

THE

FARMING WORLD

AND Canadian Farm and Home.

A Paper For Farmers and Stockmen.

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 London, England.
 Canadian Branch, 82 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.
Income and Funds, 1905
 Capital and Accumulated Funds \$48,960,000
 Annual revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest on Invested Funds \$3,150,000
 Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of Policy-holders 828,938
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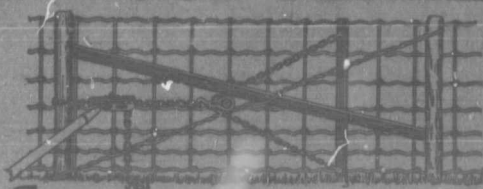
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The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

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

Postage is prepaid by the publisher 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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Always mention The Farming World when making advertising contracts. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

Coming Events

Winter Fest, Ottawa, March 6-9.

Auction Sales

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Mar. 4.

T. Merritt, Markdale, Mar. 7.

Innes & Co., Woodstock, Mar. 8.

Jax A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Mar. 13.

Lectures at Ottawa Show

The program of lectures to be delivered at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, March 4-6, is of a very practical kind. The different sessions and the subjects to be discussed are as follows:

Tuesday, March 5, 8 p.m.—Poultry
Wednesday, March 6, 2:30 p.m.—Swine
Wednesday, March 6, 8 p.m.—Sheep
Thursday, March 7, 10 a.m.—Sheep
Thursday, March 7, 2 p.m.—Beef Cattle
Thursday, March 7, 8 p.m.—Dairy Cattle

A Farmers' Enterprise

Attention is directed in this issue to the announcement of the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machinery Co. This is said to be the greatest organization of farmers ever got together in any industrial enterprise, and should meet with the support of agriculturists generally. The new 1907 Coker binder, now being offered to the farmers of Canada, has been under test for several years, and has shown itself to be a machine that the farmer can bank on doing good work under the most trying circumstances. A large quantity is now being built for this season's market. The announcement of the firm on page 224 and 227 of this issue gives the particulars regarding the harvesting machinery this firm has for sale.

Advertise in the Farming World

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One renewal and one new yearly subscription	- - - - -	1.00
One renewal and two new yearly subscriptions	- - - - -	1.25
One renewal and three three months' trial subscriptions	- - - - -	.75

A club of 10 yearly subscriptions for \$5.00. Who will be the first to send in a club? The special book and other premiums offered in this issue are worth looking into. Do so to-day.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS

The new company is prepared to offer special inducements to agents to canvass for new subscribers for THE FARMING WORLD. If you are at all interested don't miss this chance. Write to-day.

Address,

THE FARMING WORLD

TORONTO, ONT.

Sample Copies Free



GRECEUS 2:02 1/2

DAN PATCH 1:55

THIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE MAILED FREE

We have just published a beautifully colored reproduction of the above picture, showing Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harross Horse, and Greceus 2:02 1/2, the World's Champion Trotting Stallion. This picture shows Dan and Greceus in their natural colors and would sell for \$2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. We will be very glad to forward you one of these attractive lithographs absolutely free, postage prepaid by us.

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Picture will not be mailed unless questions are answered.

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Potash

We have received two very valuable booklets on this subject recently, that everyone interested in securing larger and better crops should have. One deals with the value of potash in the culture of beets, and the other with the improvement of poor permanent pasture. Copies can be had free by applying to the Dominion Agricultural offices of the Potash Syndicate, Temple Building, Toronto, and mentioning THE FARMING WORLD. It will be worth your while to get these.

Western Canada

The above is the title of a valuable booklet just issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. It has been issued to induce immigration to Western Canada and should certainly do so, provided it can be placed in the hands of the people to be reached. A valuable feature is the number of letters from settlers telling why they have done so in the West. This booklet will be sent free to any person requesting it. Write the C.P.R. Advertising Dept., Montreal, Que.

Types of Farm Animals

One of the most valuable of recent publications in the line of agriculture is "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Prof. Chas. S. Plumb, of Ohio State University and Experiment Station. It discusses the several types and breeds of horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine in a practical way and describes the commonly accepted types, as, for example, draft and speed type of horse, dairy type of cattle, and bacon type of swine. Many noteworthy records are given. The book is well illustrated. It is published by Ginn & Company, 29 Beacon Street, Boston, and sells for \$2.40. Orders taken by THE FARMING WORLD.

Alfalfa

A new book on Alfalfa, by F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture, and published by the Orange Juice Company, Chicago, should meet a long-felt need in Canada for fuller information about this chief of the legume plants. The work comprises 336 pages and retails for \$2.00. Mr. Coburn is a recognized authority on this subject in the United States and treats of Alfalfa in his usual masterly fashion.

Dominion Grange

The Dominion Grange held a very successful annual meeting on Feb. 19th and 20th, in Toronto. This is one of the oldest farmers' organizations in Canada, and though it has not increased much in numbers in recent years, its old-time vigor and activity for the rights of the tiller of the soil seems to be unabated. In the course of his annual address, Mr. J. G. Lethbridge, Master, said:

"We believe no other occupation known to mankind offers surer and more profitable investment than do farming, stock raising and fruit growing at the present time. The man behind the plow is coming to the front, and we believe the day is not far distant when the professional farmer and fruit grower will rank with the best of other professions. It is already true that the young man to-day who follows agriculture or horticulture as a profession has a much more certain prospect of a profitable income, good health and happiness than in almost any other field."

He criticized the recent Ontario railway taxation as not being fair to the farmers of the province, they having to

pay \$3 on the same value on which the railroads pay \$1 tax.

After the close of the meeting, the members in a body waited upon the Ontario Government and presented their views in regard to future and past legislation. They proposed a graded tax on the output of the mines, and an automobile bill. The legislative acts to which they took exception or suggested amendment, related to railway taxation, horse breeding, rural schools, and extended bounties to the sugar beet industry. The original legislation suggested was that nurserymen should be required to guarantee their stock true to name and to pay reasonable damages for trees purchased under the name of valuable varieties, which on realizing bearing age, turned out to be mere rubbish.

In regard to federal legislation, the committee having this matter in hand expressed their appreciation of the fact that no all-round increase has been made in the tariff. At the same time, the tariff as it now stands did not meet the just demands of the farmers and other consuming classes. The iron and steel bounties were denounced.

The following are the officers elected: Master, J. G. Lethbridge, Strathburn; Overseer, R. A. Sutherland; Secretary, W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington; Treasurer, James Falls; Lecturer, W. L. Smith; Chaplain, W. Goodfellow; Steward, Albert Carruthers, Whitby; Assistant Steward, Alexander Martin; Gatekeeper, Crawford Allan; Lady Officers, Ceres, Miss Cowan, of Vine; Pomona, Miss Rowe, of Whitby; Flora, Miss Philp, of Whitby; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Morecombe, of Whitby, Executive, J. G. Lethbridge, R. A. Sutherland, W. F. W. Fisher; auditors, Messrs. Cowan and Webster.

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

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

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One Hundred Years Ago

the picturesque stone fence was the strongest fence that could be built. But the scarcity of stone and its prohibitive cost—not to mention the length of time necessary to construct one—make the stone fence a luxury which few of us feel like indulging in.

But as far as strength and years of service are concerned, a worthy successor is found in the Frost Wire Fence. It is the strongest fence constructed today. It rivals a stone fence in the years of service it will give.

Unlike the stone fence, the Frost Fence is not constructed at a prohibitive cost. It is really a necessity instead of a luxury.

You need the Frost Fence on your farm because it will improve the appearance of your estate—increase largely the value of your property. You need the Frost Fence because it will keep horses, cattle and pigs absolutely confined in the fields encircled by it. It holds them prisoners as sure as a stone wall would. They cannot break through or root under it.

Notice that the lateral wires on the Frost Fence are of a special grade No. 9 hard steel coiled wire, heavily galvanized. Any grade of coiled wire will expand, but the only kind we know of which will unfailingly contract is this special grade we are using on Frost Fence—the kind that always keeps Frost Fence taut.

Look at the stays on the Frost Fence. How rigid and straight they hold the fence! They are made of No. 7 hard steel wire—not the weak, flimsy No. 9, No. 12 or No. 13 soft wires used as stays on many fences.

See the difference between a Frost galvanized lock and others. Unlike others, the Frost Lock is the strongest, most unyielding part of the fence—not the weakest. And it practically welds the lateral wires to the stays where they cross each other, which assures a perfect distribution of any strain or enormous pressure that may occur—adds years to the life of the fence.

Contrast the appearance of the Frost Fence with other fence which has been in use for the same number of years. You'll find the difference all in favor of the Frost.

You'll try the Frost Fence is the strongest fence built to-day—the most solid kind of an investment. If you would like to know more about Frost Fence write for our Frost Catalogue, which explains it in detail.

Frost Wire Fence Company Limited
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

"Frost" Fence

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Our organization will continue as before.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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YOU WILL FIND THEY GIVE YOU

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THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Insist on being Supplied with Eddy's Every Time



YOU CAN SOW 5 ACRES PER HOUR

and get better results with the Cahoon Seed Sower than you can sowing by hand. Besides saving time, seed and money. It is the world's standard machine and you cannot afford to be without it. Wherever there is a farm or ranch there should be

THE CAHOON HAND BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This machine is used on many of the largest western ranches for sowing alfalfa, and other grass seed and grain. One man, armed with a Cahoon Seed Sower will cover 4 to 5 acres per hour easily. Better than a drill because you can go anywhere with it, on any kind of ground. Write for our new book "Sowing for Results" and we will send you a handsome Souvenir which we are giving free to all old and new friends of the famous "Cahoon."

GODELL COMPANY, 82 Main Street, Antrim, N. H.



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

National Fence Co. Merrickville, Ont.

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A lawyer had a horse that always balked when he attempted to cross a certain bridge leading out of the village. No amount of whipping or urging would induce him to cross it, so he advertised him for sale: "To be sold for no other reason than that the owner would like to leave town."

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, 1 MARCH, 1907.

No. 5.

The Reader's Side of It

THE request in our last issue for opinions regarding the licensing of stallions has met with a very liberal response. Owing, however, to so much space in this issue, being given up to the horse show report, these letters will not be published till next issue. Our readers may look forward to a pretty full expression of opinion on this important subject in that number.

But there are other questions of as much importance to the farmers of this country as the licensing of stallions and upon which the opinion of our readers would be valuable at the present time. The new move in agricultural education outlined in this issue and the question of horse-racing and special attractions at fairs might with profit be discussed at the present time. Then, there are the more practical questions relating to live stock, such as developing the milking qualities of Shorthorns, the encouraging of bacon hog output, the licensing of these factories and creameries, co-operation in fruit growing and marketing, the cold storage movement, the seed control act, not to mention several other questions of importance to the agriculturist. Upon any or all of these we would be pleased to have the views of our readers. It will help you and it will help us in our endeavor to produce a paper that will best meet the needs of the Canadian farmer. Let us have a liberal response to this request.

The Fair and the Horse Race

If the persistent passing of resolutions year after year memorializing the Government to take the "ban" off horse racing at local fairs, will accomplish it the Ontario Fairs Association deserves to win. By an almost unanimous vote last week's convention decided again to ask the Government to remove the restrictions and allow the local fair boards to use their own discretion in the matter.

While a horse race, honorably and squarely conducted, is not an objectionable feature at a fall fair, still, so much wire-pulling and questionable methods have been associated with this form of entertainment in the past that no Government can with safety remove all the restrictions and leave it to the local authorities to do as they please. If the Ontario Fairs Association can devise some plan by which the horse race can be so conducted as to eliminate in every instance every feature that savors of dishonesty and "crookedness," both in the conduct of the race itself, and in the distribution of the prize money, they should go to the Government with a

request that might reasonably be accorded to. Public sentiment, as represented in the religious and moral element of the community, will never acquiesce in any legislation that will allow the horse race and its attendant evil accessories to be carried on free from all restriction, and this element in the country is too strong and too powerful to be ignored by any Government desirous of retaining office. It, therefore, seems up to the fair people, if they desire the horse race restored to its old-time freedom, to devise some plan whereby it can be conducted at the local fair heretofore everything that savors of dishonesty and unfair dealing between man and man. If they can do this public sentiment will back them up in any request they may make regarding it.

Renewal Time

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

RENEWAL OFFER

Two years' subscription for \$1.00
One renewal and one new yearly subscription 1.00
One renewal and two new yearly subscriptions 1.25
One renewal and three three months' trial subscriptions 75
Do not delay. Do it to-day.

The Stallion Show

This year's stallion show has been an entire success. The exhibits have been for the most part of a flattering character, and the classes of deepest interest were well filled. The St. Lawrence market building where it was held has proved to be a most suitable place for the accommodation both of exhibits and spectators, so much so, indeed, that, as the erection of the much-talked-of and longed-for arena seems to be still a mere indefinite conjecture, efforts should be made to secure the privileges for the show permanently at this place.

In this, the matter of holding the show, where a good like adequate accommodation was possible, the show has paid for, in other words, there is no deficit to make up. The one thing which now remains necessary to make of this show a great

success, is, in vulgar parlance, "a little more boosting." If more widely and extensively advertised, a much larger attendance would be an assured thing. As it was, there was the best attendance of farmers ever seen at a show of this kind in Toronto. In the matter of filling classes, too, advertising the show, with some effort in the way of corresponding with breeders, horsemen, etc., could not fail to help. Especially is this true in the case of the light horse classes, where entries have been small, and, therefore, the interest taken in the matter, and the importance attached to the show, evidently small. A great deal could be done to improve this state of affairs.

Perhaps there is no place where a little missionary work would bring better results than in the harness classes for heavy drafters. A long string of good geldings and draft mares in harness; teams, treys, and four-horse teams, would make a banner attraction, and, as the country is full of such horses, surely owners could be induced to fit and show their goods. The good which a show of this kind can do is in exact proportion both to the number of people which can be brought out to see it, and also to the kind of exhibition which they see when they get there. Strenuous effort to bring both together is perfectly legitimate in all respects, and is even more than this, it is simply necessary.

It is, perhaps, hardly to be expected that at a show of this kind many of the citizens of Toronto would patronize it, still a larger representation was expected than that which graced the show last week. Certain events, such as the pony classes and light horses, should have proven sufficiently attractive to have drawn together larger crowds of citizens than were there when these classes were in the ring. In view of this, the management might well consider another year whether it would not be better to do without any evening performance.

The Farm Help Supply

Many farmers are becoming somewhat anxious about help for the coming season, and already applications are coming in in large numbers for men. The outlook at present is that the supply will be equal to, if not larger, than that of other years. Farmers would do well, however, to make application early. Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, is pre-

pared to receive applications, and is in a position to supply a large amount of help the coming season.

It is reported that the Dominion Immigration Department is engaged in similar work, and is distributing men to Ontario farmers largely through local agents in the counties. While farmers will, no doubt, welcome any and every agency that will help to relieve the farm help scarcity, it is just a question whether too many Government agencies in the field may not lead to confusion. A combination or a co-operation of effort, as between the Provincial and the Dominion authorities in this respect might be advisable. If the work can be better done through the Immigration Department at Ottawa, let it be done there, or if the Provincial Department can handle it better, let the men be distributed through its agencies. It does not matter which, so long as the work is well done, and the farmer is assured of an adequate help supply. With both covering the same field the men sent out cannot be so well controlled, and the farmer who persists in abusing and ill-treating his men cannot be as well disciplined. The Dominion and Provincial authorities might well get together in this matter and discuss ways and means of working in union.

A New Move in Agricultural Education

Although not definitely announced yet, it is understood that the Ontario Government will at the present session bring down a measure inaugurating an important experiment in the teaching of agriculture. The scheme is said to embody the co-operation of the trustees of county high schools, the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture. It provides a grant for each high school that will establish as one of its regular classes a class in agriculture, and will agree to support a teacher recommended by the Agricultural Department. The plan provides for plots adjacent to the schools, which will be used for actual and practical experiments, the material for which will be supplied by the Ontario Agricultural College. The teachers to be selected for this work will be men who have taken high standing at the Ontario Agricultural College, and are qualified in other ways for the work. Several such graduates are now available for such work, and it is proposed to begin in four or five schools as soon as possible by way of experiment. The time of the teachers when not wholly taken up with this work will be available for assisting or encouraging agricultural or nature study in the rural schools.

While it is, perhaps, too early to comment on this proposed legislation, the general outline, as stated above,

gives promise of something more aggressive and advanced in the way of agricultural education, than anything we have yet had in this country. Agricultural education to be effective and lasting, should begin in the rural school, but the average rural school teacher has neither been trained nor educated to teach it effectively. This new proposition is evidently intended to provide for this deficiency. We shall, however, be able to discuss the scheme more fully and intelligently when the measure is brought down in the Legislature.

Keeping Farm Accounts

To keep a set of books showing all the operations of each department of farm work would undoubtedly be a splendid acquisition for any farmer. Because of its supposed value a great many journals find it into the farmer in season and out of season, suggesting lack of business ability, indifference to business methods, and so on. We wonder whether any of these ready writers ever lived and worked on a farm or know any of the conditions surrounding the farmer's life. If they have, they should know that it is not indifference to its value which prevents its acceptance, but it is that life on the farm is too strenuous. At some seasons it is a physical impossibility to pay any attention to bookkeeping of the sort advocated by some. The result is such work so accumulates that it would take days of steady application to catch it up again. These are not to be had except in winter, and where live stock is a principal feature it is found difficult to accomplish much even in that season. Experience has proven in many cases that to keep the books posted and up to date is to make many a farmer a slave without opportunity for anything but work. Work outside and when daylight is gone work inside. All this is a weariness to the flesh and few men on an average sized farm will keep it up long. Simple accounts are kept by many of our brightest and best farmers, but they relate more to cash transactions and not much to a system calculated to show the cost of certain crops, profits obtained, etc. Some prominent men transfer their money to the bank, keep account of their receipts and show by the stub of the cheque book in connection with the bank book itself the payments out. Thus ends their bookkeeping, yet they prosper and add to their lands as opportunity may offer.

Keeping farm accounts will not add to the yield of any field on the farm. It does not increase the revenue except indirectly, but it does reveal the weak spots in some cases which no doubt the wise farmer has already more than guessed at. Our view is that correct farm bookkeeping is an ideal not easily reached by the ordinary man, but when properly realized becomes a great satisfaction and often shows the way towards improvement. Success, however, can and has been attained without it

and we object to the steady scolding on this subject handed out regularly by those entirely without experience of the surrounding circumstances. A simple system of keeping farm accounts adapted to the needs of the every-day farmer would undoubtedly be of value, but some of the elaborate systems advocated would be worse than useless.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Get ready for spring. The warm breezes and the growing time will soon be upon us.

The agricultural implement men are asking for an amendment to the Division Court Act, so as to have trials of Division Court actions on promissory notes made at places to suit the implement makers. The law at present calls for all such trials to be made at the signer's place of residence. While such a change would, perhaps, effect but few, as most farmers will not let such notes go to court, there is a chance of it working a hardship on the farmer in some cases.

A word of praise where praise is due. The executive of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, who piloted the recent show through so successfully, making a big event, well attended, well patronized, and paying, or nearly paying, its own expenses, have made a bid for public confidence and esteem that should not be forgotten. That this is the case is directly due to their business ability, and thorough competency in the handling of big public events such as this.

The severe winter of the West has told heavily in the swine business. Losses necessarily were very great, especially in young pigs. In the case of cattle, the severe losses in the far west will certainly make a comparative shortage. If, as has been prognosticated by more than one of the prophets, it will mean the breaking up of the ranching business, then the much derided "cow-hospital" will become a little bit more fashionable, with added popularity for a little Shorthorn or even dairy blood, and the catastrophe may not be without its benefits to the country.

Most Northerly Grown Wheat

That wheat can be grown farther north than many people realize is shown by the report of Mr. J. S. Lawrence, a farmer living at Peace River Crossing, a point 283 miles from Vermilion, Sask., and who arrived at the latter point a few days ago with a sample of No. 1 Northern wheat grown on his farm, which grain dealers say cannot be beaten. Mr. Lawrence travelled some three hundred miles in a dog sled for his year's supplies.

What books are you reading these days, or are you reading any? The man or woman, boy or girl, of the twentieth century has a wonderfully rich heritage in the literature that the centuries have laid to his or her hand. Surely it ought not to go neglected. And the best that there is is none too good.

Our English Letter

London, Feb. 9, 1907.

WEATHER, CROPS, AND STOCK.

The cold weather still continues and the land has been frost-bound since the turn of the year. It has been at a right for carting manure, but little plowing has been done. Most of the podding peas have been sown, but no corn has been got in during January. We shall now be ready for barley sowing. If milder weather comes, the dry frosts having made the soil very workable, even on the stiffest clays. The wheat plant is looking very indifferent, but it is wonderful how wheat recovers from a hard winter. Farmers are turning their attention to seed oats and barley. Oats seem to degenerate sooner here than in the colder north, and farmers find that a change pays. Potatoes are now fetching a better price, but owing to the number of blights the marketable potatoes in the "clamps" do not come up to expectations.

What is more serious than the rude check to field crops is the effect of the chilling blast on live stock. The consumption of dry fodder has gone up with a run, and the accounts are carefully kept it will be found that the cost of keeping dairy cattle and young stock in good thriving condition has been increased to an extent which is nowise reflected in increasing selling values. One hears of rather numerous losses among sheep; doubtless the belated effects of the very trying autumn when keep was short and water shorter, it was impossible for ewes to maintain health and strength as they should, and it is to be feared that many tenant farmers' flocks approached the "tipping" time in far from ideal conditions. Still there is not much to complain of; the mischief at any rate has proved less up to the present time than some of us had feared.

A NEW MANURE—CALCIUM CYANAMIDE

The new nitrogenous manure, calcium cyanamide, which is obtained electrically from the atmosphere is undergoing severe trials at the various experimental stations. The manure is made by sparks of electric current at a high tension breaking up the atmosphere into its component parts, this taking place in an enclosure containing a preparation of lime results in calcium cyanamide. This of course is not exactly how a chemist would describe the manufacture, but practically it will better convey the process. I am one of the fortunate few who have actually seen the process, as when I was in Sweden last year, I did not neglect the opportunity of becoming closer acquainted with it. At present it cannot be made except where there is cheap power, and thus its manufacture is to a great extent limited to countries where there is plenty of water, such as Germany, Sweden and Norway.

As a manure for potatoes and turnips, it has proved a fairly reliable substitute for nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, while even more encouraging results have been obtained in some mangold growing trials. In some East Anglian trials it seems to have surpassed both the older forms of nitrogenous fertilizers, and on the whole it does not seem too sanguine to conclude that farmers will at last have a choice of material that will enable them to get their manures at more favorable terms. No doubt if calcium cyanamide should prove more effective than nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, it will readily find a preference with farmers, and will gradually arrest the retail prices of the older fertilizers which have been rising for many years.

OUR FOOD IMPORTS

During last year, we imported close on to 93 million cwt. of wheat, nearly 30 million cwt. of barley and 15 million cwt. of oats. Of grain and flour we imported in all 206,832,499 cwt., valued at £67,879,948. The weight is practically the same as in the previous year, but the value somewhat less. Of living animals for food we imported 561,213 head, valued at £9,732,130, both sets of figures showing little variation from the previous year. Our imports of fresh beef rose by half a million cwt. and reached 5,529,126 cwt., valued at £9,793,670. The Argentine is now our largest sender of fresh beef, although it does not draw the best money for it, as the following figures show:

IMPORTS IN 1906

	Cwt.	£
Argentine	2,795,913	4,126,819
United States	2,426,614	

The import of fresh mutton was the largest on record. It reached 4,088,659 cwt., valued at £7,655,543. Here again the Argentine takes a leading place:

IMPORTS IN 1906

New Zealand	1,748,188	£3,417,794
Argentine	1,432,007	2,440,906
Australia	618,670	1,148,460

Our total meat bill for the year was 52 millions sterling, an increase on the previous year of over two and a half million sterling.

MILK AS A POWDER

In the "Mark Lane Express Annual" for 1907, Mr. C. W. Walker-Fradale contributes an able article on "Milk as a Powder," in which the author points out that the contamination to which milk in the ordinary stage is but too liable has led to experiments to obtain all the constituents of milk in some form more convenient to handle. The idea of preserving it in an absolutely dry form has long offered attractions. If this could be done the user would merely have to add a certain amount of water equal to that removed in the drying process. Some fifty years ago this idea was put into practice in America. The dry substance was pressed into cakes and a little bicarbonate of soda added. It was soon found that the fat became rancid, and further, that the cakes did

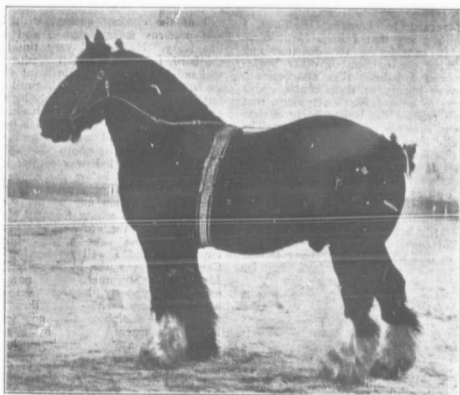
not readily dissolve in water. After this the condensed milk came to the front and now once again the powder method is attracting attention. The author describes the method by which the water is driven off, the process of drying, and the several variations of the methods in practice. He carefully points out that there are two definite drawbacks to the powdered milk thus obtained. Firstly, there is the tendency the material has to go rancid; and, secondly, there is the great drawback of the insolubility in water. The difficulty of obtaining a powder of ready solubility is yet to be overcome. After all, even when the powder is obtained, Mr. Walker-Fradale does not speak enthusiastically about it.

BREEDING FROM UNSOUND HORSES

An important matter in connection with horse breeding is the pedigree and soundness of the mares. This has been neglected to a serious extent, and there seems in some places an idea that any common bred mongrel mare will breed a good foal to a good horse. No doubt, mongrel bred mares are occasionally successful in the stud, but in these cases they are much better bred than appears to be known, and they have very remote ancestor on the dam's side whose influence is still powerful.

The mares require cure as much regulating and looking after as the stallions, perhaps more, and here there is a difficulty which is insuperable. It would be impossible to insist upon a certificate of soundness and pure breeding for every mare that is bred from. And, perhaps it is as well. The question of the veterinary examination of stallions is a very difficult one. No one who has watched the show yards during the last few years need reminding of the conflicting certificates which have been given. And it will always be so. The question of what constitutes hereditary unsoundness is one not very easy of solution. One man thinks one thing and one man thinks another.

Hereditary soundness cannot be described with the mathematical exactness of a definition in Euclid. And even when authorities agree, it is quite possible that the stern logic of facts may prove them all to be wrong. Let us take two cases of mares—one that of Pochontas. Pochontas was a bad roarer—so had a roarer that she could never be trained. A beautifully shaped mare,



The five year old Shire Stallion, "Ravenspur," the property of His Majesty the King. Sold by auction on February 8th, 1907, for 820 gs. (\$1,205).

with legs and feet of the best, long, low and level, with substance as well as quality, she was the best brood mare the world has ever seen. Of this there can be no doubt. Now, if there had been any law relating to breeding from unsound mares, the loss to the horse breeding community would have been so great that it is scarcely possible to estimate it. Stock, King Tom, Ratapan, The Knight of Kars, and King of St. Patrick, where would our stud book be without them, leaving out the lesser lights, and there is no breed of light horses that has not been considerably influenced for good by the blood of the old roaring mare Pocahontas.

Then let us take the case of another mare, Agnes, who was herself a bad roarer, but who founded a great family of sound horses. I cite Agnes because she is an example of how little is known about the heredity of roaring. The best of her descendants was unquestionably Ormonds, who was a bad roarer, and his dam bred several others who were not sound in their wind. But three breeders used the Agnes family—largely—the Duke of Westminster, Mr. John Osborne (father and son) and Mr. James Snarry. Now it seems a very serious thing that the Duke of Westminster, whilst he bred the best of the Agnes family, should have bred the largest proportion of unsound members from it. Mr. John Osborne stated a few years ago that in the last fifty years they had had the strain, they had only bred some three or four horses that were strong in their wind, and Mr. Snarry, whose father got the foundation of the Musley Bank stud from the late Sir Tatton Sykes, told a similar tale. How is this? It cannot have anything to do with management, for no stud was better managed than the late Duke of Westminster's. All this goes to show how little we know about the hereditary nature of the respiratory unsoundness.

Readers should not run away with the idea that I favor breeding from unsound animals. Good family, good looks, and soundness may be said broadly to be the foundations on which successful horse breeding depends.

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Think It a Fake

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

In regard to licensing stallions, I might say that I have spent some time in considering the question and in asking the opinion of other horsemen, and I believe that the opinion of every twenty of them consider this scheme to be a fake. They claim that it is a scheme the larger horse dealers have to ruin the smaller horsemen. The wealthy horsemen can easily afford to pay this license fee, while the poor men cannot do so, and consequently are forced out of the business, although they may own as good a horse, or perhaps a better, than the rich horseman. Then there will be fewer horses (but not necessarily better ones) in the field and the horsemen will then raise their fees and in this way force the poor farmer or horse breeder to pay the license fee for shutting the other horses out.

I, for one, say leave it the way it is now.

W. J. HENDERS.

Ontario Co., Ont.

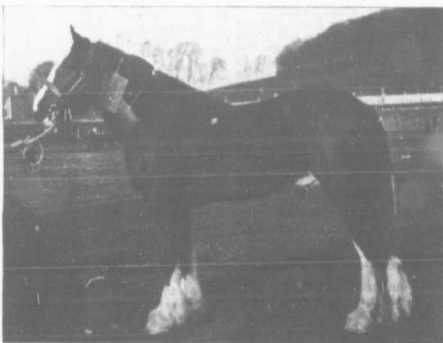
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The Wife—I only wish I knew as much about you before I married you.
"Well, it was just my luck that you didn't."—Life.

Glasgow Stallion Show

The 1907 Glasgow Clyde Stallion Show was held on the 6th of February, at the Showyard, Glasgow, Scotland. The attendance was very large and included visitors and buyers from Sweden, Manitoba and Buenos Ayres. The number of horses entered was less than some previous years, but the quality and general excellence was above an average. The Glasgow premiums are offered for aged and three-year-old stallions, and the winners have to make the season in the Glasgow district. In addition, prizes are given in an open class for each age and the Cawdor Cup and Brydon Challenge Shield are competed for, and those are about the top of the awards in the Clydesdale world. Oyama (13118), by Baronson (10981), by Baron's Pride (9122) was the winner of the Brydon Shield and had a walk-over, the only other horse showing being Arno's Heir (13004), who was placed fifth in the open class. Oyama was bred by David and Robert Scott, Boghead, Girvan, Ayrshire. *The Scottish Farmer* says: Oyama is a lovely horse,

(13233), by Hiawatha, a three-year-old that won last summer both at Ayr and Glasgow. The Glasgow premiums went to Royal Chattan (11489), by Clan Chattan (10237), and to his get, the three-year-old Clan Forbes (12913), bred in Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire. Both horses are now owned by W. S. Park, Bishopston. Royal Chattan was first at the Highland Show two years ago and has been a noted show horse, now coming seven years old. The two horses, sire and son, are very much alike. Both are brown with white hind feet. Royal Chattan is by his dam a grandson of Baron's Pride. In the three-year-old class the reserve ticket went to Crusoe (12428), by Marcellus (11110), a horse with great feet, good pasterns and broad bones. A useful, thick, stylish horse in this class was Mundeila (13637), by Acme, the sire now owned by Oswald Sorby, Glasgow. There was only a moderate class of two-year-old colts. The winner, Johnston Victor (13432), by Balmiedie Queen's Guard (10966), had a clean lead in the



The Clydesdale Stallion Oyama, winner of the Brydon Shield at Glasgow, 1907. This photograph was taken several months ago.

full of the choicest quality, with feet and pasterns unimpeachable, and legs like ivory. He seemed very timid on the hard, frozen ground on Wednesday and did not give such a brilliant show as could have been wished, until the final turn for the day. Possibly he may still be lacking in depth of back rib, but that will come with age. He has a beautiful crest and outline, and was highly popular. His photo shows four white feet, white half-way to the knee in front and well below the hocks behind, with long sloping pasterns, much more set back than any of his rivals, very broad bone, strong forearm and a white blaze on the nose, which is very slightly Roman, over a very broad, strong jaw and a well set head. The Cawdor Cup was won by Mr. Matthew Marshall, of Stranraer, and it now becomes his property, having been won by him before with Marcellus and Hiawatha Godolphin, and now with Baron Kitchener (10499), by Baron's Pride. He is a great, handsome horse, with the best of feet and legs and moves very well indeed. He is now ten years old and as a yearling and two-year-old he won many prizes for A. & W. Montgomery and his next owner, Mr. H. Webster. The reserve ticket went to Undaunted, Prince

class and is a promising bay with four white feet. A class for yearling colts was tried for the first time—only five came forward. The winner was Sam Black, by Baron O'Dee (11864). He is a black with white up to his knees and hocks. He tied for first place with St. Clair, by Sir Humphrey, out of a Baron's Pride mare. The judges could not agree as between the two and the referee gave the award to the black colt.

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What Is an Agricultural Horse?

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD.

As prizes are offered at fair fairs for agricultural horses, I would like to know what class of animal this calls for. How are they bred? What is their height, weight, etc.? I would like to have the opinion of your readers on this point.

A YORK COUNTY HORSEMAN.

NOTE.—The questions asked here are important, and we shall be very glad to have the views of horsemen and others regarding them. Send definitions of what you think the agricultural horse ought to be. There are some who believe that this class should be cut out of all prize lists. What do you think?

EDITOR.

The Brandon Winter Fair

The second Winter Fair at Brandon, which was held Feb. 29th and 31st, is commented on very favorably, and the enthusiasm shown by Manitobans in this local enterprise is a subject for congratulation. The following are a few of the awards:

CLYDES

Aged stallion—Storm King, John Graham, Carberry, Man; 2nd, MacMillan, Colquhoun, and Beattie's Storm King; 3rd, General Thomas, same owner; 4th, Sturdy Royal, Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man. Four-year-old stallion—1st, MacMillan, Colquhoun, and Beattie, Brandon, Man., Scottish Fancy; 2nd, A. Galbraith & Sons' Freeland; 3rd, John Graham, Carberry, Earl Seham. Three-year-old stallion—1st, A. Galbraith & Son, Hazeldean; 2, same firm, Sebastian; 3rd, John Graham, Carberry, Man., Earl John Sweepstakes—Scottish Fancy, with Hazeldean for reserve. Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion, any age—1st, S. W. McInnis, Brandon, Braehed Royal; 2nd, Wm.

Chalmers, Brandon, British Commander; 3rd, G. Rankin & Sons, Hamota, Man., Field Marshal.

Fencheron stallion, any age—1st, A. Galbraith & Son, Cano; 2nd, C. E. Ayre, Brandon, Yarad.

Shire stallion, any age—Jas. Smith, Brandon, Robin Hood. Standard-bred stallion, any age—1st, Wm. S. Elder, Brandon, Jim Bryson; 2nd, J. Fry, Brandon, Beckford.

Hackney stallion—J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Salford Roesus; 2, A. Galbraith, Brandon, Langton Denmark. Thoroughbred stallion—W. N. Pittfield, Brandon, Yukon.

Bacon Hogs, pure-bred—A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.; 2nd and 3rd, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Selkirk, Man.

Bacon Hogs, grades or crosses—1st, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2nd, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask. Best two carcasses—1st, S. McRoberts, Brandon; 2nd, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.; 3rd, W. Michol, Brandon.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS, RISING FOUR.

In this class only six horses were to the front, not one of which would have looked out of place in the competition for the grand championship. In this class the Columbus firm got to the top with Baron Richardson, a good one which the firm selected as a yearling. He was brought out in fine bloom, he is a horse of medium size, nicely turned on top, and with irrefragable underpinning and a way of handling them, a fact which made him a universal favorite from the drop of the hat. He is a get of the good breeding horse Baron of Buchlyvie, and his dam was by the Sir Everard stallion, Sir Donald. Next in order came T. H. Hassard with his good horse Vigorous, the son of Up-Tonnie, which made such a sensation last fall, winning first in his class at Toronto and second at Ottawa. He is in finer fit than ever, and made good competition for the winner, both having their friends at the ringside, but Baron Richardson looked the best to the judges, and was sent up to fight for supremacy in the championship ring. Third place was given to Winbloom, a son of Prince Thomas, owned by Smith & Richardson, a horse of taller, rangier conformation, very good at the ground, and fair in his paces. Another year will give him time to fill out, when he will make a better show ring horse. Fourth place again went to T. H. Hassard on a beautifully modelled son of Baron of Buchlyvie, and whose dam was by the great Royal Gartley. As his breeding gave him a right to be, he is both big, smooth, shapely and stylish, and he lacks nothing in appearance, and little performance of being a high-class show ring horse. Fifth place was given to Baron Hugo, a nice dark brown, of medium size and exceptional flashiness, a son of Sir Hugo, shown by G. A. Brodie, of Bethesda; for a beautiful flashy style and carriage and general trim appearance his equal has not been often seen in Canada's show rings. Sixth place went to H. G. Boag, of Barrie, on a big, drafty fellow, rather out of condition for the company he had to face, but a very good kind of horse, with a good way of going. A grand class was that of the three-year-olds, which lined up seventeen strong. A class of this size is

A HARD ONE TO HANDLE

and it is in the long classes that the best judges are sometimes at fault. In this class first place was given to the deep-bodied, strong-lined Royal Ardleen, recently imported by T. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont. He is got by Ardlethen, and his dam is by Eastfield Laird. He is of good quality, has great, strong, sound feet, good pasterns and very firm, flat and clean bone. His thickness and evident strength remind one of Baron Sterling, and he moves in a nice smooth manner, in all the ideal cart horse of the old countryman. Next in place came a fine, trim brown shown by Smith & Richardson, Baron Buchanan, a son of Baron Rogbill, a good sized horse in fine condition and well brought out, while third was a big, strong black shown by O. Sorby, a horse of a good kind, but not of superlative quality. Fourth place was filled by a horse from the stables of the Columbus firm, a big fellow, and a strong, steady goer, but lacking the superlative flashiness necessary to send him higher. A fine pair were shown in this class by John A. Boag, of Ravenshoe, his big Pride of Blacon horse, Ardhaloe, being a horse of good character and a splendid mover. Lord Newlands, a smaller, horse, was the deep chest, long, strong wither, short thick coupling, and long grand quarter, showing him every inch a McGregor, and with a good, strong, even gait in his

The Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition

February 20-23 was the date of the exhibition of 1907, and the place was the St. Lawrence Market Building, Toronto, a place which, if given a little better heating, and with the experience which this year's event has furnished the managers, is a place par excellence for the holding of a show of this kind. With plenty of good stabling, with easy access, a large ring, with plenty of seating space around the outside, there is every accommodation for the growth of the attendance and exhibits, and the management are justly to be commended for a stronger bid for more extensive patronage.

This year saw the addition of classes for light horses, and the exhibit of Hackney stallions was certainly one of the attractive features of the show, while some goods of a very creditable character were to be seen both in Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds, although the classes were by no means long ones in either case. In the draft classes there was very keen competition, and it is doubtful if as large a number of as high a class has ever appeared at one event in Canada before. As usual the Clydesdales were the main thing, and though all did not appear, still the class was a long one and a strong one. Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Millbrook; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Oswald Sorby, Guelph; H. G. Boag, of Barrie, Ont., were among the importers who had goods to the front, and there were a number of stallion owners who had their horses out as well. In this class the judges selected the Sorby stallion as one of the best horses. He is an aged stallion, imported last fall by Mr. Sorby, and was winner of second place in the aged stallion class at the Canada National of 1906. He is a horse

THE CLYDESDALES

of splendid character, being of good size and grand conformation, being of the most approved Scotch type at the ground, standing on the best of grand big feet, with a wide hoof-head and heel, a nice clean, tidy pastern and a good ankle, though not showing to-day the flashiness which must inevitably have characterized him as a four-year-old. He is a big horse, very smoothly turned on top, with a set of shoulders and neck and a carriage of head that cannot be beaten. Compact in chest, deep of rib and strong in coupling, he is exactly near what Canadian horsemen are looking for. Nor, as a horse, does he belie his looks, as a year ago he was ranked by Mr. MacNeillage, in his resume of the year, as standing 16th among the breeding horses of Scotland. It is hardly doing a horse of his evident character justice, however, to place him in competition with younger and fresher rivals, and there was some difference of opinion regarding his being placed at the head of this class. The true horseman, however, is a man of sentiment, and the judgment was freely accepted. Next in order came a horse from the Columbus stables in Prince of Mayfield, a big, smooth and massive bay, rising six years of age, sired by Royal Stamp, dam by Prince of Carruchan. He had little to take from his competitor, being a horse of similar character, perhaps scarcely a match for Acme in his best days, but a favorite with the hard-headed men for first place, as they stood together in the ring. Third place was awarded to the firm of Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, Ont., for a big blue, C. King, sired by Sir Everest and dam by London-derry. He is thick, drafty, smoothly turned on top and a pretty good mover as well, a horse of no outstanding quality, but a horse easily of first class designation. Fourth place was given to another aged horse, which has been a good one in his day, Lyon Stewart, shown by H. G. Boag, of Barrie, Ont. He is a grand individual, still showing in fairly fine bloom, and a fresh looking one of the approved up-to-date character. The next in order was T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, with a very heavy, thick, low-set, and drafty fellow in Cudrin Prince, a son of Prince Thomas, sired by the McGregor horse, McLeonard. The class was a very creditable one, with a first class horse for every prize. But strong as the four-year-olds were, still stronger were the

paces, was one of the "big little horses." Another horse worthy of mention was Gallant James, shown in fine trim by A. Atchison, of Georgetown, Mass., a good horse, of medium size, very flashy, and fitted in a manner that speaks volumes for the kind of horseman his owner is. Another horse that did not look like one that should have been left outside the money was Royal Freehand, shown by the Columbus firm. He is a very handsome fellow, and in general appearance reminds one strikingly of their last year's champion Masson, Fonglen Chict, a great, big, drafty brown, shown by J. A. Boag, a good mover, on sound, strong underpinning, and Prospector, shown by T. H. Hassard, were a pair that will do good wherever they go, if they did not get inside the money. But the class was filled from end to end with good ones. T. Mercer had a pair in Baron Alexis and Baron Bonness which only lacked fitting to call some serious attention to the fact that Baron's Pride, and at the time of showing was suffering from an attack of distemper. Only three candidates were out for the money in two-year-olds, but they were of good quality, the first two being colts of a very exceptional kind. First went to Baron Columbus, a fine bay shown by Smith & Richardson, a get of Baron of Buchlyve; the second was shown by T. H. Hassard. He is called First Baron, a get of Hiawatha, and is a very promising yearling. Third was Passport, shown by Smith & Richardson, a get of Marmon, from a Baron's Pride dam.

In Clydesdale mares, foaled in 1904, first went to the big draft bay mare Fifeshire Lass, shown by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, a mare of grand action, and any line in the stable. Silver Queen, from the same stable, was the favorite with many for the place, as she is a mare with such a superlative set of ankles and pasterns, the ideal of the Scotchman at the judges, and the size prevailed with the judges, and she was placed second to her stable mate, T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, got next place with a heavy, thick, beautifully turned mare that went right, and was little if not unclassified. Fourth place was won by John A. Boag, Ravenshoe, with a big, strong, drafty mare of good conformation and quality, and the same exhibitor got fifth on Lady Dick, a get of Marmon. Next place was for Walter Leonard, of Craigvale, Ont., his exhibit being a big, brown mare by Sir Simon. Mr. Mercer had a number of good mares out in this class, but their recent voyage had left them in no condition to show to the best advantage. In files rising three only two came out, first going to the beautiful brown filly shown by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, and second to A. Nicholson, of High, one a bigger and very flashy mare, the other one winning showing a somewhat better way of going.

CANADIAN BREDS

still continue to show improvement. Long may this continue. This year the class for stallions three years and upwards had 13 entries. Smith & Richardson had out two splendid representatives and another pair of good ones, while Hodgkinson & Tisdale had another out that gave them good company at least. Winner of first was Prince of Gladden, a son of Hopewell, a full brother of the champion horse Hiawatha, dam by Prince of Blantyre. He is a great, big, strong, deep colt, with grand underpinning of the approved modern type, and a colt that in Scotland would cost something. Second went to the same firm on a horse one year older, a great, big, thick, grandly moulded fellow, bred by S. A. Devitt, Cadmus, Ont., sire The Archer, dam by Royal Lawrence Imp.

Third place was filled by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., with Royal Prince, a son of the Royal Standard, a fine, light-colored, Golden Gannet, a nice, tappy chestnut, bred by Mr. Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, Ont., was next in order, with Sir William Walter, a big, useful bay shown by A. E. Frisby, O'Sullivan's Corner, a fine, light-colored class for three-year-old and under the honors went to Mr. Geo. Clayton, of Peplun, who had all the credit to himself, as he bred, raised and exhibited the winner, a nice, smooth bay of 1905, a son of Scottish Colt (imp.), B. B. Cowie, of Derryville, Ont., got next, with another good one of the same year; a nice, smooth, quality horse, Nelson Foremost, a son of the Hodgkinson & Tisdale stallion Foremost, O. Sorby, of Guelph, came next with some of the goods that have gone far to make its name famous, not a son, but a maternal grandson of the great breeding horse Lord Charming. The dam of this colt is the show ring mare Miss Charming, and his sire is the Baron's Pride premium horse Elator. Next in order came a colt by the celebrated MacQueen, scarcely showing all the wondrous quality that gets of that noted sire, but a big, drafty, useful horse, bred and exhibited by D. Pilkey, of Balsam, Ont.

Age 1 Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire mares was a class not extensively patronized, and is one which can scarcely be said to embody a great deal of usefulness, as it must of necessity fail to provide any stimulus to the breeding or showing of first class stock. There were three entries in this class, the first prize going to W. J. Howard & Sons, of Amber, Ont.; second to the same firm, with third to W. P. Hurdson, of Hamilton's Bridge, Ont. In the younger classes where the exhibits are stronger, and almost entirely Clydesdale in character, there was some need for real competition, although the only issue to the front were a pair of colts shown by Smith & Richardson, the gets of their one-time show ring stallion Lavender. The same was the case in the class for two-year-olds, the same firm being the only exhibitors, with two colts bred by horses of their own importing, the one, a get of the Hiawatha horse, Michabae, and the other a daughter of the Prince of Scotlandwell. The call for

CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION

brought out the choice goods of the show. O. Sorby's Acme, Smith & Richardson's Baron Richardson and Baron Columbus, T. Mercer's newly imported Royal Ardethen, were the winners in their classes, and were now arrayed against each other for the supremacy of the show, and the judges kept their bump of criticism up to the finest point to make no mistake in the final discriminations. Four grand horses, as is often seen, the ringside was impressed for a moment, and then began the usual running fire of criticisms. Acme, a stallion that was very popular in his own country, is individually a kind that no horse can beat by a very wide margin, but, at his age, in meeting younger, fresher rivals, although he still shows with a creditable amount of bloom, he is, before critical judges, just a little bit "up against it." The big, young, but massive and drafty brown stallion shown by T. Mercer, of Markdale, and the good sized, smooth, even symmetrical Smith & Richardson exhibit, Baron Richardson, were the contending factors left to conscientious judges, and severely were they put through their paces. The latter had something on the score of size to take from his opponent, but in quality and character of underpinning, or in his way of using them he seems to have nothing to take from any horse, and even Acme,

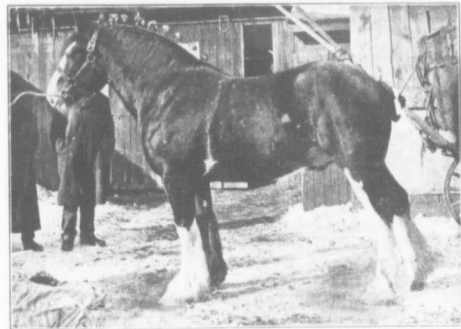
the grand old stallion who carried with him the sympathy of all, as he stood watching the younger horses contend for the honor, could not, in his best days, have shown anything to his handsome younger nephew here. Ardethen Royal, heavier both of body and bone, would have looked just the right thing, both in quality and action, in any other kind of competition, but for the contrast was a trifle big for the newly landed two-year-old, and the red, white and blue was lung on the halter of the son of the Baron of Buchlyve. In mares the championship was given to the daughter of the firm of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, as they owned both the winners. A very similar fight was on here; a case of good size, good action and good quality against smaller size, more flashiness and a better way of going, and the prize was given to Fifeshire Lass, a daughter of Time Enough, and Jubilee Queen, by Mains of Airies. In the

SHIRES

the first honors in the aged class went to Thos. Shonker, of Havelock, Ont., on his big, thick stallion Berrywood Drayman, a horse with plenty of size, and a fair mover, but showing some Shire characteristics in his underpinning. Next place was taken by Rangin' Duke, shown by Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoo, Ont., while third went to J. B. Hogate, of Weston, on Grimsgrah Admiral. Scarfiche Pilot, shown by J. Jacobs, of Peterborough, was fourth in Shire stallions foaled in 1904, first went to the Simcoo firm, on a handsome big, drafty buck, Birdsal King, a horse with a good quality and kind of underpinning, well turned on top, and a good way of going. Another good one, second in Admiral Togo, shown by John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, Ont., with Whitewall Prince, shown by Thos. A. Irving, of Winchester, third, in stallions of 1905. The only candidate was to the front, in Sir Ralph De Willington, bred by Morris & Wellington, of Fonthill, Ont., a son of their good horse Mars, and shown by T. D. Elliott, of Bolton. The only mare candidate was that was out was Holdenby Neicasis, a mare rising four years of age, shown by J. Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield. A feature of very strong interest at this show was the classes of

HACKNEYS

which came to the front at the call. There were ten entries in the class for aged Hackney stallions, and the class and quality of the show was as good as is often seen in Canada. There were some very superior goods shown in this class. The judges in the Hackneys were Messrs. T. E. Robson, of London, and W. H. Gibson, of Beaconsfield, P.Q. In the aged class first went to Crabby Puss, of Chateaufort, on solid but tappy, bay stallion Lindy. Second a horse with lots of substance, a good, strong, true mover, with good quality and a nice toppy forehead. Second place was for the same firm on Colportro, a very nice, toppy, good sized, son of Rosador, with good action, smooth, handsome lines and fine character. Third went to Scotch Hazel, shown by O. Sorby, of Guelph, also a very fine horse, smooth turned, good quality, beautiful forehead, grand quality and straight, strong action. With some careful handling this is a horse of which great things may be expected. Fourth came British Yeoman from T. H. Hassard, on a stallion Millbrook, a horse familiar to Canada's show rings, being the winner of championship at Winnipeg two years ago and at Ottawa last fall. He did not show quite up to his wonted style, however. Samuel Smiles, a horse that has been shown by J. B. Hogate since colthood, came out in better form than ever before, and made a good show. He



Royal Anilthen, 1st prize 3-yr. old Clydesdale Stallion, shown by T. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

has developed into a quite handsome horse.

In the three-year-olds a grand class came to the front, and first place went to Graham Bros. on their very handsome dark chestnut stallion, Dalton King, a horse that put up a magnificent show, and was followed for second place by Moordale Duke, a nice, toppy chestnut shown by W. Nichols, of Hamilton, Ont. Third came Terrington Activity, a smoothly turned and trappy horse of medium size, shown by Graham Bros. Fourth place was filled by Forest Fashion from the Hamilton & Hawthorne barns, Graham Bros.' Tragarillon fifth, and Blanch Surprise, a good son of Rosador, shown by John A. Boag and Son, of Ravenshoe, next. This horse was one of which the talent expected to see a somewhat better performance, as many have spoken highly of his way of going, but he was evidently out of form somehow. In the next class for foals of 1904 Graham Bros. landed first with their winner of the Canada National, Crayke Mikado, who showed in fine form, and was a popular horse with the ringside. Next came the Simcoe firm with King's Chocolate, a very handsome and trappy brown of good quality, who put up a good show. Third place was for the nice, breezy Cedar Conquest, shown by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. The contest for championships in Hackneys was also a feature of keenest interest, but the horse that was the universal favorite was Dalton King, whose flashy style and splendid way of going made him alike popular with experts and amateurs whenever he was seen. In the

STANDARD-BREDS

a few good horses were out, though the number was not a large one. In aged stallions a big, trappy horse with any amount of high action, Arley A., shown by Crow & Murray, won first place, with a small breezy black in Fitz-Bingen shown by Hugh Scott, of Toronto, second. In the class for standard-bred stallion to produce carriage horses, Rex Edward, a splendid bay stallion, with size, conformation, quality and action to commend him to all, was placed first, with Arley A., second. The same horse won first in stallions over 15½ hands, and the sweepstake for best standard-bred stallion on the ground.

In the Thoroughbreds the exhibits were not large, nor on the whole deserving of special mention, but the championship winner, Halfing, was a horse to attract attention anywhere. A beautiful brown, of good size, on good shapely legs, with fair quality, and smooth, easy graceful action, he was most beautifully

moulded on top, with a wealth of character and natural style, and vigor, which would make him noticeable in any company. The

PONY

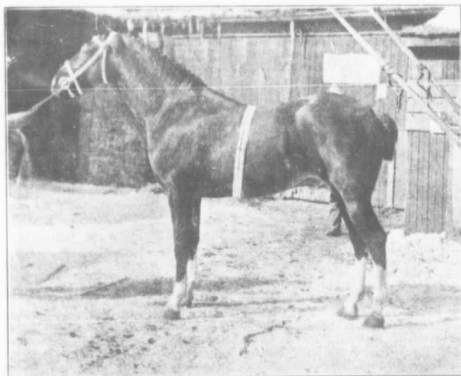
classes were at least interesting, and among the pony stallions were to be seen some sensational midgers; a pair that made an attractive exhibition were to be seen in the class for pony stallion other than Shetland, the Hackney pony Sparks, by Graham Bros., and Sharpflow, shown by J. G. McPherson, of Toronto. The former won the championship in pony stallions.

In the class for

HEAVY DRAFT BELLINGHS OR MARES

the awards were as follows: 1, Bobby Burns, Dominion Transport Company, Toronto; 2, Sport, Dominion Transport Company, Toronto; 3, Charlie, Dominion Transport Company, Toronto; 4, Tom, Joseph Russell, Toronto; 5, Farmer, Joseph Russell, Toronto; 6, Prince Arthur, Dominion Transport Company, Toronto.

In the class for draft teams, the Dominion Transport Company got first, third and fourth, with Smith & Richardson second. The showing of draft teams and four-in-hands should make an attractive feature at this show, if given proper encouragement.



Dalton King, champion Hackney Stallion, owned and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont.

Horsemen Meet

The week of February 18-23 was horsemen's week at Toronto. The holding of the annual Spring Stallion Show, together with the annual meetings of the different breed associations make this time the big period of the year. As the Dominion Clydesdale Association, the Dominion Shire Horse Breeders' Association, the Hackney Society, the Pony Society met, the reports as they came in showed affairs to be in a flourishing condition, with members and officers, each and all, enthusiastic. A tinge of sadness was noticeable everywhere, in the expression of tender regrets and sentiments of condolence to the bereaved relatives of friends of the late secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, whose many friends among the horsemen keenly felt his absence from an occasion of which he was for so many years a central figure, and whose business ability and kindly smile lent so much to the genial spirit which has ever been such a characteristic of the horsemen's annual meetings. At the annual meeting of the

CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

a very large number of members were present, and the reading of the directors' report was a source of satisfaction to all, and in moving its adoption the president, Mr. Thos. A. Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, touched in well chosen words, the various phases of the year's history, striking responsive chords in referring to the loss of an esteemed friend and able executive officer, in Mr. Henry Wade, also referring in sympathetic sentiment to the recent loss of Mr. D. Ross, of Streetsville, in the burning of a car load of horses while en route to the Pacific coast. The report of an unprecedented year of prosperity in the affairs of the Association was received with enthusiasm. Showing, as it did, an all round advance.

The report of the secretary showed the number of registrations during the year as 1,586, and the transfers of stock as 320. The amount of the fees received was \$1,240.70, of which \$143 was refunded. The change in the registration of records from a provincial to a national basis resulted in a saving of \$480.77.

The report of the auditors showed a balance of \$1,761, with a total membership of 1,323.

A matter of deep interest was the reading of a letter to the president from Mr. A. P. Westervelt, secretary of Live

Stock Associations, detailing the organization of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, and the conditions upon which members of the Clydesdale Society were to be admitted to membership. The essential points were: All members of the Clydesdale Association, the Shire Horse Breeders' Association, the Hackney Society, the Thoroughbred and Standardbred associations, the Pony Society and others which might be deemed eligible at a future time, were to be admitted as members of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, on the payment by the association of the sum of \$15 for fifty or part of fifty members in the association. Only members of each association, who had during the year registered at least one animal are eligible for admission to membership. As this bill had been given its initial reading in the meeting of the retiring Executive Committee, it was now given its second and referred back to the new Executive Committee. This is the beginning of the new Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, which, at the desire of the Minister of Agriculture, replaces the old Canadian Horsemen's Association which drew for the most part its representatives from the city of Toronto, and while claiming a greater breadth in character,

The position of secretary to the Clydesdale Association, which had, since the indisposition of the late Henry Wade been temporarily filled by Mr. A. P. Westervelt, was filled permanently by the appointment of Mr. J. W. Sangster, of THE FARMING WORLD staff.

THE SHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

though not so strong in Canada as the Clydesdales, still showed up with their affairs in first class condition, and moving in the right direction. Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, who has ably filled the position of president during the past year, was enthusiastically re-elected to fill the position for 1907. Business was of a general character, similar to that of the Clydesdale men, the affiliation with the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association being unanimously passed upon, and the following officers were elected to conduct the business of the year:

President—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Vice-presidents—Wm. Lakings, Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, second vice-president.

Vice-presidents for the Provinces—Ontario, W. E. Wellington, Fonthill, Ont.; Quebec, W. Hodgins, Portage la

Hackney Horse Society

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hackney Society was held at the King Edward Hotel rooms, February 20th, 1907. The secretary's report shows the affairs of the society to be in a prosperous condition, with a considerable increase in funds on hand. The report also showed the interests of the Hackney horses to be progressing rapidly in Canada, United States and in Great Britain.

The subjects discussed were the affiliation of the Hackney Society with the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, and the appropriation of funds to the different fairs.

In the correspondence, a letter was read from Dr. A. J. Hopkins, Winnipeg, regarding the advisability of holding the annual meeting of the Hackney Society and other horse associations at the time of the Guelph Winter Fair, which would facilitate the presence of the western horsemen at the meeting.

The following officers were elected for the year 1907—President, E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Vice-Pres., Oswald Sorby, Guelph; 2nd Vice-Pres., Walter Renfrew, Bedford Park, Toronto.

Representatives to fairs—London, Os-



MR. A. P. WESTERVELT
Secretary Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition



MR. W. M. SMITH
President Ontario Horse Show



MR. J. W. SANGSTER
Secretary Clydesdale Association

was controlled by city men not directly interested in the breeding of horses, but anxious to handle and direct the placing of all Government appropriations devoted to the purpose. The new organization will be more strictly representative, will be composed of men thoroughly in touch with conditions, and, therefore, better able to place Government assistance to better advantage than the old one could possibly do.

A motion was passed appointing Messrs. Wm. Smith, Columbus; Robert Miller, Stouffville, and Mr. Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, to draft a memorial, to be engrossed and presented to Mrs. Wade, widow of the late secretary.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thos. Graham, Claremont; vice-presidents, Peter Christie, M.P., Ontario; John Graham, Carberry, Man.; John A. Turner, Alberta; Geo. Mutch, Lamsden, Sask.; Robt. Ness, Quebec; H. M. Vasey, British Columbia, and W. W. Black, Maritime Provinces.

The contest for directors was a spirited one, these members being elected: Robert Graham, Bedford Park; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; John Boag, Ravenshoe; Jas. Torrance, Markham; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Wm. Smith, Columbus; James Henderson, Belton.

Forté, P.Q.; Manitoba, George Greig, Winnipeg; Nova Brunswick, T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N.B.; N.S., Prof. Cummings, Truro, N.S.; Saskatchewan, R. C. Shannon, Indian Head, Alberta; G. W. Peterson, Calgary; P.E.I., Hon. Frank Hassard; British Columbia, S. R. O'Neil.

The following were elected directors—W. Hendrie, Hamilton; J. B. Brecken, Appleby, Ont.; J. Dalgetty, London; Jas. Henderson, Belton, Ont.; John Gardhouse, Highfield; W. Wilkie, Toronto; A. H. Eckford, High River, Alberta.

Mr. Gerald Wade Resigns

Mr. Gerald Wade, Registrar of Shorthorns, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, has tendered his resignation to accept the secretary-treasurership of the Imperial Dairy & Ice Cream Co., Limited, Montreal. Mr. Wade is a son of the late Henry Wade and for a dozen years was associated with his father in the conduct of the live stock records at Toronto. Since going to Ottawa he has had charge of the registration of Shorthorns under the direction of the National Record Board.

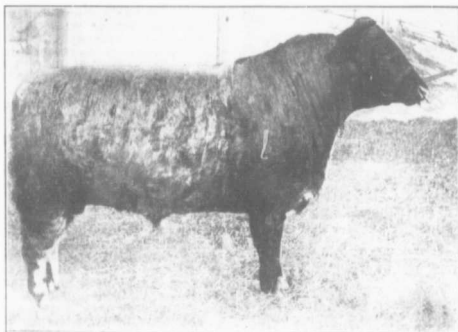
wald Sorby, Capt. T. E. Robson; Sherbrooke, P.Q., R. Ness, Howick, Que., T. E. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; National Record Board—Geo. E. Pepper, Toronto; Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont. Horsemen's Association—E. C. H. Tisdale; T. A. Graham, Claremont. Montreal—Messrs. Cain and Ness. Winnipeg—J. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; Wm. Graham, Claremont. St. Thomas—E. C. H. Tisdale; A. B. Campbell, Millbrook and Woodbridge—John Boag and W. J. Stark.

Board of Directors—Oswald Sorby, R. Ness, Geo. Pepper, A. B. Campbell, G. Raikes, T. Graham, H. M. Robinson, Toronto, Hon. Robt. Beith.

"Gracious! I never saw so many soiled faces in my life. Why don't you use some soap and water," asked a College Settlement worker of some children in the East Side of New York.

"We are waiting for de angel, mmm," replied Tommy Tuff.

"What angel?"
"Why, de lady dat come fru here last week and give one of de kids a nickel to wash his face."



Trout Creek Cows, J. A. Cresser's herd bull, to be sold at his sale on March 13th.

Agriculture and Dairying in New Brunswick

(Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD)

The 31st annual meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association was opened at Fredericton by the President of the Association, Mr. Donald Imms, of Tobique River, who was supported on the platform by the Commissioner for Agriculture, Hon. L. P. Farris, Alderman Everett and Alderman Hooper, Prof. Cumming of the Agricultural College, Truro, Prof. Klinek of Sir Wm. Macdonald's College at St. Anne de Bellevue, Mr. T. A. Peters, the Deputy Commissioner for Agriculture, and others.

After the president had delivered his opening address, Ad. Everett, on behalf of His Worship the Mayor, who was unavoidably absent, extended a cordial welcome to the association on behalf of the city.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

President Donald Imms, the well-known seed grower of New Brunswick, welcomed the members of the association to their thirty-first annual gathering. He congratulated them upon the prosperous condition of agriculture in the province. Good average crops had been obtained. There was a good demand for farm products at good prices, and prospects for the future were most encouraging for the farmer.

Although the Maritime Provinces were not progressing, perhaps so rapidly as Western Canada, there were signs of growth. Our now well established winter port business at St. John stimulated business all through the province. He regretted that the farmers of New Brunswick did not contribute more to the export trade from that port.

While commenting in a general way on the agricultural policy of the Provincial Government, he suggested that a more vigorous immigration policy was needed, but thought there were just as good opportunities for immigration and for our own young men in New Brunswick as in the West.

Referring to the Farmers' Institute meetings, held throughout the province, he maintained that the success of these meetings was in the hands of the farmers themselves. These meetings should be schools where the farmers could meet to unravel what is tangled; reveal what is hidden; to educate and be educated. Our farmers should remember that in union there is strength and in the future

should take their places as leaders among men. Every farmer should have his ideal, and a high one at that. If he produces beef it should be of the best, if he is a dairyman he should have the best dairy cow for the purpose, and so, in all his products, we should, he said, keep pressing toward the goal of perfection, and when it is approached the highest success, financially and otherwise, will be our reward. He urged strongly taking advantage of agricultural journals and the improvements in farm machinery, etc.

Much of the success of the farmer lay in the kind of home which he had, and this rested with himself. There was no better home, he said, than the country home, and from it the farmer could conduct his business with success and pleasure. There would childhood blossom most perfectly, and grow into the most beautiful maturity.

Mr. Imms closed an eloquent and forceful address by urging upon the association the necessity of taking vigorous action for the advancement of our sheep industry. Proper protection from dogs was needed, and more general information as to the profits to be de-

rived from sheep, and their care and management, and he asked that this question be fully discussed.

NEW BRUNSWICK CROP YIELDS

Hon. Mr. Farris expressed his pleasure at again meeting the members of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

Referring to the condition of agriculture in the province, he said the past season had been a trying one, largely on account of the extreme drouth. He was, nevertheless, glad to report an increase in the production of all crops excepting potatoes. Wheat was 2,000 bushels ahead of 1905, with an average of 19.5 bushels per acre. Oats 209,000 ahead, with an average of 29.2 bushels per acre. Barley 2,500 bushels ahead with 23.2 bushels. Buckwheat 23,000 bushels ahead with 20.4 bushels per acre. Turnips 135,500 bushels ahead with 49.6 bushels per acre. Potatoes 165,000 bushels less, with 135.1 bushels per acre; this decrease was entirely in the southern and eastern sections of the province. In the upper St. John district potatoes were a large crop of excellent quality. Montreal and Toronto were taking all our surplus stock at good prices.

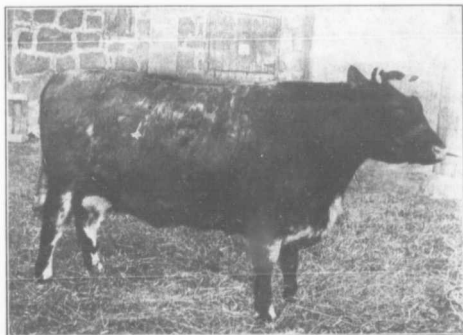
The dairy industry was also handicapped by the drouth, but the high prices that prevailed made the value of cheese and butter output in 1906 ahead of the preceding year. The total make of cheese during the season of 1906 was 1,320,836 pounds, which sold at an average of 11.7 cents per pound. Mr. Farris strongly urged farmers to take advantage of the Government's offer to pay the travelling expenses of any of their boys who would attend the Agricultural College at Truro or Guelph, and he hoped that the Government's efforts to encourage fruit growing would encourage the planting of more extensive orchards.

Mr. Geo. E. Baxter, Andover, N.B., presented a valuable paper on poultry raising, which will appear later in our poultry department.

Reports from the various county vice-presidents were then called, most of them stating that crop conditions had been fairly satisfactory and prices everywhere excellent. A number deplored the scarcity of labor and the necessity of the Government doing something to induce immigrants to come and to retain our own young men in the province.

BETTER SHEEP LAWS

One of the most valuable addresses of the convention was that on "sheep raising" delivered by Prof. M. Cummings, Principal of the Truro Agricultural



One of J. A. Cresser's Shorthorn cows, to be sold at his coming sale.

tural College. He expressed his appreciation at the large number of young men from New Brunswick who had attended the short courses at the Truro College. They were excellent students, regular in their attendance at college. A full report of Prof. Cummings' address on sheep raising has been secured and will be published later.

Mr. Bliss M. Fawcett then moved the following resolution, which was carried: "That this association ask the local Government to have a law put on the Statute Book that will be more protective to the owners of sheep from the ravages of dogs, and we ask this not in any way to reflect on any law now in force, but to strengthen the same, as at the present time no material good is obtained."

SEED SELECTION

Prof. Klimck, of the Macdonald College, St. Anne, Quebec, gave an interesting and exhaustive address dealing with the importance of seed selection and the results which had so far been obtained. He covered the ground of grass seeds, clovers, grains, potatoes and fruit seeds, and showed conclusively how both larger yields and improved quality could be obtained by care in selecting the best seeds from the best plants. He gave figures to show how the competition at the Macdonald Robertson seed competition had by three years' selection of heads increased the yield of spring wheat by ten bushels per acre, and the yield of oats by twenty bushels. He also pointed out that in his last year's work at St. Anne the spring wheat seed which he got from New Brunswick gave him three bushels more per acre than spring wheat got from any other part of Canada. In oats the seed of 'Early Triumph' oats, which he had obtained in New Brunswick, yielded eighty-three bushels per acre against seventy-nine bushels from oats got in the Province of Quebec. These two yields were higher than those from oats from any other part of Canada. He argued from this fact that while New Brunswick had never been a grain growing country, that the possibilities of grain growing here were as great as in any part of America. He also spoke of the prevention of smuts and rust in grain, and suggested that the best known preventative of smut was to sprinkle the seed with a solution of formalin, one pound to forty gallons of water; this would be enough for forty bushels of grain. The best way to apply it was to spread the grain out about six inches deep on a floor and as one man sprinkled with the solution another man should turn with a shovel until all the grain was moistened, then it should be piled up, covered with a blanket and allowed to remain in that condition over night. After which it should be spread out to dry.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY HERDS

This question was taken up by Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, who fully explained the objects to be gained, and the procedure in starting cow testing associations. He spoke of the bright outlook for the dairy industry, stating that the principal trouble at the present time was that our markets were not sufficiently supplied with milk, butter or cheese. A branch of the dairy business which could be considerably extended was that of making small fancy cheeses. These cheeses were to-day in great demand, and very difficult to get. He strongly urged all dairymen to select their cows by testing both the weight and quality of the milk from each individual, and when they had determined their best cows to so feed and care for these as to get their maximum production.

Denmark has made a wonderful suc-

cess of the dairy business. In that country last year there were more than 2,000 farmers testing their cows individually, while in Canada there were not 1,000. In the last three years the average production of butter per cow in one dairy district has come up to forty pounds of butter per cow, equal to at least \$8.00 of a cash increase in the cow's earnings. In that district 30,000 cows last year averaged 7,000 pounds of milk each, while in Canada we have districts where we find the average production per cow is as low as 3,500 pounds per year. There was no reason, he thought, why the dairymen of Canada should not get an average of at least 6,000 pounds of milk from each cow that they kept. He strongly advocated feeding an abundance of succulent food at all seasons of the year.

Quite an animated discussion followed Mr. Whitley's paper, more particularly along the lines of feed, and while Mr. Whitley and other gentlemen rather disapproved feeding turnips for milk production, the evidence of nearly all the speakers in the debate went to show that all the winter butter at the present time produced in New Brunswick was largely from turnip fed cows, and met with a ready sale at top prices.



PROF. M. CUMMINGS
Principal Truro Agricultural College.

Dairy Superintendent Mitchell K. Robertson, of Nappan, C. F. Alward, of Havelock, and other dairymen, all claimed that turnips were the cheapest succulent food for winter feeding that could be grown in New Brunswick, because large yields could easily be obtained in any part of the province.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The treasurer's report of the association showed an income of \$246, with a balance on hand of \$166.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. H. Smith, Hoy Station; Vice-President, Rev. M. P. Babineau, St. Jacques; Recording Secretary, B. M. Fawcett, Sackville; Corresponding Secretary, T. A. Peters, Fredericton; Treasurer, Harvey Mitchell, Sussex.

Country Vice-Presidents—Albert, R. A. Smith, Elgin; Carleton, James Good, Jacksonville; Charlotte, R. Richardson, Waweig; Northumberland, Harry Doak, Doaktown; St. John, F. A. Johnstone, Upper Lash; Lunenburg, Kings, F. E. Sharpe, Midland; Queens, W. T. Inch, Jerusalem; Sunbury, I. W. Stephenson, Upper Sheffield; York, Frank DeL. Clements, Fredericton; Kent, James Lysons, Riverview; Kings, J. McPhail, Upper Kentore; Restigouche, E. McMillan, Blacklands; Gloucester, P. J. Powers, Bathurst Village; Madawaska, G. A. Charest; Westmoreland, F. A. Dixon, Sackville.

No Lover of Dogs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In the first of February issue of THE FARMING WORLD I read with intense interest the opinions of B. D. Holdworth, of Fort Hope, Ont., on the sheep and dog question and if my own brain had produced his opinions they could not have been more truly my own.

I have kept and am keeping my farm for over 45 years and I term myself a very good shepherd. I never had any particular trouble with my sheep except with dogs, and with them I have had enough. On different occasions, in the morning, I have entered my fields where my sheep were pasturing, not aware that anything was going wrong, and to my consternation found two or three of my best and choicest ewes all torn to pieces by dogs—some unknown and worthless curs. To me this does not express half the damage done. The whole flock is nervous and excited, ewes and lambs alike. I have been previously worried by dogs all the night before. This state of things is sufficient to excite the wrath of any man.

I entertain no congenial spirit towards the dog or dogs. I never own one and I have an innate aversion to the whole species or class. The trained dog seems to be some men's endearing hobby. While a man is training a dog, educating him and bringing him up in the way he should go, the other worthless curs get loose in the community and are liable to slaughter every sheep in the district. I have no use for dogs, trained or untrained. But I will add, that I believe the sheep industry, if rightly handled, is one of the best paying industries of any one single branch of farming, leaving the dog out of the question.

ANOTHER DOG HATER.

Norfolk Co.

Feeding and Managing Young Pigs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

When the little pigs are born, the attendant should be on hand, and see that they are placed on their mother to suck as soon as possible. Some prefer to put the pigs in a box or basket for the first day or two, taking them out at short intervals to suck. If the pigs are strong, however, and the sow is a reasonably good mother, it is better to leave them with her.

By the time the pigs are three weeks old, they should have learned to eat. If at all possible, they should be given access to another pen, in which is kept a small trough. Here they can be fed a little skim milk, with a very little middlings stirred into it. The quantity of middlings can be gradually increased as the pigs grow older. If they can be taught to nibble at roots during this time, all the better. A little whole wheat or soaked corn scattered on the floor of the feeding pen will cause them to take exercise while hunting for it. Exercise is very important for young pigs, and every possible means of securing it should be adopted. If they are kept in a small pen with the mother, some of the best of them are apt to become too fat, and are likely to sicken and die. Pigs that come in in the spring, however, or early fall, are more easily managed than winter litters, as they can be given outdoor exercise. If the sow is turned out with her pigs, it is well to give her a large field, as she is very likely to travel too fast and tire the pigs too much.

The pigs may be weaned at six weeks old. If skim milk is not available, it is generally better to defer weaning until eight weeks old. If they have been taught to eat as described, they will go right on eating, and suffer little from weaning. Skim milk and middlings

make about the best food for young pigs at this time. The middlings should be soaked a few hours before feeding, or, better still, scalded. If fed freshly mixed, they are likely to cause indigestion. A few finely ground outs with the hulls sifted out, make a good combination with middlings. When the pigs are first weaned, it is better to feed four times a day, feeding out what they will eat up clean before leaving the trough. When well started, they may be changed to three feeds a day. When

the pigs are three months old a little ground barley may be added to the meal mixture. At first, the barley should constitute not more than one-fifth of the total ration, and it can gradually be increased as desired, or other foods added as indicated by common sense. It is important to teach young pigs to eat a few roots as early as possible, or if it is too late in the spring for roots, some form of green food should be supplied every day.

W. R. GILBERT

The Milking Shorthorn

Hon. Mr. Dryden, in his address at the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, warned the owners of Shorthorns that if they wished to maintain their popularity with the average farmer they must not overlook the cultivation of the milking propensity. This advice is amply correct. He suggested that the breeder who had this in mind, and was able to develop a beef producing cow with good milking propensity would stand at the head fifteen years hence. The consumption of this idea is not too much to expect. It was unquestionably

THE IDEAL

of most of the foremost Shorthorn breeders in the early days, with the exception of Mr. Booth and those who followed his lead. Those breeders, we presume, because beef was abnormally high, considered the milk of little consequence in comparison, and hence little by little it became weaker and less prominent, until the entire lack of it really spoiled altogether the motherhood of the females.

A milkless cow is seldom the dam of a superior breeding bull. If the young beginner would study the history of the greatest bulls of the past, he will find that they came from dams of high milking quality. Beyond all this, however, the vast majority of Shorthorns are kept and reared in order to supply the average farmer with a suitable bull to cross on his grade cows.

The farmer aims at two things, 1st to keep up the beefing qualities of his cattle and, secondly, not to sacrifice beef, if possible, to

IMPROVE THE MILKING QUALITIES

at the same time. But the writer has discovered that when a prominent breeder makes these suggestions the majority of his audience have the impression that in order to accomplish this it will be necessary to change altogether the present day ideal for something akin to some of the dairy breeds. Surely this need not be. Most breeders in middle life now can look back and remember large deep bodied cows which when dry presented a splendid beef carcass, but when the days of motherhood approached gave undoubted indications of an abundant flow of milk equal to the best specimens of any dairy breed. The cut presented herewith, representing one of the English prize winners of recent years, represents that type. Here you have size, constitution, beef proclivities, combined with a splendid udder, indicating the milking quality which enables her owner to win in an open competition for quantity and quality of milk. This is the ideal every young breeder should place before his mind. The milking Shorthorn will not present the round, full-fleshed form after milking some months, but she should not be allowed to be reduced too much for lack of

SUFFICIENT FOOD.

She is but a perfect machine for converting rough food into milk, from which comes her fine butter or cheese, and at

the same time producing a steer having a good beef conformation, capable of carrying the best steak or round the market may demand.

We must not, however, on any account sacrifice the beef type for milk production. It is not necessary—but by all means let the heavy milker be nourished and retained, although at times she may be reduced somewhat in flesh. The flesh can be maintained to a large extent if proper attention be given to her food, both in quality and quantity. When the temperature is 15 below zero, your stove will not supply sufficient heat, your fuel will be correspondingly increased. It is precisely the same with the heavy milking Shorthorn. If she is to retain her appearance while twice or three times a day she fills your pail of milk, you must be prepared to supply the fuel.

For the past 25 years in Canada no general effort has been put forth to increase the milking qualities of our Shorthorns, so that many are now prophesying that they will soon be replaced by one or other of the dairy breeds which are confessedly useless as beef producers. This would be nothing short of

A CALAMITY,

and we venture to assert will never take place. There will be an increasing demand for the combination animal, and we suggest to our foremost breeders the desirability of getting ready to meet it. Do not sacrifice the beef producing quality of your cattle, but rather encourage by selection and otherwise the production of milk—not that we expect the registered herds will be utilized for supplying our creameries, but that through them will be supplied the material which will enable the farmer to

do this from his grade cows and at the same time produce a calf of value for beef. This has been done in years past in old Ontario. It is being accomplished now in England and to some extent in Scotland, but especially in Ireland, where fine specimens of grade cows can be found of the type here outlined. It can, therefore, be done here. The source of the fountain must be in the Shorthorn herd and breeders of these cattle cannot too soon plan for its consumption.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Meet

OFFICERS REPORT THE PAST YEAR MOST SUCCESSFUL EVER EXPERIENCED

Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, met in annual session on Feb. 14th, in the Monument National, the President, Robert Hunter, of Maxville, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

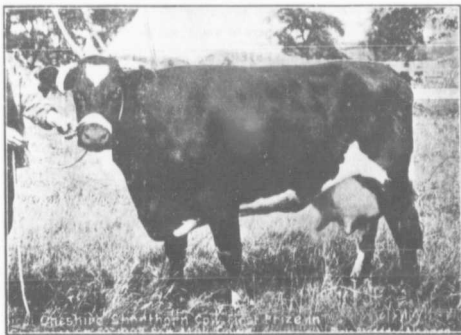
In opening the proceedings, the President remarked that the past year had been a banner one for Ayrshire breeders, the demand for the cattle having grown until there had come from every quarter of the continent enquiries for Canadian Ayrshires. There had been large importations from Scotland, as well as many sales made to the United States during the past year. Several new breeders had established herds. Prices at auction, while not as high as the year previous, made a good average, and at all the leading exhibitions Ayrshires were brought out in good form.

He further reported, regarding the conference held with the chief officers of the Ayrshire Association in the United States, last March, at which a uniform scale of points for the Ayrshire breed was drafted, and an effort to have the Scotch breeders fall into line was successful, as this uniform scale had been adopted by the several associations, we have, therefore,

ONE SCALE OF POINTS

for judging Ayrshires. Mr. D. Drummond, it was gratifying to note, had been appointed Inspector of the Record of Performance, and in conclusion he referred to the death of the Hon. Secretary, the late Henry Wade, of Toronto, who had filled the position so efficiently for many years.

The Secretary, W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que., in presenting his an-



A typical milking English Shorthorn Cow

annual report, stated that the past year had been the most successful breeders had ever experienced. From all quarters the demand for Ayrshires was coming in at a phenomenal rate, showing the increase in popularity of the breed; he reported a membership of 257, including 35 new members; he considered it was due the dignity of the association and its importance that there should be a much larger membership.

Over \$600 had been granted fair boards for special prizes. Some exhibition secretaries had made no mention of their grant in the prize lists, but had evidently just lumped it in with the total prize money. He thought some system should be adopted whereby the purpose for which the money was granted would be specialized, and in that way they could aim to strengthen the weaker classes.

The average sales of Ayrshires at auction smartly was not so good as in 1905, but at the same time very profitable prices had been obtained. Prices at Mr. J. G. Clark's and M. H. Parlee's sales had been as high as \$200 and \$300. Many breeders by private sales had obtained prices ranging from \$300 to \$1,000. The latter price had been realized by Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., for the imported cow and calf Jean 3rd; her mate, Lady Jane, realized \$600. He reported that one Ontario farmer on a little over 200 acres of land had sold stock and milk from his herd of Ayrshires to the value of \$3,908 in 1906 (this does not include the value of the skim milk).

At the Winter Fair dairy tests, the Ayrshires had more than held their own. There was a greater average of Ayrshires near the top than of any other breed, though there had been no outstanding records.

During the year there had been imported about 100 head of Ayrshires. They nearly all landed in good condition; a large number of these were for foundation stock for those who are establishing new herds.

The financial statement showed the receipts to have been \$2,400.61, and the year closed with a balance on hand of \$977.02.

AYRSHIRES AT O.A.C.

Complaint had been made that the Ayrshires kept at the Guelph Agricul-



MR. DAN DRUMMOND
Government Inspector of Record of Performance

tural College were not good specimens. The secretary read a letter from the Hon. N. Monteith which stated that he had empowered Prof. G. E. Day, of the College staff, to meet a committee from the Ayrshire Association to take the necessary steps to improve the Ayrshires at the college farm. Messrs. Alex. Hume, W. W. Ballantyne, John McKee and the Secretary were appointed a committee to confer with Prof. Day.

A resolution was adopted that owners discontinue to send monthly samples for test in the Record of Performance, and that the Government Inspector visit the herds five times a year. A committee was appointed to confer with the Live Stock Commissioner and ask that this rule be changed. This test is likely to prove of great value to the breeders of dairy cattle in Canada. The Ayrshire breeders were the first to start this test and at the close of the year 12 breeders had entered 95 cows and heifers. Several had already qualified with good margins to spare. The first cow to qualify was Almeda of Danville—1288—, owned by Gus A. Langlier, Cap Rouge, Que., with 11,237 lbs. of milk and 499.95 lbs. of butter fat.

It was decided to publish an illustration of each cow and heifer that qualified, as well as a statement of her record, in the herd book. Also that certificates be prepared and presented to the owner of each cow that qualified. The President, Secretary and Messrs. Ballantyne, R. R. Ness and A. Hume were appointed as a committee to look into the arrangements likely to be made re-

garding the exhibiting of Canadian Ayrshires at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, to be held in Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., in 1908.

Messrs. Wm. Stewart, junr., W. W. Ballantyne, John McKee and N. Dymont were appointed a committee to represent the association in making arrangements for the National Dairy Show.

RECORDING RATES RAISED

On resolution it was decided to raise the rates for recording to \$1.00 for each animal, instead of 75 cents as formerly, this to take effect June 1st, 1917. This price is only to members of the association, non-members will be charged \$2.00. Double rates will be charged for animals over two years of age. It is expected that this increased charge will increase the funds so that the association will have more funds at their disposal to devote as prizes, etc.

It was decided to publish the annual report in English and French, as well as all circulars and other matter pertaining to the Ayrshire breed, as there are several hundred breeders of Ayrshires in the Province of Quebec who speak the French language.

Mr. W. T. Wells, of Connecticut, U.S., was present and gave a short address as to what the Ayrshire breeders were doing in the United States. M. H. Parlee, from Sussex, N.B., was also present and took part in the proceedings. It was decided to insert a memorial page in the herd book and annual to the Hon. Secretary, the late Henry Wade.

JUDGES AT FAIRS

The following were appointed judges at the fall fairs:

Toronto—A. Kains, Byron; Robert Hunter, Maxville; Geo. McCormack, Rockton, reserve.

London—John McKee, Norwich; Jas. Boden, The Don, reserve.

Ottawa—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, reserve.

Sherbrooke—D. Drummond, Ottawa; Wm. T. Wells, Newington, Conn.; Nap. Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que., reserve.

Berthier, Que.—C. Ouintet, St. Rose; L. Lavalle, St. Rose, reserve.

Fredricton—Jas. Boden, sr., Don; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que., reserve.

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I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS are of simple construction; are very easily operated and easy to clean.

Notice the natural and easy position of the operator in the illustration. The handle is placed at just the right height to turn easily. No high reaching or stooping over. The machine is also geared just right to make it run easily.

Another important feature is the low supply can,—one that is filled easily and yet the milk and cream spouts are high enough to make possible the use of large receiving vessels. The skimmed milk will flow directly into a ten-gallon milk can.

In many separators, either the supply can is high or the milk at cream spouts are low.

And because of their simple construction, **I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS** are easily cleaned. All you need is a pan of hot water and the two brushes which go with the machine.

These are but two of the good points of the **I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS**, and before you buy a cream separator, you will do well to learn all about them.

They skim easy under all conditions, whether the milk is warm, cold, rich, v.c.s.d or old—they get all the cream down

to a thousandth part.

They are made so strong and simple that in years of operation, they show no perceptible wear. We have given them a practical test that equals several years' work in the dairy. Every machine is tested before it leaves the factory.

The working parts are self-oiling, and neatly housed to prevent accident; yet all are readily accessible, which makes them easy to keep clean.

I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS are made in two styles, and various sizes; **Dairymaid**, a chain drive separator, and **Bluebell**, a gear drive separator.

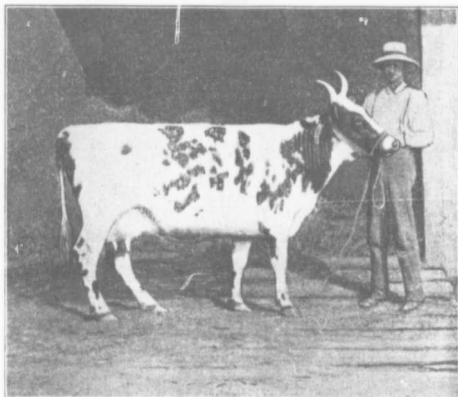
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FIRST IN YEARLY RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

The first cow to enter the yearly record in Canada is Almada—12929—. She is an Ayrshire, owned at Stadacona Farm, Quebec. Her record for 1906 was 11,331 pounds of milk.

Halifax—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; Thos. Irving, North Georgetown, Que. reserve.
Winnipeg and Regina—W. F. Stephen, W. W. Ballantyne as reserve.
Brandon—John G. Clark, Ottawa; Wm. Stewart, sr., Memie, reserve.

Delegates to fair boards—Toronto, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; London, A. Kains and Geo. Hill; Ottawa, R. R. Ness and R. Hunter, sr.; Sherbrooke, Jas. Bryson and W. D. Parker; Fredericton, H. M. Parlee; Halifax, C. A. Archibald; Charlottetown, Jas. Easton. Delegates to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, W. W. Ballantyne and W. F. Stephen. Delegates to Ottawa Winter Fair, Jas. Benning, Williams-town.

Officers and directors—Hon. President, Dr. J. G. Rutherford; President, Robert Hunter, Maxville, Ont.; Vice-President, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. Vice-Presidents for the provinces: Ontario, Alex. Clark, Brinstons Corners; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Manitoba, Dr. Thompson, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, J. C. Tope, Regina; Alberta, J. G. Clark, Calgary; British Columbia, A. C. Wells, Sardis; Prince Edward Island, Jas. Easton, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, F. S. Black, Amherst; New Brunswick, M. H. Parlee, Sussex.

Directors (Ontario)—Alex. Hume, Memie; John McKee, Norwich; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Alf. Kains, Byron; Wm. Stewart, Memie; N. Dymment, Clappinson Corners; R. Hunter, sr., Maxville.

Quebec—Senator Owens, Montreal; R. R. Ness, Howick; Hector Gordon, Howick; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville; M. Greenshields, Danville; Nap. Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite; A. Denais, St. North.

The Ayrshire Men Visit Macdonald College

Forty members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association went to Ste. Anne de Bellevue on February 15 in response to invitations from the proprietors of local Ayrshire herds. They were met at the station by Mr. E. B. Jorkland, superintendent of the Morgan farm. Mr. W. Gibson, the efficient herdsman, had

the Ayrshires in good trim, 35 splendid specimens, all imported except three. Mr. Gibson leaves shortly for Scotland to bring out another importation. This is one of the herds lately established near Ste. Anne's. We expect to hear more of this herd in the future.

At the Macdonald Agricultural College, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Exter, the farm superintendent, and Mr. Perry, the herdsman, conducted the party through the stables, which contain over 100 head of Ayrshires, constituting one of the finest herds of Ayrshires in Canada. This herd was formerly known as the Reford herd, for many years under the supervision of the efficient Scotchman, James Boden, who had much to do in making the herd what it is to-day. It was taken over by the college authorities over 18 months ago.

In the herd are a large number of young sires, which until March 15, will be sold only to farmers' clubs, agricultural societies, and circles agricole, in the Province of Quebec, at the low price of \$40 each. After that date farmers and individuals may purchase at regular prices. Dr. Robertson explained that it would be the policy of the college in future, to conduct periodical sales of pure-bred Ayrshires, placing on them an upset price of \$40. All purchasers living in the Province of Quebec will be given a rebate of 25 per cent. of the amount of their bids over the \$40. Buyers from other Provinces will be charged the full price.

A visit was also paid to the other stables, and to the poultry buildings, where, under the supervision of Mr. F. C. Elford, the very latest methods in poultry management are put into practice.

Lancheon was partaken of at the college buildings, and after the health of the King had been drunk, Dr. Robertson in a speech outlined the aims of the college in connection with Quebec agriculture, in which he referred to the Ayrshire cow as the best cow for the Province, inasmuch as she was the most economical cow, putting her food to good use either for milk or beef. He proposed a toast to the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. This was responded to by the president, Robert Hunter, the secretary-treasurer, W. F. Stephen, Hon. Wm. Owens, and Napoleon Lachapelle. These all spoke words

of praise for Dr. Robertson and his able staff of professors, for the good work they were doing, and the greater work they were about to do at this grand institution, in aiming to make men and women more efficient in the great field of agriculture.

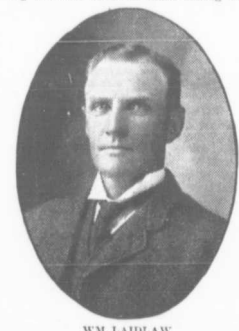
Later the Ogilvie estate farm at Lachine Rapids was visited, where another herd of splendid Ayrshires is kept. Mr. John Hunter, the manager, conducted the party through the stables, and the members expressed themselves as delighted with what they had seen. Altogether the day was one of much pleasure and profit by visiting breeders.

Ontario Fairs Association

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fairs Association, held at the City Hall, Toronto, on Feb. 20-21, was very largely attended, delegates being present from nearly all the agricultural societies in the province, excepting those in the more easterly portion. The greatest interest was manifested by the delegates in the proceedings, and there was no lack of discussion. In fact, there were some few who were inclined to discuss things a little too much, this needlessly taking up the time of the convention.

President Sheppard, in his annual address, referred to the new method of apportioning the Government grant now in operation, which makes the amount of money which a society shall receive depend upon the sums expended for agricultural purposes during the three preceding years. He thought that societies should be given some consideration for expenditures on buildings and grounds. There should be a uniform system of fair books. The restrictions as to horse racing at fairs were unfair, in that they did not apply to the larger exhibitions, such as Toronto, London and Ottawa, in the same way as to the smaller society.

The superintendent in his annual report thought that the provisions of the new Act would result in a number of small societies ceasing to exist under the Act. There would be, perhaps, 50 fewer societies in five years time. Many more societies' grants were increased than decreased. District fairs had had an unfair advantage, but all this would be changed under the new plan. Under the new Act three societies will have their grants decreased by over \$200 each; 25 by over \$200 each; 29 by over \$100 each; 30 by over \$50 each, and 39 by less than \$50 each. Four will have their grant increased by over \$300 each; 10 by over \$200 each; 35 by over \$100 each; 50 by over \$50 each, and 97 by less than \$40 each. In dealing with the advances made during the



WM. LAIDLAW
President Ontario Fairs Association.

year, Mr. Cowan stated that 183 fairs had been supplied with judges and only six complaints had been received, and fewer games of chance had been run than for many previous years.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The chief address at the evening session, on the evening of Feb. 20th, was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Monteth, Minister of Agriculture, on the general conduct of fairs. He said that too many fairs were working for big gate receipts, rather than for the betterment of the agricultural interests of the locality. Large receipts do not form a correct estimate of the true value of an agricultural show. He was of the opinion that the new legislation would help to raise the standard of work done by local fairs.

His discussion on the Minister's address turned upon the question of horse racing at the fairs. In this connection Mr. Monteth stated that the Government had no intention of preventing speeding in the ring. He said: "We do desire, however, to do away with professional horse racing. We desire to abolish from the fair tracks the animal that needs straps to hold it together; we desire to drive off the man who bleeds the society and to put the animal where he belongs. We desire to give fair speed a chance and allow country boys and not professional an opportunity to show what they can do."

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, the new superintendent, in his address urged that seed fairs be held on the morning in conjunction with stallion and bull shows. The farmers of Ontario put from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 worth of seed into the ground every year, so that it was of the highest importance that only good seed should be sown. The Government would make grants up to \$50 to stallion and bull shows and up to \$25 to seed fairs, provided the local societies gave \$100 and \$50 in prizes respectively.

THE NEW ACT

Thursday's session was given up almost entirely to a discussion of the new Act governing agricultural societies. Mr. H. B. Cowan, former superintendent of fairs, being asked to explain the different clauses and the reasons for their being there. He was subject to an almost constant fire of questions, as he went along, the new Act coming in for some pretty severe criticism.

The clause requiring returns to be made to the Government in March instead of in August was objected to on the ground that it did not give sufficient time to the societies to secure the required membership. On the other hand, it was claimed the object of the clause was to enable the Government to get in returns and consequently make the grants to the societies earlier.

The clause providing for making grants to the societies on the basis of the sums expended for purely agricultural purposes during the preceding three years, was objected to by some because it did not take the expenditure for buildings into account. On the other hand, it was claimed that if buildings, etc., were taken into account there would not be enough funds to go around, or that the grants in some cases would not be enough to build with. At a later stage of the meeting a resolution memorializing the Government to take buildings into account in apportioning the grant was defeated.

Another bone of contention was special prizes given for agriculture. Should these be taken into account when making grants, was what many wanted to know? The Government had to draw the line somewhere, and decided that unless the prizes were in cash and handed over to the directors to expend as they might see fit for agricultural purposes, they could not be taken into account.

Mr. Cowan went on to explain the clauses relating to games of chance and showed that it was necessary to have these in.

HORSE RACING

But horse racing was the thing above all else that the people wanted to discuss. There were comparatively few of those present but what were in favor of horse racing at the fall fair, under certain restrictions. This part of Mr. Cowan's address was held over for the afternoon. In defining "speeding in the ring," he gave a definition approved by the Minister of Agriculture on this point, which is as follows:

"Trials of speed shall mean competition among driving horses, in which condition, soundness and style are considered as well as speed in the winning of the prize. If, in the judgment

of the officers or judges, it is deemed advisable to test the speed of the contesting horses, it is allowable to do so, but the prize must, in every case, be awarded on general excellence, as in the above characteristics. It is not intended that prizes shall be offered made up of deposits or entry fees from owners of contesting horses, but that premiums shall be offered in the usual way."

In response to a circular sent to the different societies last fall asking for information on horse racing, Mr. Cowan stated that the replies received showed that 170 societies did not hold horse races and that 105 did, about 100 societies not replying. The average amount paid out for prizes for horse racing is about \$123 for each society.

(Continued on Page 234.)

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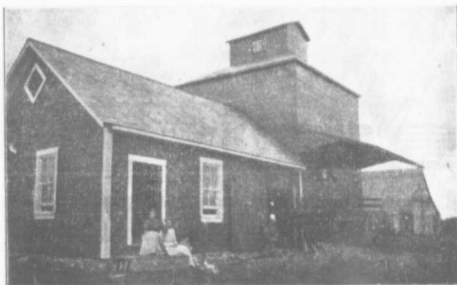
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Mr. Wm. Story's creamery at Darlington, Man., showing elevator (granary) and dairy. The separators, churns, etc. are run by gasoline engine, which is also used for elevating grain and pumping water.

What a Western Dairy Farm Produces

(By our Western Correspondent)

That our Canadian West is destined to be something more than a vast wheat field and pasture field for beef cattle, is fairly well demonstrated by the following facts. The progress already made in mixed farming in some of the older settled portions of Manitoba will be news to many of your readers in the East, many of whom appear to have the idea that farming in the West is made up of a strenuous rush for awhile in the spring and again in the fall, and that the remainder of the year is spent in comparative idleness. They imagine that as soon as the snow disappears from the ground there is a rush to get the seed into it, whether plowed land or stubble, any old way so long as it is got there quick enough. Then it is supposed that the farmer spends the next three or four months in a state of continuous terror lest hail or frost or some other thing come to convert him (a possible millionaire) into a pauper.

Such, however, is not the case with the successful farmer, and if that is the way the easterner intends to do things let him take our advice and stay out of the West, for we have already seen failures enough. To give the readers of THE FARMING WORLD, who have not been privileged to see for themselves, an idea of what can be done, we will quote from the experience of one particular farmer in Southern Manitoba, who has kindly supplied us with the accompanying photographs.

We hope it will be seen that the successful farmer in the West, as well as elsewhere, is the one who goes about his business in a systematic way, who does nothing at random, but studies the conditions and requirements of his soil, and the best methods, not only of producing, but of marketing. These are the men who are laying the foundation of what will some day in the not far distant future be next to if not the greatest industry of the Canadian West. We refer to the

DAIRY INDUSTRY

combined with wheat growing. They should go hand in hand, and will soon rival for supremacy; everything now indicates that in a few years it will be possible to lay down dairy products from Manitoba in the old country markets via the Hudson's Bay route in as short a time as they can now be carried from Eastern Canada,

and owing to its being principally a water route, it will be safer and cheaper.

We might first mention here that Mr. Wm. Story, of Darlington, Man., to whom we are indebted for much of the matter contained in this letter, is like many another of our most successful farmers, a native of Ontario, who came here in the early days with not much capital, but a strong body and a level head (and we should add, a good wife). But he had an object in view, a purpose before him, and a determination to carry it out, and although, like all pioneers, he saw many disappointments, he hung to his first farm and made the best of it. He was convinced that he started in the right place to accomplish his purpose, and has proved the correctness of his decision. To be sure, for many years there was nothing but grain growing, but as soon as a market offered for dairy products he met it. Poor as prices for butter were he

saw that the best way to market coarse grain was to convert it into

BUTTER, PORK AND BEEF

Of late years he has almost given up beef production. We were particularly impressed with the careful record he keeps of all his operations, and of his anxiety to know the results otherwise from their system, which he compares with his own and adopts wherever an improvement can be made.

The general layout of his farm and buildings gives one at once the idea of convenience and neatness, both outside and in. All are substantially constructed. The stable has accommodation for about 50 head of cattle and 10 horses, and is fitted with the latest improvements for both feeding and watering, with a large store-room for fodder of all kinds and all appliances for labor-saving. Next in order is a neat dairy building, and in a room between this and the granary or elevator is a gasoline engine, which drives the separator, churn and butter worker, elevates the grain in the elevator, and pumps the water into the stables and dwelling house. This plant, although briefly described, will serve to give the reader some idea of the enterprize of our Western farmers, especially when we consider that up to a few years ago the prevailing price of butter was about 12c per lb. However, old timers quickly saw that with the influx of population the day of such prices was past and gone, and they were not slow to meet the increased demand.

The cows on this farm are well adapted to the purpose for which they are kept. They are what the owner calls

GENERAL PURPOSE COWS

He prefers that name to dual-purpose. They have sprung from what was originally a high-grade Shorthorn herd, and when dairying was started an Ayrshire bull was used for the best milkers, and the heifers from the best milkers were selected, and thus a high standing, persistent milking herd was quickly produced.



Stacking out sheaves for winter feeding



Mr. Story's stables and dwelling. The stables are equipped with the latest improvement for feeding and watering stock, and storing feed, etc.

The farm is situated in a district where wild or native hay is not at all plentiful, and the principal winter feed of the cows is wheat or unfreshed oats, varied with tame (timothy) and wild hay, with ground oats and barley. That the cows do very well on this is evidenced by the output, which is practically uniform every month in the year, as is also the number of cows milking. The cows are kept stabled, usually from about the first of November to the 15th of March, and for awhile before and after these dates they are stabled at night.

Horse-raising is not carried on to any extent, only sufficient being kept to carry on the business. A nice bunch of Berkshire hogs are always on hand, and pay splendidly.

We started out on the subject of mixed farming, and must not stop here, so you will suppose this is now purely a dairy farm, which it is not by any means, although all coarse grains grown are converted into butter, pork and beef before being marketed.

The farm proper consists of half a section, or 320 acres, 225 of which is fenced off into 50 and 60-acre fields for crop purposes, 25 acres is low-land hay, and 75 acres unbroken, natural pasture. The pasture field is so situated that gates open from it into each of the crop fields, so that the cattle can have the run of any field when not in crop, together with the pasture. Up to recent years the custom was to

SUMMER-FALLOW

one or two fields each year. After seeding on the farm was completed the fallow was thoroughly worked, and then a light seeding of oats was put on, less the fallow, to the acre being used. When the oats got a good start, about six inches above ground, the cattle were turned on, thus a fresh pasture was provided just at the time when the grass in the natural pasture was ripening. But the green oats served even a greater purpose than that of providing a succulent forage—it caused the cattle to thoroughly tramp over the loamy surface of the ground, and thus furnish what was found to be the best possible seed bed for a wheat crop the following season. But the system of summer-fallowing is not so prevalent now as it was a few years ago, owing to the fact that tame, or Timothy, hay is found to do well in this section of country, and its use has done away largely with the fallow in preparing for wheat. A better and more economical way is found by following wheat with oats, then barley, and with the latter seeding down to Timothy. Then, after cutting two crops of hay, break up the sod and follow with wheat.

SOME WHEAT YIELDS

The average wheat yield on the farm in question since 1900 is as follows: 1900, 27½ bushels per acre; 1901, 30 bushels per acre; 1902, 30 bushels per acre; 1903, 26 bushels per acre; 1904, 23½ bushel per acre; 1905, 30 bushels per acre; 1906, 24½ bushels per acre.

We also gather the following interesting report from Mr. Story's well kept diary of the annual return from his cows. First, let it be noted that the calves are not always disposed of at one year old, but in order to estimate properly the returns from the year's business, they are valued each spring at the price prevailing in March and April for yearlings, being

(Continued on Page 213.)

Dairy Meeting

A well attended meeting of the dairymen in the vicinity of Cornwall, Ont., was held in that town on February 23. Mr. D. Munroe occupied the chair, and addresses were given by Dairy Commis-

sioner Ruddick, Chief Instructor Pullow, and Mr. D. Derbyshire, M.P., Brockville. All the speakers urged the need of greater attention to quality. Most of those present favored factory inspection.



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27 pictures with plain, easy-to-understand explanations in our new catalogue, make the construction and operation of the U. S. as plain as though the machine was before you. Let us send you a free copy. Just write: "Send Construction Catalogue No. 110." Write today. Don't buy a Cream Separator before you see this book.

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THE HOME

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

*Ah, March! We know thou art
Kind-hearted, spite of ugly looks and threats,
And, out of sight, art nursing April's violets.*
—Helen Hunt.

EDITORIAL

The year is yet young—it has not gone far on its twelve months' journey. Like infant life, its first three months prove the most trying. But spring is just here, and the thought makes the heart light. Down the avenue of time, winter is silently vanishing from sight, and to most of us its back is far more pleasing than its face.

Soon the soft, furry catkins will unfold, and already under the leafy mold the buds of the early spring flowers are swelling, and will soon burst into beauty and delicate fragrance.

The sugar maple is giving of her life fluid, that man may enjoy the sweet nectar distilled from it.

Nature on every hand is astir. It seems as if she said in tones low but never so distinct before: "Open your eyes to see and your ears to hear, and the marvel will be how blind and deaf you have been."

This past winter the trees have afforded me an especial pleasure in noting their varied forms, their sturdiness of trunk and slender grace of limb. How much beauty one can find when the mind sees what the eye has grown perhaps all too familiar with. From a certain window I have looked so often of late at an elm rising with modest drooping grace from a small mound in a pasture field, the winter sky of soft gray making a fitting background for the leafless tree.

"Beautiful even though stripped and bare
Are the trees that are planted every-
where;

Winter's best beauty belongs to them,
To their giant trunks and feathery stem,
And they bravely stand in the silent
wood.

Like a patient life that is nobly good."

Winter trees are so different from summer ones. They are like wrestlers, stripped for the fight, and truly theirs is no easy struggle against wind and snow and sleet and cold. How defiant

and brave they stand, yet when the stress is hardest they almost seem human in their swayings and groanings.

When winter is over, unscared and unharmed they clothe themselves in their mantles of green and gaily and cheerfully perform their summer duties.

Let us all watch with sympathetic pleasure and clearer vision the annual resurrection of nature.

When I Get Time

Such wonderful things I mean to do,
When I get time,
I'll be busy from head to shoe,
When I get time,
All my neglected friends I'll look up,
And with me I'll invite to sup
From a brand new loving-cup,
When I get time.

I'll look up the sick and the poor,
When I get time,
For their ills and wrongs I'll find a cure,
When I get time,
I'll buy jelly and wine,
And start down the line,
Oh, I really intend to shine,
When I get time.

Good reading I'll no longer neglect,
When I get time,
I'll renew the music and art, I expect,
When I get time,
I'll join the Church and be truly good,
As every right-minded person should,
I'd do as much as any one could,
If I had time.

I'll do the mending before Saturday
night,
When I get time,
Have buttons on and everything right,
When I get time,
I'll try to be patient and never scold,
I'll be warm-hearted and ne'er grow
cold,
Yes, I hope to be better before I grow
old.

If I get time,
Globe.—Ethel G. Cody Stoddard.

More Diplomacy

"These photographs," protested the fair maid, "are rather indistinct."
"Naturally," rejoined the wise artist. "Your face is anything but plain!"
And she went away satisfied.—Ex.

A Midnight Adventure

No far search is needed along the wind-swept coast of New England to find women of heroic fibre, and a fertility of resource as notable as their usefulness.

During the night of the great February blizzard (1899) one of these good women, living on one of the thoroughfares of the Massachusetts "North Shore," kept a light burning and a supply of hot coffee ready for the possible need. It was not the first time this "lady bountiful" had watched on wild winter nights lest a sufferer should struggle by her door unseen.

Her husband lay on the sofa, and the rest of the family were abed. The wind shrieked outside, dashing the snow against the panes, and the very house shuddered in the plunges of the storm. Tree branches broke, telegraph poles snapped and fell and the drifts in the streets piled higher and higher.

Every little while the sleepless housewife went to the window and looked out. She could see little, for the flying snow was as thick as smoke. Only now and then a flash when the wind blew the fallen electric wires together "made darkness visible," and showed her where the road lay. One of these flashes revealed something that startled her. She called to her husband:

"There's a man wandering around in the snow out on the lawn!"

The drowsy husband thought she might be mistaken.

"There's someone out there, and there's a team in the street stuck fast." The husband roused himself and struggled into his boots and ulster. In a very short time he had a lantern lit, and was out, capped and mittened, in the storm, while his wife made swift preparations to receive a guest.

It was a sorry-looking figure that the man of the house brought in with him—cap and coat, hair, beard and eyebrows powdered white—the effigy of a half-frozen teamster who had been stalled in the snow on his way from Marblehead to Salem. The warmth of the room soon brought him to himself, and a few minutes later he was sitting by the fire drinking hot coffee and finding out where he was.

"This is comfort," he said, "but my poor horses—faithful old fellows. I hadn't thought of that but that I could get home when I—"

"But," interrupted the lady, "we are not going to let your horses freeze. There's a barn at our next neighbor's, a few rods further on."

Her husband stood in his storm rig, doubting of the team, but thinking his ability to extricate it without help.

"My dear madam," said the stranger, "my horses could not be forced a step further. They're swamped in the snow-bank, and the wind in their faces blinds 'em."

"Then unhitch them and bring them up on the veranda and blanket them.

They will be out of the wind there—at least. No, let me think; we can do better than that," she added. "Lead the poor creatures to the basement laundry. I will take care of the way and open the door."

The lady's husband was wondering what would come next. He mildly suggested that the back yard gate was never thought before what capital fodder-cribs wash-tubs would make.

"Lift it off the hinges." The teamster looked on inquiringly. Her prompt and friendly interest in his case put new life into him. His host was beginning to laugh.

"What she says goes," he exclaimed. "Come, we'll dig out those horses—never thought before what capital fodder-cribs wash-tubs would make."

After a good deal of floundering, the men succeeded in leading the fagged and bewildered beasts to the basement door, and stabling them in the laundry. They were a fine pair of grays, and the lady welcomed them with admiring pity. Then another hospitable impulse seized her as she looked at their snow covered backs and sides.

"The poor dear things! They are cold. Take them into the cellar where the furnace is. Rub them down, and we'll give them a hot supper."

Her husband winked to the teamster. "All right," he said, "it takes a woman to know what a horse wants. But where's the feed?"

"You wait," replied the lady, and skipped upstairs.

"Don't she beat all?" remarked the man of the house. "Did you ever see such a woman for experience? It's always so. I call her General Caretaker, for she takes in the whole world, I'm only a private when she commands."

The teamster gave hearty and complimentary assent, but the amused smiles of both men were perceptibly when the practical woman came down cellar with the "feed" in a big bucket, and two big-rimmed old straw hats for nose baskets.

"Have you got coffee and baked beans in the pail?" quizzed her husband.

The good wife was laughing now herself, and the hilarity became general when she exclaimed:

"There was only a little Indian meal, but I emptied all the oatmeal, cracked wheat, graham and crackers into the pail, and made a hot-water mush, and I put in a little salt and a pinch or two of ginger."

But the horses ate it.

When the guest took his leave the next day—as soon as the road was broken out to make travel possible—he felt an embarrassment of gratitude, for his benefactors would take no money.

"After I'd gone to bed last night, thinking of the way you entertain strangers," he said to his hostess, "some of my Bible came back to me, and I told myself I was no angel, but considering the pains you took for me I ought to be one. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all! Good by, and God bless you—and I only wish women like you could vote."

And shaking hands warmly, the honest teamster parted from two friends whom he will never forget. Probably his horses never will travel as they travel that road—Youth's Companion.

✽

Aspiration

Direct from Thee

May wisdom come to me

Dear Lord, as far as possible—

Attune my life

That it may be,

In Thee,

A perfect symphony!

Love—Lillian Walters McMurtry.

What Books Do

Books are friends who society is extremely agreeable to me. They are of all ages and of every country. They have distinguished themselves both in the cabinet and in the field and obtained high honors for their knowledge of the sciences. It is easy to gain access to them, for they are always at my service, and I admit them to my company and dismiss them from whenever I please. They are never troublesome, but immediately answer every question I ask them. Some relate to me the events of past ages, while others reveal to me the secrets of nature. Some teach me how to live and others how to die. Some, by their vivacity, drive away my cares and exhilarate my spirits, while others give fortitude to my mind and teach me the important lesson how to restrain my desires and depend wholly on myself. They open to me, in short, the various avenues of all the arts and sciences, and upon their information I safely rely in all emergencies. In return for all these services they only ask me to accommodate them with a convenient chamber in some corner of my humble habitation, where they may repose in peace, for these friends are most delighted by the tranquility of retirement than with the tumults of society.—Francesco Petrarca.

✽

O. A. C. Conversatione

The great social event of the college year of the O. A. C. and McDonald Institute is the "Conversa," which this year was held on Feb. 13th. This is the time the students entertain their friends and show their appreciation for hospitality received. No thought, labor or expense was spared to make the evening the success it was. The spacious corridors and rooms of the magnificent McDonald Hall lent themselves admirably to the artistic decorative effects, but the most charming feature of all was the galaxy of beautiful young ladies, dressed in lovely light gowns and attended by the more sombre, but no less interesting, young gentlemen.

Mr. E. P. Johnston, of New York, one of the world's best tenors, was the entertainer of the evening, and between his numbers an orchestra furnished splendid music for the promenade.

Dainty, but abundant, refreshments were served in the dining hall.

✽

March is here with its cold raw winds, that the hair and face more than the severe January weather. We will not grumble, however, for it seems always to be the farewell of winter and the usher in of the bright days of spring.

It is well to have a lotion or cold cream or both to apply to the hands and face at all times, but most especially it is necessary at this season. The following are excellent.

The cold cream will keep the face smooth and soft and will help keep away the wrinkles if applied at night and well rubbed in.

COLD CREAM

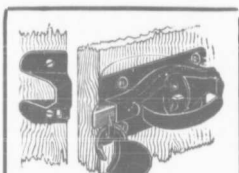
½ oz. each of spermaceti and white wax, 1 oz. each of coconut oil and lanoline. 2 oz. oil of sweet almonds. Melt these in a porcelain bowl, set in a pan of hot water, remove from the fire and add ½ oz. each of alcohol and alder flower water, 20 drops tincture of benzoin. Beat well with a fork until it is smooth and creamy. This makes about five nice pots, and will keep for some time if kept in a cool place.

The ingredients cost about 50 cents. It is better and cheaper than the cream sold at 15 and 25 cents a pot.

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Little Snow Man

Ned and Dick and Harry
And Marietta May
Were visiting at grandpa's,
And there, one winter day,
They made a little snow man
And named him Bobby Gay.

Ned and Dick and Harry
And Marietta May
All live down South in Texas.
Quite soon they went away,
And, tho' they longed to take him,
They left poor Bobby Gay.

Through the spring and summer
They'd talk of him and say,
"I s'pose he stands there, waiting
For us to come and play."
They've never known he melted,
Poor little Bobby Gay!

—Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, in Youth's
Companion.

A Very Short Lesson

"Oh, dear!" whined James, "I just hate to do errands. Does Sarah need the sugar right away?"

"Right away," said mamma. "She is baking doughnuts, and wants the powdered sugar to roll them in while they are warm. Run, dear, and get it as soon as you can."

"When I get big I'll never do a single thing that I don't want to," said James, when he was back at his play once more.

"It seems little boys have to do all the mean jobs, and it isn't fair."

"But you like doughnuts so well," said mamma, "and Sarah does so many nice things for you that I should think you would like to do errands for her once in a while. Do you think you would be happier if you only did the things you enjoy?"

"Course," said James, promptly. "I'd like to try that way for a while."

"Well, suppose you do this week. We'll all do just the things we like, and see if we get along better. I think you will be ready to go back to the old way before supper time, though."

"Indeed, I won't, mamma. That is the best thing you could say, for I want to play in the sand-pile all day at my fort without having to do a single thing. Are you sure you mean it?"

"Perfectly certain, James. We will wait till you are ready to go back to the old way, if that is a mouth."

"Nothing but bread and butter for dinner?" said James, in great surprise. "I'm hungry as anything."

"I told Sarah to get some other things," said mamma, lathering a slice of bread for herself, "but she said she wanted to finish canning her berries. She hates cooking, anyway. Don't you want anything for dinner?"

"Yes, please spread me some bread, mamma."

"I just hate to spread bread, dear. Help yourself."

"This is the afternoon of the party, mamma," said James, watching the hands of the clock drag slowly around to three. He thought that surely he would get something besides bread and butter at the party, and he was so hungry! When he asked Sarah for a doughnut in the kitchen she was too busy to do more than complain because he bothered her.

"Is that so?" asked mamma, without looking up from her book.

"When will you get me ready, mamma?" went on James, as the big hand moved a little farther. "I'm afraid I'll be late."

"I don't want to stop reading," said mamma. "I thought we were to do only the things we liked to-day, and I don't like to leave this comfortable chair."

James went slowly to his room and began to put on his new suit by himself, but everything went wrong. A button came off, and he couldn't find his shoes, and his hands looked dirty in spite of all his efforts, and the first thing anybody knew the big tears were rolling down his cheeks. "I want to go back to the old way, mamma," he sobbed, throwing himself down on the floor by her side. "I didn't know how horrid it was to be selfish till to-day."

"Are you sure?" asked mamma, lifting the little head from her lap to look straight into the tearful eyes. "Do you want to do the hard jobs along with the easy ones?"

"Indeed I do; and, mamma, won't you please hurry so I can go? I am so hungry!"

"Well, well," said Sarah, next day,

"how's this? My kindling basket is full, and I didn't have to say a word about the scraps for the chickens. I think a small boy must have had a very good time at the party yesterday."

"I did; but I found out before I went that it didn't pay to be mean and selfish," said James. "Could I have a cookie, Sarah?"

"Half a dozen if you want them," said Sarah, heartily. "I wish all boys and girls would learn that lesson, and the world would be a lot nicer place then."—United Presbyterian.

"When a Star Goes Out"

"I'm a pretty old stager," said Uncle Ben at breakfast, "but I heard something yesterday that was too much for me. A couple of nice-looking girls, about the age of Helen, here, sat in front of me at the matinee, and in talking about the play together, after it was over, one of them used a downright swear-word as lightly as you please."

"You must have misunderstood her, Benjamin!" cried Helen's mother.

"Course he didn't!" from Helen.

"What do you know about it, young lady?" asked Uncle Ben, turning on his niece.

"Nothing; only some of the nicest girls in high school do it."

"What do you mean, Helen?" her mother demanded.

"It's true, mother. There's Verna Whittier—you know what a fine family she belongs to, and she's sweet and popular—a great leader at school—but she does."

"Helen! Does her mother know it?"

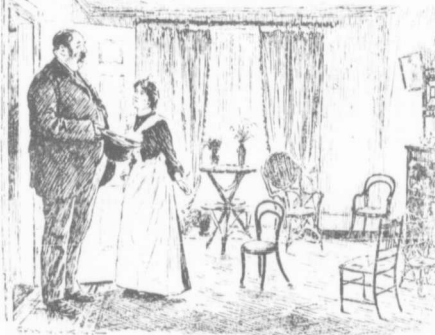
"My, no! The girls just say those things to each other. Why, don't you see, when they've used up all the slang there is, they have to get something stronger than slang. And then I guess they think it's fun to be a little shocking, just by themselves."

"Well, well!" said Uncle Ben, pushing back his chair. "I'm glad I live in the country. The city's too advanced for me! Why, if I should hear a girl swear, I'd think she'd do most anything. I tell you, the wings dropped off that one mighty quick yesterday."

That same day, after school, Helen Dyer sat in a class room, waiting for Miss Braddock, one of the teachers, who was giving a series of ten-minute talks to the girls. The only other person in the room was Phil Grant, his head bent low over a book. Suddenly the door opened and Verna Whittier flew in. As she caught sight of Helen she began a gleeful account of an adventure she had just had, and—in the very first sen-



Get up!



Farmer Twentystone, from Mudshire, visits his recently married daughter at Brixton, Housemaid—"Will you sit down, if you please, sir." [Punch]

tence—out tripped a word that was "stronger than slang." Just as she uttered it she saw Phil's astonished face—and stopped short.

"Well, don't get fussed, little boy!" she laughed, trying to cover her chagrin, as the big, broad-shouldered lad gathered up his books without a word and walked out of the room.

"Verna! What will he think?" cried Helen; and then—because it seemed the chance she had been waiting for—she told Uncle Ben's story, and what he had said about the "swings dropping off." "Pooh!" Verna pretended not to care. "I guess I can exist without the good opinion of one little freshman!"

The bell rang, the girls came trooping in, and Miss Bradlow took her place at the desk. Her talk that day was on

"Ideals," and in closing, she said:

"It is hard for you girls to realize the subtle influence you have on boys of your own age, and younger. They idealize you; they depend on you to be innocent, pure, good. You may shrug your shoulders and say you don't care what this or that boy thinks of you, but you ought to care—and deeply—every time an ignoble act or careless word of yours robs any boy of an ideal which might have lighted him through dark places in his life but for you. He may seem to forget about it; he may act the same to you, but oh, 'How little forgiveness counts when a star goes out!'"

"Girls, are you making stars go out here—high school?"—The Youth's Companion.

HELPFUL AND RESTFUL

A Prayer for Sunday and the Week

To grow a little wiser day by day,
To school my mind and body to obey,
To keep my inner life both clean and strong,

To free my lips from guile, my hands
from wrong,

To shut the door on hate and scorn
and pride,

To open up to love the windows wide,
To meet with cheerful heart what
comes to me,

To turn life's discord into harmony,
To share some tired worker's heavy
load,

To point some straying comrade to the
road,

To know that what I have is not
my own,

To feel that I am never quite alone—

This would I pray
From day to day,
For then I know
My life shall flow
In peace until
It be God's will
I go.

A. DETMER

The Eloquence of Silence

Some one has said that we have too many quiet hours. Perhaps what ought to have been said was that we have too many dull and dreary ones. How to be quiet without being dull—that is the problem. The intensest quiet is not the quiet of slumbering powers, but the quiet of breathless interest and of an expectancy that is too great for words.

For the supreme moments of our lives we have language. A grasp of the hand and a last look through blinding tears are more eloquent than after-dinner speeches. We say sometimes, and we say truly, that worship reaches its climax in the ineffable, when the soul is lost in the vision of the Deity, and can only "be still and know that He is God."

We shall all agree that there are times when silence is sacramental. The attitude of Job's three comforters was, in the first place, one of true friendship. They sat down by the man's side and had the grace to hold their tongues, and give him the only thing that the hour called for—their silent sympathy. This is the true ritual of sorrow. It is the wordless sympathy which oftentimes goes home to the sufferer's heart and brings him the balm of a real comfort. And it has been forever true, and will be so long as this human life of ours remains the narrow, hedged-about thing that it is, that the highest and intensest life and thought and feeling

have no language in which they can clothe themselves.

The best things we keep locked in our hearts; our deepest thoughts must ever remain unspoken. Quiet does not mean lifelessness, but life; not lack of interest, but intensity of it; not that the audience is disposed to sleep, but that it is keen and alert and eager beyond the ordinary. Even so Wordsworth describes "the beautiful evening, calm and free." To him the impression is not that of the earth settling to sleep, but alive and palpitating with worship.

"The holy time was quiet as a nun,
Breathless with adoration.

The image is very fine, and that thought of nature in the quietude of the evening hour speaking of the human soul alive with adoration and worship is the conception of a true seer. A "quiet hour" may mean an hour of intense and breathless interest, an hour dedicated to thoughts that rise too high and sink too deep for speech, to emotions for whose adequate expression words have not yet been coined. Yes, there is an eloquence of silence.

The Sweet Pleasure of Praising

I read the life of a great artist the other day who received a title of honor from the State. I do not think he cared much for the title itself, but he did care much for the genuine praise of his friends that the little piece of honor called forth. He will not quote his exact words, but he said in effect that he wondered why friends should think it necessary to wait for such an occasion to indulge in the noble pleasure of praising, and why they should not rather have a day in the year when they could dare to write to the friends whom they admired and loved, and praise them for being what they were.

Of course, if such a custom were to become general, it would be clumsily spoiled by foolish persons, as all things are spoiled which become conventional. But the fact remains that the sweet pleasure of praising, of encouraging, of admiring and telling our admiration, is one that we English people are sparing of, to our own loss and hurt. It is just as false to refrain from saying a generous thing for fear of being thought insincere and what is horribly called gushing, as it is to say a hard thing for the sake of being thought straightforward. If a hard thing must be said, let us say it with pain and tenderness, but faithfully. And if a pleasant thing can be said, let us say it with joy, and with no less faithfulness.—From "The Thread of Gold" (Dutton).



Let this Machine do your Washing Free.

There are Motor Springs beneath the tub. These springs do nearly all the hard work, when once you start them going. And this washing machine works as easy as a bicycle wheel does. There are rollers on the four bottom corners of the tub. These rollers act as guides, to swing the water in and out of the tub. You throw the wet clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them.

Now you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down. This cover has slots on its lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub starts.

Now we are all ready for turning and easy washing. You grasp the upright handle on the side of the tub, with it, you revolve the tub one-third way round, till the motor-spring is engaged.

This motor-spring throws the tub back till it strikes the other motor-spring, which in turn throws it back on the first motor-spring.

The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing. But the motor-spring, and the roller-bearings, do practically all the hard work.

You can sit in a rocking chair and do all that the motor requires of you. A child can run it easily all day long.

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move, but the water moves like a millrace through the clothes.

When you add water to the tub bottom direct the spray over the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every crevice, the hot spray water runs like a forest. This hot water carries away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten minutes by the clock.

It throws the dirt out through the mesh of the clothes WITHOUT ANY RUBBING—without any WASH and TREAD from the washboard.

It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy dirt carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments, or five large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with this "1000 Junior" Washer. A child can do this in six to twelve minutes faster than any able washer-woman could do the same clothes in TWICE the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard.

This is what we SAY; now, how do we PROVE IT? We send any reliable person over a "1000 Junior" Washer, free of any charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pockets. No cash deposit is required, no money to contract, no receipt.

You may see the washer four weeks at our expense. If you like it, we'll send you a catalogue of FOUR books as you can wash by hand in clothes if you send it back to the railway station, without any charge.

If, from a month's actual use, you are convinced it leaves HALF the time in washing, does it work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you may keep the washer.

Then you mail us to come a week till it is paid for. You have that 60 days to return it, and we will send you a new one every week on your own, or on a neighbor's, labor. We intend that the "1000 Junior" Washer shall pay for itself, and you will be satisfied.

You do not risk a cent from first to last, and you do not pay a cent for freight, or for the trial.

Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month, if we did not positively know they would do just what we say for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine at a mere fraction of the cost, and with no risk? This offer may be withdrawn at any time it over-crowds our factory.

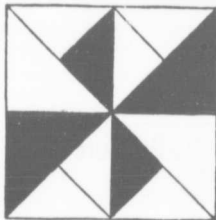
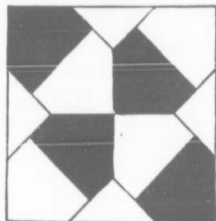
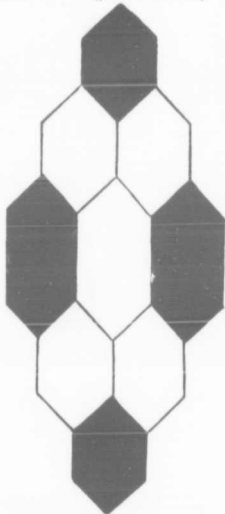
Write us TODAY, what time is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you need. Write our president, Mr. J. W. P. V. A. Bach, Manager "1000" Washer Co., 28 Young St., Toronto, Ont.

If they paid clergymen for preaching the way they do for marrying, it would be a pretty good job.—New York Press.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

Designs for Patchwork

Our readers will no doubt be thankful for the accompanying designs suitable for patchwork quilts or cushion covers. Quite small scraps of



silk may be used in making up the first design. All three are easy to follow, and will be found effective, especially if good taste is exercised in the selection of colors.

These patterns are especially suited for afghans made of patches of satin, silk or velvet.—Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Hints by May Manton

CHILD'S ONE AND TWO-PIECE CAPS 5574

To be made with or without revers. The close fitting little cap of the Dutch sort is one of the best liked head coverings for the smaller children and is always becoming while it can be made from a variety of materials. Here are two that allow of almost every possible variation. The two-piece cap can be made of taffeta, of velvet, of cloth or silk, while the one-piece cap is adapted to the thinner materials and is peculiarly desirable for lawn and other washable fabrics. When made from this or from that silk it can be lined throughout and consequently be made as warm and snug as need be. As illustrated the two-piece cap is made of white silk with the revers, in true Dutch style, daintily embroidered by hand, while its points are held by rosettes of ribbon and there is a little frill of ribbon finishing the edge of the cap; the one-piece model is made of lawn with the revers of embroidery and the trimming of lawn rosettes and strings.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (1 year) is, for either cap $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of material 21 or $\frac{1}{4}$ yard 36 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of ruffling.

The pattern 5574 is cut in sizes for children of 6 months, 1 and 2 years of age.



5574 Child's One and Two Piece Caps with Revers.
CROSS., 1 and 2 years.



5514 Circular Drawers
24 to 34 waist.

CIRCULAR DRAWERS WITH CIRCULAR GATHERED FRILLS 5514

Underwear that is smooth over the hips while it allows of free movement is always in demand and these drawers perfectly fulfil the conditions. In the illustration they are made with circular frills, but if liked gathered ones, either of the embroidery or of the material, can be substituted. In either case the leg portions are generously wide while they are so snug as to dispense with fulness at the waist line. In the illustration nainsook is trimmed with lace, but all the materials that are used for underwear are appropriate and trimming can always be lace or embroidery as preferred.

The drawers consist of leg portions and the frills. The leg portions are circular and can be cut off and made perfectly plain at the upper portion of the back or can be gathered at that point. In either case the upper edge is under-faced and either the circular or gathered frills are sewed to the lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of edging, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards of wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of narrow insertion to make as illustrated;

or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide with $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of embroidery $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide to make with gathered frills.

The pattern 5514 is cut in sizes for a 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist measure.



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EXERCISE SUIT 5549

A thoroughly protective and satisfactory exercise suit is one of the needs that the up-to-date woman holds a necessity. Illustrated is one of the very latest and most satisfactory of all models that will allow absolutely free and unhampered movement, which is pretty and becoming and which involves only a moderate amount of labor withal. It can be made with either long or short sleeves and worn with or without the skirt. In the illustration blue serge is trimmed with a simple banding, but flannel, silk and all the materials that are appropriate for suits of the sort can be used for this one. The bloomers and bloomers are separate and a special feature is to be found in the narrow portion which serves to divide the full skirt into the bloomers, and which is illustrated in the small view.

The pattern 5549 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.



5549 Exercise Suit,
34 to 42 bust.

5573 Boy's Bath
Robe,
4 to 12 years.

BOY'S BATH ROBE 5573

No boy's wardrobe is really complete without a bath robe. It can be slipped on as he steps from the bed and worn to the bathroom, while also it serves as a very comfortable lounging robe during the hours of study and the like. This one is made of one of the attractive flannelettes of the season with trimmings and fastenings of cord, but flannel and robe blankets, Turkish toweling; indeed, all materials that are used for bath robes are correct, the one essential being lightness of weight combined with warmth.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4 yards 27, 2 3/4 yards 44 or 2 yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern 5573 is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

GIRL'S EMPIRE COAT 5542

Empire coats are very generally becoming to the younger girls and are very much in vogue. This one is quite new and is really only in modified empire style, as it gives unbroken lines at front and back. It is, however, sufficiently characteristic of the period to deserve its name and allows of entirely novel trimming and treatment. In the illustration it is made of Russian green broadcloth with trimming of dark green velvet and stitching of heling silk, but all cloaking materials that are used for little girls are appropriate. It may be made from velvet or velveteen as well as from broadcloth, while if a simpler coat is desired there are a great many mixtures and plaids that are in every way to be desired. The coat is exceedingly dressy in effect and altogether charming, while it is, never-

theless, very simple and can be made without the least difficulty.

The coat consists of the fronts and the back, the front and back body portions and the regular portions of the skirt. The body portions are stitched over onto the fronts and backs and the circular skirt portions are joined thereto, there being the effect of a wide box plait at the centre front and a narrower one at the centre back. The turn-over collar finishes the neck and the full sleeves are finished with bands and turn-over cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 6 1/4 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 44 or 3 yards 52 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of velvet to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 5542 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.



5542 Girl's Empire
Coat,
6 to 12 years.

5570 Boy's Night
Shirt,
6 to 14 years

BOY'S NIGHT SHIRT 5570

To be made with closed or open neck.

The night shirt that is without fullness at the back is apt to be preferred to almost every other sort and here is a model that includes that feature and that also allows a choice of the closed or slightly open neck. There is an applied yoke at the back and the pocket that is absolutely necessary to masculine peace and comfort is found on the left front, while almost any suitable material can be utilized, flannel and flannelette for colder weather, muslin, cambric, Madras and the like for the warmer nights.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 5 1/2 yards 27, or 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide.

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

A Colonel, on his tour of inspection unexpectedly entered the drill-room, when he came across a couple of soldiers, one of them reading a letter aloud while the other was listening and at the same time, stopping up the ears of the reader.

"What are you doing there?" the puzzled officer inquired of the former.

"You see, Colonel, I'm reading to Atkins, who can't read himself, a letter which has arrived by the afternoon's post from his sweetheart."

"And you, Atkins, what in all the world are you doing?"

"Please, Colonel, I am stopping up Murphy's ears with both hands, because I don't mind him reading my sweetheart's letter, but I don't want him to hear a single word of what she has written."

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Correspondence School, London, Can.**

IN THE KITCHEN

Insist upon proper appliances to work with. A carpet sweeper costs but two dollars and is an incalculable saving of the housewife's strength. Green wood is enough to wear out the patience of a saint. A crack in the oven will upset the plans and peace of a whole family. And a smoky fire almost jeopardizes a woman's chances of heaven.

These are a housekeeper's tools and she should see to it that they are in the good working order. More than this, she should arrange her workshop to the very best advantage. Labor is multiplied by having to go hither and yon for utensils and ingredients. Think out an arrangement that will save steps.

Do not sacrifice yourself to a false notion of economy. I once knew a farmer's wife who, for years, did the ironing for a family of six with two irons. Think of the waste of wood and strength and time and temper involved in that little piece of mismanagement! An economy that wears out the mother of a family is dear at any price. It is the pernicious kind that risks breaking the manuring to save buying a ten-cent watch key.

Learn to save yourself. Do not stand to shell peas, but sit. Do not wash dishes with lukewarm water or iron with half-heated irons. Lie down and rest till both are hot.

A pinch of grated nutmeg added to potato croquettes improves them.

The nutritive quality of fish and its flavor are best obtained by roasting or baking.

Remember that green vegetables should not be covered with the saucepan lid when they are being boiled.

Broiled meats are more nourishing than fried meats, and roasted meats yield more nourishment than broiled ones.

Laundering Silk

It is not difficult to "do up" the light weight silks, such as India, China and pongee.

The garment should never be boiled, nor should it be washed in soda water, a mistake which is often committed by the inexperienced, and which utterly ruins the material.

It should, on the contrary, be dipped into a good lather of tepid water and soap, worked well with the hands and then squeezed out and placed in a tubful of cold, soft water. Running water, in preference to still, should be employed for rinsing purposes, a little methylated spirit being used in the final rinse. In the case of white silks the same rules may be followed, but in addition to the methylated spirit a little blue should be used to keep the material from looking yellow.

Colored silks may be hung out to dry in the sun, but white or cream silk should never be subjected to strong heat in drying, and the best method in this case is to wrap up the articles in a cloth and lay them aside until the time has come for ironing. This should always be done while the silk is damp, a piece of muslin being laid over the article so that the hot iron does not press directly on the surface.

It must be remembered that if the water is too hot, it will discolor white silk, while if the soap is not entirely rinsed out of the material it will make it hard and papery.

Precise Boarding—Mistress—"Mr. Blunt, I tender you some more of the chicken?" Mr. Blunt—"No, thank you; but if you can tender this piece you have already served me, I shall be greatly obliged to you."

It behooves the thrifty housewife to study economy in the matter of eggs when they are so scarce and so dear. The following are a few well tried recipes without eggs:

Aunt Mary's Rice Pudding—1 pt. milk, 2 large tablespoons rice, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons raisins, butter size of a walnut. Mix all together and cook slowly in the oven for two hours.

Mock Plum Pudding—1 cup each of suet, sugar, grated raw carrots, grated raw potatoes, raisins and currants; 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, a little peel of any kind, a little nutmeg. Boil or steam three hours. Serve with a hot, sweet sauce.

The above is excellent for threshing days. It may be made several days before and warmed in the steamer when required.

Plain Suet Dumplings—2 cups flour, 1 cup chopped suet, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder; sift flour, salt and pepper together, add the suet, moisten with cold water into a soft dough. Roll out one-quarter of an inch thick, peel and quarter medium sized apples, take a piece of the dough and wrap three or four quarters of the apples in it, steam an hour, or until the apples are done. Serve with sweetened milk or cream, flavored.

Biscuit Dough Pudding—2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder; sift well together, add sweet milk to make a stiff batter, drop over raw or cooked fruit in a pudding dish and steam 30 minutes. Eat with sweet sauce or cream and sugar. It is best to have the dish and fruit hot before putting in the dough.

A Soap Story

A woman walked into a grocer's shop one day with her sleeves turned up to her elbows and a fighting light in her eyes. "This here," she observed with a sneer, as she banged a piece of yellow substance on the counter, is the soap that does the washin' of itself; the soap what roasts ev'ry washin' day a kind of glorious bean feast; the soap that gits all linen as white as snow and as sweet as a hazelnut at dinner time, and lets the happy housewife spend the rest of the day playin' with the children, and here am I been scrubbin' three mortal hours with that lump, and aint got so much lather out of it as I could get from a brickbat."

"I beg your pardon," remarked the grocer, "but it wasn't the soap. Your little boy came in here yesterday for half a pound of both soap and cheese; that's the cheese."

"The cheese," gasped the woman. "That accounts for the other thing, then."

"The other thing?" queried the grocer.

"Yes the other thing," came the reply. "I was layin' awake half the night wonderin' what it was that made the Welsh rarebit we had for supper taste so funny."

Windsor Dairy Salt

The best costs no more. One grade—one price. There's no inferior grade of this excellent Salt—It's all "best"—pure, clean, dry, flavouring deliciously. It is the most satisfactory salt for butter—works in evenly—makes a butter keep better. Grocers know—ask any of them.

123

There's Many A Slip

in the making of a fine product, sometimes the mistake is not in the making but in the use. If a manufacturer does not take care to use the best material, his product will not be what it should be. Windsor Dairy Salt is the best for butter. Ask for it at your grocer.

CAMP COFFEE

Ask for it at your grocer.

FARM LABOR

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO

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It prevents and removes wrinkles, also pimples, blackheads, and flesh worms and makes the skin soft, clear, smooth and white. A single soothing application produces remarkable results. Blackheads in many cases are banished in a few minutes. The speed with which it clears the complexion is almost beyond belief. No woman who owns one of these remarkable devices need have any further fear of wrinkles or blackheads. Always ready, nothing to get out of order. The regular price is 50c. In order to introduce our Catalogue of other specialties we will send the Complexion Bulb complete with full directions for thirty-five cents, postage paid. You cannot afford to miss this bargain. Address

The F. E. KARN Co., Limited
Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts. TORONTO, CAN.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Country Hygiene

In comparing the health of country people and city dwellers, one is often impressed by the very slight difference between the two.

One would naturally suppose that the inhabitants of large cities, subject to overcrowding, dirt and dust and smoke, and the severity of the struggle for existence inseparable from life in such communities, would fall ready victims to disease; and that their country brethren, enjoying the isolation, the pure air and bright sun, and the more simple life, would escape the germ diseases at least, or would be better able to resist them if attacked.

Consumption, especially, to which pure air is such a foe, ought to be a disease of the city only—as purely a town disease as yellow fever is a disease of the tropics. The farmer spends much of his time in the open air, and his house stands by itself, exposed to the air on all sides and usually bathed in sunlight the greater part of the day; yet tuberculosis prevails alarmingly in many rural districts, and scourges the family of the farmer as relentlessly as it does the dwellers in city tenements.

The evident reason for this is that there is many a farmhouse which, although it has pure air all about it, is a sealed box. The men of the family are outdoors in summer from sunrise to sunset, but from sunset to sunrise many families sleep in a house from which air is excluded as carefully as if it were poison—as, indeed, the night air is believed by many to be.

The women are housed most of the time and many of them being "good old-fashioned housekeepers," they are at pains to keep the windows closed to exclude dust, and the shades drawn to keep out the sunlight, which fades their carpets.

Many a farmhouse is indeed a germ's paradise. Once a case of consumption starts, it is a miracle if any member escapes.

Things are improving in the country, for modern farmers are good readers, and are learning of the wonderful properties of fresh air; but there is still need of hygienic missionaries to preach open windows day and night.

The water supply is another source of disease too often ignored in the country. Typhoid fever is as much a disease of the country, in its inception, as consumption is a disease of the city. If proper care were exercised by country dwellers to secure a pure water supply, and to prevent the pollution of soil and streams, the mortality statistics of the cities would show a remarkable improvement, as city people must get water from rivers and streams fed by the drainings of rural communities.—The Youth's Companion.

The Beat of the Pulse

It varies greatly in different persons and conditions.

The pulse of women generally beats at a slightly faster rate than that of men. It may be said that when a person is at rest his pulse, that of any adult, may be from seventy-five to eighty times a minute. Great variation exists in different individuals in respect of the number of beats. After exercise the pulse quickens because of the stimulation of the heart, and the same result applies to the effects of tak-

ing food. A dose of alcohol will also stimulate the pulse somewhat, just as the use of tobacco, especially in excess, will tend to have an opposite effect, namely, that of lowering the rate of the pulse, because of the depression of the heart which results. In fevers and inflammatory diseases the pulse rate tends to be very much increased and also in respect of its character. Instead of beating quietly the blood vessel in such cases exhibits a very full and bounding movement. On the other hand, where depression exists and the temperature of the body falls, the pulse may be unnaturally slow and its character weak. Physicians are accustomed to distinguish other characteristics in the pulse, such as become valuable hints in the discovery and determination of disease. The practical lesson we learn here is that where the pulse continues for any length of time to have its beats quickened to an unnatural degree and where especially a rise of the temperature or heat of the body accompanies these symptoms, we ought to suspect some kind of feverish condition or other to be represented. The pulse alone forms a valuable enough guide to this state of the body, but its value is very much increased if to the information given us by the pulse we add that which the use of the thermometer supplies.

The Plain Girl

The plain girl must not be ill tempered. If she has plain features, she need not have an ugly disposition. She must be so sunny in her expression that she makes those who look at her forget how plain she is.

The unattractive girl can always have attractive hands. She can take great care of her nails and can polish them until they are as pink as rose leaves and as glossy as marble. She can put soothing and beautifying creams upon them to make them white and massage them until they are plump.

The plain girl can learn to walk well. There is no reason why she should not hold her shoulders erect and walk gracefully. She can also have a good figure, and she can dress well. The ugly girl can speak prettily and in this way add charm to her personality. She can be graceful, too. The fact that nature did not give her

a naturally pretty face need not keep her from being graceful.

The ugly girl should have virtues of heart, says Woman's Life. She should cultivate a kind heart. A good heart shines through the eyes. You can tell it the minute you look at a person, and how one loves a person with a kind heart instinctively and with a gush of tender gratitude!

High heels cause nervous disorders by straining the muscles of the spinal cord and back, and when worn on low shoes weaken the ankles. The sensible heel is low and broad; the shoe sole to conform to the contour of the foot should have a straight inner border and an outward curve on the outside of the foot.

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"Green" Alsike	10.00 "
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No calling or waiting. THE HOOPER dig it all POTATOES



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Draw a line through course wanted, clip on this card, and send with your address, for prospectus and full information.

Women's Institutes and Their Work

Winter Meetings of Women's Institutes

Detailed reports from lady speakers who have attended joint meetings of Farmers' and Women's Institutes during the present season are beginning to arrive. The statements made by the speakers are most encouraging and bespeak a most profitable series when the regular lists are prepared for next May and June. Extracts from a letter just received by the superintendent are given below:

Forest, Feb. 22nd, 1907.

Mr. C. A. PUTNAM,
Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sir:—The meeting to-day (Forest) was a great success, about forty present—the largest meeting they have ever had and all seemed very pleased. They had a good number from the country, due to invitations over the phone. This is just one of the ways we are being helped by the rural telephone. It was their regular day of meeting and they had a program planned for it, but when the district secretary sent word that they could have a speaker, they advertised accordingly.

My February trip has been one of the most pleasant I ever had in Institute work. Good weather, good roads and good lively horses when it was necessary to leave the railroad. Too much Institute work is done with heavy farm horses, at a pace altogether too slow for comfort in winter weather.

The branches I visited were doing very nicely, although two of them are beginning to go back, simply because they have let the "cup of tea" grow into a feast and a spread, and good members are leaving for, of course, every woman cannot keep up with that.

Taking it on the whole, I think the attendance of ladies at the evening meetings was very good, larger than other years, perhaps, due partly, I think, to the good roads and weather.

Speaking of Institute libraries, perhaps you do not know that the public library boards in some places are placing on their shelves books that the Institute ladies want, relating to household science. That is just one of the many channels that the Women's Institute work is influencing. Improved hotel accommodation for women is noticed in one of our Western Ontario towns since the W. I. talked matters over. But I should not tire you with such a long letter, because you are in touch with all the secretaries and receiving reports of every meeting, so perhaps there is nothing new that I can tell you, after all.

Yours in the work,

(Sdg.) BELLA MILLAR.

Sanitation in the Home

The subject of sanitation is one of growing importance and interest, and is only beginning to receive the attention it deserves. Sooner or later people will realize the importance of cleanliness and carefulness, for it is a fact that with the general improvement in sanitary conditions there has been a gradual increase in the average duration of human life throughout the history of civilized man.

A few years ago leprosy was a common thing in England, but through the practice of thorough isolation it is now very rare. Scoury is now a disease of great rarity also, owing to the adoption of preventive methods. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever can in a great measure be prevented

through proper sanitation and cleanliness, while we all know the value of sunlight and fresh air in cases of the "white plague"—consumption. We should remember that while "to cure" was the voice of the past, "to prevent" is that of to-day.

The problem of keeping a house in a sanitary condition can be reduced to the problem of ventilation and cleanliness. The location and surroundings of the house are of the utmost importance. The house should be in a healthful locality, and be provided with natural or artificial drains. No rubbish should be allowed to collect around the yards to breed disease. In many homes no way is provided for the disposal of dish water and sinks, so they are simply thrown over the ground near the kitchen door. This is decidedly unsanitary, as well as unsightly. An open box connected with a drain, and so arranged that the gases cannot enter the house, will remedy this evil. The water supply is another very important factor in sanitation, and one can never be too particular about this, especially in warm weather. Many cases can be cited where water thrown over the yard has found its way into the water used for domestic purposes, and this been a cause of disease.

Within the house the chief essentials to be secured are pure air, sunlight and dryness. Without them the human system loses its power of resistance to disease. At all times we should endeavor to avoid dampness, darkness and dust-catchers.

Perhaps of all the house the cellar needs special attention. A heated house acts like a chimney, and not only does it draw in air from the ground, through the cellar walls and floor, unless they are made impervious, but the movement of air is from the bottom upward, and the air of the cellar makes its way into every room. Some seem to think if the cellar be cold that it is sanitary, but such is not the case. Fresh air is as necessary here as in any part of the house. It will readily be agreed that there is little use in adopting special methods

of ventilation for the living rooms if foul air is constantly arising from the cellar, and hence the free circulation of fresh air there. The cellar should be perfectly dry at all seasons of the year, and it is to be noted, special drains should be laid under the floor. The ground outside the cellar windows should be kept free from contamination.

Vegetables and other perishable articles should be stowed in a light, dry room, with a separate entrance from the main cellar. If, however, vegetables are kept in the cellar, and any refuse has collected during the winter, it should be promptly removed at the first signs of spring, and the cellar thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed with lime.

Leaving the cleaning of our cellars until late in the spring is one of the most prevalent sources of disease.

All living rooms and sleeping rooms should be thoroughly aired at least once a day, care being taken to avoid draughts. The lack of pure air is one cause of the tired, listless feeling we often have in the morning. The sleeping room should have an abundance of fresh air, which can be obtained without injury to the sleeper from a window opened slightly from the top.

The ideal house is provided with plenty of air by means of flues, without using the windows, but in the ordinary house of the present time the use of windows has to be depended on for a quick change of air in order that foul air and odors may escape.

The furnishings of a house should be such that they will not permit the free access of light and air, and of such a nature that they can be easily kept free from dust, for where dust has any chance to gather there disease germs may be found. Polished or painted floors, with rugs, are preferable to carpets for the same reason, and there is such a tendency also to save the carpets by excluding the sunlight, which is one of the essentials to good health.

The value of sunlight cannot be over-estimated. It acts directly in the destruction of disease germs, and the direct rays of the sun are considered to be nature's health-giver.

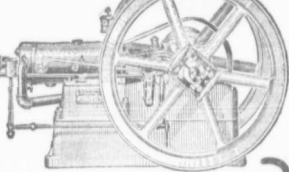
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Do you do it in the old slow hand-power way, or do you do it up in a hurry with a gasoline engine?

The easy way, the cheap way, the quick way, and the short-saving way, to do these jobs and many others on the farm is with gasoline engine power.

It costs but a trifle per hour to run an I. H. C. gasoline engine generating three-horse power. The engine is always ready when you want it—*right when you want it*—you don't even need to light a fire to start it. Just close the switch, open the fuel valve and give the flywheel a turn by hand—that's all.

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(INCORPORATED.)

It's so easy to start and to run it is so simple an operation that before you've had one a month you will be using it for all sorts of things.

A gasoline engine is almost indispensable on the modern, up-to-date farm, but be careful when you buy. Some gasoline engines are better than others, and it will pay you to do a little investigating.

Learn all about I. H. C. Engines.
—About their simple construction,
—About their strength and durability,
—How little fuel they use and

how they waste none.

—How easy it is to operate them.

—How much power they furnish.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—

Vertical, 2 and 3-horse-power. Horizontal (portable and stationary) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Ordinary stove gasoline is used for fuel and there is no danger whatever.

Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Care in Seed Selection

The season will soon be here again for sowing out seed grain. How many farmers have their seed ready for the land? I fear a large number of them have not even thought of getting it cleaned up in shape. During the winter months, when more time is available, such work should not be forgotten. Often the seed grain is left in the bin till the land is ready for the seed, and then it is hurrah, boys, we must run through enough to sow that field while the horses are eating at noon. The fanning mill is pulled out, often for the first time that year, and the grain is marketed now without seeing a fanning mill at all, the screens may possibly have been laid away and the proper one cannot be found when wanted, and in the rush anything will answer; the grain is rushed through with a lick and a promise, and often is no better for the operation except a little chaff blown out, if enough force has been

put to the handle. Sometimes at that season the bin has got rather low in grain and the farmer finds he will have to be careful not to clean out very much or he will be short for seedling, forgetting the importance of sowing only

THE LARGEST PLUMP KERNELS.

If best results are to be obtained, sufficient grain that has been thoroughly ripened in the field before cutting should be threshed by itself and put away till some opportune time, when it could be cleaned properly. It will pay any farmer to get suitable screens for the different grains he wishes to sow, if he has not already got them. Once running through is not enough, three times is none too much, and an extra time or so will often improve it. The object should be to get all the largest plump kernels out. The life or germ of the seed is only a very small portion of the grain, and the portion surrounding the germ is plant food to sustain life and feed the young plant till it is able to grow roots that are able to draw nutriment from the soil. A large plump kernel will grow a much stronger plant than a small plump one, and a much superior plant to a shrunken small kernel. The yield per acre can be greatly increased by a good fanning mill selection.

Prof. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., has given us some good results along this line in farm grains from large plump seeds and small plump seeds:

LARGE PLUMP SEED

	Bushels per acre.
Oats	62
Barley	33.8
Winter Wheat	46.9
Spring Wheat	21.7
Peas	28.1

SMALL PLUMP SEED

	Bushels per acre.
Oats	46.6
Barley	36.4
Winter Wheat	40.4
Spring Wheat	18
Peas	23

Good results can also be accomplished in

THE SELECTION OF POTATOES.

Many claim that potatoes will run out in a few years, and so they will if small ones are used for seed every year. By the selection of nice medium sized tubers, with smooth skin and full eye, they can be improved year by year. A hill that has produced a lot of small or medium sized potatoes should not be used for seed again. By going through the patch and placing a piece of lath by the hill that grows the most vigorous vines and at digging time noting which hill has produced the largest number of good, even sized potatoes and keeping the best separate year after year, the yield per acre can be increased very materially.

JNO. CLARK.

Pratt Co., Ont.

CONSTRUCTING FIREPROOF OUTBUILDINGS.

Serious efforts have recently been made, to reduce the frightful loss from lightning and fire on Canadian farms. And they have been wholly successful, not only in securing a thoroughly lightning and fireproof construction, but also in bringing the price down to, and even below, that of the old-time board and shingle barn.

The new plan is to use corrugated galvanized sheets for roofing and siding barns and all outbuildings. These sheets are very rigid, and make a perfectly strong construction when used over very light framework. No sheeting boards are used at all—only light pulvin strips being necessary.

Such buildings are now becoming very common, and users everywhere affirm that "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets, manufactured by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont., is the most satisfactory material known for the purpose. They are so heavily galvanized that they easily outlast a generation and never need repairs. The firm above mentioned will gladly send to inquirers their interesting literature about "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets, and give names of users in all parts of Canada. 40

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Just READ THIS and you will know Why 16 DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT FREE
To cure your Rheumatism you need a force which will penetrate to the very center of the inflamed opening, while the rupture is being held back. Now, in your own good fortune, we have the hold the rupture back!

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Selecting Seed for the Farmer's Garden

Probably there are few things that are so important than not only that good seed be planted, but that the varieties most suitable to the soil and climate, as well as those most susceptible to injury from disease and insect pests, be selected from the numerous varieties now catalogued, which to most people who have not an acquaintance with the different kinds is simply bewildering.

In the first place, unless you have more time than most farmers to give to the garden, do not go in for novelties, no matter how highly they are spoken of in the catalogues. Depend on the standard sorts and those that have proved reliable.

Before deciding on what you will plant it is best to send your name on a postal to some of the large seed firms advertising in *THE FARMING WORLD* for their catalogues, and after making your selection send direct to headquarters for the seeds you need, for although you may be able to get good seeds in the commission boxes of the country store there is a great risk incurred as to their freshness, and also there is practically no variety to select from.

Probably a brief survey of varieties, noting the ones most desirable in most cases, will be interesting and profitable.

For the farmer's garden one variety of waxbush beans, one of green and one of pole, make a good succession, one maturing after the other and prolonging the season. There is little difference in any of the washbush beans, except that some of them are more liable to pod-spot or rust. Black Wax, Kidney Wax and Golden Wax are all good sorts. Yellow Six Weeks, Refugee and Valentine are standard green podded sorts, and are not liable to rust. Kentucky Wonder and Golden Cluster are two fine pole beans, the former being green podded.

With a deep, rich soil the long varieties of beets and carrots are most profitable, but any of the turnip beets, especially Eclipse and Egyptian, can be depended on, while in carrots Oshkosh, Danvers and Long Orange are splendid sorts, the first named growing a good crop on shallow soil where the longer varieties prove failures.

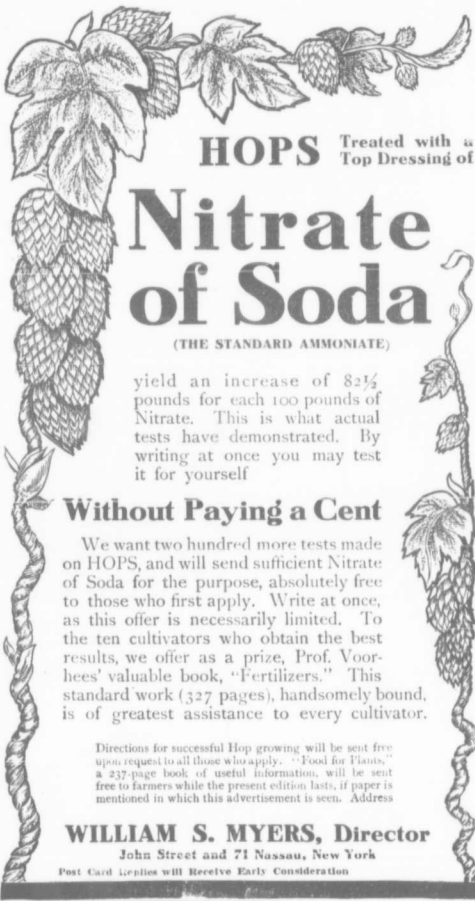
Early Jersey Wakefield and Allhead Early, I have found to be the best early sorts of cabbage for the amateur. Early Brunswick and All Seasons, the best for summer, and for winter the best strains of Drumhead and Flat Dutch, especially the Short Stem and Perfection, and the Danish Ballhead are sorts which will give a good crop where other sorts would not pay for the trouble.

White Cory and the Crosby are still standard sugar corns, though there are other varieties claimed to be much earlier and larger.

Green Prolific, White Spine and Imp Long Green are cucumbers of which a good crop may be expected. The first named is largely planted for pickling, but it is the earliest sort for slicing, and matures before the longer sorts.

In lettuce Grand Rapids, Hanson, Iceberg and Big Boston are all good. In fact where one variety of lettuce will grow all will, it being a plant of the easiest culture.

The selection of onion seed depends greatly on the locality in southern sections of Canada and in the sheltered valleys of the Maritime Provinces the larger varieties grow well from seed, but in the northern districts, including the North-West and much of the Maritime Provinces only the small early sorts can be grown, except in exceptional seasons. Extra Early Red and Early Cracker are the earliest maturing. Danvers, White Portugal and Red Wetherfield are best for warmer localities.



HOPS Treated with a
Top Dressing of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE)

yield an increase of 82½ pounds for each 100 pounds of Nitrate. This is what actual tests have demonstrated. By writing at once you may test it for yourself

Without Paying a Cent

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

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

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BLACKHEADS**

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TORONTO

Peas are divided into three classes—early, medium and late, of which a portion of each should be planted to insure a succession.

If bushes are easily secured, the tall sorts will give much better results on the same piece of ground.

NOTES: Excelsior and Carter's first crop for early market garden, Everbearing and Telephone for medium, and Tall Marrow Fat, Champion of England and Sugar for late will give good satisfaction.

The three best squash, both for table use and in order of maturity, are Orange Marrow, Turban and Hubbard, while for a pie pumpkin the Sugar and Winter Luxury, although small for quality, cannot be excelled.

Among tomatoes Early Ruby, Earliest of All and Atlantic Prize are excellent, followed by Stone, Matchless and Ignatum. Golden Queen is a fine yellow sort, and the Mikado, a splendid purple fruited sort and quite early.

Few farmers plant garden turnips separately from their field crops, but there are several varieties which are much earlier than any field turnip, and also far superior for table use.

The Purple Top Milan and White Milan, among white turnips, and The Yellow Egg, Golden Ball and Amber Globe among yellows, should be planted in the garden of every farmer.

Celery, Cauliflower, Melons, Asparagus, and some other vegetables, while not generally found in the farmer's garden, should be grown to a small extent where the soil is suitable and sufficient time and attention can be given to their culture.

A good supply of herbs should be grown, they being of the easiest culture and free from insect attacks and disease.

The foregoing varieties I have found after experimenting with hundreds of varieties to be the best for the amateur and farmer.

The past season out of two hundred varieties receiving the same culture only about fifty proved profitable, and showed themselves superior to the best.

It is hoped this list may be of advantage in the spring seed selection.

E. MACKINLEY.

Halifax W., N.S.

The Land for an Orchard

A great many farmers make a great mistake by planting their orchards on poor, worn-out soil. This brings on more failures than any other single cause known. The tree does not make its proper growth every year, and soon becomes weakly and not able to stand the ravages of insects and diseases, which in many instances kill them outright or leave them a weakling and in such poor condition that they linger a few years and then succumb. Then there are a few farmers who give their orchards a very heavy application of stable manure which lacks in mineral plant food, and usually richer than it ought to be in nitrogen; that is why the farmer gets such a growth of wood and leaves, but in that way the trees are very slow to come into bearing, while new land which has just been broken up and has better proportions of nitrogenous and mineral plant food, is better adapted to make healthy growth. That is why trees come into bearing early, and when once in bearing their management is far easier than under modern conditions. A few years' growth of clover on land intended for orchards, with possibly one or more clover crops plowed under, will put the land in best condition for successful orcharding. On land thus fitted no stable manure is needed until the trees begin to bear.

After the trees are planted, the land can be used for hoe crops or something that can be taken off before time to

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The nails are "concealed"—can never pull out. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles lie so closely to the roof that they really might be said to be cemented on. And they lock together in the tightest kind of a grip. These shingles form a solid armor of galvanized steel, affording not the slightest opening for wind to get under. They can't drop off or blow off; neither can they rust or burn off.

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T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

sooner in the fall, so that it will be a good size to be plowed under in the spring to give peas or anything of that substance a start. It has been found that pea crops enrich the soil by decomposing nitrogen through its roots, the same as clover does. The pea crops have the advantage of clover in requiring only one season to grow, and in not injuring growth of trees as a clover soil is sure to do while it is being grown. Growing roots in your orchard is found by some to be quite profitable; that is, when the trees are small and do not much hinder the growth, but would not recommend it for a large orchard, as there are few who need so many roots and things that way as they could use of peas.

DISTANCES IN PLANTING TREES

Persons about to plant orchards and fruit gardens are often at a loss to know the most suitable distances to place the trees. The best rule to follow is to allow space enough so that the sun's rays may be able to freely enter on each side. The roots as well as the tops should have free space. Some kinds of fruit trees spread out more than others. Take, for instance, in our district the Baldwin should have more room than a Spy; but as an average, varying with the amount of land the owner wishes to plant, whether to obtain immediately a large amount from a small space, or to make a permanent orchard that shall long continue without becoming crowded.

Apples in a fertile district of country, where the trees attain a great size, and where there is plenty of land, the trees should be planted forty feet apart; the distance is usually thirty-two or three feet, or about two rods; but they, as a general rule, have to be cut back on the outer limbs, or, as some do, let them grow, and that very often spoils the fruit by not letting it get well colored, and the packer throws them out or calls them seconds and thirds. Of course, the pickers know a great many down when they have to force their ladders up into the tree to pick the apples, and, of course, they will not pick them any ways nearly clean, and you do not get as much for your fruit or not as much fruit as you would if you had your trees a little farther apart, so your fruit would have been nicely colored.

Large growing pears of the standard variety, on pear stalks, should be planted twenty to twenty-five feet; dwarf standards on quince stalks (with stems pruned up, two to three feet, the heads slightly thinned out, or with natural growth, pruned but once a year for orchard culture) twelve feet; pyramids on pear stalks, twelve to fifteen feet; on quince, ten to twelve feet. It should never be forgotten that pears on quince should be so placed as to admit of high or enriching cultivation.

Peaches are usually allowed about twenty feet where they are not shortened, but allowed to spread out and take their natural course. But if shortened annually, as they should be, or even triennially, by cutting back three-year branches, they occupy twelve to fifteen feet. Peach trees budded on plum, which makes them a little smaller, may be cut back so as to require a space of only eight to ten feet.

Cherries, standard or common kinds, twenty feet apart, while Dukas and Marelli's require only three-fourths, or fifteen feet. Pyramids or common stocks require fifteen feet; on Mahaleb stocks they will only require ten feet.

Plums, standards, fifteen feet; pyramids, eight to ten feet.

Quinces require six to eight feet. Grapes, moderate growers on poor soil, may require six to eight feet, but the most vigorous growers of native

sorts, on enriched soils, will require ten to fifteen feet.

Raspberries, three to four feet apart, in rows five feet apart.

Blackberries in rows eight feet apart. Gooseberries and currants require four to five feet.

Ontario County. W. H. STEVENSON.

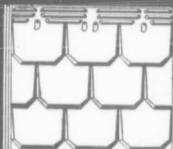
Co-Operative Fruit Societies

The Department of Farmers' Institutes and the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association are co-operating in the holding of special meetings to further the interests of co-operation in fruit growing. Letters have been addressed

to a number of points at which it is thought co-operation could be introduced to advantage. Some likely places have, no doubt, been overlooked in this. Fruitmen are asked to make application either to P. W. Hodgett, Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, or to G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, if a meeting is desired with a view to placing before the fruitmen the possibilities and advantages of this line of work. Co-operative companies can be organized at a nominal fee and fruitmen have nothing to lose and much to gain in forming an organization. There are now some twenty-seven co-operative societies in Ontario and all are doing excellent work.

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TOLTON BROS., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A Mare's Trouble

I have a mare, 14 years old, supposed to foal about July 1. She was in good condition up to the 1st of December, when she became thin and poor, and ever since she has been cutting small and unusual quantities of urine. I have been doing the light work about the farm with her in a team, and feed hay, chaff and boiled oats. The emissions occur when she is standing in the stall, or anywhere, but more frequently when she moves. She is good tempered, not nervous, and a hearty feeder. The urine is natural in color, but quantity and manner of emitting it resembles that displayed when in season. I have had her treated by a vet. without noticeable improvement. Kindly tell what is wrong with my mare and prescribe a remedy.—Subscriber, Halton Co., Ont.

The symptoms you describe are not very unusual during pregnancy. In the case of your mare, however, they are showing at an early stage. Give her good clean feed, and do not make her draw heavily. It is just possible that there is some local irritation which should be allayed, otherwise the mare may slip her foal. Your veterinary surgeon should be the best judge of this.

Lameness of Colt

I have a valuable colt, rising four years old, that last March ran a nail into his hind foot. For about three months he scarcely touched the ground with it, but since he has been getting slowly better. At first he kept the foot mostly ahead, but now rests the toe sometimes. A good V. S. told me to blister about an inch round in the heel above the hoof, which I did several times, with good effect, I think. After the nail ran in the colt lost his hoof, and a new one has since formed in good shape, with prominent frog, but still the colt is a little lame.

I am now soaking the hoof every day for an hour in salt and water, made as hot as the colt can bear it. When shod, we kept the toe low, now the horse is much better.

Will you kindly advise the best method to pursue.—James Seymour, Victoria Co., Ont.

If you are certain that every part of the nail which ran into your horse's foot has been removed, you are probably doing all that can be done to cure him. Time and rest will remove the lameness. It would be well to have the foot examined by a veterinary surgeon, however.

Value of Wheat and Corn as Feed

Will you please answer the following questions: 1st, Give the nutrient value of common yellow corn silks of fall wheat for feeding. 2nd, Which is the best value for feeding to hogs, corn at 60c for 56 lbs., or wheat at 65c for 60 lbs.?

Geo. H. KAZIMIER,
Elgin Co., Ont.

1st, The comparative value of corn and wheat for feed is as follows:

WHEAT	lbs.
Dry matter, per 100 lbs.	89.3
Ash.	1.8

DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS

Protein.	10.2
Carbohydrates.	69.2
Fat.	1.7
Nutritive ratio.	1:7.1

CORN

Dry matter, per 100 lbs.	89.1
Ash.	1.5

DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS

Protein.	7.9
Carbohydrates.	66.7
Fat.	4.3
Nutritive ratio.	1:9.8

This shows that wheat is rather nearer a balanced ration than corn; the difference, however, is so small that they may be considered as of nearly equal value for feeding hogs. The average of many experiments shows that about six pounds more of corn meal than wheat meal were required to produce one hundred pounds of gain, live weight.

2. With corn and wheat at the prices you quote, their feeding value would be practically the same, but you will find that feeding a mixture of these grains (equal parts of each) will be far more economical and give greater gains than feeding either alone.

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.

A Wife's Grievance

About four years ago I married a man much my senior. Owing to his husband's jealous disposition these years have been perfect misery, and I can not please whatever without him seeing harm in it. I do nothing to cause it, and have repeatedly tried to show him the folly of acting as he does, but to no purpose. I feel as if I can bear it no longer. Can a divorce be granted on these grounds? If we lived apart for seven years could he marry again? If I left him, could I not get a divorce, even though he opposed it?—A Well-Doing Wife (Ontario).

Here jealousy on the part of a husband or the little unpleasantness which arise therefrom are not sufficient grounds on which a divorce would be granted.

The simple fact that a husband and wife live apart for seven years would not make it possible for either of them to marry again while the other was living. If either of them were absent for seven years or more and had not been heard of or from during all that period, and the other had no reason to believe the absent party to be living, there is a legal presumption that such absent person is dead, and if after that period the other married no prosecution for bigamy would lie against him or her in the event of the absent person subsequently returning. But while either of them knows that the other is living such person can not claim the protection of the above presumption if he or she attempts to marry again having such knowledge.

The mere fact that a wife leaves her husband is not a ground on which alone she could get a divorce.



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by the thousands—profitable herds and vigorous calves by the score testify to the efficacy of KOW-KURE. It is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a COW CURE. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scour, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without KOW-KURE. It is made especially to keep cows healthy, and healthy cows give more milk, make richer butter and with less care. If you are having any trouble with your cows you can cure them with KOW-KURE. Our book, "The Cost of a Lost Cow," contains many helpful hints, free. Write for it. Dairy Association Co., Mrs. Lyndeville, Va., U. S. A.



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Hammond's



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Marvelous, Magical, Youth Restoring Pills, that speedily bring back the vigor and vitality of youth. These wonderful pills make thousands of men and women happy every day. If you have given up hope of ever knowing again the youthful vim you once possessed and remember so well, come despatching our great Hammond's Nerve and Brain Pills to-day. Sent securely sealed, all charges prepaid, for 60 cents a box, or six boxes for \$3.00. Write for large Illustrated Catalogue of everything in the drug line. 115 Front Street East.

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I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure, FREE. Mark on the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 85 CANNON ST., BLOCK 310, TORONTO, ONT.

Age _____ Time Ruptured _____
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Name _____ Address _____

In the Poultry Yard

Turkeys and Turkey Raising*

ARE TURKEYS PROFITABLE

It is the opinion of a great many that turkeys are destructive to crops. I will admit they would entirely destroy most garden crops if allowed access thereto, but as to harm done field crops it is mostly imaginative. To give an example of this destructiveness, let me cite an instance that occurred with my own flock a few years ago. I had often heard of the superior fattening qualities of buckwheat, and, never growing any myself, had purchased some for an experiment. I had been feeding them shorts mixed with milk in the morning and fall wheat at night. I decided to substitute the buckwheat for the fall wheat, but I could not get a single turkey to eat the buckwheat. At this time I had neglected harvesting a late crop of the latter, and my flock one day took across the field where he was loading. His dog was immediately put upon them to save his buckwheat, although they would pick a solitary grain at home. If this neighbor had taken time to watch what they were doing he would have found them looking for crickets, bugs and an occasional blade of grass. This is a fair example of how they destroy field crops and I might add, with turkeys moderately well fed on one kind of grain it will be found difficult to get them to eat any other kind. One other erroneous notion which prevails is that turkeys are gluttonous eaters. Allow me to say that in all my conversations with turkey breeders I have never known one to say they were heavy feeders. I also feed my turkeys regularly by *three* meals. As to the cost of raising a turkey from June to December, the highest figures given are 50 cents per bird. Now, if you pay \$10 for a trio of fair quality, raise only 20 young birds from them, even at a cost as high as \$15, you have doubled your money in six months and have the original trio for your work. The 20 would surely bring \$15. I have known parties who would buy sheep for farmers on the condition that they would return double the number in three years, and who tell me they find this the best investment to be had, the farmers being supposed to get an equal profit. They rear three years for what can be obtained from turkeys in six months. "Hard to raise?" Not at all, as they require very little attention after the first four weeks. It must be remembered that turkeys utilize more absolutely waste products (besides holding in check injury from grasshoppers) than any other stock on the farm, and their meat always commands the highest price.

LOCATION

I have already mentioned the farm a number of times, and have done so because it is a necessity, the average 100-acre farm furnishing an ideal range for a flock of fifty. If quality were a main consideration, I think thirty would be sufficient for best results, but for the most profit from the labor bestowed upon them, probably fifty would be about right. It is just here where I think a mistake is often made, viz.: attempting to raise about 100 in connection with probably as many chickens, not to mention geese and ducks. It may succeed for a few seasons on porous soil, but eventually the contaminated ground will tell upon the health of the

*This is the third in a series of articles by Mr. W. J. Bell on turkeys and turkey raising, written especially for THE FARMING WORLD. The next one will appear March 15th.

stock and the turkeys will be the first to suffer. Gravely clay soil, with a running stream, is a grand combination for a turkey farm, but they can be successfully raised upon all soils except possibly swampy land. Buildings are not a necessity, it being very doubtful whether

BREEDING STOCK

are healthier, compelled to roost in even an open shed during winter or allowed to roost upon the fences or trees. In no case should they be permitted to roost with hens in a warm henhouse. During the day, however, they should have some place to scratch in straw or pass the time besides wading through snow. The large, single, modern farm barn, with all straw kept inside, is anything but a boon for turkeys compared with yards full of straw that they were accustomed to in years gone by. For best results, the male should be liberally fed during winter, but the female very lightly, and nothing after the snow has covered the ground. They are apt to become too fat.

Turkeys often suffer during winter for want of grain and green food. The former should be stored in the fall and for the latter, I have found the small unsalable apples the best. If purchasing your breeders, do not upon receipt keep them closed up and pamper them. Let them run around and feed on what they will. I have used males and females at different ages as breeders, but could never notice any difference in the strength or growth of the poult. I have often, however, got eggs and chicks from an extra large pullet which as an adult hen would prove useless as a breeder. In no case should late hatched, immature birds be retained as breeders. These breeders should be lively, healthy, long in body and short in legs. The short legged ones are not the best for show purposes, as they do not look so large, but I believe will dress up with more plumpness for market. In buying breeding stock, I think it just as advisable to get them from a strain with

GOOD ANCESTORS,

as in any other kind of live stock. If it was the intention of the breeder to raise late hatched poult as well as early ones, probably three females would give fifty poult, but I would advise the use of five females and never bother with these late hatches. My reasons are that the hen has to be broken off wanting to set after laying her first clutch and later eggs given to a chicken hen to hatch and generally to rear. I do not consider the latter as good for hatching as a turkey, and am positively sure they are not as good to rear them. The late July clutch are always the first to take any disease, and often are the cause of loss in the early June hatch by transmitting it to them. I think in central Ontario June 1st is as early as it is advisable to have them hatch, because the weather is generally warm, even if wet at times, and while with fair care young turkeys can be tided over a warm time there is sure to be some loss if it is both wet and cold at the same time.



Hens Netted \$1.12 Each Last Year

Perhaps a brief account of what our hens did last year might interest some of the many readers of your valuable paper. We had 57 hens to start with on January 1st, 1906, and from that up till December 1st (11 months) we got \$80.72 for eggs sold, apart from what kept the house with a family of three persons. Five of the hens died during the year, and we disposed of 51 more of them in different ways, and which at market price would be worth at least 25 cents each, making \$8.50. We raised 74 chickens. The pullets we kept to take the place of the old hens disposed of, with the exception of five pullets and one cockerel, that I made a present of to a friend, 17 of the cockerels were sold for breeding purposes for \$17.00, and 5 were sold to the butcher for \$2.75, and we have 8 of the cockerels still on hand, apart from a few used at home.

The feed for the hens and chicks was made up of wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat, with some corn, shorts and pork scraps. My son supplied all the feed for a lump sum of \$40.00, except the bran and shorts, which cost about \$5.00, making \$45.00 in all paid for feed. The hens had the run of the farm. They were all pure-bred, but of three different breeds, 17 Barred Rocks, 10 White Wyandottes and 20 White Leghorns. The eggs were all sold at market price. It will be seen by adding up the total receipts that it will amount to \$108.75; then, taking the \$45.00 paid for feed from that, we have a balance of \$63.75 to the credit of the 57 hens, and we have a better flock of hens to start this year with than we had last year. There is an item of \$6.20 that I paid for imported eggs that ought

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

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

HARVEY PERKINS, Oshawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons, B. P. Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

JACOB ZIMMELMAN, Box 114, Downsville, Ont. Pure Bred Poultry, Descriptive Matter free.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—One of the band-singed fowls known for large size, good layers, and the highly priced for its merit. Eggs from our strain of winter layers, 81 per dozen. Young stock for sale. H. STEVENSON, Box 620, Oshawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—Some extra well bred Barred Rocks. Prices right. Write A. B. WERDEN, Ansonia Farm, Helled, Ont.

WESTMONT POULTRY YARDS, Oshawa, Ont. White Rocks and Black Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Young stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. HUNDELL & KIRBY, Box 380.

Bell's Bronze Turkeys

Have won more first prizes at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, the past six years than all other exhibitors combined, and every one of these winners, with one exception, was bred in his yards.

A few exhibition yearlings and two-year-old hens for sale, as well as some choice young stock.

W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

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

The Farming World Man on the j Wing

The dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Jas. Ctear, of Shakespear, Ont., marks the closing out of a grand herd of cattle, built up by the individual effort of a young farmer, who some years ago imported a grand pair of cows, and from them built up a herd which has gathered in its full share of honors at all of Canada's leading shows. The grand cow Ballechin Daisy imp. has been repeatedly shown and has produced showing progeny which has won a very full share of the most coveted honors. Her calf, Scottish Lass, by Scottish Hero, now the dam of some of the good ones on the farm, has been repeatedly shown and was never outside the money, winning among other honors third as a heifer at Toronto, first as a yearling and fourth in 1906. The other imported cow, Gem of Ballechin, sired by Mutineer, has made her full share of Canadian showing history, producing one Canadian champion, Gem of Ballechin 2nd, and standing reserve to this great daughter herself in the year 1902, and again winning fourth place among the cows in the year 1906. Ballechin Daisy 2nd, imp. in dam, and sired by Mountain Hero, was also a winner in Toronto, and is now the dam of a fine heifer coming two years of age, and a fine bull rising one year, both sired by Scottish Hero imp. One of the choice cows in this sale is Daisy, a daughter of Daisy imp. and sired by the champion bull, Capt. Mayfly. This cow is now rising six years of age and has a fine calf at foot by Scottish Prince, and safe in calf to Trout Creek Choice. She herself would make a grand beginning for anyone in the Shorthorn breeding business. Daisy B is now rising five years of age, a daughter of Ballechin Daisy imp. and the champion bull Capt. Mayfly. She is the dam of Scottish Lass, now rising three years of age and for three years a winner at Toronto show. The latter is now a grand cow and with a fine calf at foot to Trout Creek Choice, should call for enthusiastic bidding. Scottish Lass 2nd is a full sister, rising two years of age, and is also in calf. Daisy B herself has a fine bull calf at foot and in calf to Trout Creek Choice, and should make the ideal thing for the beginner's bid. Among the yearlings is another fine heifer from the grand old cow Ballechin Daisy imp. and sired by Scottish Prince, from the famous Gem of Ballechin 2nd herself, is a grand young daughter, Gem 3rd, that gives promise of being as good a cow as her mother, and sired by Capt. Mayfly. She

has a calf at foot to Trout Creek Choice. This cow has been shown and got inside the money three times at Toronto, being first prize cow as a three-year-old, and her bull calf won first last year in the junior bull calves. She will be sold with another calf at foot, and offerings of her kind are rare, showing such a prize-winning history. Rosabelle 3rd is a good seven-year-old cow, sired by Scotchman 2nd and tracing to Roun Duchess in pedigree—will be sold with her heifer calf at foot, sired by Trout Creek Choice. Her three-year daughter, Rosabelle 4th, is a get of Scottish Hero, is a nice show cow and has a fine daughter at foot by Trout Creek Choice. The latter bull is a grand individual, deep, low-set, thick-fleshed and stylish. He is a model Shorthorn bull, and of breeding and quality choice enough to please the most fastidious. His calves are a very choice lot and had the herd remained intact there is every assurance in the quality of his youngsters now at the farm that he would have added his full share to the triumphs of the herd. He is a son of the imported cow Lady Fragrance and the Trout Creek bull, Pride of Windsor. Of the older bulls which have done service in the herd, Scottish Hero was a son of Count Amaranth, dam Donside Empress imp., by the grand breeding bull Kintore Hero. His successor in the herd was his son, Scottish Prince, from the show-ring cow, Gem of Ballechin. Captain Mayfly, also one of the herd bulls used in this herd, and winner of the championship at London in 1903, was a son of Captain of the Guard and his dam was Mayfly, sire King George, g.d. May Queen 2nd, by Bolton. This breeding is of a most choice character and is backed up by a showing history that is equaled by very few herds in existence. Mr. Ctear has to his credit the building up of one of the choice herds of the continent, as while winning at all Canada's leading shows, he has not lost sight of the milking qualities of his herd and many of his cows are very deep milkers.

Mr. W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ontario, has purchased from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, what the latter considers the best lot that he has ever sold to go abroad. They number five, and include one or two animals that Mr. Marshall had no intention of selling, but the price offered was too tempting to resist. Amongst them is the beautiful Prince Thomas horse Garty

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's
Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cuts, Splints, Soreness, Capped Hoofs, Strained Tendons, Foulness, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone 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 Throats, etc., it is unrivaled. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is accompanied with full directions for its use. A LP Special for descriptive literature, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

AN INFLAMED TENDON
NEEDS COOLING.

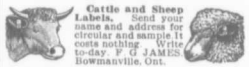
ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more sure and faster than Filing. No blisters, no hair gone, and you can use the bottle, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 24 Pp.

ABSORBINE, Jkt. 1-17 combined, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Tendon, Arteries, Varicose Veins, Arteriosclerosis, enlarged Glands and Uterus. Always pain quickly.

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

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



Cattle and Sheep Labels. Send your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day to JAMES BOWMANVILLE, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of stock and fair education to work in an office. \$400 a month with education, steady employment, must be honest reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in preference. Apply at once, giving name and address to the Veterinary Reserve Ass'n., Dept. 90, London, Can.

Glenhodson Yorkshires

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

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long distance phone at farm. LORE FOSTER, Mgr.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Yorkshires Wanted

About 75 good young boars, of desirable type and character, within the next thirty days. Write to

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

NIGHTSIDE FARM HERD

OF

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Twelve YOUNG SOWS from five to eight months old, also Young Boars fit for service. A choice lot of Silver Grey Dorking Cockerels to spare. None but first-class stock sent out, and satisfaction guaranteed.

E. E. MARTIN,

CANNING P.O., Oxford County,

Paris Station G.T.R.

Cashier (4149), which was in the short list for the Glasgow prize last year. He is looking so well at present that he would have been a strong candidate for the same again next month. His dam was by the beautiful thick, fleshy horse Williamwood, while his gr.-dam, Cinderella, by Skeltonie, was first as a two-year-old filly at Ayr, and his g.-g.-gr.-dam, by Old Campsie, was in her time the champion mare of Gallo-way. Bred by Mr. Alex. McE. Menzie, Brawlandknowies, Gartly, this is one of the best horses that has crossed the Atlantic for a time; but perhaps even a better is the handsome big horse Treasurer Godolphin (43814), which accompanies him. He was bred by the Duke of Leeds, and got by the well known Macgregor horse Drumflower, out of the noted Baron's Pride mare, which was also the dam of the famous Hiawatha Godolphin. As a yearling he stood first at the Royal, and last year he had the Dalbeattie premium. He stands 17.2 hands high, and is of great thickness and weight, with big flat legs and fine feet. Another exceptionally good horse is the three-year-old Gold Bank, which Mr. Marshall had regarded as almost a certain winner of the Glasgow premium. Bred by Mr. Alex. Thompson, Barmec, Port William, he was got by the Baron's Pride horse Eureka, out of the same dam as Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's champion mare Lady Garnet, dam of the fine breeding horse Royal Blend, etc. The fourth of the lot is the beautiful big horse Lord Carbrook (15596), which was recently referred to as having been bought from Mr. Bolton, Carbrook, Larchbert. His sire was the celebrated Hiawatha, while his dam was by Sir Eyward. An exceptionally good filly, by the champion Marcellus, completed the con-

signment. She was bred by Mr. Thos. Todd, Kilmunoch, and is out of a mare by the Prince of Wales horse Kithin. Among the fillies to be seen at the present time at the stables of Mr. Butler is a fine mare rising three years of age, sired by the Baron's Pride stallion, Baronson. She was winner of first place at the Western Fair, 1906. Eva Todd is a nice and well-bred two-year-old, sired by the well known Hiawatha horse Marcellus. Quakeress is a good, drafty, smoothly turned mare, a get of the premium horse Carthusian (9222). Lady Edward is a good, stylish and drafty three-year-old, a get of Sir Edward, he by the McGregor horse Sir Ronald.

Miss Ann is a good, stylish bay rising two years of age, and also a get of Sir Ronald, while by the same sire is another good one in Stewardess, rising three years of age.

Raw Furs

We buy all kinds of Raw Furs, also skins, and pay the highest possible price. We have no agents. Deal direct with us. Write for price lists and particulars. A. VOGEL & CO., 335, 337 St. Paul St., Montreal.



Get Ready for Spring

THIS IS

CARNEFAC SEASON

It pays immensely to use CARNEFAC for all **Farm Stock** and **Poultry**. The cost is but a **trifle**. It brings the **stock** out in excellent shape, and prevents untold losses at the critical time, when **colts, calves, pigs and lambs** arrive.

Try it for this season, the results will convince you.
Use **Magical Healer for cuts or sores.**

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,
Toronto.

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

PURE-BRED STOCK

Chattels and Household Furniture

Belonging to the late DONALD MILLOY, and situate at the premises on the south of the Park Road, known as "OAK PARK" FARM, Township of Brantford,

On **TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 13, 14**

AT THE HOUR OF NINE O'CLOCK A.M.

48 head of Pure-Bred Shorthorn
Pedigree Cattle
34 Cows and Calves
24 Steers and Heifers
1 Imported Shropshire Pure-Bred
Ram

A number of Thoroughbred Horses and
Colts of excellent quality
The Implements, Carriages, etc., used in
the carrying on of the business
And all the Household Furniture now in
the dwelling, etc.

Intending purchasers can see the above property by applying on the premises. The Farm can be reached by electric railway from Paris or Brantford.

TERMS.—Cash for all purchases of \$25 and under; Cash or approved joint notes, payable within nine months, on amounts over \$25 (bearing interest at six per cent. per annum).

For further particulars apply to

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION, Administrators,
Corner Yonge and Colborne Streets
or to Messrs. HOSKIN & OGDEN, Solicitors,
23 Toronto Street, Toronto

WILLOUGHBY ALMAS, Auctioneer.

In Hackneys Mr. Butler is particularly well able to meet the demand for the right kind of goods, having several fine stallions, and a lot of grand mares and fillies on hand. F. Lechard is a fine brown five-year-old, which he has recently sold for a fancy price, as he was one of the gilt-edged kind of horses. He was a son of the well known sire the Duke of Richmond, and his dam was Fremantle, by Freeman. A grand chestnut horse, now rising four years of age, is Woodman, a son of the great Ganymede. He is a big, stylish, high, and true going horse, of almost typical conformation, and he is a particularly strong-gaited horse, going true and high without any suggestion of dwelling in his stride. Dictator of Dumfries is a beautiful, breezy three-year-old chestnut, with fine trappy action, sired by the great Horse Administrator. A nice promising horse is the roan three-year-old, sired by Matthias, a horse which is now winning fame as the sire of a number of recent prize winners on both sides of the water. Among the mares is a matched pair of chestnuts, full sisters, now six and seven years of age. They are very closely matched, and a sure enough show ring pair of prospective winners. They stand about 15.2 in height, and are sired by the Duke of Richmond. A splendid brown mare is the three-year-old get of Polonus, a mare of the kind that is hard to find and being excelled by very few in action or in conformation. She stands about 15.3 in height, and is beautifully moulded, with all the quality and breediness, style, action and manners that one could desire. Another beautiful piece of goods is the Hackney pony mare Lady Alick, also a perfectly colored brown of great style and beauty. The two-year-old stallion Shopkeeper, also a son of Polonus, is a long priced stallion, being only beaten once in the show ring, when he took second place to the sensational Coplethorpe Performer. Mr. Butler has also on hand a lot of very choice carriage and light harness horses.

Mr. Jas. Dalgety, of London, Ont., whose prestige in the horse business is well known, intends to hold another sale of imported Clydesdale fillies during the next month. The kind of goods which one can expect to meet at this sale needs no further illustration than the high average which his last auction sale of imported fillies brought, a short time ago, when the highest average of the year was realized. Mr. Dalgety will also import and offer at auction sale a consignment of Shetland ponies. Watch this paper for announcement next issue.

Gossip

Messrs. Innes, Schafer & McClary, of Woodstock, Ont., write: "Please an-

nounce in your paper that we will hold a sale of fifty imported Clydesdale fillies at the stables of the Caister House, Woodstock, Ont., on March 8. They will consist of mares and fillies, two to six years of age. This is the fourth lot which this firm have handled and sold in Woodstock. The quality of past offerings is well known by the number of prizes won at our leading shows by fillies which we have imported, and we have no hesitation in saying that this is the best lot we have ever offered. Size and quality combined is the motto we keep in view in the selection of animals, and we believe that this lot will entirely meet the expectation of those looking for the best class of goods from which to breed high class selling and breeding stock. We may say that the demand for Clydesdale breeding stock has been so great that buyers have had difficulty in getting the kind they want to fill orders. It is well known that grade geldings are selling for \$300 to \$500 per pair. How much greater a bargain it is, therefore, to get for the same price a pair of imported mares bred from the best Scottish stock, which would do as much work and at the same time breed you a pair of first class colts every year, which would in a few years sell for many times the first cost of the mare? These mares are sired by the best breeding horses in Scotland, and

For Strains

- of Back
- of Stifle
- of Whirlbone
- of Fetlock
- of Pastern
- of Shoulder
- of Hough
- of Knee
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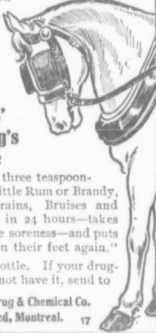
and all Lameness in Horses use

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

Two or three teaspoonfuls in a little Rum or Brandy, cures Sprains, Bruises and Lameness in 24 hours—takes out all the soreness—and puts horses 'on their feet again.'

See a bottle. If your druggist does not have it, send to

National Drug & Chemical Co.
Limited, Montreal. 17



THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW

—WILL BE HELD AT—
Ottawa, Ont., March 4th to 8th, 1907

Exhibits will consist of Live and Dressed Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry; also a Dairy Show and a Seed Exhibit. Large cash prizes offered for the various sections.

The Show will be held in the splendid new building. Practical lectures will be given by experts each day.

Live Stock Entries close February 23rd. Reduced Rates on all Railways. Poultry Entries close Feb. 18th.

For Prize List, Entry Form, or Programme, apply to

J. C. SMITH,
President.

A. P. WESTERVELT,
Secretary, Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORN HERD

The Property of **JAS. CRERAR,**
SHAKESPEARE

The entire herd will be sold by public auction at the farm, situated one mile from the village of Shakespeare, G.T.R., and seven miles from Stratford, Ont., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th, 1907.

35 head females and ten bulls, about seven of which are fit for service. The herd composes some imported cows and winners at Toronto and London Exhibitions, having stood first at London six times.

Terms: 6 mos. credit on approved paper, or 5% off for cash.

Lunch will be served at farm. Trains will be met at the village of Shakespeare. Catalogues March 1.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton,
Alex. Fraser, New Hamburg,
Auctioneers.

JAS. A. CRERAR,
Proprietor.

should all find homes on the farms of Ontario, where they would do a great deal of good, in supplying the kind of horses that are in such keen demand, and sure to continue so for some time to come. Woodstock is convenient to reach from or to ship to all parts of Ontario. Write for catalogue. If they are not out in time to reach you, do not fail to attend, and any information may be had by writing to Jas. W. Innes, Box 454, Woodstock, Ont."

Mr. Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., writing to THE FARMING WORLD from Kirkcubright, Scotland, says: "I am writing you from Scotland to say that I am taking out 20 of the best Clydesdale fillies that have left Scotland, and intend having a sale at Ottawa about the last of March. They are a choice lot, and have size and quality and are choicely bred. I trust that the farmers and breeders of the Ottawa valley and surrounding country will take advantage of this opportunity to secure choice brood mares at their own prices."

Mr. L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., whose advertisement appears in another column, has a fine herd of Herefords in excellent condition. The young stock that he is offering for sale is all sired by that famous bull of Mr. R. J. Mackie's herd, College Barman 6055—144071—, which in itself is a guarantee of quality of the first order.

R. J. Mackie reports selling the Hereford cow Clematis—5555—, and bull "Champion"—6056—, to Chas. Sudmore, Spenceville, Ont.; Blossom 2nd—5563— and Dandy, a bull calf by College Barman 6055—, to Wm. Mitchell, Morgans-town, Ont.



CLYDESDALES SORBY - GUELPH

IMP. CLYDESDALE FILLIES BY AUCTION

30 FILLIES AND MARES 30

From 1 to 6 Years of Age

THE PROPERTY OF

MR. T. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT.

IN THE VILLAGE OF MARKDALE, ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 7th, 1907

Representing Scotland's richest blood, many of them winners last year. A big, flashy, quality lot. Part of them bred in Scotland, and safe in foal. Several matched pairs.

TERMS—Cash, or 12 months on bankable paper, with 5% interest.

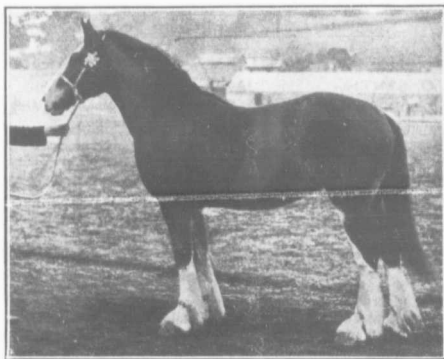
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON
RUDD MATHEWS } Auctioneers.

CATALOGUES

Markdale is on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. Morning trains leaving Toronto reach there at 11.30. Sale will be held at the Revere House.

AUCTION SALE

INNES-SCHAFFER and McCLARY



The fourth consignment made by this firm, to be sold by Public Auction at the stables of the

CAISTER HOUSE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.,

ON

Friday, March 8

consisting of FIFTY HEAD of Imported

CLYDESDALE FILLIES AND MARES

From two to six years of age.

A lot of big, drafty, well-bred animals. Size and Quality is our motto.

This is the best lot we have ever offered. Write for catalogue.

Woodstock is a convenient place to ship from. For catalogue or particulars write to
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.,
P. IRVING, Woodstock, Ont.,
Auctioneers.

JAS. W. INNES,
BOX 454, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

The Last Call

This is the last call for Mr. Arthur Johnston's sale of Shorthorn cattle to be held at Greenwood, Ont., on March 6. Parties attending sale will be met at Pickering station, G.T.R., and Claremont station, C.P.R., the evening and morning before the sale.

We would again remind our readers that this is one of the most important sales of imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorn cattle ever held in this country. The name of Arthur Johnston is sufficient in itself to guarantee that the quality of the offering is of the best, and parties wanting good Shorthorns should not hesitate a moment about attending the sale. There should be a large attendance, if for no other reason than that Mr. Johnston deserves it. He has been engaged in the business for the very best years of his life, and has built up a reputation for good stock that few in this country possess. Beside the dispersion of a herd of this standing cannot but have some effect on the future market for Shorthorns in Canada. Every Shorthorn breeder who can should be there.

Imported Clydesdales at Auction

At the Revere House, Markdale, Ont., on Thursday, March 7th, Mr. T. Mercer, the well-known importer of Clydesdale horses, will sell his latest importation of 30 Clydesdale fillies and mares, from one to six years of age, several of them stunted and believed to be safe in foal to leading sires in Scotland, many of them having been winners at leading shows last year. They are a big, high-quality lot, fully sustaining Mr. Mercer's reputation as an importer of the best to be found, regardless of price. There will also be sold several high-class, Canadian-bred, registered mares and fillies, the whole making an exceptionally choice offering. Fillies are getting very scarce in Scotland now, and the wholesale importation of them is now practically a thing of the past, as the demand is greater than the supply, consequently, the price is steadily going up, which will prohibit importation of them in such numbers as in the past year. Therefore, parties wanting a brood mare or two have no time to lose, unless they want to pay a long price, and everything in sight indicates that these sales of imported fillies are about over. The terms of this sale are cash, or twelve months on bankable paper, with 2 per cent off for cash. Markdale is on the Toronto-Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. Morning trains from Toronto reach there about 11:30 a.m. Catalogues will be sent on application.

Horsemen Dine

On the evening of February 20th, the officers and members of the newly organized Ontario Horse Breeders' Association were tendered a banquet by the Canadian Horsemen's Association. It was indeed a fitting send-off to the new organization, which now starts on its career as the guardian and promoter of the horse breeding interests of the province. Over one hundred sat down to a splendid repast set forth in the banquet hall of the King Edward Hotel in that famous hostelry's very best style. To Mr. H. J. P. Good, Hon. Secretary, is due in a large measure the credit of this successful dinner. Mr. Peter Christie, M.P., presided.

A great many good things were said, and well said, but we have not space to give any of the speeches at length. Dr. Goldwin Smith made a strong plea for humane treatment of the horse. Hon. Mr. Monteith advised the breeding of only good types of horses. Hon.



CAIRNBROGIE

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

Breeders of **CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.**

GRAHAM BROS. - Claremont, Ont.

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



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

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

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



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

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



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.



JOHN BOAG & SON

Importers and Breeders of

High-class Clydesdales

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

RAVENSHOE P.O.

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



Dalgetty's Clydesdales

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

JAS. DALGETTY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

Mr. Dryden advised breeding what might be called a distinctly Canadian type of horse. Hon. Mr. Beek and Hon. Mr. Graham also made speeches extolling the kingdom of the horse. Mr. Wm. Smith, President of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, took a decided stand in favor of the licensing of all stallions standing for service.

Others who spoke were: Mr. Thos. Graham, Mr. John Bright, Mr. E. C. H. Tisdale, Mr. Robert Miller, Dr. Orr, Mr. Thos. Crawford, M.P.P., Controllers Hubbard and Harrison. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the growing interest in the horse was advanced another step forward.

Toronto Industrial Association

The annual meeting of the members of the Toronto Exhibition Association was held in Toronto on February 26th last, when the report for the past year was read and duly adopted, the financial statement showing:

RECEIPTS	
Balance from 1905	\$10,183.14
Profits of Exhibition, 1906	37,166.01
	\$47,349.15

PAYMENTS	
Paid Treasurer, City of Toronto, Cash on Account of Profits of Exhibition	\$28,062.47
Cash Expended on City Buildings as Authorized by the Board of Control	9,376.95
Balance, Reserve on hand, as per lease	9,909.73
	\$47,349.15

DR. ANDREW SMITH HONORED

A pleasant feature of the meeting was the presentation to the City of Toronto of a portrait in oil of Dr. Andrew Smith, V.S., in commemoration of his services to the province as an educator in live stock matters and as a former president of the Industrial Exhibition. Mr. McNaught, in making the presentation, and Mayor Coatsworth, in accepting it, referred to the excellent work done by Dr. Smith in encouraging the breeding of live stock and in building up the Veterinary College, which is now one of the most valued institutions of the country.

THE POULTRY INTERESTS

Mr. Wm. McNeil referred to the fact that although many thousands of people were now interested in the poultry industry, yet this interest was but very inadequately represented, he being the only accredited delegate. It was promised by the board that this matter should be rectified and a provision made for better representation.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Excursion Rates to the West

One-Way Colonist Rates

IN EFFECT FROM MARCH 1st
TO APRIL 30th

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

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

EVERY TUESDAY

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

J. D. McDONALD, District Passenger Agt.
TORONTO

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

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

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

I HAVE SOME FINE

BREEDING HORSES FOR SALE

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING

TWO GOOD YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

By Hiawatha Godolphin

HACKNEY STALLIONS 1 Three-year Old, by Mathias; 1 Four-year Old, by Graymoss; 1 Five-year Old, by Duke of Richmond; 1 Three-year Old, by Administrator.
Some very choice Hackney Mares, by Edsmag, Polonius and Duke of Richmond. Clydesdale Mares by Marcellus, Baronson, Sir Ronald and Cartusian.
Can also of Clydesdale Fillies and the grand Clydesdale Stallion, BARON KITCHENER, will also be landed shortly.
Write for Particulars.

W. E. BUTLER. - INGERSOLL, ONT.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE.

Clydesdales, Hackneys



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

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

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

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

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Provincial Auction Sale

—OF—

PURE-BRED CATTLE

(Registered)

(Males and Females of Beef Breeds)

will be held at

Ottawa, March 8, 1907

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

Special Inducement to Purchasers in Ontario:

Freight Paid. The freight on any animals purchased at this sale by residents of Ontario, shipped to purchaser's station in Ontario, will be paid by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The original receipted freight bill containing the point of shipment and destination, name and registration number of the animal purchased and shipped, the estimated weight for billing and the rate charged per cwt., should be sent immediately to the Live Stock Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

For catalogues and particulars regarding the sale, address the Secretary at the point of sale, or make application to

Live Stock Branch

Ontario Department of Agriculture, TORONTO

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

HORSES

- SMITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbus, Ont.
See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.
- THOS. BERKEL**, Markham, Ont.
See large ad.
- R. R. BESS**, Howick, Que.
See large ad.
- GRAHAM BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont.
See large ad.
- HODGKINS & TIDWELL**, Brantford, Ont.—
Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies for sale.
- JOS. EADY**, Vars P.O. and Station, G.T.R.—
Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. High prices for the goods.
- ALEX. MCGREGOR**, Uxbridge, Ont. Imported
Clyde Stallions and Fillies for sale.

SHEEP

- J. LLOYD JONES**, Hurford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire Sheep.
- J. A. JULL**, Hurford, Ont. Oxford Downs, or About 10 head of choice young Laines. Also a few breeding ewes. All by imported Rams.
- J. C. ROSS**, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.
- YELFER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- J. E. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont.
See large ad.
- Geo. B. ARMSTRONG**, Howarth Stock Farm, O. Teaswater, Ont.—Leicester breeding ewes. Prize winners.
- PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teaswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, shorn and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.
- THOS. ARKELL**, Teaswater, Ont. sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.
- Geo. SNELL**, Yeoville, Ont.—Shorthorns, or Newton Prince and Lady May (imp.). 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.
- Geo. N. HARRIS**, Lynden, Ont. Southdown 3 sheep and Berkshire pigs.

SWINE

- J. E. BRINTHURD**, Hurford, Ont.
See large ad.
- JAS. WILSON & SONS**, Fergus, Ont., breeders of Yorkshire Swine. Young Boars and Sows of choice breeding for sale.
- J. COWAN**, Donagay P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

CATTLE

- ASHLAND STOCK FARM**, Pure Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. H. ASHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont. Tars Station, G.T.R.
- ROBERT SHAW**, Brantford, Ont., breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
- J. D. MCARTHUR**, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Shorthorns.
- W. J. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.
- HENRY REED**, Mimosa, Ont.—Herefords.—Young stock for sale. Write us.
- W. G. PETTIT & SONS**, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- H. SMITH**, Exeter, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN**, Milverton, Ont. G. T. R.—Shorthorn cattle. 11 young bull calves from well-bred imported dams, and sired by imported Victoria—5000.
- MACDONALD COLLIER**, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayreshires.—The famous Relford Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and amount of extra good blood from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. Write for particulars.

SHADELAND STOCK FARM—Would sell herd (Immaculate 2nd, 3000) (imp.), avoid inbreeding. Also two young roan bulls, pure Scotch, eleven and fourteen months old, respectively. Would make show bulls. Write for particulars. A. F. POLLARD, Canton, Ont.

Geo. B. ARMSTRONG, Howarth Stock Farm, Teaswater, Ont.—Imported and Home-bred Shorthorns for sale.

AMOS SMITH, Township P.O., Ont. Shorthorns—Pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

W. F. STEPHEN—Box 184 Huntington, Que.—A fine stock Ayreshires—for sale—young stock, both sexes.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle G.T.R. and C.P.R. Some good breeding young stock, sired by Village Secret and other topgers. Write for prices for imported and Home-bred Shorthorns for sale.

R. A. and J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, imported and home bred. A few choice herd leaders.

D. DECOURCY, Bornholm P.O., Mitchell Sta., O. G. T. R. Improved Ohio Chester White swine. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

JOHN WATT & SON, Salem P.O., Ont. Elora Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice females.

W. CLARKSON, Malton P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lin colts. Some choice young stock for sale.

GLEN GO SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such fine strains as imp. Wedding Gift. Young stock sired by Kingdon, Honey-bull, imp. Ben Lomond and imp. Joy of Morning. Fine young males from 12 months to 18 months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. **Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

W. WALLACE, Stratford, Ont. A few shires of the best milking strains. Some choice young bulls for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

JAMES DODDLES, California, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

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

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

F. & B. PARKIN, Oxford Centre, Ont. Berkshire Swine, Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Ontario Fairs Association

(Continued from Page 208.)

The discussion closed by the adoption of the following resolution, with but few dissenting voices: Moved by W. A. Fry, Dunnville, second by D. H. Price, Aylmer, and resolved, that this association memorialize the Government to amend the clause of the Act relating to horse racing, replacing it with a clause permitting the individual fair boards to use their own discretion as to whether horse racing shall or shall not be permitted, subject to restrictions tending to eliminate such objectionable features as pool-selling, gambling and betting.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, William Laidlaw, Guelph; First Vice-President, A. McDonald, Dufferin; Second Vice-President, H. A. Gould, Uxbridge; Secretary-Treasurer, Alex. McFarlane, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson; Executive, Geo. Downey, Peel; David Evans, Strathroy; Edward Gough, Parry Sound; Geo. E. Lee, Highgate, Thos. J. Murphy, Simcoe; J. V. Sheppard, Cayuga; J. O. Wilcox, Highgate.

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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

SIXPEN HILL 223 ACRE FARM For Sale near Village of St. George, Brant Co., 23 acres beach and maple well watered; fine brick house, stone foundation, driveway, other outbuildings, good state of repair; orchard. For price and full particulars address S. G. REAR & SON, Brantford, Ont.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A reliable man and wife, no family. Man to be thoroughly up in general farming and at same time have experience in dairy farming. Address: H. V. CHARLES, WORTH, 61 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

WANTED

Competent, experienced and practical Herdsman wanted, to take charge of the largest and best Jersey herd in Canada. Must be thoroughly understood breeding and feeding, and the producing of Pure, Clean Milk. All details. Address: "HERDSMAN," "Farming World."

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

BIG WAGONS selling northern ground Trees, mostly supplied. Pay weekly. **WISENE'S NURSERY**, Port Egan, Ontario.

Situations Wanted

EMPLOYERS of labor wanting farm help, experienced or inexperienced, mechanics, or laborers of any description, apply at once. **ROBERT VEBERTY**, Chief Agent for the Central Emigration Board of London, England. Canadian office, 55, Simcoe St., Toronto.

WANTED—A position by a young man, as manager or herdsman, on a good dairy farm (Ayreshire preferred). Can give best of references. Address "Dairyman," Box 79, Farming World, Toronto.

FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian Bull, registered. For sale by **CHAS. W. IRWIN**, Kirkendale, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and casing facilities, produce farms in the Niagara district. No better lands, either in Canada or any prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. **THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO.**, Dunnville, Ont.

STRAWBERRY and Caneberry Plants—Very leading varieties. Seed Potatoes, seven varieties. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. **DOWNHAM**, Strathroy, Ont.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED—A large farm in good cultivation, with good buildings and modern improvements, in central Ontario, near railway station. E. G. McCALLUM, St. Elmo, Ont.



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

ARE YOU RUFFLED?

GET OUR PRICES

On Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensories, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. We are the largest dealers in Sick Room Supplies in Canada. Write for Catalogue. Our prices are 50 per cent lower than any other house.

The F. E. KARN Co., Limited
Canada's Greatest Medicine House
COR. QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS TORONTO

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Feb. 28th, 1907.

General trade conditions continue good and the outlook for spring trade is bright. Money continues scarce and the rate on call high. Financiers are not looking for any improvement for some time.

WHEAT

The wheat market shows little material change and prices here rule about the same, at from 70½ to 72¢ for winter wheat, as to quality and point of shipment. Generally speaking receipts are more plentiful. Holders, however, do not seem overly anxious to sell and are asking more than buyers care to pay. Cables are lower and the export demand is not as strong, excepting for Manitoba wheat.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is strong and active, with prices higher than at last writing. At Montreal No. 2 white oats are quoted at 44c, while some are asking as high as 45c. Prices here rule at 39 to 40c outside. Peas sell at 80 to 81c and barley at 47 to 52½c, as to quality. The corn market is weaker, owing to large receipts at American points. Car lots of American No. 2 are quoted at Montreal at 55c and here at 52½ to 53c for No. 3 American, and Ontario at 45½ to 46c, Chatham freights. Bran is quoted here at \$21 in car lots.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market keeps steady. At Montreal baled hay is quoted at \$10.50 to \$13.50 for car lots on track, and here at \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 1 timothy and \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 2 in car lots on track. Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market loose timothy brings \$13 to \$14 and mixed \$10 to \$12 per ton. Baled straw is a little easier at \$6.75 to \$7 per ton.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Though we are approaching the season of the year when the hens begin to lay heavier, prices continue high, with a firm market. There has been an advance this week in Montreal of 2c per dozen on limed and cold storage eggs. New laid are quoted there at 35c in a jobbing way. Receipts here are coming in a little more freely, but the demand keeps equal to them and prices are firm at 30 to 31c for new-laid and 24 to 25c for storage. On the farmers' market here new-laid bring 35 to 40c per dozen.

The market for poultry is easier. Cold storage stock is about all that is offering and the demand is light. Quotations are as follows:

Chickens, fresh-killed, 11 to 12c; inferior, frozen stock, 8 to 9c; fowl, 8 to 9c; ducks, 9 to 11c; geese, 9 to 11c; turkeys, 11 to 13c.

SEEDS

Receipts are moderate here and prices firm. Prices paid at country points are—Alsike, fancy, \$7 to \$7.50; No. 1, \$6 to \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.10 to \$5.40; No. 3, \$4.20 to \$4.50.

Red clover—Strong; fancy, \$8.25 to \$8.50; No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.35 to \$6.50.

Timothy—Firm. Deliveries have not

been plentiful. Fancy bright Canadian, unbulled, \$2.40 to \$2.65; No. 1, \$1.20 to \$2 per bushel; No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.65.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese prices keep high. At the time of writing the British market does not appear so strong and a decline has taken place while being quoted at 65c, and colored at 67c per cwt. Dealers at Montreal are quoting white cheese at 137½c and colored at 14c per lb.

The butter market is more active, under a strong consumptive demand for nearly all grades. At Montreal fresh made creamery is quoted at 25½ to 26c; medium grades 23½ to 24c and Manitoba make in tubs and boxes at 20 to 21c per lb. Choice grades are in good demand here, with the supply of this quality rather light. The receipts of common and inferior stuff are also light. Creamery prints are quoted at 20 to 27c and solids at 23 to 24c; dairy prints at 22 to 24c, and tubs at 20 to 21c. On Toronto farmers' market good dairy butter brings 27 to 30c a lb.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock have ruled fair this week. The quality of the fat cattle offering shows little improvement over what we have had for several weeks past.

Trade has been good, as the supply has been no more than the demand, though prices are about the same. Few choice exporters are offering. What few there are brought from \$1 to \$3.25 per cwt. for the best. Export bulls are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle sell for \$4.75 to \$5; good cattle at \$4.25 to \$4.70, medium \$3.50 to \$4.40; and \$3 to \$3.75, and canners at \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. Few, if any, feeders and stockers are offering. Milch cows sell at from \$30 to \$60 each. Quite a few veal calves are offering and prices are firm at \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Some new-milk calves sold at \$7.25 per cwt. and even higher.

Export sheep are selling at \$4.75 to \$5.25, and the best lambs at \$6.50 to \$7.25, and common lambs at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Hog receipts rule light and prices show a little advance, quotations being \$6.90 for select and \$6.65 per cwt. for lights and fats.

HORSES

Comparatively few sales of horses are reported from the Horse Show, though there is no doubt it will lead to more business later on. Among the sales are the champion Hackney, Dalton King, by Graham Bros., Graham & Renfrew have also sold an imported Clyde stallion and two imported mares to go to Virginia. The following are the prevailing prices at the Canadian Horse Exchange:

Heavy draft, weighing 1,450 to 1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$250; general purpose, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., \$160 to \$200; delivery, weighing 1,100 to 1,450 lbs., \$140 to \$175; matched carriage pairs, 12 to 16 hands, \$350 to \$500; single cobs and carriage, 15 to 16 hands, \$100 to \$225; single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$150 to \$175; serviceable sound workers, \$60 to \$100; serviceable sound drivers, \$75 to \$125; plugs, \$20 to \$40.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorn Choice Shropshire sheep, Cotswold and Hackney Horses.

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited
Superintendents. Proprietors.
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

Prince Edward Island

"This has been a very cold winter," is the common verdict. On February 13 the thermometer registered five below zero. Jack Frost has been his business first and solid and the farmers appreciate his work. The roads are very good. Some of our farmers expect to start digging mussel mud on the 20th of February. A great deal of manure has been hauled this winter. Many of our farmers are ordering samples of seed grain and potatoes from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Very little pork has been brought to market since the first of the year. Milk is scarce. Butter is expected to advance in price.

The annual meeting of the Dunk River Dairyming Co. was held on February 12. The report of the secretary showed that 1,765,347 lbs. of milk were received during the year, amounting in value to \$18,535.98, of which \$12,469.15 was realized for butter. Fourteen payments were made with the patrons during the year, January to April, 37,45 lbs. of butter were manufactured and patrons received 70c. During September and October 47,538 lbs. of cheese were made, which netted the patrons \$1,950 per 100 lbs. of milk. The financial statement showed a net profit of \$229.35 on the business of the year. The following patrons received the largest amount of milk: John Craig, \$425.12; McMurdo, \$400.77; G. McFarlane, \$373.42; A. McCaul, \$355.68; A. Henderson, \$336.45; A. Anderson, \$312.22; C. Craig, \$306.50; D. B. McDonald, 294.68; M. H. McCaie, \$274.17; J. Carruthers, \$260.91.

Bears Coreless Apples

A report from Cornwall, Ont., shows that the "seedless" apple is not a product of the United States alone. On the farm of R. Swerdigger & Sons, lot 22, second concession of the township of Williamsburg, Dundas county, there is one of the oldest apple trees in Canada. This tree, which measures five feet seven inches in circumference, was planted in 1824 by Jacob Swerdigger, one of the old settlers of the township. The chief curiosity of this tree, however, is not its great age, but the fact that it annually bears a large crop of seedless apples, which some years have no core. The apple is of fine flavor and is said to be a good keeper.

Complimented

"What do you think of my latest poem?" inquired the young man with inkly fingers.

"It proved that you possess certain highly admirable traits," answered Miss Cayenne. "It's composition showed great industry and its publication great moral courage."—Washington Star.

Mr. Peter Ferguson, Graham's Road, sold to Mr. Galbraith a carriage, seven and seven months old, weighing over 1,700 lbs., for the sum of \$200. The colt is a son of Charming Lad, and it is said that he is second to none in the Dominion of Canada.

A. R.

"PAGE FENCE" WEAR BEST

Made of High Carbon Wire—It gives it the strength and durability.

Makes it still stronger when it starts to rust. Painted WHITE over heavy

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED,



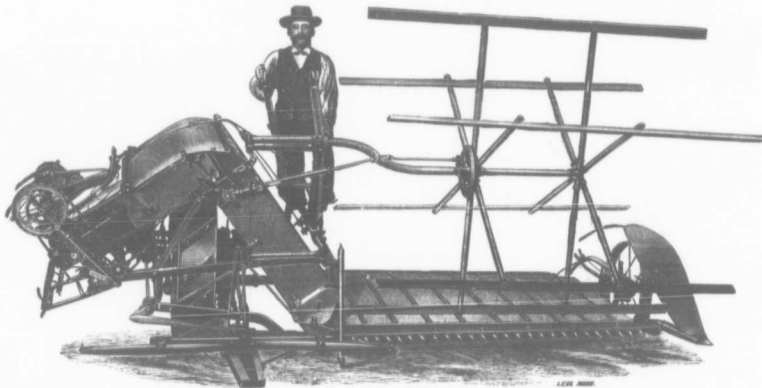
galvanizing—rust proof. Experienced laborers to erect it. Leads all in sales.

See illustrated booklet and list prices before you buy.

Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, S. John, Winnipeg

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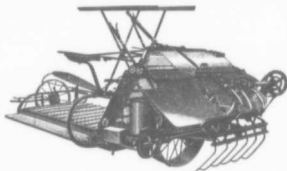
CLOKEY BINDER for 1907



The above is a cut of the **NEW CLOKEY BINDER**, a machine which will prove intensely interesting to every agriculturist, embracing, as it does, the best in every feature of its construction known to the art.

It has the largest drive wheel of any binder on the market, and the longest drive chain from master wheel to cross shaft. The cross shaft is in the rear of the elevator chain, which passing underneath the crank shaft has a strong upward pressure, and the pressure of the gear downward counteracts all strain which might come upon the bearing. The crank shaft is of the usual type and length. The pitman, which passes in front of the frame, is well protected from stumps and stones. The angle steel cutter bar, with guards well down, prevents it from scratching and scraping the ground. The grain wheel, which is large, is operated by a lever, and remits instantaneous operation. The table is supported by a strong steel tube in the rear, rigidly fastened to the steel frame in such a manner as to prevent all possibility of twisting. Throughout the entire length of this tube the table is fastened, and not being allowed to twist, holds the outer or divider end of the table perfectly rigid. Several men may get on the cutter bar or nose of the divider at once and in no perceptible way spring the table out of line. It is a well understood fact that perfect alignment of machinery is the secret of its easy running, and if this alignment can be maintained throughout the life of the machine, it will be greatly enhanced, as well as satisfactory in action. The drive wheel, being exceptionally large, permits a considerable incline to the binding decks, down which the grain glides or falls of its own accord, the three packers merely assisting and regulating the work. The knottor and binding attachment are of the well known Stark pattern, with certain valuable adjusting improvements used for the first time on this machine. The twine box is in the rear of the machine, and always under the eye and touch of the operator. The cord is carried directly from the twine box to the centre of the needle shaft, where it follows the course of the needle, and in no part of its motion has it any tendency to draw more than sufficient twine for its requirements. Thus there is no loose twine, and no need of a take-up lever, the cord regulator being always effective in keeping an even tension on the twine. The butter is of the double crank pattern, driven from the front end of the seventh roller, the perfect mechanism of which is securely shielded from all dirt and straw. The mechanism of the reel is especially neat and effective. At no time is there any slack motion of the reel, which is always operated with a tight gear motion, and perfectly steady in operation. The reel is supported by a strong steel tube, and balanced by a strong spring, leaving the operator nothing but simple regulation when he desires to move it. The forward and backward motion of the reel, which is supported on the seat pipe, is of the simplest description. The operator lays his hand on the raising and lowering lever, places his foot on the reel bar, and gently draws the reel towards him, or the reverse. The operation is most simple and effective. The machine is always well balanced, because a very large portion of the machinery has been removed from the front of the machine to the rear, thus making it possible to place the driver near the centre of the machine, where the difference in weight has the least possible effect, and neck weight on the horses is unknown. The machine can be lowered till it just gently floats over the ground, and raised to a point where it is 16 inches or 18 inches above the ground. The tilting mechanism is within easy reach, and under perfect control of the operator, as is also the reel. In addition to the raising crank, these two levers control the machine.

SOME OF THE POINTS OF EXCELLENCE ON THE CLOKEY BINDER FOR 1907



- The Largest Drive Wheel on the Market.
- The Most Perfectly Rigid Frame and Table.
- The Most Solid and yet Easily Operated Reel.
- The Steadiest Running Reel.
- The Largest Belt Rollers.
- The Greatest Amount of Movement Forward and Backward to the Binding Attachment.
- The Most Perfectly Balanced Machine.

The above points, taken together, make the Easiest Running and Most Efficient Binder of the age.

IF INTERESTED, ADDRESS

Farmers' Co-Operative Harvesting Machine Co., Ltd.

WHITBY, - ONTARIO

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This is a cut of our

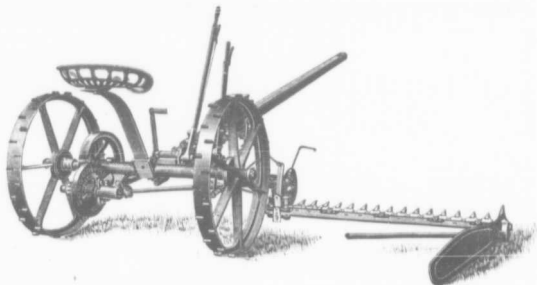
MOWER

which we are making
in

TWO SIZES

with

Three Lengths of Cutter
Bar



PRICES FOR ONTARIO

STANDARD 650 Lbs.

Drive wheels, 32 in. diameter; with $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. face; 4 ft. tread; reinforced cutter bar with serrated ledger plates.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. bar	\$48
5 ft. bar	\$50

Inner end of bar and lifting devices are supported and assisted by a strong spring, tilting, foot, and lifting lever very convenient and effective.

These mowers have given universal satisfaction to every purchaser. Order early before the supply becomes exhausted. In districts where we are represented by an agent a discount of \$4 will be allowed to stockholders, and where we are not represented by an agent a discount of \$0 will be allowed.

GIANT 750 Lbs.

Drive wheels, 34 in. diameter; with $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. face; 4 ft. 6 in. tread; reinforced cutter bar with serrated ledger plates.

5 ft. bar	\$52
6 ft. bar	\$54

Inner end of bar and lifting devices are supported and assisted by a strong spring, tilting, foot, and lifting lever very convenient and effective.

This is a cut of our

DISC HARROW

which we are making in **Eight Different Sizes**, equipped for 2, 3 or 4 horses.

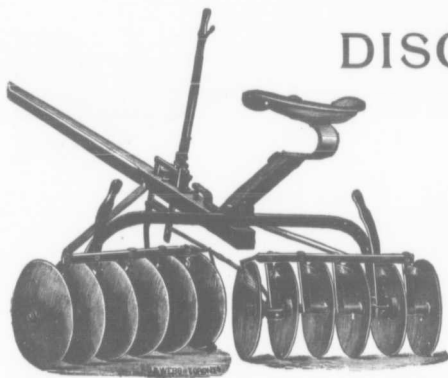
PRICES FOR ONTARIO

	CASH
12 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 horse equipment	\$28
14 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 horse equipment	30
16 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 and 3 horse equipment	33
12 disc, 18 in. dia., 2 horse equipment	30

EXTRA HEAVY MACHINES

14 disc, 18 in. dia., 2 and 3 horse equipment	\$35
16 disc, 18 in. dia., 4 horse equipment	40
14 disc, 20 in. dia., 4 horse equipment	43
16 disc, 20 in. dia., 4 horse equipment	46

In districts where we are represented by an agent, a discount of \$3 will be allowed to shareholders, and where we are not represented by an agent, a discount of \$5 will be allowed.



BINDER TWINE

As our ambition is to serve the farmers, they should send their orders for Binder Twine to this Company. We can furnish a first-class article at the least possible cost.

If interested, address

Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Co., Ltd.

Whitby - - - Ontario

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Premiums! Premiums! Premiums!

OFFERED BY **THE FARMING WORLD**



STOP! and consider this excellent lot of Premiums which we are now announcing for the first time. We feel sure that these Premiums will delight you and that you will endeavor to earn the article which you most desire.

The Farming World is the favorite farm paper. It is a high grade agricultural and home paper. And these Premiums which we offer are high grade—you will find them to be just as represented.

Here is our Proposition---Just Think It Over! Then Act!



This excellent Single Barrel Shot Gun, which retails for \$6.50—the famous Iver-Johnson make—will be given in return for 15 yearly subscriptions at 60 cents each or 9 two-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. (Express to be paid by person sending in list.)

The famous STEVENS "Little Scout" Rifle—18 inch round barrel; open rear and German Silver knife edge; front sights; weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Retails for \$3.00. Will be given in return for 10 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each or 6 two-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. (Express to be paid by person ordering.)



stock, Rocky Mountain front sight, rear peep sight, very accurate and powerful, length 31 inches, weight 2 pounds. Shoots BB shot or darts. (Express to be paid by person ordering.)

BOYS, LOOK AT THIS!

This high grade, perfectly manufactured and durable Air Rifle, which retails at \$1.25, will be given in return for 4 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each. This rifle is polished steel, nickel-plated, genuine black walnut

Any live boy can earn this rifle in a very short time.

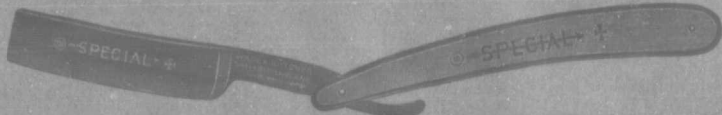
Why not try to do so?

Why not commence to-day?

You Can Earn One or More of These Valuable Premiums Very Easily

There are many persons near your home whose subscriptions you could obtain if you will but show them what an **EXCELLENT** agricultural and home paper **THE FARMING WORLD** is. The subscription price is only 60 cents a year or \$1.00 for two years. Two issues each month. If you wish sample copies we will send them to you free of charge.

Why not earn a ? Premium to-day ?



Send Four Yearly Subscriptions and we will send you this Razor, all charges prepaid. It is the reliable Wade & Butcher make, flat, white handle, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square point. Surely this is an easy way to earn a new razor. Why not earn it to-day?

Cattle Knife—Special blade for castrating. A reliable and useful knife. Given with 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each. (Sent prepaid.)

Hunting Knife—Spring Blade—An excellent knife in every respect. Send 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each and we will send this knife to you, all charges prepaid.

Boys, Send One Subscription, and We Will Send You a Knife. It will be a good knife, nickel-plated, 2 blades—a knife you will be proud of and one which you will find strong and useful. Of course, you are a hustler and you will soon have this knife in your pocket. Let us hear from you soon.

Here is Something for the Ladies. Something which is useful and which we are sure the ladies will appreciate. They are "Housewife's" Shears—nickle-plated blades and Japan handle, 8 inches in length. These shears are well made and are reliable in every respect. We will send these shears, prepaid, to any address in return for 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each.

We Have Not Forgotten the Girls. Here is something which we feel confident will greatly please all girls and will cause them to do some "hustling" so that they may soon have this premium in their possession. Here is the offer:

Embroidery Scissors—Ivory handle, nickle-plated, truly very excellent and high grade scissors—scissors which you will be proud to have in your work basket and which you will find very useful and reliable. Just send us 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each and we will send the scissors to you at once—all charges prepaid.

Many energetic and hustling persons will soon earn many of these valuable Premiums.

Will you be one of them ?

Do you not think that you should be ?

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