \$6.00, the bulk going at \$5.60 to \$5.80 per cwt. Export bulls sell at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Choice butchers' cattle, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. each, sell at \$5.50 to \$5.75; good cattle at \$5 to \$5.25; medium at \$4.75 to \$5, and other grades from 3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Good feeders and stockers are very firm but the common grades are easier. Short keep feeders of good quality sell at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and feeders of lighter weights at \$4.25 to \$5 per cwt. Stockers and stock calves sell all the way from \$2.75 to \$3.90 per cwt. Good to choice milch cows are in demand. Prices range from \$30 to \$55 each. A great many calves not fit to kill are being offered and sell at a very low price. Choice veal calves bring from \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt. Other prices range from \$2 to \$8.

There is an easier feeling in sheep and lower values are the rule for sheep and yearlings as spring lambs are coming forward in larger numbers. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.25, and bucks at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt., and yearling lambs, grain fed, at \$6 to \$6.75 per cwt. Spring lambs sell at 6 to \$8 each. Many of the offerings should have been kept longer on the farm.



Capital Authorized,
\$2,000,000.00.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

EDWARD GURNEY,
PRESIDENT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against their security.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of **Twenty Cents and upwards** received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum. **CORPORATE BONDS** **FOUR TIMES A YEAR**, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	11	10	8	8	8
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 98	\$ 1 00	\$	\$	\$ 0 90½
Oats, per bushel.....	41½	45½	51	55	39
Barley, per bushel.....	45	49	55	56	40
Peas, per bushel.....	70	78	77	78
Corn, per bushel.....	59	53½	65	66
Flour, per barrel.....	4 45	5 25	6 00	6 10*	4 50
Bran, per ton.....	17 00	19 00	22 50	22 50	14 00
Shorts, per ton.....	18 00	21 00	22 50	24 00	16 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	60	50	40-45bu	40-45bu	90
Beans, per bushel.....	1 80	1 75	1 80	1 90	1 75
Hay, per ton.....	8 50	9 50	13 50	13 00	7 00
Straw, per ton.....	6 00	6 50	9 00	9 50
Eggs, per dozen.....	14½	15	18	17	12
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	16	17	per 11 00	1 00	4 13
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	15	16	per 11 00	1 00	per lb. 12
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	22	20	20	20	18
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	12	13	16	16	11
Apples, per barrel.....	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	6 00
Cheese, per pound, d.w.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	21	18½	27	28	33
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	19	16	24	24	19
Cattle, per cwt.....	6 00	6 00	5 50	5 50	4 00
Sheep, per cwt.....	5 25	5 00	5 50	4 75	5 00
Hogs, per cwt.....	7 00	7 25	5 75	6 00	6 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 00	5 50	5 00	6 00

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—100 acre Farm. Good soil, conveniently situated. Price \$1,800 cash. Apply ERNEST W. SMITH, Fort Sydney, Ont.

THE south east quarter of Sec. 10, Township 12, Range 11; 100 acres all in a good state of cultivation, 140 acres ready for crop, the rest pasture, all fenced with wire and oak posts; good house and stables, and granaries; two good wells; ½ mile from school, 1 mile from church, 4½ miles from town, 3½ miles from good timber, lots of hay and spring water close by. Will rent or sell cheap. Apply to D. A. SMITH, Austin P. O., Manitoba.

TO CLOSE an estate, we offer for sale a fine 30-acre farm, on gravel road, adjoining the village of Burford. There are a good 2-story brick house, containing eight bedrooms, 2000 bush barns and a frame barn, drive barn, implement house, sheep sheds, hen house, etc. There are 2 wells. Orchard consists of 1 acre apples and pears. Good loam soil. Liberal terms of payment will be given. S. G. READ & SONS, Brantford, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—For sale in beautiful Columbia valley, British Columbia, improved ranch, four hundred acres, adapted for stock raising and fruit growing. Mild climate and good markets. Apply RUGH MACDONALD, Wimer, B.C.

LIVE STOCK

HOLSTEINS—Few young bulls and heifers, from the best strains. Write for particulars. S. E. & G. W. SMITH, Dundas.

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

HAREN COW CURE makes any animal under ten years old breed, or refund the money. Given in feed twice a day. M. E. Reeder, Muncy, Pa., says: "With your Haren Cow Cure I succeeded in getting two of my cows in calf—one ten years old; both had previously been served repeatedly, but to no purpose. Particulars from L. F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont."

NURSERY STOCK

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

GINSBERG—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Books and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine 6c. OZARK GINSBERG CO., Joplin, Mo. U.S.A.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—All the new kinds, raising big crops of big fancy berries. \$1.00 in plants will grow enough for you and your neighbors. Our prices are low. A. W. SMITH, Box F, Beachville, Ont.

SEED POTATOES—Ontario College Farm experiments with 10 varieties, some yielded 300, others 125 bushels, some half rotten, others none. What kind of croppers are you growing? Get some new seeds, double your crops. Don't grow rotten ones. Send for list, 23 varieties, low prices. A. W. SMITH, Box F, Beachville, Ont.

CUT OFF HERE.

THE FARMING WORLD,
Toronto, Ont.

One Year—Sixty Cents.
Two Years—One Dollar.

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years subscription to THE FARMING WORLD, to the following addresses:

Name..... Name.....

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Prov..... Prov.....

SALESMEN wanted for our hardy Nursery Stock. Choice Specialties. Liberal terms. Largest outfit free. Pay weekly. CAVERIS BROS., Galt, Ont.

POULTRY

BROWN LEGHORNS, single comb, winners of 80 prizes at Toronto, Ottawa, Goderich, etc., last five years. Eggs \$2 set, exhibition matings; other matings \$1. Stock \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and up. W. J. PLAYER, Galt, Ont.

CHOICE standard-bred White Leghorns. Famous layers. Yearly average 196 eggs each. Fifteen eggs for \$1.50. Thirty for \$2.50. \$3 per hundred. R. C. ALLAN, Cobourg, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 brooding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARK, Free Ornithology Club, Importer and Breeder, Cainsville, Ont.

BUFF AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Beauties, bred from prize winners. Males \$1.50, females \$1 each. Speak quick. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Vigorous farm-raised stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 setting. Write me. W. J. STEVENSON, Box 20, Oshawa, Ont.

INCUBATORS—Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies. Large new catalogue free. A. J. MULLIGAN, London.

Help Wanted

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN WANTED—To qualify for positions as telegraphers on Canadian railways at from forty to sixty dollars per month; our new telegraph book, giving Morse alphabet and full particulars, mailed free. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 9 East Adelaide street, Toronto, the only perfectly equipped telegraph school in Canada, in which a really competent staff of teachers is employed.

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

Hog deliveries are increasing. Prices rule at \$7 per cwt. for selects and \$6.75 for lights and fats, all fed and watered. At Buffalo, Yorkers are quoted at \$5.75 to \$5.85 per cwt.

HORSES

While prices show no marked decline, there are indications of a quieter feeling owing to the approach of the summer season. This is, perhaps, more apparent in the heavier classes as buying for the spring work is pretty well over. The demand for carriage, drivers and saddle horses is as keen as ever. Prevailing prices at the Repository, Toronto, are as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands \$135 to \$165; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$175; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$450; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$160 to \$175; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$125 to \$160; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$165 to \$200; serviceable second-hand workers, \$90 to \$115; serviceable second-hand drivers, 75 to \$90.

TORONTO JUNCTION

Receipts at the new Union Stock Yards have ruled large with prices about the same as at the city market. One or two buyers at this market seem to pay slightly more for bacon hogs than the buyer at the city market does.

Books and Bulletins

EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM CROPS—Bulletin 140. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

FRUIT SHIPMENT TO WINNIPEG—Bulletin 139. O.A.C., Guelph.

GRAIN, FODDER CORN, FIELD ROOTS AND POTATOES—Bulletin 48. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AS BEEF PRODUCERS—Pamphlet by English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association, Mr. Albert Pulling, Secretary, Bidlington, Surrey, England.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE—Bulletin 46. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE—Evidence of Dr. Wm. Saunders before Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

CALF RATIONS: MILK CONTAMINATION—Bulletin 87. Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS AND PARIS GREEN—Bulletin 80, second series. Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La.

COTTONFOOD PRODUCTS FOR HOG FEEDING—Bulletin 85. Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB—Bulletin 86. Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

FARMERS' NORMAL INSTITUTE—Bulletin 131. Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—Bulletin 132. Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

POULTRY FEEDING AND FATTENING.—Morang & Co., Toronto. Price 50 cents.

THE CEREALS IN AMERICA.—Morang & Co., Toronto. Price \$1.75.

Prince Edward Island

(Continued from page 397.)

lature on April 19. Mr. Ready, in his report on the Provincial Farm, said that a few changes have been made which are believed to be improvements. The farm consists of approximately 200 acres of land under cultivation. During the year 1904 there were 34 acres of oats giving an average yield of 34.4 bush. per acre, and five acres of barley yielding an average of 22.8 bush. per acre. Eighteen acres were sown to peas and oats. One hundred and six bushels were threshed from this acreage, the balance having been fed green to the dairy cattle. Eighty-seven acres are ready for crop, next year 62 acres will be sown to oats and barley and the balance will be reserved for corn, roots and potatoes.

After stating that a four year system of rotation was adopted in August, that the live stock on the farm at the end of the year consisted of 31 Shorthorn cattle, 22 Ayrshires, 2 Yorkshire boars, and 6 horses, Mr. Ready gave the results of the milk record that had been kept of each cow. The Ayrshire cow, Olive, gave 5,888 lbs. of milk in 299 milking days.

The expenditure on the farm was \$2,534.57, and the receipts \$1,033.19. White Fife wheat yielded 31.5 bush.

of grain and 167 tons of straw, per acre, heading the list, White Russian Campbell's, white Chaff came next. In oats Danish Island led with 77.9 bus. of grain and 1.19 tons of straw to the acre. In corn North Dakota

led, producing 11.6 tons per acre. In potatoes Empire State was the best yielder, producing 234.9 bushels to the acre.

Eight varieties of wheat and 4 varieties of oats were sown. The

wheat was sown on May 14 and the oats on May 23, on plots 1.40 of an acre in size. In wheat, the White Fife seems to be the best yielder, and Danish Island has led in the oat list for two years.

A. R.



MAY & JUNE

are the Best Months to Make Money Raising Chickens

Chicks hatched then grow more rapidly and require less care than at any time of year, and the knack of running the business successfully is acquired under the most favorable circumstances.

One good May or June hatching will bring out a brood of chicks that sell about October 1st for enough to pay for an incubator and another batch can then be started that will get the chicks out in time for the Christmas market. The next batch will be ready for the March and April market, "broilers" commanding the very highest market prices.

A good incubator is the foundation of real success in poultry raising, bringing the whole matter from guess-work to certainty. We furnish you with a

Chatham Incubator

on easy terms. No cash to pay until November, 1905. By that time it should have paid for itself.

Nothing else raised on a farm pays like this, and the beauty of it all is that the women folks or children can easily attend to the very small amount of work there is to be done. Half an hour or so a day is all the time required.

Getting the right Incubator is pretty nearly the whole thing. The Chatham is the safest and surest Incubator made. It does the trick; 100 per cent. hatches every time if the eggs are fertile. Rather than go into details of construction here, we will print a few out of many hundreds of testimonials:

Brighton, Ont., April 15th, 1905.

The Manson Campbell Co.,
Chatham, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I told you when I received my Incubator and Brooder that I would let you know what success I had with my first hatch. When the Incubator arrived I went and got eggs to put in it, and as I was anxious to get it started I took all the eggs I could from the party, and he had only enough so I could not pick them over. There were some small ones and some long and narrow, and as I afterwards found out he was keeping twenty-seven hens with one cockrel, so they did not look very good on the start. I put fifty-six eggs into the incubator and followed the instructions closely, and I got fifty chicks, two having died in the shell, which I think is first-class. They are all strong and lively. I am sorry I did not order the 100 size instead of the 50. I have it now filled with sixty white Wyandott eggs. I wish you could

tell me where I could get a good poultry paper, something that would suit a beginner.

Yours truly,
E. H. BARAGER,

Box 234,
Brighton, Ont.

P.S.—I would rather attend to an incubator than one hen now. There is some satisfaction in knowing that if you look after them you will get chicks.

Valens, Ont., April 15th, 1905.

The Manson Campbell Co.,
Chatham, Ont.

Dear Sir,—The incubator that we purchased from you on the 15th Jan. has been certainly a dandy. Out of a No. 2 incubator with 83 fertile eggs I got 76 chickens, and they are all strong and healthy. I used 1½ gallons of oil. I think there is no better incubator in the world.

Yours truly,
MRS. JOHN ROBSON,
Valens P.O., Ont.



MANSON CAMPBELL.

We have similar letters from every State in the United States, and every Province in the Dominion.

Every Incubator we put out is the best kind of advertising we do, for it sells many others for us by its never-failing results.

The Chatham is built on honor, and its construction and workmanship are as perfect as an experience of fifty years and ample capital can make them.

The Chatham was the first Incubator made that was good enough to admit of its makers taking chances that it would make its cost for the poultryman before it was paid for.

Don't imagine for a moment that it is any longer possible to make big poultry profits by setting hens. As hatching hens are as out of date as stone hatchets.

If these erratic, uncertain birds are kept busy egg-laying instead of wasting their time setting, the poultryman will pocket a good many extra dollars in profit.

If you want to get full particulars on the subject and learn all the details of successful Incubator hatching and profitable poultry raising send to-day for our superbly printed book, "How to Make Money Out of Chicks." It's FREE.

Send for it now.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

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Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., and Halifax, N.S.
Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

Also Manufacturers of the famous CHATHAM FANNING MILLS AND CHATHAM FARM SCALES.

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**FREE
BOOK.**
A Complete
Guide
to Poultry
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IT'S MONEY IN YOUR POCKET

The Reasons For It.

There is a circle of irrefutable logic about the superiority of the
**International Line of Harvesting Machines
and Farm Implements.**

More farmers buy them than all other makes combined.

- Because** they have found that they give better service, longer use and more general satisfaction. They do this
- Because** they are better built—more carefully and more thoroughly constructed. They are better built
- Because** their manufacturers have superior facilities for manufacturing, possessed by no other manufacturers in this line. These facilities are possible
- Because** the big demand for the International line of machines makes them necessary. This demand exists
- Because** more farmers buy the International line than buy all other makes combined, and there we are—back where we started.

In other words:—The superior excellence of the International line creates a demand which makes possible superior facilities, which make possible a superior product, which in turn increases the demand, making possible still greater facilities and a still better product—a never ending progression.

That's why it will pay *you* to investigate thoroughly the International Harvesting Machines and Tillage and Seeding Implements and Gasoline Engines. Call on any International Agency for catalogues and full information. The agent will be glad to show you.



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