



Poultry Houses Roofed for Good. Are you looking for the ideal roofing and siding for poultry houses and farm buildings? The owners of the farm on which the above illustration was made, have found it. They are the largest duck raisers in the world, and are but one of the thousands of poultrymen, farmers and others who use

PAROID ROOFING

for roofs and sides in preference to all other roofings. They have found it the most economical because it is the most durable and satisfactory. Paroid is made of extra quality, with extra saturation, which makes it water proof, spark and cinder proof, cold and heat proof, gas and acid proof. Extra tough, extra durable. Light slate colored—contains no tar—does not crack, run nor taint rain water. Any one can lay it in any kind of weather.

Send for Sample. The strongest argument is to use a Paroid roof that has been laid a few years. The next best thing is to see a sample. Send us your name today and we'll send a free sample and name of nearest dealer. Enclose a 2c stamp and we'll send new book of complete plans for poultry and farm buildings. (Established 1817) Original—Makers of the Complete Roofing Kit in every roll. F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers, No. 1110n, Ontario.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

The Gun a Teacher

A story is going the rounds in New York of a discussion between two well-known business men who visit the Maine woods every shooting season.

One had been telling of his outing, which he had found doubly delightful, because for the first time he had taken his small boy along.

"A boy of twelve? I should be afraid of a discussion between two well-known business men who visit the Maine woods every shooting season."

"Well," said the first, "I should be afraid to deprive my boy of his share of responsibility. Nothing develops a boy like responsibility."

This man's view is exactly in line with the propaganda being carried forward by the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, 350 High street, Chicopee Falls, Mass. They argue very reasonably that by putting a rifle or gun in the hands of a boy you teach him to be careful, you increase his self-respect, and make him self-reliant and manly.

The Stevens company have issued a book on rifles, shotguns and pistols, which every father should see. It not only describes the many different styles there are to-day, but it is a perfect mine of information on all points connected with shooting, whether for sport a-field, or target practice. We have read the copy sent us, with the greatest interest, and strongly advise our readers to write for it. The company's only request is that four cents in stamps be sent to cover postage; the book itself is free.

A Curb Removed by "Absorbine"

Waverly, Ky., Jan. 16, 1906.
W. F. Young, P.D.F.

Dear Sir—Having used two bottles of your Absorbine and having taken a curb off my saddle and harness horse, which I afterwards sold for \$250, I think it is the best liniment I ever used. Please find enclosed \$2.00 for which send me another bottle.

Yours truly,

HUSTON SPENCER.

Absorbine is a pleasant remedy to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used during treatment. If you have a lame or bleached horse, get a bottle of Absorbine now—it will not only add to the comfort of the horse, but will make him more valuable and increase

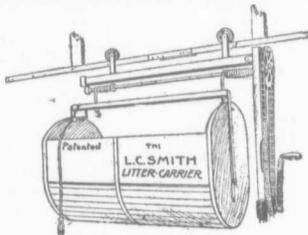
The L. C. SMITH FEED AND LITTER CARRIER

Strong;

Simply Constructed;

Easily Operated.

No cog wheels to wear and slip, nothing to get out of order.



LYMAN C. SMITH

OSHAWA, Ont.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

Learn and improve your own practice at home during spare time; taught by eminent English and Continental authorities for successful students; courses within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **VEGETARIAN Correspondence School, London, Can.**

his usefulness. \$2.00 per bottle at your druggist's, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F., Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Caustic Balsam Always a Success

Cowan, Tenn., March, 1905.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I have tried your Gombault's Caustic Balsam for spavins and curbs and find it the best remedy I ever tried; also for splints and other knots on horses. I had one horse that got his fore legs cut to the bone and used it and cured it up without a scar. I have had great success with your medicine. I use it all the time.
EDWIN S. MILLER.

Farmers are beginning to realize the great superiority of the little 1 H. P. gasoline engine over wind mill for pumping, churning, etc. With one of these little engines the farmer can pump as much water as he wants whenever he wants, without waiting for the wind to blow. Furthermore, the same engine will operate his cream separator, churn, grindstone, corn sheller, and any other light machinery used in his work. Manufactured by the Gilson Manufacturing Co., of Port Washington, Wis. The price of the 1 H. P. engine is only \$20, which is within the reach of every farmer.

During the Meal

" * * * and I gave the contract to the highest bidder."

As this was rather an unusual remark, I looked across to the neighboring table, where I saw my friend Curtis lurching, and I saw that I had overheard the end of a story, which interested me.

When I got a chance I said, "Curtis, why did you give that contract to the highest bidder?"

"Because," he replied, "the work that was to be done was to be of a permanent character. I examined carefully the materials which everyone of the contractors proposed to furnish, and I found that Turpy, the man to whom I gave the contract, intended to use only goods of first quality. The very fact that he offered quality instead of cheapness, trusting to his reputation and to the materials which he was to use to gain the contract, impressed me immediately." "By the way," he added, "it may interest you to know that Rex Flintlock Roofing is specified for the job."

This roofing is being extensively advertised in our columns and the makers, J. A. & W. Bird & Company, Boston, will cheerfully send samples and a booklet on request if you mention **THE FARMING WORLD**.

Keeping Them Cheerful—Patient, to pretty nurse: "Will you be my wife when I recover?" "Pretty Nurse: "Certainly!" Patient: "Then you love me?" Nurse: "Oh, no—that's merely a part of the treatment! I must keep my patients cheerful. I promised this morning to run away with a man who had lost both his legs!"

WISDOM
IS JUST A SHORT WAY
OF SAYING THE

De LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

IN THE DAIRY
700,000 Wise Men Have Proved It.

77 York Street
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL



Tudhope Carriages

It's a mighty comfortable feeling to know that the carriage you buy has a 50 years reputation behind it.

There's no likelihood of there being any cause for complaint against a Tudhope Carriage. But if there should be, you have the guarantee of a firm that has been in business, right here in Canada, since 1855.

TUDHOPE NO 3

A great favorite all over Canada. Light—easy running—with rubber tires if desired. Gear, wheels and shafts best hickory. Complete with lined rubber apron, wrenches, quick shifters and 2 sets of washers. Detailed description in our free illustrated catalogue. Write for it.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd.

ORELLA, Ont.

Gasoline Engines

Cheap, reliable power is desired on farms these days, when farm labor is high and hard to get. Gas engines are rapidly supplanting steam engines and horse power. The difference in the cost of operating and the advantage of starting at a moment's notice has advanced the popularity of gasoline engines on our farms in contrast with other power devices.

A few years ago we heard but little about gasoline engines for use on our farms, while today we find many of them on up-to-date farms. This growing interest has been brought about largely by the improvements that have been made by manufacturers during late years in simplifying the working parts of the engines so that the average farmer can operate them with the ease of an expert. The truth of the matter is, a bright boy can handle a modern gasoline engine without much teaching. Take a farmer who has never seen a gasoline engine and let him start and stop one for a few times and study a few of the principles for operating it and in a few days he will become as familiar with its workings as he would with a team of horses on a "bread-mill."

The general usefulness of a machine of this sort on a farm is apparent. There is ensilage to cut, wood to saw, feed to grind, corn to shell, in fact a multitude of things that can be done with a gasoline engine at small expense.

Farm Wagon Suggestions

A good-looking farm wagon appeals to farmers young or old, rich or poor, under any and all circumstances. A

large display of such wagons is more attractive than a small display. Utilize all the room you can spare for sample wagons. Farmer will reason that among so many jobs they can surely find one that suits in every way.

"I've got the best wagon on earth," said the dealer, and the farmer replied: "That's what they all say." There's no selling argument in that sort of talk, but there is a world of good points in the average manufacturer's trade literature. Read it; study it; learn it by heart. Emphasize the points the manufacturer emphasizes. You may have the best wagon on the market, but if you don't know its good points and how to present them you are not as well off as the dealer who has an inferior line but knows how to talk wagon.

A coat of varnish does wonders for a wagon, the finish of which has become dull by age or atmospheric conditions. Applying it is a task easily accomplished by the dealer or his help. Besides improving the appearance, every additional coat of varnish adds life to the paint. For the sake of appearance only a coat of varnish is worth many times its cost.

A loose spoke in the wheel of a sample wagon is a sale-killer. Did you ever see a prospective buyer who failed to take hold of a wheel and shake it? And doesn't he always get his hands on the wheel containing the loose spoke? Beware of wheels with loose spokes.

It is a good plan to have sample wagons completely set up, even to the tongue, if there is room. But if the tongue is attached, keep the boys and thoughtless men from making a teeter-totter of it by using a strong tongue-holder.

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October is a good month to trans- plant trees with the exception of the evergreens, says "Farming." The im- portant thing to remember are these: Keep the roots from drying out, prune off those roots that are bruised or broken, see that the soil is well packed around the tree, and cut back the head of the tree to balance up the loss in the root system. At first, cut- ting back the shrubby fruit trees often seems to be a mistake, but the chance of having the tree live will be doubled if it is done.	

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

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No. 20.

Thanksgiving

THE years are not numerous when the people of Canada have more cause for devout thanksgiving than in this year of 1906. Material blessings in large numbers have come their way and the country, generally speaking, was never more prosperous than it is to-day. Every citizen might well sing the song of the ancient psalm:

"So thou the year most liberally
Dost with thy goodness crown;
And all thy paths abundantly
On us drop fatness down."

"With flowers the pastures clothed be;
The vales with corn are clad;
And now they shout and sing to
Thee,
For Thou hast made them glad."

The real basis of this prosperity lies in the farm. For several years now the farmer has had good crops. Prices have been good, and he has been able to make more than his living from his fertile acres. This little extra, gathered from the thousands of farms scattered over the Dominion, has been the lever that has turned the scale of prosperity Canadaward. Some credit, no doubt, must be given to railroad and mining development, and to the returns from our forests and fisheries, but, important as these are, they would add but little to the general prosperity of the country were the farmer left out of the reckoning.

1906 has been a very satisfactory year for the farmer, and he can have little to complain of when the season's business is closed out. At the same time it must not be taken for granted that everything has been smooth sailing and lovely. There has been just enough of the other side placed in his way to remind him that there are lean as well as fat years, and that it is well in times of prosperity to prepare for the seasons of adversity. For instance, the farmer who has pinned his all to beef cattle this year is not finding his pocket book so well lined as in other years. Prices are low, as compared with other live stock, and the sheep and swine raiser and the horse breeder are having a more happy time of it. However, the farmers are very few in Ontario at least, who tie themselves up to one branch of agriculture only. The beef cattle man will have other strings to his bow, and while the returns from his "feeders" may not be as large as usual, the deficiency will be made up, perhaps, by the horse, the sheep or the pig. The dairyman has had a most successful season. While the dry weather of September has reduced the milk supply very materially, in some sections,

this has been more than made up by the high price for cheese and butter. The grain farmer has little to complain of either. While values, especially for wheat, are a little lower than a year ago at this time, they are sufficiently high to give a fair return on the season's crop, which, on the whole, has been a "good one." The orchardist finds himself with a fair crop that is worth good money if got to market in good condition. No matter how fine the crop and the quality of the fruit, the grower will never get what he should out of his orchard until more up-to-date methods are followed for picking, packing, storing and marketing the fruit. But be this as it may, the farmers of Canada will have good and sufficient reason for joining heartily in the general thanksgiving on Thursday next.

We Count on You

We count on every subscriber to THE FARMING WORLD assisting in swelling our growing subscription list. By speaking of the paper to your friends and neighbors, you can do us and them a great deal of good.

We do not expect you to do this for nothing. For every new one-year subscription at 60c. you send us we will advance your own subscription six months, and for two new yearly subscriptions at 60c. each we will advance your own subscription one year. If you want sample copies to hand to your friends, write us.

Keep Up the Breeding Stock

Farmers make a great mistake, and there are few who have not made it sometime in their career, by selling off their breeding animals when the market is high. No doubt, it is a great temptation at times to let them go when a good offer comes along, but in the long run it is a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. This fall, for example, almost anything with wool on it sells like "hot cakes." Drovers are scouring the country, picking up all the lambs they can get hold of and paying good prices for them, too. They will take both the ewes and the wethers if they can get them, and there are many farmers who will let them take their pick, no matter of what sex, a foolish proceeding, when the breeding standard of the flock is considered.

But the sheep farmer is not the only sinner in this regard. The same thing has been done and is being done with other kinds of stock, more particularly with horses and pigs. There is, as a rule, little criticism to

be made of the cattle farmer in this particular. A good cow is not sold the same as the mare, the sow, or ewe, when a good offer comes along. Her daily return in milk may account for it. In any case, the practice is a foolish one and often leaves the farmer with no stock to sell just when he could make a good profit out of it.

A filly, ewe or sow, if of the right type for breeding purposes, is worth more to the farmer than to anyone else. Horses are good property at the present time and yet we hear of farmers who will let a good filly go at the first offer that comes along. Of course, we do not mean to say that a filly should not be sold at any price. But put the price sufficiently high to make the buyer pay well for his bargain. A year or two ago farmers thought that the bottom had gone out of the hog business, and consequently let everything go to the block, sows as well as barrows, and the result has been a scarcity of hogs ever since. The same is true to a certain extent of sheep. With all three the wise farmer is the one who will never let a good female go off his farm so long as he has need for her to replenish his breeding stock. The old ones must give way to the new ones. In sheep especially, there is always room in the breeding flock for a few at least of the yearly crop of ewe lambs, and these should be selected before they are offered to the drover. The science of good breeding requires that the individuals kept can only be maintained by bringing in new individuals from time to time.

The Farmer and the Tariff

The coming session of the House of Commons promises to be an interesting one, so far as tariff reform is concerned. The manufacturer has stated his position and there is no doubt about it, he is out for a higher tariff, which means higher prices for the consumer. How far the Government of the day will go in the way of higher duties is not known. What is known, however, is that strenuous efforts are being made by the manufacturer to secure his ends and that his requests will be backed by many friends of the Government, both in and out of the House. It, therefore, becomes incumbent upon those who are satisfied with things as they are, and are opposed to a higher tariff, to be on the alert. The farmer is of this class and he should not hesitate to make his influence felt between now and the time when the tariff revision is on.

Specific duties on certain lines of manufacture and not a general ad-

vance in the tariff is likely to be the starting point from which the Government will be approached. But it does not take many "specifics" to make the advance in the tariff a pretty general one, and from what has come out before the Tariff Commission, the number of "specifics" to be asked for will by no means be small or unimportant. A case in point is that of the request of the Canada Tin Plate and Steel Co. for a protective duty of 33½ per cent. on tin plate and an increase of from 5 per cent. to 33½ per cent. on Canada black plates, and plain and galvanized steel sheets. This is specific enough for anybody, and at the same time, should the request be granted, it would be very far-reaching in its effect.

For a quarter of a century at least, tin plate has been on the free list, and to put a duty of 33½ per cent. on this raw material at this juncture would be suicidal, and would seriously handicap several of our leading industries. The canning industry, through which the farmer finds a good market for his surplus fruits and vegetables, would be very hard hit. Under present conditions it is difficult sometimes to get enough cans to supply the trade. Only a few weeks ago a large canning industry in Western Ontario lost carloads of supplies, chiefly tomatoes, simply because enough cans could not be procured to put them in shape for market. If a scarcity of cans results when there is no duty on the raw material, what would be the result were one-third added to the cost. In some sections, chiefly in Eastern Ontario, there are co-operative canning factories, controlled by the farmers themselves, that would have, practically, to go out of business were this duty imposed. Tin plate also enters into the manufacture of a hundred and one things used on the farm, such as dairy utensils, building material, roofing, cavetroughs, hot air registers, furnace pipes, stove pipes, etc. It will be easily seen, therefore, that to place a duty on the raw material from which these various commodities are made would be putting a burden upon the farmers of this country that they should not be called upon to bear, to say nothing of the consumer of canned goods in our towns and cities, and his name is Legion, who would be taxed about 25 per cent. on what he buys in order to bolster up some manufacturing industry. The Government had better let well enough alone. The country is prosperous, the consumer is not complaining, and the manufacturer, unless all signs fail, is rolling in wealth. The more protection there is, the more combines there are to put up the price to the consumer and to restrain healthy competition in trade. During the past month or two a petition has been in circulation among the business men of Toronto asking for their signatures

to a request to the Government to amend the present law regarding combines, and leave the coast clearer for these combines to be formed and carry on their nefarious strictures upon legitimate competition in trade. It is time, therefore, that the lovers of liberty and free trade in its truest sense should assert themselves.

Grants to Agricultural Societies

The agricultural societies for Ontario will for 1906 receive their grants on the same basis as usual. After this year the grants will be made in proportion to what the societies expend annually for agricultural purposes. A statement has been prepared by the Superintendent of Fairs showing what each society will gain or lose by the change. The figures given are very interesting indeed and will probably not be received with the best of grace by directors of shows whose annual grants will be several hundred dollars less than formerly. Generally speaking these decreases will apply to the district societies, although there are a number of township societies whose grants under the new arrangement will be considerably reduced. On the whole, however, the township society will fare very much better on the new basis of apportioning the grants.

A little analysis of the figures supplied us by the Superintendent shows that seventy-three district societies under the new arrangement will have to get along with a total of \$12,312 less of a Government grant than under the old plan, an average of nearly \$170 each. Not all the district societies, however, will fare so badly as this, as seventeen of them will receive a total of \$1,932 more than formerly, or an average of nearly \$120 each. These reductions to the district societies vary very greatly, the lowest being \$25, while the highest is \$377, the great bulk showing over \$100, and nearly one-half of them about \$200 of a reduction. While some of the larger district fairs, which draw a large local revenue independently of the Government grant will not feel the reduction very seriously, the great majority of them will miss the hundred or two hundred dollars, which the new basis of apportioning the grants will deprive them of, very much. But it will be up to them to show of what stuff they are made. By increasing the amount expended each year for agriculture they may be able to reach their old figure again.

As we have already stated, the township societies will be greatly benefited by the change. Not all of them, however, will profit by the increase. There are upwards of three hundred township societies, and out of this number seventy-three will have their grants reduced by a total of \$2,361, or an average of nearly \$33 each. A canvass of the whole situation, therefore, shows that a readjustment of the method of dividing the Government

grant will mean a transfer of about \$10,000 from the prize lists of the district fairs to those of the township shows. This will undoubtedly have the effect for the present at least of strengthening the township show at the expense of the district fair.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The world's wheat crop for 1906 is estimated at 1,500,000,000 bushels. Of this amount the United States' share will be about one-half. It looks, therefore, as if there would be enough and to spare.

Those interested in the improvement of seeds in Canada might take some lessons from what the Swedish Government is doing. In this issue our English correspondent gives a description of the work of the Seed Improvement Association of that country.

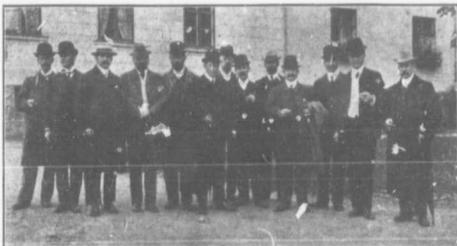
One would imagine from reading the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Winnipeg recently that the members of that august body believe that this country was made for them. But it wasn't, as they and any Government that legislates for their benefit only will soon find out.

The United States and Russia are the world's largest producers of oats. Russia is the largest exporter, as the Americans consume their oat crop at home. These two countries are estimated to have about 160,000,000 bushels of oats more than last year. The total world's crop is put at about the same as last year.

The Iowa Experiment Station, in co-operation with the United States' Department of Agriculture, is investigating cold storage in connection with the apple crop of that State. Might not something be done by our own Government with a view to determining the keeping qualities of summer, fall and winter fruit when placed in cold storage.

A valuable bulletin on the distribution of lactic acid bacteria in curd and cheese of the cheddar type has just been issued by F. C. Harrison, of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. It is a reprint of the investigations of a French scientist on the subject and will be useful to students of advanced cheese-making methods.

There is an agitation among dairymen to have the dairy instructors made sanitary inspectors. While there is certainly plenty for the instructor to do in educating the maker and patron in the performance of their work, proper sanitary conditions, both at the factory and at the farm, have so much to do with the production of good cheese and butter that the instructors might well combine the two and enforce if need be better conditions as well as instruct how to bring them about.



English Agricultural Editors in Sweden. The sixth from the left of picture, holding umbrella, is Mr. A. W. Stanton, regular English correspondent of THE FARMING WORLD.

Seed Improvement in Sweden*

Of the many establishments visited during my recent tour in Sweden, which included creameries, slaughter houses, typical farms, etc., not the least interesting or profitable was the time spent at the "Sveriges Utrades forening," a weird combination of letters, which translated into English, is so severely practical as to be the Seed Improvement Association of Sweden. This establishment was at Svalof, near Malmo, and the object of the founders was to promote the agriculture of Sweden, more especially by producing superior breeds of grain and other plants necessary to farm economy. A modest commencement on these lines has developed into the present Swedish.

SEED IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The seed improvement enterprise at Svalof was originally a private undertaking, but its present efficiency is due to the powerful pecuniary support given by the official authorities of Sweden. After some appropriation from the government, the association in 1901 was given an annual grant of roughly \$4,000, but since increased to \$10,000. Support soon came in also from the agricultural economical societies of the different provinces, which in Sweden command considerable funds, this support alone amounting to \$5,000. To this should be added the members' fees, so that the total income amounts to a substantial sum. The business soon advanced, important suggestions, new points of view, improved selecting methods, as well as some novel instruments and devices, opened new ways to the solution of the urgent question of improving cultivated plants.

BENEFITS FROM IT

The experiences from the trials are briefly as follows: (1) The former so-called methodical selections have not come up to expectations; (2) man's improving, even with the best expedients, does not result in constant forms and never gives well characterized sorts; (3) improvement must be based on the laws of breeding and variation, so that one should start from a single individual (pedigree culture); (4) The experiments must be based on scientific principles and botanical characteristics, which offer the safest guide for finding out the most important qualities of the mother plant and give value to the improved new sort as an independent

*This is the fourth and last of the series of articles on Agriculture in Sweden, written by our regular English Correspondent.

type, resisting the influence of soil and climate.

The selection of the single ears for propagation referred to above as

PEDIGREE BREEDING

is carried out in a most thorough manner, and I was very much interested in the way in which the best ears were culled. At Svalof this is done by weight, the ears are placed on an inclined piece of metal, which allows them to slide down. The centre portion of this is on a balance, which can be adjusted by means of a screw to deal with any weight. By this means the heavy ears, which, of course, are the best, depress this balance and fall through to a receptacle provided, while the light ones pursue their way till they fall among the rejected. The instrument is most simple and ingenious, and as far as I am aware is quite novel. The idea for this particular one, at all events, originated at Svalof.

EXPERIMENTAL FIELDS

The experimental fields are for the most part situated on farms adjacent to the institute, where a suitable rotation can be secured. They are distributed amongst the ordinary grain fields, in order that they may be grown under the same conditions as the surrounding crops. There are four kinds of trials; firstly, the pedigree cultures, which are sown always by hand; secondly, seeds of the same size that have been fixed and are considered promising, so that the differ-

ent sorts may be compared; thirdly, pure cultures and increases of the best types mentioned in number two; and finally, comparative experiments in which some of the older sorts are used as standards. The results obtained here determine which of the new improved products are to be distributed for growth on a commercial scale by farmers.

The extent of the experimental fields may be judged from the fact that in 1904 they numbered five, comprising 116 different sorts; this year the number of novelties in the fields is no fewer than 505. The seed selling business soon became troublesome to the association, so that the Swedish General Seed Company, Ltd., was founded to take over the new breeds, increase them and to distribute them among agriculturists and also to form a reliable, first class seed business. The grains sold by this company are the produce only of sorts bred or, at least, pure cultured by the association and under whose supervision they are grown in various parts of the country. A. W. S.

The Action of Lime on the Soil

The action of lime within the soil is of a double nature, being both chemical and physical in character.

The chemical action is exceedingly complicated and is in considerable part only imperfectly understood, owing to the extreme complexity of the compounds existing within the soil. There are, however, certain well marked effects which are often of considerable value. In the first place it should be said that the value of lime as a direct fertilizer is of little consequence as a rule, since most soils contain a sufficient amount for the use of plants. There are soils, however, even of limestone origin, from which the lime has been so thoroughly leached as to render them quite deficient in this constituent. In such cases, there is a strong tendency for the soil to become sour, especially those which contain a considerable amount of decaying organic matter, because of an insufficient amount of alkaline compounds present to neutralize the acids formed.

One of the most important of these chemical effects of lime in the soil is that of setting free plant food, notably potash, from certain more or less insoluble compounds. Potash is often held in the soil in the form of a double silicate of aluminum and potash, in which condition it is but



The Experimental Fields at Svalof, Sweden.



The Market Place at Halmö. It is in the south of Sweden, just opposite Copenhagen (Denmark). Distance about 11 miles. It is the centre of a very fine agricultural district, and it is from here that most of the Swedish butter is exported.

slowly made available to plants. The action of the lime is to take the place of the potash in the silicate, thus setting it free for the use of plants.

Again, unless present in excess, lime aids in maintaining in a more available form, the phosphoric acid present in the soil by the formation of calcium phosphate, which is more available to plants than are its compounds with iron and aluminum in which it is usually found.

Another action closely connected with that of neutralization, is that of aiding in the decomposition of organic matter, both with respect to nitrication and in the direct decomposition of organic compounds. It is often used for this purpose upon soils which are highly organic in nature and in compost heaps where a rapid decomposition is desirable.

The physical effects of lime are quite as important as the chemical, and in certain cases are of much greater value. It acts physically upon both heavy and light soils, although the actions are almost exactly opposite in character, tending to the production of a more open, friable condition of the former and of a more compact and retentive condition of the latter. Its effect upon heavy soils is, however, of most importance, and is due to its property of flocculating the finer particles or drawing them together into masses which then behave much as distinct soil grains would do. The action then is equivalent to increasing the size of soil grains in close-grained, heavy soils, thus making them more open in character and much less stiff and adhesive. The result is a soil which is more permeable to water, more easily drained, better aerated, and one in which the capillary conditions are greatly improved. In short, it gives a loamy character to the clay, and in so doing tends to lessen to a considerable extent, the various ills to which a heavy clay soil is heir. Practically, however, quite a large amount of lime is often necessary to exert this ameliorating influence upon the more heavy clay, and farmers are frequently disappointed in its use.

On light soils lime has an effect quite different from that upon clays, consisting of a binding together of the soil grains, due to a coagulation of organic matter within the finer

openings and to a binding action somewhat analogous to that of lime in mortar. The effect is to make the soil more compact and more retentive of moisture, which is quite an important consideration in localities where the soil is light and loose. Practically, however, this action is not sufficiently marked to be of much importance except in certain cases, and it is only where a considerable amount of organic matter is present that the action is of any great value.

On the whole, the action of lime is an exhaustive one where it is used for the purpose of setting free plant food, and in this respect it may easily be used to excess. Its rational use for this purpose, however, is quite in accord with the best agricultural practice, and its value as an ameliorant for heavy clay is by far too little known.

The amount of lime to apply, depends upon the form in which it is applied, upon the soil and upon the purpose of its application.

Best Way to Apply Manure.

A great deal of general discussion is going on these days over the problem of applying manure. The old idea of piling in a large heap to rot is still adhered to by some, while others draw it to the field any time that is handy, and pile it in small heaps, instead of spreading at once; both methods involve a double handling and a great loss of time, while the former plan is actually wasteful. Some one will ask the reason for this. Did you ever notice that manure piled in a large heap heats till, perhaps, a quarter of it is so burned or is dried till it is almost useless; well, this is reason No. 1. Did you ever stop to think that every rain that comes on is leaching, and depositing the very best of it just in that one spot, where the heap is; this is reason No. 2. Did you not know that this is a great waste in time and manure; well, if you did not, it is reason No. 3.

The best way to apply manure is in its green state in the winter. Now don't mean direct from the stables, as it does not hurt its value to lay in under a shed for a month or six weeks, if it is inconvenient to apply it at once. You will probably say, but I have not got any shed. I say it will save the cost of one in

one year's loss from the manures to build one.

There may be many very different styles of sheds to suit your own convenience. If the stables are high enough a litter carrier running to a shed situated in any handy place in the yard would be good, but for very low stables this will hardly work. In this case a roof over your ordinary manure pile will do very well. The building at best need not be costly; if the former plan is used it would be wise to have a driveway running through the middle, as you can thus load more conveniently.

One thing I wish to emphasize is that in spreading manure do not put coarse straw manure on loamy land. It will be better to let it decompose some, if you have no manure which is free from straw; while, on the other hand, straw manure is just the thing for clay land; as it keeps it more porous, and it thus retains more moisture, while loamy land is kept too open by it, and thus loses moisture. If any reader has ideas on this subject let us hear them.

A. S. WANNER,
Mannheim, Waterloo, Co.

The Oldest Living Creature

There died recently at the Zoological Gardens, London, King a venerable tortoise, supposed to be nearly four hundred years old. He was named Drake, after Sir Francis Drake, the illustrious sea-rover of the seventeenth century, as it was supposed that he had something to do with the tortoise's discovery. The tortoise was captured in the Galapagos Islands toward the end of the eighteenth century. The inhabitants of those islands regarded him at that time as a bicentennial, relying on a date which he had with a keel, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the English or French pirates, who made the above islands their rendezvous, and it is supposed that one of these pirates may have cut on the tortoise's back the date of his capture, and then set him at liberty. This is the only direct clue to his age.

The tortoise was not brought to England till eighty-five years ago, when he finally found comfort for his old age in the garden at Regent's Park. His death was a surprise to the staff of the gardens. They were accustomed to see him for long periods absolutely immovable. He would remain thus for whole days in a torpor, not moving so much as his heavy eye-balls. The exact date of his death will, therefore, never be known. Drake had a formidable appetite. He ate only the hearts of lettuce, but would eat as many of them, it is said, as an ox would.

Alcohol from Corn Cobs

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is investigating the manufacture of alcohol from corn cobs and corn stalks. The test, so far, shows that the large quantities of corn cobs which, have heretofore gone to waste, can be converted into alcohol in sufficient quantities to justify the erection of a distilling plant in connection with a corn cannery. Two chemists sent by the Department to Hooper, Ill., to make experiments at a cannery there have succeeded by simple methods of fermentation in getting a yield of eleven gallons of alcohol from a ton of green cobs and six gallons of alcohol from a ton of green cornstalks.



A Prairie Plowman at Work.

The Plowman

Clear the brown path to meet his
coult'er's gleam,
Lo! on he comes, behind his smoking
team,
With toil's bright dewdrops on his
sunburnt brow,
The lord of earth, the hero of the
plow!

First in the field before the reddening
sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is
done,
Line after line, along the bursting
sod,
Marks the broad acres where his feet
have trod.

Still where he treads the stubborn
clods divide,
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep
and wide;
Matter and dense the tangled turf
upheaves,
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield
cleaves;
Up the steep hillside, where the labor-
ing train
Slants the long track that scores the
level plain

Through the moist valley, clogged
with oozing clay,
The patient convoy breaks its destin-
ed way;
At every turn the loosening chains
resound,
The swinging plowshare circles glis-
t'ning round,
Till the wide field one billowy waste
appears,
And weary hands unbind the panting
steers.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Plowing

In order to plow land and not leave a high ridge one should plow straight as a line the first furrow the full depth and in coming back run the cutter exactly where it went the first time. Throw as big a furrow as you can opposite the first, just as wide as possible—the wider the better. Then give your clevis more land and keep the right hand a little the highest, just so you don't plow too wide, but the full depth. Much of the loose soil falls back into the furrow. Coming back hold the plow in the same position. Take a moderate furrow, but just as deep and lay it even with the other. These two furrows make your first round. Now you start on your third and fourth furrows on the second round. Alter your clevis, giv-

ing it but little land, so you cannot cut a full furrow without holding your left hand the highest. As the round is where the mistake is made be very careful to lay it even with the first two furrows. Then go your third round, but fix your clevis first just right for a full furrow, and if you have started straight keep on doing so all the time. When I see a man start a straight furrow and then get as crooked as a dog's hind leg, I know that man is not doing his best, has no pride in his work, and cannot or don't drive his team straight. You will say that we all use riding plows. In that case plow the first furrow and then let your middle horse walk in it coming back and shift your clevis if it needs it, but I don't think it will. However, see that it is all right for closing in the first round, and see that it is just right for the next round or you may make the old mistake. See that the horses pull good and true or you will soon make crooks. Our land is plowed too little for good farming.—Wm. Osley.

Cleaning the Plow

Neglect to thoroughly clean plows and other implements is a common failing in many instances. It always pays in the end to devote a liberal attention to this operation, as not only does proper cleaning prolong the life of the machine, but it also renders its working much easier, not only to the horses but to the plowman. The following plan for cleaning the plow, which will also work well on other tools of iron or steel is recommended: Slowly add one pint of sulphuric acid to one quart of water, handling it carefully and stirring slowly, as considerable heat will result from the mixture. When it is cool moisten the surface of the metal with this, and then rub dry, after which wash off with pure water. This application should clean any surface not too badly rusted, but if the tool has been long neglected it may require more than one application. After cleaning a thorough coating of grease is given before putting the tool away, and when taken out to use give another greasing and it will go easier.

"It's wrong of me to take this food," said the tramp, as he reached out for the pie in the window, "but," he added, reflectively, "I've had repeated inquiries for it from the department of the interior, and I shall now deliver the goods."

Early Fall Plowing

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

While driving from south to north of the County of Grey, via Cedarville, Priceville, Markdale, A. Walter's Farm, Woodford and to Georgian Bay, the last week of September it was quite noticeable that very little plowing was done. I will venture to give two reasons: (1) Because it has been very dry and hot, the land being pretty hard; (2) a great many farmers do not believe in plowing too early, perhaps the 15th of September is early enough. I have been asked many a time when plowing if I did not think it too early to plow for crop. I would answer in the negative, as I believe in early plowing. When done early with the land dry and warm there is a better chance of destroying weeds. Grass and weeds turned down when the ground is warm heats and kills the grass and starts seeds to germinate for the frosts of early winter to destroy. Some may object because grass will grow up between furrows. A stroke of harrow or cultivator stops it, and the heating process is still going on below, and more seeds are brought near the surface to sprout.

When left till late in the fall the ground gets wet and cold, the plow turns it over and the furrows run and pack together, and remain in that state till spring. Then, when cultivating is started, seeds sprout, thistles spring up after seed is sown, and it is a battle for victory between weeds and grain, with the result that a lot of extra binder twine is required, more threshing to be paid for and more labor all round. And a large pile of small seeds under the threshers, to pay the bill. I never do any second plowing, but start in soon as possible after harvest, and I think have as clean a farm as is in this locality. If necessary, we do some harrowing or cultivating.

Wishing you every success with your splendid farm journal and thanking you for space I remain,

Yours truly,

J. S. B. PHILL.

Grey Co., Ont.

A Fall Sown Lawn

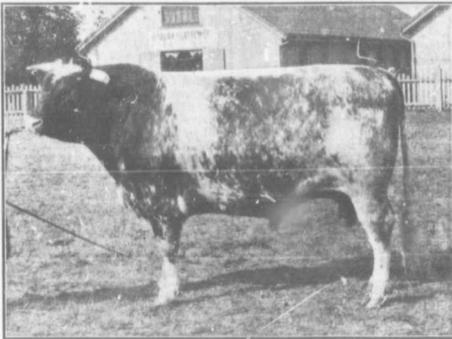
A fall sown lawn has a much better chance of succeeding than one sown in the spring. Lime is a very good fertilizer for grass. The reason that there is a blue grass region in Kentucky is because it is also an limestone region. The best method of procuring lime for use on the lawn is to purchase from a local dealer in the spring a sufficient quantity of new lime. This should be placed in two cellars or in dwelling in barrels which should be only half filled or partly full some boxes. As the lime absorbs moisture from the air it will help to keep the cellar dry during the summer, and by fall the lime will become thoroughly slacked. Apply this air-slacked lime to the lawn, any time after the ground has frozen, at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet of lawn, or at the rate of one bushel to bushels to the acre. Lime sweetens soil, and if it is applied each year will rid the lawn of many plants that thrive in sour soil, such as moss and sorrel. It is not advisable to use any kind of saw with any kind of stable manure, they all contain weed seeds. Bone meal is just as cheap and more lasting in effect.—W. R. S., in Garden Magazine.

"Casey do be a great fighter."

"He is thot. Yisterday he walked tin moiles to lick a mon."

"An' did he walk back, too?"

"No; he was carried back."



The 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, Huntleywood 3rd. Third in his class, Toronto, 1906. Owned by Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.

The Art of Handling Cattle

Both the hand and the eye are used in judging beef cattle. The mere looking over of an animal with the eye, which is the common thing among many, is not sufficient. The animal must be handled to get the quality of flesh and the feel of his skin. Testing an animal with the hand is an art in itself, and the following on the subject by Mr. Wm. Duthie, who judges the Shorthorns at Toronto a few weeks ago, will be read with interest by all cattle raisers. It was published in a recent issue of the London Live Stock Journal. Mr. Duthie says:

"Charles Colling, in his old age, said if he had his eyesight and the use of his fingers he would not despair about forming another Shorthorn herd. Bates put the handling of his stock before almost any other property, and, like the enthusiast that he was, would give short, practical lectures on this subject, with demonstrations from his own cattle, to a select circle of friends, and other past-masters in the art of breeding have borne testimony to the extreme importance of keeping animals with the right touch. From the time of the Romans, who knew sufficient of cattle to avoid those that were hard or rough to the touch, down to the modern Irish drover, who invites you to lay your fingers on their ribs, there is a general concurrence that to own cattle with the proper handle is the first requisite if a living profit has to be gained from them.

"This being so, it is necessary to ask if whether at all times and under all circumstances we pay sufficient attention to this desirable property.

THE ART OF HANDLING

is not by any means a lost art, but we hear far less of the mellow touch than we did in the past, and without doubt there are animals standing high in showyard annals that would not have passed the fastidious judges of bygone days without adverse comment. Handling is one of the last things respecting which an animal is criticised. If it fills the eye it passes muster, and there is only one here and there who pays much attention to its touch. Far more heed is paid to color and other properties that are surely of less vital importance.

"It is said that a man soon gets

out of practice and that his fingers lose their cunning unless he handles cattle regularly. This is harder to believe than some statements that are made respecting this matter, yet there may be some truth in it. Anyone can detect a hard-handed beast, but there are loose handlers that have not the correct mellow touch, and that are not thrivers in the best sense of the word. A mistake among these is easy to make, and it is here that practice will enable a man to pick out the quick feeders from among the doubtful ones.

HARD HANDLING

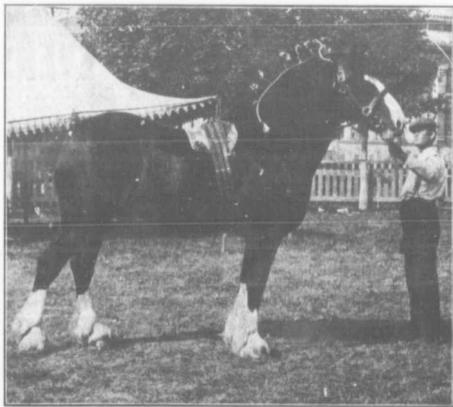
is synonymous with slow feeding. A 'hidebound' animal is a keepsake unless the owner makes special effort to get rid of it. The old Teeswater cattle were hard handlers; they did not get fat until they were five, six or seven years old, and their flesh was of a very inferior quality. We do not want to hark back to these days nor to have cattle to handle as they did.

"It was the writer's lot some time ago to view a herd of cattle with something more than a local reputation. It was an old-fashioned herd, and the individual members were of fairly uniform type, excepting that there was a wide difference in their touch. A few left little to be desired, but the majority were not good handlers. It is not insinuated that every herd is like this; far from it. There are doubtless men who are wide awake to this matter, and whose cattle, if examined, would satisfy all but the most exacting. It is not without interest to add that when the herd above referred to was dispersed, the animals that handled best were among those to make the highest prices. If their mellow touch did not help to sell, it certainly did not hinder them, and we prefer to think it was not without influence.

"What is this

MELLOW HANDLING

so often referred to by old writers, and of what does it consist? Lazily looking over the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society for the year 1842, the year of the society's first visit to Derby, the following scientific explanation was unearthed in the middle of a lecture on the 'Applications of Physiology to the Rearing and Feeding of Cattle,' by Lyon Playfair, Ph.D., F.G.S. It is not as clear, precise, lucid, and convincing as a scientific description might be, but it is worth reading, even if we do not altogether agree with it. Here it is: 'Another point very much insisted on by the feeder is that the animal should have a mellow feel. This mellowness is a kind of softness and elasticity perceived in pressing the skin, and is considered a favorable sign of the aptitude of an animal to fatten. Fat consists of little vesicles lodged within a modification of cellular tissue, to which the name of adipose tissue has been given; but it is, in fact, cellular tissue. This cellular tissue consists of elastic fibres, and is distributed through every part of the body, so completely, indeed, that, could we conceive that all the remaining parts of the body were removed except this, a complete model of it would be left by the cellular tissue. The resiliency of the skin or mellowness, as it is termed by farm-



The 6-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Fascinator, sire Baron's Pride. Imported and owned by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

ers, is due to the poor condition and amount of the cellular tissue. In the healthy state of an animal the interstices of the cellular tissue are filled with a fluid secreted from the blood. Hence, on pressing the skin, this fluid is pressed out of the interstices into the adjoining ones, which by their elasticity immediately return it on the removal of the pressure. But when an animal is not in a thriving state, the fibres of the cellular tissue lose their elasticity and the skin puts on pressure. The resiliency of the skin, therefore, indicates the state and amount of cellular tissue. Without an abundance of this tissue a sufficiency of fat cannot be formed, and hence we find farmers examining the resiliency or mellowness of the skin in those parts where fat is most desired. This, then, is to ascertain whether the receptacles for fat exist, and if they do, the farmer may be pretty confident that they will become filled when he proceeds to fatten the animal.

"This is a beautiful theory, but does not dovetail with modern investigation. The resiliency of the skin is a fine-sounding phrase that might have passed into everyday use had the lecturer been plainer, less involved, and more practical, and, therefore, more popular. It was, however, a lecture typical of the time, and bears little relationship to the present day agricultural lecture; there is small wonder that our forefathers came to disregard them.

"THE BEST EXPONENT

of the art of handling to-day is the butcher. Watch him as he works alertly up to the beast. Brisket, neck, vein, chops, ribs, flanks, rump—all pass in rapid review under his fingers; his mind, apparently, at the same time automatically registers the impressions and marshals them in order. It is, however, the tendency to lay on fat. There are farmers who can rival him, but they are less plentiful than they might be. It is an art that should not be lost. It is highly desirable and may often be profitable, to know how to handle cattle, and to rightly appraise the niceties of touch. Our forefathers laid great stress on it, and if to-day it is of less importance than formerly, it is not to be despised, and the man who can rightly appreciate it has still an advantage over one who is unable to do so.

At Mating Time

The ram is half the flock. It is well, therefore, even if we have had to economize somewhat on buying ewes, to select a ram of high quality. He should be pure-bred, of whatever breed the shepherd prefers, but suited in his character to mating with the class of ewes particular to the instance. If the new flocks are a long-legged one from the mountains, the ram should be of a compact, short legged breed, such as the Southdown, Shropshire or Dorset. It makes a difference, too, whether the progeny is all to go to market or whether some are to remain upon the farm as the nucleus of a new flock of cross-bred ewes. Whatever sort is chosen the shepherd will do well to keep that kind in after years, so that his flock will grow steadily towards his ideal. In selecting a ram it is not usually well to choose one of extreme size for the breed, for such overgrown

rams do not usually beget the strongest lambs, but rather to choose one of medium size and have high quality and great vigor of constitution. The evidences of this are seen in a short, thick neck, a broad breast, a short, strong back, short legs and a general alertness of manner, with a bright eye and quick movement. The ram should have a bold manner; he should be a ram all over.

The age of the ram need not be an inflexible matter, some rams are serviceable at eight or ten months and remain serviceable for six years or more, though in general they are at their best when one to three years old.

In choosing a ram, the shepherd should carefully part the fleece to examine the skin. In all sheep a bright, clean skin with the vigorous blood showing through it is an indication of health and vigor. A chalky skin is almost a sure sign of internal parasites and a sheep so afflicted will

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prove of little value until good rid of them. This rule applies as well to ewes and lambs as to rams. There are some Downs that do not have pink skins, owing to a bluish cast caused by pigmentation, but Dorsets, Cotswolds, Merinos and all light faced sheep should have skins as pink as cherries.

The time to put the ram with the ewes varies according to the use that the ewes are to have. If they are to drop naturally, they will be off at their mothers' sides the rams should be put with the ewes in August. There should never be any lambs born later than April, unless upon very cold mountain pastures, so that the rams must be separated from the ewes the first of November.

The period of gestation in the sheep is about five months, or, to be exact, 142 to 150 days. The shepherd should, therefore, calculate when he needs the lambs to come and turn in the rams accordingly. He must, however, take into account the kind of ewes he is using, seeing that some will breed at a much easier time than others. It would be folly, as an illustration, to try to grow hot-house lambs from Cotswold ewes, which naturally drop their lambs in spring. As has been stated, the Merinos and Dorsets are the earliest lambers, Shropshires perhaps coming next, though there is little difference in this respect between them and the Southdowns.

JOSEPH E. WING.

A Record Hard to Beat

Mr. Wm. Rundle, Oshawa, Ont., a former resident of Darlington township, will carry off the palm for record consistency of success at a fall fair. He attended the Bowmanville fair on Sept. 27-28 last, which made the 71st consecutive time he has attended that fair, and what is more, Mr. Rundle carried with him at that fair a couple of weeks ago the very same time-piece which he carried on the first occasion, and it did not fail him either, as he caught his train on time, both going and coming.

Mr. Rundle, who is now considerably over eighty years of age, was born in Darlington. He is hale and hearty, and looks as if he were good for many years to come. He has been living retired in Oshawa for several years.

Millbrook Fair

Millbrook Fair, held on October 4th and 5th, was a success in every way. There was a large crowd. The exhibits were good, and what is of as much importance, every stand was filled. The management is to be congratulated on the fair's success.

W. J. S.

Proved Her Case

"I was passing through a classroom in one of the big down-town schools the other day," said Superintendent Maxwell during a lull in a board meeting, when I heard a remarkable definition of 'average.' In answer to the teacher's request to define the word a little black-haired beauty cried out: 'The thing that hens lay eggs on.' When the teacher told her she was wrong, she produced a book in which she had written the phrase 'a hen lays' on an average of five eggs a week.'—New York Times.

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More on the Swine Industry of Ontario

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

There has recently been placed in the hands of the farmers of this province by the Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 149, on the "Swine Industry in Ontario," and it may not be amiss to venture a criticism on some statements contained in it, but first let me state that I do not write for the purpose of finding fault with anyone who has taken any part in preparing the bulletin. On the other hand, the officials who have commented on the amount of information gathered, and the light thrown on the present condition of the swine industry of this country. A great deal of interest seemingly centres around the cost of production, and this is right, for the question of profit or loss should be a first consideration in this or any other business, and yet there is nothing in all the bulletin strikes one more forcibly than the total ignorance of farmers on this point. Many feel that they have not time, and others do not know the means for weighing everything at home.

But while it is bad enough for a man to be in the dark concerning his own business, it is very much worse to cast the shadow of their darkness on others, by attempting to make an estimate for the public press upon a question about which they apparently know little or nothing, if we are to judge from the wide range of guesses that have been made at the cost of producing 100 pounds of pork. Some seem to be possessed with a desire to do something wonderfully smart, and so give an account of an experiment which they have conducted, and seek to give the impression that they can produce pork at 2½ cents per pound. For example, take that given on page 14 of the bulletin, by a correspondent from Bruce Co., who claims to have finished eleven 200 pound pigs at a cost of \$56. In the first place he deals with a litter of eleven pigs, something which is the exception rather than the rule; reduce the litter to five, and you will see at a glance that the original cost is increased from 50 cents each to \$1, which means 25 per cent. on the finished product. He hints at using skim milk, but gives no estimate as to quantity. If he is engaged in dairying largely, as some are, he may have had enough to go far towards feeding his bunch of pigs. He also speaks of them as a summer batch, which means that much of their food may have been gathered from pasture, and so after all is considered, 5 cents per pound or more might be nearer the real cost, and yet at first reading, some might conclude the hogs only cost 2½ cents per pound. Others, again, go as far to the other extreme, and place the cost away up at 8 or even 9 cents per pound, which conclusion could be arrived at only by a man who kept a poorer class of hogs and by faulty feeding and general mismanagement had found the business unprofitable, and become disgusted, and so prepared to say anything. Now, such information certainly cannot be classed as useful, and yet the bulletin is largely made up of such guesses.

The Kansas Experimental Station, I think it was, issued a report some years ago, on experiments in raising hogs and their manure, in which, under favorable circumstances, with good, thrifty pigs, with water at their will, and a mixed grain ration, it required 4 pounds of meal or its equivalent,

to produce 1 pound of pork. With grain and mill feed at present prices this would run close onto \$3.00 per cwt., which is perhaps as near the mark as any of the guesses in the bulletin referred to. Of course, with a poor class of stock under unfavorable circumstances and careless handling, the food would have to be increased.

One other point I wish to refer to is the position which is given to different breeds of hogs in the majority seem to be in favor of the Yorkshire. We will not dispute their claim, but will point out a delusion which may have escaped the notice of some. While attending a Farmers' Institute meeting at Teviotdale last winter, a well-known gentleman in that section, while giving an address on the bacon hog, remarked that the hogs were now nearly all Yorkshires, and that, as a shipper, he sometimes had whole loads with nothing but white pigs. Now, any man who knows anything at all about the business knows that if we use a Yorkshire boar on Berkshire sows, or a Berkshire boar on Yorkshire sows, nine times out of ten the offspring will be white. But is it fair because these hogs are white to call them all Yorkshire and credit that breed with all the merit these possess? As has been said over and over by others, it is not so much a question of breed, but a question of type. There are, perhaps, none of your readers who have not seen hogs in all the breeds he would hardly allow on his farm, and I believe there are none so selfish as to claim for any one breed all the merit.

But enough has been said for the present, so we drop the budget for some other men, and hope the bulletin if it accomplishes nothing more, will at least arouse farmers to study this line of their business more closely, that we may know individually what it costs us under our own system and management to produce pork.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

Bruce Co., Ont.

NOTE.—This is the second letter that has been sent us for publication in which Bulletin 149 has been more or less criticized. The bacon hog question is one of the most important that the farmer can discuss, and we would be pleased to hear from others on this topic. It is only by a full and free discussion of a subject like this that the real facts can be got at.—Editor.

★ Pure-Bred Pigs for Stock

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

There is hardly a time when any industry on the farm pays better than pig breeding, and under certain conditions it is well for farmers to rear as many pigs as they possibly can, and in dealing with the matter, I would strongly advise farmers to keep pure bred pigs, as they pay better in the long run. In the several breeds generally kept there are differences more or less marked, and these differences are both external and constitutional; but for pigs of all classes there is a demand in one section of the country or another.

The most apparent external differences are those of color, and to a great extent, breed, and in making in this way, although, of course, size and shape also take their places in indicating the breed to which a pig belongs. Thus we have the black pig of Berk-

shire, the white pig of Yorkshire, the large black, the rusty Tamworth, as well as several others of distinctive shape and color, and the farmer has sufficient variety to fully satisfy his fancy in selecting a breed. The constitutional differences between breeds are also great, and in selecting a breed it is well that those should be even more fully considered, and the mere questions of color or size, or shape. Thus there are some breeds which mature quickly and fatten rapidly, and these can be prepared for killing at a very early age.

On the other hand, the strong points of another breed may be that they attain a great size ultimately, but their weak point is that it costs a great deal of time, labor, and food to bring them into killing condition. Again, we find breeds which have no marked tendency to fatten, but are most prolific breeders. Sows of this kind will always produce litters of great numerical strength, and in the end, the power to convert all they eat into milk, they seem to rear their numerous families without any great effort.

When selecting a breed, the farmer should not allow any particular fancy he may have for a certain breed to get the better of his common sense, and he should be careful in choosing breeding animals of the kind which are demanded in the markets, that he can easily reach. In the breeding of pigs, as of other stock, the maxim that begets like is a useful rule to remember, although, of course, it has its exceptions, and the question is how do these exceptions arise, and how can they be avoided. This may be discussed in the following way: When pure bred animals, male and female of one breed, are mated, the result of the mating will be, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, closely similar to the parents, and in the one hundredth different, and this is made a "sport." Let it be understood that by pure bred animals is meant not merely animals which have all the appearance of being pure bred, but one or other of the parents has been strain in its blood, then like does not always produce like. The animal which has a foreign strain in it is not pure bred, and consequently the rule quoted does not apply. When it is desired to breed pigs of a certain type or quality, pure breeds should be used as far as possible as breeders, both in the male and female sides, and both are of the same breed, then the valuable qualities of the parents will be reproduced in an intensified degree in the progeny; but if they are pure bred and yet of different breeds, the result of that breed which is longer established will have the greater influence in deciding the shape, size, and quality of the offspring. Cross-breeds, or "new breeds," have not the same power to transmit their properties to their offspring as have old established pure breeds. If both male and female parents cannot be pure bred, the male at least should be, as only one male is kept to several females, and he is accordingly the parent of a greater number of the young than any one of the females.

W. R. GILBERT.

NOTE.—This year there are indications that more cross-breeding is being done to get the bacon type. While one cross may work all right, farmers should guard against going beyond that. Mr. Gilbert's remarks regarding the male. If at all possible have the boar a pure bred of the right type for bacon.—Editor.

The Dominion Exhibition

Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD.

The Nova Scotia Exhibition Commission this year enjoyed the grant of \$50,000 given by the Dominion Treasury for a Dominion Exhibition, and they have given the public a show which, while it could scarcely be called representative of all Canada, is, perhaps, in some respects more representative, though not so large, as its predecessors in the west.

A number of new buildings were this year added to the equipment, and though the Commission were disappointed through delay in the courts appointed through delay in the courts from acquiring additional land on which to place these structures, there was adequate accommodation for the large crowds in attendance on the 36 acres now within the fences.

As might be anticipated in a province noted for the wealth of its mines and fisheries, these two departments were outstanding in the excellence and variety of their exhibits.

The splendid new building devoted to mines contained not only an economic and scientific collection of the mineral deposits, ores, useful stones, etc., but also these products as manufactured in the province. The gold deposits were, perhaps, the most striking, and the immense column showing the product of gold so far gathered from Nova Scotia reefs was an object lesson in wealth which but few people have hitherto realized as belonging to this little province. A section from the famous Phalen 8-foot coal seam was shown unbroken.

In the fisheries building over 200 kinds of fish were shown, some swimming in their native element, including a large glass tank of live lobsters that were a great attraction, some in formalin solution looking as natural as if alive, some in glass front refrigerators and 150 varieties in cured form, salted, dried, pickled or canned. Then, all kinds of fishing appliances were shown, including models of boats, etc., packages for all purposes, sails, cordage, etc., a harp and six hood seals from the Magdalen Islands were also shown as part of an ice scene.

The industrial exhibits were very thoroughly representative of Canadian industries, and the educational exhibits from various schools throughout Nova Scotia made one of the best exhibits of the kind ever displayed to the public.

AGRICULTURE

The products of field and garden were not shown in the profusion that might have been expected from the date of the show. There was a fine exhibit of potatoes, mostly of the white skinned varieties, and some fine samples of grain of all kinds. Roots and vegetables were not up to the average. An attractive display was that made by E. H. MacKinley, Halifax, called a model suburban garden, and it contained good samples of almost every vegetable herb, etc., known to the temperate zone.

The Maritime Agricultural Experimental Farms had an exhibit in the form of a trophy 30 feet long by 10 feet high, displaying samples of all the crops grown on these farms.

HORTICULTURE

This department was a very strong one. Men who have been visiting previous shows throughout Canada united in saying they had never seen a better show of fruits. Prof. W. F. Metcoun, Horticulturist of the Experi-

mental Farms, brought an exhibit of fruit from all the farms, and the British Columbia contributors added wonderfully to the display. The grapes, soft fruits and the appearance of the apples and pears was an eye-opener to eastern fruit growers, but a test of the quality of the apples showed that eastern growers had nothing to fear from the competition. The grade exhibit from the Ottawa farm was very fine, and there was a good display from the Niagara district in charge of Mr. T. G. Bunting, but the feature of the display was the exhibits of individual varieties from Nova Scotia orchards. Good collections from various counties in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were also an important and pleasing feature, indicating how widespread was the area upon which choice fruits could be grown.

THE DAIRY

The exhibits of cheese and butter were few, but the quality was good, and the private dairy butter classes were particularly noteworthy. The private dairy print class was as neatly put up as it was possible for butter to be, and the whole exhibit was a strong testimonial to the value of the instruction given by the Government travelling dairies during the past 4 years. P. E. Island got most of the prizes for cheese.

LIVE STOCK

In the horse and cattle classes there were probably more and better exhibits than were ever previously displayed in the Maritime Provinces, but the sheep and swine classes were behind previous shows at Halifax, both in number and average quality.

The horse display began on the opening day of the exhibition, with a turnout of Halifax-owned carriage singles and pairs before the grand stand. Some very good horses and stylish equipages were shown, and much admired.

In the breeding classes there were twenty Standardbred, two Hackney, three French Coach, four French Canadian, seventeen Clydesdale, one Shire and five Percheron stallions, some of

GOOD HOMES IN VIRGINIA

Virginia offers fine opportunities to the farmer and investor. Climate is mild and beautiful; soil is fertile, and grows all crops and fruits. Near the great markets. Land is selling below its value, but increasing in price every year. Many Canadians are buying Virginia. The State Department of Agriculture gives any information. Address—

G. W. KOENER,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Richmond, Virginia.

them of very outstanding excellence and others rather mediocre.

In the Standardbred class, Owen Wheelock, Middleton, N.S., took the stallion championship with a beautiful stallion of Wilks breeding, and T. B. Messenger, Torbrook Mine, N.S., had the sweetest mare in Lady Ferron, by the note sire of trotters, Ferron 2841.

The best single roadster was a nicely turned and speedy horse owned by G. H. Hooper, Halifax, a get of Almont Wilkes. The best single carriage horse was a pure-bred Hackney mare, Vic, owned by W. W. Black, Amherst, and the first award for matched carriage pairs went to D. J. Greig, Brysonville, Que.

Horses of Clydesdale breeding got most of the prizes in the general purpose and heavy draught classes, and W. W. Black, Amherst, was the largest winner of first prizes.

In the Hackney class, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont., showed very nice horses, recently imported, and W. W. Black had two very handsome brood mares, each with a promising foal.

In coach horses, Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que., showed two very fine French coaches, bought in France last year, and they got first and second prizes. The Aylesford Agricultural Society showed a very good horse that gave the Ness horses warm competition.

The French-Canadian horses were a novelty at Halifax, and were represented by three very attractive stallions and some mares, fillies and foals.

Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que., got first for stallion on Prince 824; L. P. Sylvester, St. Theodore d'Acton, second, with Trio 377, and Robert Ness & Son, Howick, took third. L. P. Sylvester owned all the mares and fillies.

IT WAS IN THE

CLYDESDALE

stallion classes that there was most interest and keenest competition. In the aged stallion class eight splendid horses stepped up before the judge. The first place went to a four-year-old Scotch bred horse, selected and imported last year by Prof. Cumming, President of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, named Flash Favorite, by Royal Favorite. Second prize went to Catalynis, by the famous Hiawatha, imported and owned by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que., while third went to Baron Primrose, by McEachern 9729, owned by R. S. Starr, Port Williams, N.S. Fourth prize went to Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont., on a recently imported horse, and fifth to Full of Fashion, by Prince of Kyle, and a horse which has done splendid service in Nova Scotia.



Beath's Litter Carrier

Cleans Stables in half the time

It's the biggest labor-saver on the farm, and the finest litter carrier. BEATH'S is the only carrier

—having a track wheel with case hardened roller bearings which round any curve

without leaving the track, without friction,

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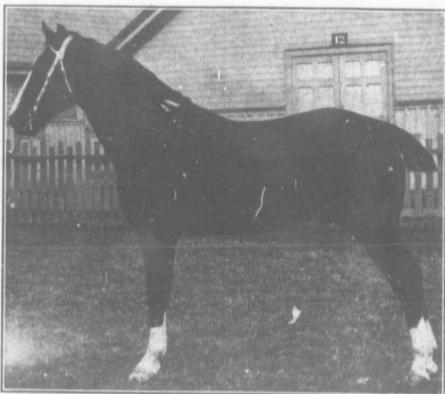
—that can be kept clean and will not clog or freeze,

—with which a boy can do a man's work.

There are imitations, but the "BEATH" is in a class by itself. Write for free illustrated catalogue.

39 METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED, - Preston, Ont.





The 3-year-old Heckney stallion, Brighton Indiant. First in his class, Toronto, 1906. Owned by Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.

In the three-year-old stallion class, Robert Ness & Son brought out the first prize winner and the sweepstakes stallion in Baron Sillitho, by Baron's Pride, a grand horse of size, quality and action. Second place went to W. W. Black, Amherst, on a son of Primrose Pride, white third went to Wm. Sharp, Windsor, on Baron Frederik, another son of the famous Baron's Pride.

In the two-year-old class, Robert Ness & Son showed four stallions, and the first and second prizes went to their other sons of Baron's Pride.

C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, N.S., got first place in the brood mare class with an imported mare by Baron's Pride; J. B. Roper, Charlottetown, P.E.I., took second, and Ernest H. Johnson, Greenwich, N.S., third. The younger classes contained some good animals.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont., showed a very tidy Shire but rather undersized to do this breed justice.

The same firm also exhibited five Percheron stallions and three mares, but not of a quality that would make them very attractive to Maritime horsemen. A very general regret was expressed to your correspondent that such horses should be brought into the Maritime Provinces for sale. Hitherto Percherons have not been good market horses, and it seems a matter for regret that farmers should be breeding to this soft-boned, beefy type when they might be doing so much better business by raising the grade Clydes, which are apparently so much preferred as draught teams in all our towns and cities.

CATTLE

The Shorthorn class was a strong one, with drafts from the herds of Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., and R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., added to the Maritime herds of C. A. Archibald, Truro, and C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams.

Nicholson got first on aged bulls, third on aged cows and third and fourth on other females. The Edward herd, which was a splendid draft, in fine fit, had the champion bull in a splendid yearling by Royal Diamond, and out of Brod. Duchess of Gloster, and the champion female, the two-year-old Pine Grove Clipper

7th, by Marquis of Zenda. This is a particularly sweet heifer, of great substance, and was greatly admired as a calf at the St. John, N.B., exhibition in 1904.

C. A. Archibald, Truro, got second and fourth places in the aged cow class, in very close competition with Edwards and Nicholson. The former got first on the four-year-old Orange Blossom 50904, by Marquis of Zenda, and Nicholson got third place with a six-year-old daughter of Royal Standard 27533. Archibald also got second in two-year-old heifers, and third in senior yearlings, and got second place with his aged herd.

C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, got first place in the three-year-old cow class, with a splendid heifer, Marr Beauty 10th, by Bapton Fancy, and second on their two-year-old bull Dee Side Chief, and had several other prizewinners.

The Hereford exhibit was a fine one, and brought out in the best of fit. W. W. Black, Amherst, owned it all, but, as Judge Robson told him, he had winners in every class, no matter what competition came along. His two-year-old bull Rupert of Ingleside, whose dam, Lady Rupert, is by Rupert, considered to-day the best Hereford bull in England, is a particularly strong individual, and is said by a number of judges to be the best Hereford bull in Canada to-day.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were shown by James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., and a few offerings from C. R. Harris, Church Street, Kings Co., N.S. Bowman's herd were excellent individuals and shown in splendid form. One of the features of this exhibit was a beautiful sleigh robe, showing to what excellent purpose the hides of this splendid breed could be put.

Robert Shaw, Brantford, Ont., and E. S. Congdon, Waterville, N.S., showed Gallowsays, the former getting most of the awards with a very fine herd. Moses & Cann, South Ohio, N.S., were the only exhibitors of Devons, and brought out a good little herd that was much admired.

DAIRY CATTLE

It was, however, in the dairy breeds that there was keenest rivalry. Ayrshires were represented by seven herds, and all strong in individual excellence, making one of the best

displays of this breed ever assembled in Canada.

K. R. Ness, Howick, Que., got the lion's share of the first prizes, including both male and female sweepstakes, with a herd of very even excellence of type and splendid finish.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., followed Ness pretty closely, taking second place with aged herds, and C. A. Archibald, Truro, F. S. Black, Amherst, Easton Brothers, Charlottetown, McIntyre Brothers, and M. H. Parlee, Sussex, divided the balance of the honors. Easton Brothers got first on senior yearling bulls, with a nice imported bull, Fizzway's Heir 16108, and Archibald took second in aged bulls with Howie's Star, a full brother to Fizzway, the bull which is taking so many honors in the United States, and second with a yearling bull by Howie's Star.

Fred S. Black, Amherst, took second prize with a very fine two-year-old heifer of his own breeding. M. H. Parlee got a number of second prizes in the calf classes, with some very promising youngsters. McIntyre Brothers, who showed some very strong cows and heifers, got within the prize circle in classes numbering seventeen to twenty entries.

Jerseys also were in force. H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N.S.; Walter McMonagle and R. Robinson, Sussex, N.B., and Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Barronfield, N.S., were the principal exhibitors. The aged herds were placed as follows: First, H. S. Pipes & Son; second, Walter McMonagle; third, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; fourth, H. S. Pipes & Son, and fifth, R. Robinson.

Walter McMonagle in young stock showed his superiority by taking first, second and fourth places, with young herds. H. S. Pipes & Son had the sweepstakes bull award on two of them from the herd of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

In Guerneys, Roper Brothers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Walter McMonagle, Sussex, and W. Corning, Chegoggin, N.S., were the principal exhibitors, dividing the prizes pretty evenly, though Roper Bros. got most firsts. McMonagle took the sweepstakes bull award on his four-year-old Hedwig's Nonpareil, and Roper Bros. the female sweepstakes.

The Holstein class contained a choice collection from the herds of Logan Brothers, Amherst Post, N.S., C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont., and Samuel Dickie, Central Onslow, N.S.

Logan Brothers, who had their herd in splendid fit, with their cows fresh in milk, got most of the awards. It was remarked by several judges of dairy cattle that never had they seen a herd of more even type and with so little coarseness. The Gilroy herd contained some splendid individuals, but having been for several weeks at previous exhibitions, and repeatedly on long railway journeys, they were not in form to compete with animals fresh from their home stables and bred to suit the Halifax fairs.

The exhibit of French-Canadian cattle was made up of four different herds, and there were some cows of outstanding excellence among them which attracted much attention. Sir Wm. Van Horne, St. Andrews, N.B.; Arsené Denis, St. Norbert; L. F. Sylvester, St. Theodore d'Acadie; and Louis Gouin, Repertigny, Que., each had a herd. Sylvester had the champion bull and Denis the female. Some of the onlookers seemed to think that Van Horne's herd was the best in the place to which it was entitled. At

(Continued on Page 720.)

In the Dairy

Keep on the Right Side of the Cow

Did ever you notice a farmer set down to milk a frisky cow?

Did ever you notice which side he took? I'll bet you didn't, now! For surely a person outside the farm kin tell the right side to set, a thing that's mighty important to know, which no one should forget.

I've known uv fellers to git it wrong, an' set with the milkin' pail, An' swear at the heifer becuz she struck him one with her lively tail,

An' then when he took a-holt to milk she turned him a somerset For the simple reason he didn't know the side that he'd orter get.

Keep on the right side of the cow, young man,

Keep on the right side of the cow; You think she's a shy and gentle beast,

An' she gen'ly is, I'll allow, But she's mighty pertic'lar which side you set,

An' she knows the why an' how; So keep it in mind, when you go to milk,

Keep on the right side of the cow!

Jed Wheeler, a feller in Gungawamp, his powers at farmin' tried;

Jed wuz left handed an' so he thought he'd orter set the left side.

He tackled a heifer that wouldn't stan' no foolin' uv any kind,

Though ordinarily she wuz good ez any young cow you'd find.

So Jed he grabbed holt his milkin' stool an' set himself down to milk,

An' smoothed her udder, which shone ez bright ez any imported silk, An' Jed he took holt an'—thet wuz all.

They discovered him by an' by An' Jed he's never milked heifers sense, an' you know the reason why,

Keep on the right side uv the cow, young man,

Keep on the right side uv the cow; Remember the fate uv left-handed Jed,

Who walks with two crutches now. A cow is a meek an' harmless beast

If you never provoke her pride; But she raises her ire, ez well ez her heels

Whenever you set the wrong side.

An' now supposin' that you, my friend, wuz tryin' to milk a cow, Thet frisky young heifer they call "Success," pray how would you do it now?

Suppose she wuz tied in a narrer stall, an' waitin' for you to set,

An' you wuz there with your milkin' pail, which side would you want ter get?

One side is wrong an' the other right, one false an' the other true,

An' whether you fill your pail depends upon the course you pursue.

"Success will give down in foamy streams, with contentment on her brow,

Pervidin' you stick to truth an' set upon the right side uv the cow.

Keep on the right side uv the cow, my friend,

Keep on the right side uv the cow; "Success is a heifer thet's hard to milk,

An' frisky you must allow. But you smooth her down, an' you say, "So, boss,"

An' she'll calm right down, I trow; An' you'll fill your pail with the fruits uv life.

Ef you keep the right side uv the cow.

Mrs. Stinky—"What do you want to leave us for, Bridget? I'm sure we have treated you as one of the family." Bridget—"Indade, an' you hov', ma'am, an' Oive stood it long enough."

Cow Testing Associations

Mr. C. F. Whitley, in charge of dairy records, Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, reports that since January, 1906, sixteen cow testing associations have been organized. Records are now being kept of the production of 4,500 cows, owned by the 250 members of these associations. The results will be tabulated and published as soon as possible after the season is finished.

The records show that the average milk yield in Ontario and Quebec is not much over 3,000 lbs. of milk per cow per annum. There are, however, herds of 20 cows and over that average 5,000 lbs. In every instance the herds which show a high average of production have been built up by just such methods as the cow testing associations are intended to promote; that is, the testing of individual cows and weeding out the unprofitable ones.

Mr. Whitley states that the name and address of the owner of any herd in the records will be given to any person who applies for it to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. The idea is that members may learn from owners of profitable herds as to the methods by which such satisfactory results have been reached. Owners of these first-class herds are urged to answer such inquiries in a broad-minded and helpful manner.

The Milking Machine

Different investigators have been attempting for years to invent a practical milking machine. There are those who believe that such a machine is an impossibility. Every great invention has been originated in the face of such popular opinion. We firmly believe that the milking machine will play an important part in the future of our dairy business. Along will come a milking machine that will surprise the natives of our time just as greatly as were the natives of long ago surprised and astonished when the first steamboat steamed up through the waters of the Hudson River.

It may be a long time in the future when we shall see milking machines in general use in our small dairies, but the dairyman who is keeping twenty or more cows will be quick to adopt any successful plan of eliminating the hired help question from among his troubles.

The milking machine, when it is practically constructed and in successful operation, will greatly aid in producing sanitary milk. The milk will not be exposed to the air of the stable and the dirt on the flanks and udder of the cow. Let us have the milking machine.—Northwestern Agriculturist.

Care of Farm Separator Cream

The herculean task before us in connection with our cream gathering creameries is the education of the patrons to properly care for their cream. When the cream leaves the farm it should be both clean in flavor and sweet. This means care and cleanliness throughout and the providing of facilities for cooling the cream. The results used should be of the best quality and properly cleaned, so that there will be no danger of contamination from this

A FARMERS' COMMITTEE SAYS TUBULAR'S WORLD'S BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

Low Can

Lightest Bowl

Simplest Bowl

QUICKEST CLEANED



The Tubular

Self Oiling

Ball Bearing

Enclosed Gears

CLEANEST SKIMMER

A community of farmers and dairymen recently united and appointed a committee of six wide awake farmers to thoroughly investigate cream separators and decide which is best.

Why? Simply because they were convinced that cream separators pay, and wanted to know the best before buying. The committee requested all leading separator representatives to meet the committee and show their machines.

Why did they do that? Because the committee wanted to find out positively which separator actually is best. They didn't want to take anybody's word for it, but wanted to see all reliable separators side by side and decide for themselves.

When that committee met, many farmers were present waiting the decision. The committee carefully examined the different separators, and unanimously decided that the Sharple's Tubular Cream Separator is best, excelling all others in fifteen essential points.

The members of the committee backed up their decision by buying for themselves six No. 6 Sharple's Tubular Cream Separators right on the spot—one Tubular for each farmer on the committee.

What did that mean? That this investigation had absolutely satisfied the committee that the Sharple's Tubular is the best cream separator built—the best in your price. If you buy a Sharple's Tubular, you will get the world's best separator.

It is to your advantage to learn all about this committee—its deciding—and the world's best separator. Write for our handsome, complete catalog C 52, with leaflet and the committee's sworn statement telling all about it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

Toronto, Can.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Chicago, Ill.



A scene in a Quebec village, the Province where good butter is made. The Habitant's wife posing for her photograph.

source. In this connection we would most strongly condemn the practice of not cleaning a separator every time it is used. In some sections of the country this most faulty practice is on the increase and cannot be too strongly condemned. Some separator agents who have advised this practice should be severely reprimanded by their employers for so doing. Special care should be taken to milk in a clean place and in as cleanly a manner as possible; for particles of dirt which fall into the milk at milking time are laden with organisms which produce the worst flavors with which we have to contend, and while thus harmful at any time are doubly so under the cream-gathering creamery system, where the cream is held for some time before it is sent to the factory.

HAND SEPARATOR BEST

The milk should be creamed as soon as possible after milking, and for this purpose we strongly favor the use of a hand separator over any method of setting the milk, as it provides the most efficient and thorough method of creaming the milk, it enables us to make a cream of any desired richness—we recommend making a cream testing about 30 per cent.—the quantity to be cooled is greatly reduced and the cream if properly cooled will be one of superior quality. Care should be taken to set the separator in a clean place, and to

stand it on a floor that can be kept clean, and not on an earth or ground floor, which is sure to get into bad condition sooner or later through milk being spilled upon and soaking into it and thus causing bad odors. We would again admonish those who have hand separators to keep them thoroughly clean. We have met more separators than one in such a condition that they themselves would contaminate milk put through them. The separator bowl and its parts should not only look clean but should have a clean smell as well. If giving off any bad odors examine all tubes and crevices about the bowl, for this is evidence in itself that there is dirt being harbored somewhere.

COOL THE CREAM

So much for cleanliness. This is in order to keep the milk and cream as free as possible from the organisms which work so much mischief. The next step is to cool the cream as soon as possible after it comes from the separator, in order to prevent the development of those organisms that do gain access to it, for be as careful as we may milk and cream are never free of germ life. The warm cream should be put into a vessel by itself and thoroughly cooled before being added to the cold cream. The three most common mistakes made in handling and cooling cream are, that warm cream is mixed with the cold, the cream is frequently left too long before being cooled and it is not cooled to and held at a low enough temperature. Cool it below 50 degrees as soon as possible after it comes from the separator and hold it well under this temperature until it is sent to the creamery. Send it to the creamery both sweet and clean in flavor.

J. W. MITCHELL,
Kingston Dairy School.

Increasing the Weight of Butter

Much attention has been given of late years to water in butter. Experiments have shown that the water content of butter can be increased to certain limits and the quality of the butter maintained if not improved. By special attention to the overrun, many creameries have materially increased the quantity of butter made during the year. But the following from one of our American exchanges

shows that there are other ways of increasing the weight of milk than by adding water.

Lane, Idaho.—That 25 per cent. is added to the weight of butter produced from milk cows whose drinking water is impregnated with lead, is the belief of Phillip Lantzy, who owns a ranch near Lane, on the Coueur d'Alene river. To prove his theory Mr. Lantzy states that his cattle drink from the river, which contains a strong solution of lead, which is washed down from the concentrators situated near Wordner and Wallace. From the milk of these cows his wife makes butter which is fashioned into what are usually termed "pound prints," which she sells in the nearest market.

The wooden contrivance used in molding these prints is supposed to hold just a pound of butter, or perhaps an ounce or two less. On several occasions recently, on presenting the product of the dairy for sale, she has had the merchant weigh the packages and found they made an average of one and a quarter pounds each. Convinced, then, that the fault lay with the butter mold, she purchased a new one, and after a fair trial still found the same percentage of overweight. A series of experiments were then made with butter from cows not having access to the river, and in no instance was the normal weight exceeded.

No other conclusion was then possible but that the lead contained in the drinking water of the animals was the cause of the overweight. To solve the difficulty Mr. Lantzy will have a special butter print mold made just four-fifths of the ordinary size. —Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Possibilities of Milk Production

A great deal of attention and wisely so, is being given to milk production these days. Both breeders and ordinary cow owners are taking up the question of testing their cows with a view to retaining the most productive and eliminating the unprofitable ones, and in a few years the milk production of the average cow in this country is likely to be raised materially. In this connection the following from an address by Prof. F. S. Cooley before the Vermont dairymen's convention on the possibilities of milk

150,000 MELOITTE CREAM SEPARATORS

in daily use (outside the U. S. A.)

The Melotte Cream Separators—Take less power, skim more closely, run at a lower speed, use less oil and are simpler and more durable than any others on the market.

Sizes 1 to 6, fitted with Enamelled Bowl Casing—gearing machine cut.

Skimmer consists of 1, 2 and 3 pieces only.

Capacity 400 to 1,300 lbs. Fitted with brake. Write for booklet to

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

The Power of Money Saved.

The systematic saving of something each week—even \$2. or \$5. will, in a few years enable you to take a course at college, buy a home, take a trip abroad or get almost anything else you may wish for.

Commence to save to-day.

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid 4 times a year in

**The Sovereign
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72 Branches throughout Canada

production will be of value. The prices quoted for milk, etc., are those prevailing in the market. The average cost of feed is about \$30 at present prices and just about equals the value of the product. On the average there is little or no profit from dairy cows, and as marketing litters their influence is small indeed. But there are better cows than the average. Pieterje II. gave over thirty thousand pounds of milk in a year; Pauline Paul produced 1,150 pounds of butter; Princess II. is reputed to have made forty-six pounds of butter in seven days. Many cows of many breeds have made from five hundred to one thousand pounds of butter in a year, and from ten thousand to twenty thousand pounds of milk. Better, whole herds of ten to twenty cows have averaged from three hundred to four hundred pounds of butter and six thousand to eight thousand pounds of milk in a year. I wouldn't keep in my herd a less than three hundred-pound cow. How do these cows compare in value with the average? It has been shown that the cost of feed is not much greater with better than with poorer cows. Cooley's basis of valuation is that a cow is worth above what her carcass will fetch, the sum on which her milk will yield six per cent. interest, 2-1/2 per cent. taxes on insurance, twenty-five per cent. depreciation, or thirty-three per cent. total.

Twenty-five per cent. depreciation means a sinking fund which will pay for the animal in four years, and presupposes the average period of usefulness of cows to be four years. On this basis we get the following results in regard to the values of cows of different grades:

Kind of cow	Annual average yield, milk lbs.	Value of milk at 10¢ per lb.	Cost of feed	Profit	Value of cow
Poor.	2,000	\$30	\$40	\$10	\$30
Average	3,000	45	45
Fair	5,000	75	50	25	75
Good	7,000	105	60	45	135
Choice	10,000	150	75	75	225
Pieterje II.	30,000	450	350	1,050	1,050

As a business proposition the difference in value here represented appears correct. But the market does not so rate them. A poor cow costs \$30 and brings \$25 in four years during which time she has sunk \$3 more than she has brought. An average cow is worth what her carcass will fetch and no more. A fair cow costs \$35 to \$40 and leaves her buyer \$50 to the good, in four years. A good cow costs \$50 and gives you double on the investment in the first year. A choice cow costs \$75 and that is the amount of her annual profit. Pieterje II. is worth \$1,000 for dairy purposes alone."

The Vegetable Crop

The vegetable crops of Ontario have suffered from drought. While occasional showers fell during September in some localities, they did not improve the situation to any marked extent. Reports received by the secretary of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association from the crop correspondents of the association in all parts of the province, indicate that the condition of crops on the whole is much below the normal. Most vegetables have not reached their normal size; maturity has been retarded. Tomatoes ripened too rapidly; they are about done; the crop has been only fair.

The behavior of celery has varied in the different districts. Some report a good crop, while others report a failure. On the whole, the late crop

will be under average in yield, but of fair quality. Drought and aphids have injured cauliflower and cabbage; the crop is poor. Late melons are excellent in yield and quality. Sweet corn is under average. Squash and pumpkins have turned out well, and cucumbers poor. Fall spinach is scarce.

Onions, as predicted last month, have turned out only half a crop, of good quality but under size. Beets, parsnips, carrots and turnips are below the estimate; they are yielding less than normal. Potatoes are reported to be less than half a crop, slightly above in some localities and a failure in others.

Marketing the Apple Crop

In commercial orcharding, the business end of the enterprise, that of marketing the crop to the best advantage, is second only in importance to that of producing fruit of the best quality.

It is in this particular that there is the greatest need for improvement at the present time. There are hundreds of apple growers who can grow first class fruit to every one who can place it on the market when and where it will bring the best price. The growers who make the most out of their apples are those who keep in touch with the best markets at home and abroad. During the shipping season these men watch the market reports daily and unless prices are satisfactory they hold their fruit until good prices prevail. The great majority, however, of those who have apples to sell wait for some buyer to come along and sell for whatever he chooses to offer, usually from fifty cents to a dollar a barrel, or a lump sum for the crop on the trees. The latter plan is nothing less than gambling in apples, and in either case the grower seldom gets one-half what his fruit is really worth, if it were properly handled.

The remedy for this state of affairs, and what is going to put the apple trade on a better business basis, is

for the growers in each apple-growing section to unite and form a co-operative association, through which the grading, packing and marketing of the fruit may be accomplished. During the past year a number of these associations have been formed in various parts of the province, and the prices obtained by some of them for last year's apples have made the growers enthusiastic over this method of handling the crop.

An effective co-operative association for this purpose involves the selection of an honest, wide-awake business manager, and the erection of a central packing and storage house at the most convenient point for shipment. Through such an organization, boxes and barrels can be purchased wholesale to better advantage than they can be obtained by single individuals; the grower can devote his whole attention to gathering the crop at the proper season and delivering it in good condition at the central packing house; the association relieves him of all care and responsibility in grading, packing and marketing, and with this work in the hands of expert packers, the grade of fruit can be made uniform, and the packing can be done properly, which, in time, inspires confidence in the purchasing public. In short, the co-operative system of handling the apple crop, under proper management, assures the consumer of a better product, and realizes to the grower a greater profit.—Prof. H. L. Hutt, O.A.C., Guelph.

Phials and Files—Mr. Clancy, the blacksmith, had sprained his wrist and went to the doctor. The doctor started to take down a bottle of fluid from his cabinet, but found the bottle empty. After a moment's search he called for his assistant and said: "Will you get me a couple of those phials from the room upstairs?" "Files!" cried Mr. Clancy, in alarm. "Sure, if ye're goin' to work at it wid tools, can't you take a smoother wan?"

PAID FOR ITSELF IN 30 DAYS

"COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1906.
"About three years ago I was selling my milk at 2-1/2 cents per quart to a creamery, but I thought that I could do better by selling the cream and keeping the skim milk on the farm for feeding pigs and calves. I set the milk in coolers and skimmed with dippers. The best I could do was about 20 quarts cream per day from 20 cows. I sold the cream for 12-1/2 cents per quart.

I made up my mind to get a No. 6 U. S. Separator and try it.
"By keeping an accurate record I found that with the U. S. I was getting about 40 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows, a difference of \$2.50 in favor of the

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

making a gain of \$75.00 in 30 days. Then I value the skim milk at 33-1/2 cents per hundred quarts for feeding purposes on the farm, amounting to \$15.00 for 30 days at 150 quarts per day. As the total amount gained by the U. S. paid for it in 30 days, I will say that it is the best investment I ever made.

If those who may read my experience with the U. S. Separator have any questions to ask or want any information other than what I have given, if they will write me, I will answer and do it with pleasure.

R. A. SHUFELT, R. F. D. No. 1."

If you are keeping cows for profit, a United States Separator will help you "do better", as it has Mr. Shufelt and many thousands of others. He has told you how. Let us tell you why. Mr. Shufelt's experience proves it is at least worth your investigation. A letter, or just a postal card with your address on it, and "Send new illustrated catalogue No. G 110," is sufficient. Will you write us?

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Nearest distributing warehouse centrally located in the United States and Canada. 40



The Farmer's Thanksgiving

The farmer rose—a grizzled man
Of kindly mien was he,
Still straight for all his threescore
years

As any poplar tree.
Beside him sat his gentle wife,
A withered rose in gray,
And all his girls and boys were there
To spend Thanksgiving day.

The farmer spoke: "I thank thee,
Lord,

For all my golden grain,
The fruit that bent my orchard
boughs,

The sunshine and the rain;
But most I thank thee for the crown
And glory of my life,

The sweetheart of my youth and age,
My true and faithful wife."

A New House on the Farm

There is always room for improvement. It usually begins on the barn. Farmers are prone to put off rebuilding or modernizing the farm home until all the other buildings have been made the best that the means will allow.

Successful farming is coupled with successful living. No farmer is a success who owns large farms and fine stock and lives in a ramshackle house, or rides in a rattle-trap buggy. We know men who are piling up wealth and who have no furnace, bathroom or any modern conveniences in the

house. They get along the best they can with the old house.

There are times when economy ceases to be a virtue. What good is money but for what it will buy. Spend it first and last for home comforts.

When you well-to-do farmers move to town you are not going to live in a tumble-down shack. You will buy or build a modern home. You will know the pleasure of a thoroughly warmed house, and hot and cold water throughout, and good light to read by, and bathroom, and all such things. You've worked hard, denied yourselves such "luxuries" and now you propose to take your ease.

That's right, but would it not be better to have such a house out on the farm and stay in it. Farming would not be such a drudge if you had such a house to live in. Your mind would be filled with more pleasant thoughts and "as a man thinketh so is he." Your health would be better. Farming isn't so bad when a person feels well.

The chances are you will not feel at ease in town. You will enjoy all the comforts of the house and miss all the luxuries of the farm. Then why separate them. Build that fine house on the farm and stay there. If you must rent the place build a tenant house or move the old house back for that—and get a married man to work the farm which you manage personally.

The women folks have hard work. They will appreciate a modern house if you men folks do not. Don't wait

till the bloom of youth has left her cheeks and the cares of life have soured her disposition before you give her a pleasant house to live in. Don't wait till the boys and girls get the city fever before you give them a glimpse of modern living.

All over this country are farm homes such as we desire all to have. But this is for those who think they can't afford to live right until they get rich enough to retire. Every farmer can have water works, the best of light, and a furnace.

October

October walks these beautiful days
In a pale, pale lavender gown,
Slashed with the russet of dying leaves
And bordered with silver down.

Her head is bended, her bronzy hair
Is wind-blown over her eyes,
And the mantle twisted about her
brow

Is woven of rosy dyes.

Her lips are sad with a mute farewell,
As she looks in the eyes of the
year,

As two that love, yet meet to part
Without a word or tear.

She carries an acorn rosary,
And when each head has been
kissed

She draws her draperies round her
And vanishes through the mist.



Thanksgiving Diners in course of preparation

The Harvest Time

This is the gathering time of the year,
And the merry singing of harvest
home
And the signs of plenty and rich
good cheer
Ere the days that are dark and
dreary come.
These are the days of tranquil air,
This is the time of an answered
prayer.

Was ever such gold as the golden
grain
Heaped in the fields for the needs
of man?
Warmed by the sunshine, watered by
rain
It pays for all care as it only can.
It has done its part, and its life it
yields
To the harvest song; of the clean-
swept fields.

Meadows and orchards and rich corn
lands
Are wealthy with fruitage of all the
year,
And the world seems lifting its thank-
ful hands
For the needed blessings that aye
are near;
The year is glad when the grain is
prime,
And hearts are merry at harvest
time.

The New Cook

The lumber barge "Lucy" had been
loading all morning at the Delta Com-
pany's wharf. The sweet-smelling
smooth pine boards were piled high
upon her deck, and in the little wharf
office Captain Swanson sat in a swivel
chair looking out at the stevedores,
who bending beneath the long loads
they carried on their shoulders, moved
hither and thither before him, living
symbols of labor.

As he gazed out the window, a
knock fell upon the door, and he
shouted a gruff "come in."

The man who entered was unkempt,
short and red-faced.

"I see your advertisement in the
paper," he said, "but yer wantin' a
cook, an' come down 't see if yer
one yit."

"Are you a cook?" the captain in-
quired.

"Yer bet I be; I'm about th' cook-
iest cook that ever trod a deck. Is
th' job open?"

It was, indeed, the loss of his cook
had seriously disturbed Captain Swan-
son. The stranger was engaged.

"Better git right down in the gal-
ley and git dinner," the captain said.

"Whattel I give 'em?" the stranger
asked.

"Oh, give 'em rice; that's fillin'."

"All right; how many be they 'r
feed?" The captain counted on his
fingers.

"Twenty-five," he replied.

The stranger thereupon disappeared
in the hold of the boat. He found a
huge bag of rice and an old pair of
scales. Filling a wash-boiler with
water, he set it on the fire. He weighed
out twenty-five pounds of the rice
and dumped it into the boiler. He dis-
covered salt, and added that. And
then he sat on a keg and waited "fer
her 't bile."

Presently "she" began. Up, up,
nearer the top of the boiler rose the
rice. The cook seized a dipper and a
pan and dipped out a quantity of the
rice. Again it boiled up. He seized
another pan. It was now boiling over
faster than he could dip. Every dish
and pan in the galley was filled. He
turned over the keg on which he sat
and filled that. Still the miraculous
boiler continued to boil over. At last,

in sheer despair and fright, he rushed
upon the deck crying:

"Mate, mate! Fer th' love o' hea-
ven, don't take on enny more lumber;
we got a cargo o' rice."

And with that was over the rail
and speeding up the wharf. The next
day another advertisement appeared in
the Gazette, asking for a cook on
the barge "Lucy."

A Wife's Duties

When a woman marries she under-
takes certain duties and should fill
them to the very best of her abilities.

Marriage was never intended to be
one-sided, though this fact seems
oftentimes to be overlooked; but it
takes two to make a contract.

On her part she should try and
spend her husband's funds to the very
best advantage—never to get into
debt.

To see that the home is always
clean and well ordered.

To make the servants do their duty
to the man who pays them.

To bring up the children properly.
To keep them well fed, well clothed
and above all healthy in body and
mind.

Never to allow any waste in the
housekeeping department.

To see that all food is of good
quality, well cooked and set before
the family in the most appetizing form
possible.

Always to be clothed becomingly
and according to her station.

In fact, to be the real head of the
home, with wisdom far above rubies.

Caring for all, advising and direct-
ing all.

Not to forget the poor dumb beasts,
but to see that they also have their
meat and drink and shelter. That the
children do not misuse them.

Never to permit any neglect, cruelty,
waste, or excess of any kind.

To think more of things than people
and to avoid gossip and criticism of
her acquaintances.

Don't Say It

Don't say it, farmer, no.

That angry word.

Just let your grievance go—

I'm sure 't were better so.

By all unheard.

'Twill not hurt him nor you;

Less said, the less to rue.

Yes, let it go unsaid.

Take good advice.

Don't speak to hurt, instead

Say something nice.

The First Pumpkin Pie

This is the story, according to an
American funny paper, of how pump-
kin pie was discovered:

Once upon a time—a long while
ago—there lived a wise old man who
was always trying to see what he
could discover.

Having made several perpetual-
motion machines and one or two air-
ships, he was walking through the
fields to avoid his creditors when he
came upon a pumpkin.

"This," he said to himself, bending
down and feeling of the yellow orb,
"is a vegetable growth; but I firmly
believe that it acquires its hue from
small particles of gold which it ex-
tracts from the earth."

So he took the pumpkin on his
shoulder and took it home, telling all
anxious enquirers that he was going
to discover how to extract the gold
from it.

At home, in spite of all his wife
said, he cut the pumpkin up and put
it in a pot and boiled it—only he
argued that he was melting it.

When at last it was a pulpy mass

he poured it out of the pot and right
on top of a pan of dough that his
wife had rolled out for the purpose
of making a dried apple pie.

Now you know the kind of a wife
he had, do you not? A woman who
will feed her husband on dried apple
pie deserves to be married to two or
three inventors, doesn't she?

And so he put the pumpkin and the
dough into the oven, asserting that
he would harden it with the heat and
produce a solid sheet of gold, and
be so rich that he could run for office
on a reform ticket.

But, bless you, when the pumpkin
and the dough came out of the oven
it was not a solid sheet of gold at
all, but a rich, golden, tantalizing
section of goodness.

And the poor inventor was hungry,
so he bit into it.

A few moments later several of his
creditors broke into the house and
came upon him, crying: "Look here!
Where is all that gold you were go-
ing to get for?"

And he never even looked up at
them, but kept right on eating, say-
ing: "Who cares for gold? (Bite,
bite. O-o-o-oh) Who cares for
gold? Men, I have discovered pump-
kin pie!"

And the creditors sat down also
and ate, and they, too, were happy
ever after.

So, now, when you eat pumpkin
pie, you should be glad that the poor
inventor did not succeed in making
gold of the pumpkin. For if he had,
the pumpkin might never have gone
further than to fill your teeth.

Some Human Statistics

Here are a few interesting items
concerning the inhabitants of this
earth. There are thirty-two races
in the world, who speak 3,004 differ-
ent tongues, and there are about 1,000
religions. According to the most
careful computation only one person
in 100,000 attains the age of 100 years,
and six to seven in one hundred, the
age of 60. The total population of
the earth is estimated at about 1,500,-
000,000 souls, and the death rate
averages 67 a minute. The number of
men and women is very nearly equal,
the average longevity of both sexes
being only thirty-eight years. About
one-third of the population dies be-
fore the age of seventeen.

John L. Sullivan described the other
day a joke he once played on Bob
Fitzsimmons. "When Fitz," he said,
"was interested in farming, I told him
that my cousin had a lot of fine Dor-
king roosters, and I would send him
one if he would care for it. Fitz said
he would be delighted to add a Dor-
king rooster to his collection of chick-
ens. So I got the Dorking, packed
it in a basket, and then, for a joke,
laid an egg beneath the bird on the
soft straw. Fitz wrote to me the
next day in great astonishment. He
thanked me for the Dorking, which,
though a rooster undoubtedly, and
a fine one, too, had yet laid an egg
on its way to him. Could I explain
this phenomenon? Had I ever heard
of such a thing before? I wrote back
and said: 'The Dorking rooster, in
laying an egg, has certainly broken
all records. What makes this happen-
ing still more remarkable is that if
you examine the egg, you will find
it to be a hard-boiled one!'"

He—Man has a perfect organ of
speech.

She—So has a woman

He—No, she hasn't. Hers is made
without stops.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Bedtime

Mother is rocking the baby to sleep;
The fire is low and the light is dim;
Without is a silence dark and deep;
Within is the cry of an old, old hymn.

There's a curly head in the trundle-bed,

A warm little body worn with play,
A tireless brain that counts again—
The golden joys of the golden day.
Ah, for an hour time lies light—
Dear little hearts, good night.

Mother is drowsy herself at last;
The words of the music have faded long;
Slowly and softly she has passed
Down on the tide of her own sweet song.

There's a deepening gloom in the shadowy room;
But under the curtain a white star gleams;

The curly head on the trundle-bed
Is still at length with the weight of dreams.

Yea, for the hour times lies light—
Dear little hearts, good night.

Do You Know These Words?

English is a most remarkable language. It has some peculiarities of an extraordinarily rich vocabulary, and others of the poorest and most barren tongue; separate words for minute distinctions, and single words that have many meanings. For example, every farmer's boy knows how to use the words lamb, sheep, ewe and ram, but how many of them would be able to define the words tag, tup-hog, teaser, tup-seg, tup-yeld and six tooth, each of which fixes the age or the sex of a sheep? For example, a tup-hog is a young ram before the first shearing. On the other hand, take the word "rack." As used by people in one part of England or another, it may mean a neck of mutton, the bones of a dead horse, a blow, a sharp pain, a kitchen fireplace, part of a handloom, a reach in a river, a ford, a pathway, a rut, a gap in a hedge, flying cloud, to pour off liquor, to stack. These are the unusual meanings, and there are others more common.

Baseball on the Water

Water baseball is one of the new games for boys, and we doubt not that some of THE FARMING WORLD boys will try it next year.

The rules and the method of play depend somewhat upon the location, says the Youth's Companion. A sea beach generally slopes out to deep water more slowly and gradually than the shore of a lake. At the seashore, therefore, the diamond is laid out merely by the first, second and third basemen taking the proper positions in the water, with the outfielders, if there are players enough, beyond them. On a good beach all the players of the "out" side will be standing in the water, at depths varying with their positions.

On a fresh water lake this will seldom be possible, on account of the quicker pitch of the beach. In this case, therefore, the diamond is generally marked by five rafts, one large one and four smaller ones. The large one serves as the home plate, the

small ones as bases. They should be anchored in place, and the fun is increased if the rafts which represent the bases are made only large enough to support the baseman when he exercises due care as to keeping his balance—say four feet square.

If the players are good enough swimmers and the water is not too cold, a full nine can play on each side. In that case the outfielders will stand in the water when the slope of the beach permits. Otherwise they cling to the base rafts until called upon to chase the ball. But more commonly five members on a side play the game—a catcher, a pitcher and three basemen.

The diamond should be small. Twelve yards is sufficient distance between bases. The ball is a sound tennis ball, which will not sink, and the bat a slender paddle eighteen or twenty inches long, to be used in one hand.

The batting rules are peculiar. There are no called balls or called strikes, and no fouls. A single strike, if caught, is out.

The pitcher tosses the ball gently. The batsman, if he hits the ball, starts to run or to swim to first base. Mean-



A new way to play Baseball.

while the fielder who is nearest the ball starts to recover it, either by swimming or splashing, according to the depth of water, and then throws, as in ordinary baseball, to first base.

The next batter now comes to the plate, and the first, one, if he succeeded in reaching first base, goes the rounds of the bases until put out, exactly as in the regular game. The real fun comes from the contingencies which are created by the substitution of such an unaccustomed element as water for the diamond of turf or gravel.

The second baseman who leaps for a fly will seldom stay on his little raft when he comes down, and to throw from so ticklish a platform, or when treading water, is an art which has to be acquired, usually at the expense of much laughter from the bystanders.

Ways of Saying "Howdy Do"

"How do you do?" That's English.

"How do you find yourself?" That's French.

"How do you stand?" That's Italian.

"How do you find yourself?" That's German.

"How do you fare?" That's Dutch.

"How can you?" That's Swedish.

"How do you prosper?" That's Egyptian.

"How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese.

"How do you have yourself?"

That's Polish.

"How do you live on?" That's Russian.

"May thy shadow never be less."

That's Persian.

And all mean much the same thing.

How Insects Make Music

The katydid has a wing that is curious to look at, says Laura Roberts, in "Four Feet, Two Feet and No Feet." You have seen this little insect, I have no doubt. Its color is light green and just where the wing joins the body there is a thick ridge, and another in the wing. On this ridge there is a thin but strong skin which makes a sort of drumhead.

It is the rubbing of these two ridges, or drumheads, together which makes the queer noise you have heard. There is no music in it certainly. The insects could keep quiet if they wished, but they must enjoy making the noise.

The katydid sometimes makes two rubs on the drumhead and sometimes three. You can fancy she says, "Katy did," "She did," or "She didn't." The moment it is very dark they begin. Soon the whole company is at work. As they rest after each rubbing, it seems as if they answered each other.

Did you know that bees hum from under their wings? It is not the stir of those beautiful light wings that we hear. It is the air drawing in and out of the air tubes, in the bee's

quick flight. The faster the bee flies, the louder the humming is. Did you know that insects feel? Indeed they do! They have nerves all over them, through their wings and out to the ends of their feelers.

Once there was a mother hen who had two children, a pullet and a rooster. She loved them both, but she seemed to love the rooster more. Time went on and the children grew up to manhood and womanhood. One day the minister came to the house for dinner. The rooster came running to his mother in great excitement and said: "An awful thing has happened, the minister is coming to dinner and I shall be slaughtered to give him something to eat." But his mother did not seem to take the matter to heart seriously and the rooster said: "Why, mother, you do not seem to realize the condition of things." She replied: "Yes, my son, I realize it fully, but perhaps it is better so, for as a layman you have been somewhat of a failure and you seem to be the only chance you have to enter the ministry." Moral: The desirable and unexpected often happens.

"Have you any prejudice against the defendant?" asked the judge.

"I dunno yit, yo' honor," replied the prospective juror. "What air his poltericks?"

Health in the Home

If You Love Your Baby

Don't feed bananas, candy, popcorn, sugar or anything else but milk, at least told to do so by your physician.

Give it pure air day and night.
Give it no food but mother's milk, milk from the bottle or food directed by the physician.

Whenever cries or is fretful do not offer it food; give it water.

Be sure that it gets enough sleep—two naps during the day at least.
Do not put too much clothing on it. Bathe it in a tub every day.

Don't handle it; leave it alone.

The Farmer's Health

The farmer's family ought to be the healthiest in the world, but too frequently it is not. The outdoor life, fresh air, sunshine and fresh, wholesome food is conducive to health when good judgment and care accompany them.

The farmer is exposed to all kinds of weather. He should have his buildings and yards so arranged that he can do his chores without unnecessary slopping around in the mud or slush. But even then he may catch cold, storms and one day gets soaking, another time gets chilled through. Convenience in arrangements cannot prevent this. But he can be prepared for such when he goes from home in threatening weather, and he can do that that are not hard to carry to the field. An overcoat should accompany him in the chilly days of spring and fall, or on a long drive even in summer. Some feel that it is wearing a weak dress, a sort of combination to show any regard for comfort and health. Some think it does no harm to get a soaking or a chill. These do us no harm if the man will take proper care of himself after the exposure. It is folly to go around in wet clothes all day. Change to a dry suit. Rheumatism is no trifle to be fooled with.

Many a farmer has muscles like iron, but they are stiff and unresponsive. The fingers stay bent, the back is bent, the movements of every part of the body are slow. Exposure has done this. Like the rusting of the hinge, the muscles have been subject to soakings and chills, without proper after care, till they are rusty, the nerve and blood supply diminished and quick, free action is impossible. Strange that a man knows enough to rub a wet or sweaty horse down when the drive is over, but he comes in from the field sweaty and tired and sits down in a cool place in the barn where the draught is strongest and dries his wet clothes. He feels stiff when he gets up—and no wonder.

When sweaty and you stop to rest in a cool place throw on a coat. Baseball players never sit in the shade without putting on a coat or sweater. Athletes know that stiff muscles follow abuse.

Another point disregarded is that of digestion. The hard working man sits down to his meals, eats hurriedly and then goes right at it again. The stomach must have a good blood supply during digestion. If the blood has to go to repair muscles that are being hard pushed then the stomach has to carry its load of undigested food longer than it should. Trouble arises. When digestion is no good the whole system is out of repair. Perfect digestion is due to perfectly cooked food and a proper regard to

the quantity eaten as well as the necessary rest from hard labor immediately after eating.

Tossing a baby is dangerous. Many a child has been attacked with convulsion because of being tossed. Move the baby gently up and down—it will aid in his digestion.

Use coppersal solution to flush the pipes and drains in the house once each week. This will remove all odors and sediment.

Sunday at Home

Live in the Sunshine

Live in the sunshine, don't live in the gloom,
Carry some gladness the world to illumine.

Live in brightness, and take this to heart,
The world will be gayer, if you'll do your part.

Live on the housetop, not down in the cell;
Open-air Christians live nobly and well.

Live where the joys are, and, scorning defeat,
Have a good morrow for all whom you meet.

Live as the victor, and triumphing go
Through this queer world, beating down every foe.

Live in the sunshine, God meant it for you!

Live as the robins and sing the day through.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Trying to Love God

Trying to love is striving in vain. One can love only as he approves and he can approve only as he knows of lovable traits in another. One can't love one's mother even, just by trying. One knows that mother is tender and true, has one's welfare deep at heart, and he just loves without trying. So one cannot love God merely by trying. The first thing to do if one would love him is to seek to know him, to know his purposes and plans for men, to know what he has done and is doing for one's good, to know that he loves. "We love him, because he first loved us." As we come to realize that God loves us with an infinite, unwavering love and holds us in the hollow of his hand, we love him spontaneously, grow to love him more and more and find joy in so doing.

Don't Give Up

Don't be too ready to give up all for lost when the battle seems to be going against you. Who knows when reinforcements are even now hovering along the horizon? Try everything—and fail; use up all your chances; then trust. There is very likely a better chance than you ever dreamed of about to be given you. Lose courage simply because you are at the end of your own resources—at your wits' end, as people say? That is to leave God out of the question, and you do not seriously mean to leave him out.

A Day at a Time

It has well been said that no man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when to-morrow's burden is added to the burden of to-day that the weight is more than a man can bear. Never load yourselves so, my friends. If you find yourselves so loaded, as least remember this, it is your doing, not God's. He begs you to leave the future to him, and mind the present. What more or what else could he do to take the burden off you?—George Macdonald.

The Danger of Doing Nothing

Being emptied of evil never made a man good. To sit still and conquer temptation all day long would count for little in a man's usefulness to himself or to his rest of the world. Goodness is positive, not passive; the only goodness that deserves the name is the goodness that does things. It has been well said, in terse comment upon the condition of such a man as the one from whom the evil spirit has been cast out, and whose last state was worse than his first, that "emptiness cannot save a man." The heart which has, through Christ's power, been cleansed and emptied of sin, must be speedily filled with the righteousness that comes only from doing the will of the Father. If God does not thus fill it, the Devil will. If a temptation has just been conquered, let us follow up the victory by doing something definite, and with all our might, for our Saviour. Thus only can we hold our gains, and grow in fulness of power.

The church is not something to occupy our time and attention for an hour or two on Sunday, but something that ought to be vital with us every day of the week; and the measure of its strength on Sunday will be the measure of its vitality during the week.

Thanks After Harvest

I thank Thee for the harvest, Lord, that Thou hast given me.
For sheaves of dear ones tied about with love and constancy,
And peace of home that fills my doors with blessings manifold;
(For duty to poor hungry souls who stand out in the cold);
I thank Thee for the harvest, Lord, so far beyond faith's ken—
May I have grace to plant hope's cheer in other lives—Amen.

Learn to be an entertaining companion. If your pleasure in the world will depend on whether you are "good company." "I like to go to walk with her," said a busy man of a little girl the other day, "she is such a noticing sort of person. She watches the clouds and calls my attention to them, sees the birds darting in and out of the branches, asks me about every new building, wants the story of every old historic place. It makes it interesting." Don't be self-absorbed and moody. A "noticing person" is never at a loss for things to talk about.

We could forgive some people for being so proud of living within their means if they could learn to live without their meanness.

"What is the difference between repartee and insult?" asked a boy of his father. "Well, I'll tell you," was the reply. "If the other fellow is smaller than you are, it is insult; if he is larger, it is repartee!"

IN THE KITCHEN

Some Ways With Apples

If families could be induced to substitute the apple, sound, ripe and luscious, for the pies, cake, candies, and other sweetmeats, with which children are too often stuffed, there would be a diminution of doctor's bills sufficient in a single year to lay up a stock of this delicious fruit for a season's use.

The acid of apples is classed among the healthful substances, arousing the action of the liver, enabling it to eliminate and throw off bilious disorders and other diseases. They are classed as among the most valuable and important of the vegetable growths. Perhaps no fruit contains so much of all that is necessary for the sustenance of the human body.

Apple Pudding—Grate apples to make one cupful, add half a cupful of bread crumbs. Sweeten and flavor, adding two well-beaten eggs. Then stir into the mixture one cupful of finely ground walnuts. Set it into a pan of boiling water, and bake until done.

Apple Snow—Peel and grate four apples, not too tart, and sweeten them to taste. Whisk the whites of two eggs, and thoroughly mix the grated apples. Use any flavor desired, and serve with cream.

Apple Cream—Use one large, tart, mellow apple and the white of one egg well beaten. Serve with nice cream, and powdered sugar if sweetening is preferred.

Grated Apples—Peel solid, tart apples, and grate them on a h-wrench grater. As each apple is grated, put it into the serving dish and sprinkle it with sugar to keep the apple from turning dark. This is an excellent appetizer in the spring of the year.

Apples with Raisins—Pare, core and quarter a dozen or more sour apples. Clean thoroughly one-fourth as many raisins as apples, and turn over them a quart of boiling water. Let them steep until well swollen; then add the apples, and cook until tender. Add sugar to taste. Dried apples soaked over night may be made more palatable by stewing them with raisins or English currants in the same way.

To Set the Table

Lay the cloth even and straight. Place the knives and spoons at the right of the plates with the handles just reaching the edge of the table; the knives nearest the plates with the sharp edges toward them; the bowls of the spoons up.

Place the forks at the left with the tines up. On the right and at the point of the knife place the tumbler.

At the left, the bread and butter plate.

The napkin should be folded flat and laid at one side.

Odor of Onions

Frequent allusions are made to the offensive odor of onions upon hands and articles used in the preparation of this vegetable. If you will wash your hands in cold water, without soaps, also letting the water run into dishes, etc., used for holding and cutting the onions, the odor will be dissipated.

Even a kettle in which onions have been cooked will not retain the smell after a cold water bath—without soap. There is no necessity for the hands to hold the odor longer than the time

required for turning on the cold water faucet.

When peeling onions, place them in a bowl and pour hot water over them. They can then be peeled without affecting the eyes.

Quince Jelly

Wipe the quinces, remove the stem and blossom ends, cut in quarters and remove the seeds. Put in a graniteware preserving kettle, and add cold water to come nearly to the top of the fruit. Cover, and cook slowly until the fruit is soft. Mash and drain through a coarse sieve; then allow the juice to drip through a jelly-bag. Boil for twenty minutes, add an equal quantity of heated sugar, boil for five minutes, skim and turn into glasses. Let stand twenty-four hours in a light place, then cover.—Fannie Merritt Farmer.

Suggestions

Clean the keys of the piano with a cloth moistened with alcohol.

Salad dressing should not be mixed with salad until just before serving. Fresh fish will have firm flesh, a good odor, and a glittering, fine, clear skin. To keep milk from scorching, rinse the pan in cold water before pouring in the milk.

Keep macaroni in an air-tight receptacle and plunge into boiling salted water before cooking.

Add borax to the water in which the dish towels are washed, and it will aid in making them white and soft.

Rub the bottom crust of the pie with the white of an egg, and it will prevent the juice from soaking into it.

Clean copper kettles with lemon dipped in salt and rinse thoroughly with clear water, polishing with a soft cloth.

To stuff dates remove the stones and fill the dates with almonds or peanuts; then close the fruit and roll in sugar.

A new domestic was helping her mistress to prepare dinner. All went well until the macaroni for the pudding was brought out. The servant glowed with surprise as she beheld the long white sticks. But when they were carefully placed in water her astonishment was indescribable. "Did you say, missus," she said in an awed voice, "that you are going to make a puddin' out o' that?" "Yes, Jane," was the reply, "that is what I intend to do. Have you never seen macaroni cooked before?" "No, ma'am," answered the servant, "I ain't. The last lace I was at we always used them things to light the gas with!"

Indefinitely Postponed—A young wife had often tried to persuade her husband to give up smoking. One day she pointed out to him, in exact figures, how much he spent on tobacco in the course of a year. "And you would be better off," she said, "mentally and physically, as well as financially, without your pipe." "But all great men have smoked," he urged.

"Well," she said, "just promise me that you'll give up smoking if you're great. That will satisfy me!"

"What did you do when Jimmy called you a liar," said a teacher to one of his class. "I remembered what

Smooth, Rich Cheese

depends on the way the curd is salted.

The salt must be pure—like Windsor Cheese Salt.

The salt must dissolve slowly and evenly—like Windsor Cheese Salt.

The salt must not be carried off in the whey—but stay in the curd, like Windsor Cheese Salt.

The salt must help to preserve the cheese, and keep it smooth and rich—like Windsor Cheese Salt.

If you are not getting as good cheese as you should, would it not be a good idea to try

Windsor Cheese Salt.

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

Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth,

Director of Colonization,
Toronto.

Speaking about Coffee

Did you ever try

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If not, you have no idea how good it is; how much superior to everything else; how easy to make, and how economical in use. Just try a little next time you want coffee—follow the directions on the label, and you'll be satisfied. It is so good.

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you said about a 'soft answer turneth away wrath," replied the boy. "What soft answer did you make?" inquired the teacher. "I hit him with a good-bad termater"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Feeding and Housing a Goat

Can you please give a few pointers regarding the feeding and housing of milk goats. I have bought one and have been told so many different ways to feed it that I thought I would write you, as I want to feed it so as to obtain the best results. The goat is a white one, and gives, at the present time, a little over a quart of milk daily.—W. Hoydon, York Co., Ont.

The feeding and housing of a goat is much similar to that required for a sheep, with this difference, however, that the goat is harder and will stand more hardship. The goat requires more exercise than a sheep and consequently will not stand confinement as well. Give it as much of a run as possible and keep it off of low, wet ground. On high dry land a goat will thrive on very little. The goat is a "browser," while the sheep is a "grazer." For this reason the goat is used largely in some sections for cleaning up small undergrowth and does the work very well.

During the winter keep the goat in a building that is not too hot, and that is well ventilated and free from draughts and allow it to get outside as much as possible. Keep inside during cold wet spells. Straw or clover hay. For a milking goat, the hay would be better chopped, moistened and sprinkled with bran, oil meal or cornmeal. There will be a saving in cost by feeding this way, as if the food is well digested. If you can get ensilage, a little of this will help to keep up the milk flow. Don't feed too heavily. Oats are a good feed, and if they are used, the shearer still. Corn fodder is good; in fact, any kind of fodder will be eaten by the goat. The goat, of all animals, is the most particular about its food being clean. For this reason a rack should be provided for the loose hay, straw, etc., and only as much given at a meal as the animal will consume. Any food that is trampled under foot or mused up will not be eaten.

The milk of goats has a particular value from the fact that they are said to be immune from tuberculosis.

Treating Black Muck Soils

Which do you consider the most beneficial for black muck land, lime, land plaster, or wood ashes. Black ash and tamarack were the timbers that grew on the land. It seems to grow good crops, but oats, wheat or rye seem to go down and the frost also seems to strike it very easily. I had thought of putting oats in the spring for a nurse crop and seeding with timothy and alsike and putting ashes on and cultivating them in ahead of the corn or rye. Do you think of plan? Are ashes good for sand and gravelly soil, or is lime better?—C. F., Subscriber, Highgate, Ont.

Answered by R. Harcourt, Professor of Chemistry, O.A.C., Guelph.

Black muck soils are rich in organic matter in various stages of decomposition, and, as a rule, poor in mineral matter. As a result of the decay of the vegetable matter in the presence of a small amount of mineral matter, these soils are liable to become acid. Therefore, the application of any of the substances mentioned by C. F. will be beneficial. Lime is doubtless better than any of the other materials

for the purpose of neutralizing acid, but the wood ashes not only contain large quantities of lime, but, in addition, furnish considerable potash and some phosphoric acid. Consequently, I think it is safe to say that in a great majority of cases wood ashes may be said to be the most beneficial.

In the present instance, the fact that the grain lodges indicates an abundance of nitrogen and a comparatively small amount of available ash constituents. Experiments with these soils frequently show that potash fertilizers stiffen the straw and increase the yield of grain. If the wood ashes are applied at the rate of about 50 bushels per acre and well worked into the ground before the spring grain is sown, it will probably help both the grain and the alsike which is to follow.

The application of wood ashes to sandy and gravelly soils should give beneficial results.

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.

Pedigree not Received

In April last I purchased a mare in foal at a sale for \$275. She was described at the sale as eligible for registration, a good worker, and right in every way. The pedigree was not guaranteed further than above, and I could get no further information about her, either as to her own breeding or as to what she was bred to. I asked the owner these questions about her, but he could not tell me. He promised, however, to let me know all about her in a short time. I have written to him a couple of times about it, but he is doing nothing towards getting the mare's pedigree. He seemed to have the impression that the mare had a pedigree, but he had not succeeded in getting it when he pur-

chased her. When I asked him about it he also stated that he would get it or there would be trouble between him and the person from whom he bought her. Can I compel him to get me the mare's pedigree or can I obtain damages?—Subscriber (Gimston).

If the person from whom you purchased the mare undertook to get her pedigree for you and you purchased her on that understanding, and her value would be enhanced to you by reason of having her pedigree, and he fails to obtain it for you, you are entitled to recover such damages from him as you may suffer by reason of his failure or neglect to obtain the pedigree, as he had agreed with you. If, however, there was no explicit agreement on his part to obtain the pedigree, but a mere promise that he would try to get it, and he did not seek to mislead you in any way, we do not see that you could have any cause of action against him for damages.

Considering the statement of facts you have given us, it would not appear that you could make out a very strong case against him.

Expiry of Lease

I rented a farm from B for two years from the fifteenth day of March, 1906. The lease is in writing. B has given me notice that he wishes me to give up possession of the farm and get another place. Can I compel me to leave before the end of the two years for which I rented the farm?—H. J. K. (Ontario).

The tenancy cannot be terminated before the end of the term for which you rented unless there is some provision in the lease providing that it may be terminated by giving certain notice, or unless there has been some breach of some of the terms of the lease by you which may be treated as a forfeiture of the lease at the option of the landlord, or which in itself amounts to a forfeiture. If you have fulfilled, and continue to fulfil, during the rest of the term, all the terms, conditions and covenants on your part in the lease, and there is no provision in same allowing the landlord to terminate it by notice or otherwise, he cannot compel you to give up possession of the farm until the end of the term for which you have leased it.

What Can a Roof Do?

It depends upon the roof. Shingles, tin, or cheap prepared roofs are more water-sheds and not very reliable ones at that.

Rex Flintkote sheds water surely, but that isn't all. It is damp-proof as well as rain-proof, and keeps poultry houses as dry as can be. It makes the best possible siding. It is a non-conductor of heat and cold, and helps preserve an even temperature in your milk houses. Any one can lay it. It is fire-roofing—it is wind-proof and roof-proof along with its other good qualities making it all that a good roof can be.

Rex Flintkote ROOFING

Rex Flintkote Roofing is no "mother of thurs" prepared shingles. It is in a class by itself. Made especially for the poultry trade. Don't buy another roofing expecting it to do what we say Rex Flintkote will do. Make inquiries. Write for literature. Dealer who has real Rex Flintkote. Samples of Rex Flintkote Roofing.

We make a special handsome red paint or Rex Flintkote. For sale by post, we will send a valuable book, "How to Make Poultry Pay." Look for the Boy!

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In the Poultry Yard

The Lucky Thirteen

She left the house and stole away
And made a nest up in the hay,
And then one time, along in May,
She introduced to us one day
Her thirteen downy chicks.

She had a right to cluck and strut,
For when of eggs there was a glut,
She quit the job of laying, but
Her works do follow her—tut, tut!
She comes with thirteen chicks.

One day, when we forgot to latch
The garden gate, she took her hatch
And sauntered down the garden path
And my! how she did scratch
For thirteen hungry chicks.

She has no equal in her class
For quickly raising "garden sass."
When she's just left to "go to grass"—
But that's our fault, so it may pass,
We need her thirteen chicks.

—ALSON SECOR.

Toronto Poultry Show

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

While looking over a copy of THE FARMING WORLD, I see you give Mr. Bremer credit for the best collection of W. P. R. I think J. W. C. has been misinformed, as I won more points than any other exhibitor in that class. I did not compete for the silver cup, as I was not a member of the Canadian W. P. R. Club.

S. J. McQUILLAND,
West Hartford, Ct.

Poultry Fattening in Alberta

The opening up of the departmental work here is proceeding slowly, but none the less satisfactory. Our latest move has been the establishing of six or seven poultry fattening stations under the auspices of the Department, and managed by Mr. A. W. Foley, of Bowmanville, Ont. The work is meeting a success of the poultry fattening station there. All the stations, with the exception of one, are being established in connection with our co-operative creameries. The work is meeting with general approval, and at the Red Deer station, where provision has been made for fattening 300 birds, the farmers offered 1,500.

Similar conditions prevail at other places. While this year's work is not at all complete, should results prove satisfactory, and should the Department decide to continue the work another year, and this was known in the spring early enough so that farmers could raise more chickens, I am satisfied that the Department could do a big business and make a good thing of it for the farmers. One firm in Calgary imported last year 74 cars of dressed poultry and eggs for use in British Columbia. You can thus see that there is a big market right at our doors which our farmers are not supplying.—Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Concerning Over-feeding

Chickens can be over-fed, and the fault of over-feeding them is a most common one. It is the chicken's mission in life to get its crop filled by bedtime, yet many like to fill their crops first thing in the morning. Now, a chicken with crop filled twice with food has no incentive to exercise; consequently, it makes poor growth. Many forget that, as the chickens grow, the crop capacity is increased, and so fewer meals are needed. Chickens should not be allowed to gorge

themselves to such an extent that they sit about during the day. They should always come up with alacrity to their food, and gobble it down in an unmistakably hungry fashion. At night they should be allowed to retire with a full crop, which should be quite empty before they turn out in the morning. I have seen chickens packed so full of food that some remained in the crop after a night's rest, which is, of course, gross over-feeding.—Will Hoolby, in Southport Visitor.

Turkey Raising

Successfully managed, there is nothing on the farm that will be found as lucrative as turkey raising. Constant vigilance for first two weeks is the secret of success in this business.

Until the poults are at least a week old they must be kept separated from all poultry except their mother. They are inclined to follow any thing that is moving. Unless there is ample provision made to separate the mother with her brood, she is far safer to stroll at will in the fields, away from the calls of other poultry. The poults will then learn to heed their mother's voice more readily. They will follow their worst enemy without the least fear, until they are old enough to heed the warning of the hen, when they become very wary.

The mother moves them but a few rods at a time. So when bringing them in at night the homeward trip should be made slowly in order not to overtax the little fellows. If the hen is tame it is sometimes best to carry the poults, allowing the mother to follow. The safest time to start after them the first few days of their life is about three o'clock in the afternoon; for the mother is careful to cover the poults before the evening coolness sets in and always as soon as the little poults show signs of weakness. A little feed is given where found on the range will strengthen them for the journey homeward and be the means of bringing them in easier when they grow older. They will come quite a little distance to meet one if used to feeding on the range.

The first feed should be bread soaked in milk just long enough to be easily crumbled. After it becomes easy it is unfit for feeding any young fowl. This feed is gradually replaced with cracked wheat, and as soon as possible, get the poults feeding on whole wheat; while confined in the coop hard-boiled eggs are a good substitute for insects. Always mix the food fresh and don't feed too liberally or serious bowel trouble will ensue.

The coops must be large and roomy enough for the hen to stand erect in, at least four feet wide, ten feet long and three feet high, with a sliding gate at one end the whole width of the coop, so the whole end of the coop can be left open. Have a narrow slit in the roof of the coop about two feet from the enclosed end, through which a wire netting partition can be dropped and raised at will. This will be a great convenience when housing them for the night. Get the hen close to the coop, place the poults behind the wire screen and leave the sliding gate open. Their chirping will soon bring the mother inside the coop when it is easy to push the gate in place and remove the wire netting. When the hen refuses to enter the coop in the evening, even if she has willingly occupied the same coop on preceding evenings, don't make up your mind

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$1.00 per dozen. Young stock ordered, catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARK, Fresh Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Channahon, Ill.

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

I HAVE some yearling Barred Rocks to dispose of at very low prices. Young stock ready first November, am looking orders now. All birds first class. For inquiries addressed: A. S. WERDEN, Annesia Farm, Bethel, Ont.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS—Birds from Doulton; first prize fair here. Brown Leghorns; first; Buff Orpingtons also first. Few sell these varieties. Pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$1.00 and \$2.00. DAVID HOWSE, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

PRIZE WINNERS—S. C. Black Minorcas Cockerels and Pullets, for sale. From Dunn and Phoenix's strain. All \$1 and \$1 a pair. W. R. RUTHER, Bowersville, Ont.

too harshly that it is but innate contentment. A turkey decides the sanitary conditions of her apartments through instinct. In the hurry of the moment it is best to move the coop at least the width of itself. If there is any odor perceptible, farther. Then thoroughly cleanse it the next day.

FANNIE LOVE.

Inconsiderate Hens

"Libby" Dutton was so lazy that even in early youth she began to put on flesh amazingly, and, naturally, the fatter she grew the lazier she became. At last she ceased going to church, because she had not the energy to struggle into a sufficiently formal costume; indeed, she was never seen in anything less "free and easy than a flowing calico wrapper. Her Mother Hubbard titter. Her friends remonstrated.

"It is because of the buttons," explained Libby, the easy tears starting to her eyes, for she had trifles as frankly as a big baby. "It's all because of the buttons. They kept a-busting and a-rolling and me a-chasing; till it wasn't human nature to endure!" The Lord didn't object to her stooping and crawling; and besides, I got tired of sewing 'em on and sewing 'em on, and then everlastingly popping off again, as if they was shot out of pea-shooters every time I stirred a finger. And I should think folks afflicted with flesh as I be, and not expect her to be buttoned up tight and bounding in glory.

But the climax of Libby's laziness was reached when a neighbor, one fine day in early spring, found her seated on an overturned wheelbarrow near the barn door, sweeping large and copious tears into a basket of fresh eggs that she held on her knee. To an inquiry as to what was wrong, she replied plaintively, dabbing her eyes:

"It ain't anything but the eggs. I'm so tired of gathering 'em; and every day there's more. Those hens, they keep right on laying, faster and faster, till I'm downright discouraged. See, as if the Lord's curse didn't understand the meaning of moderation!"



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on Poultry, Hens, Pheasants, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Cavies, Ferrets, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Farm Animals, Farm Crops, Seeds, and all kinds of Poultry, Printing and Cuts
For Poultrymen, Farmers and Stockmen.—Cut Catalog Free.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. James Dalgetty, the well-known Canadian representative of the prominent firm of Dalgety Bros., of Dundee, Scotland, has now on exhibition at his old stables, at London, Ont., a grand aggregation of well bred Clydesdale stallions, the kind that are popular in Canada, combining size, action and quality. The grand aged stallion is Flashlight, a great big, drafty black with white markings, a horse of heavy scale, good quality, sound and lasting unimpaired. He is a son of Chastard, and his dam is by the Prince of Louden. The Charmer is a fine heavy black, big enough and smooth enough to suit anybody, and he is a son of the well-known Prince Romeo, one of the good sons of the Prince of Wales, and his dam is by Prince Charming, a grandson of the same great stock horse. He is a prizewinner of no small pretensions, having as a one and two-year-old stood second at the Royal Northern, and has captured, in strong Scottish company, over twenty firsts and one grand total. He has been purchased by Mr. W. C. Kidd, of Listowel, Ont. Baron Leven is a grand, drafty, stylish and flashy stallion now four years of age and of grand scale and power. He is a son of the Baron's Pride stallion Baron Mitchell, and his dam is a well-bred prizewinner, while her sister was an unbeaten prizewinner in her day, both being by the great stallion Prince Alexander. Baron Leven has also had a good showing record, having been inside the money on almost every occasion when shown from a yearling until as a three-year-old he stood third at the Glasgow show, defeating the premium horse of the year, and being highly commended at the Highland, Scotland's leading Clydesdale show. The shipment includes some grand two-year-olds. Main-brod, Vol. 29, is one of the extreme drafty kind that is looking like a better horse every day. It is a son of Prince of Carigwell, and his dam is by the old-time showing favorite Moneycorn. With his great, heavy, flat bone and strong well-set limbs, he combines good action and satisfactory quality. Finavor is another good, flashy one, brown in color and a fine upstanding sort, a son of Knight of Cowal, a horse which has many ardent admirers on both sides of the water, and Finavor, though bred up in the north, was a winner in his locality, getting the Isle of Man premium. Lord Kimberly 13069 is another youngster that should find many friends in Canada, as he is a son of the famous Prince Alexander, and is of the smooth, round, pleasing kind so typical of the Prince of Wales-Darnley cross. He promises lots of size and can never be anything but smooth, handsome and stylish. Mr. Dalgetty has also brought over a number of fillies and the shipment all round has been pronounced upon by all who have visited them as just the kind of goods that Canada wants.

Once more we desire to call the attention of the readers of THE FARM-

ING WORLD to the announcements of the auction sales at London and Woodstock. Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, offers for sale the famous herd of Shorthorns which have been his pride and care for years, the herd from which came Prince Sunbeam, and many another prizewinner at Canada's and America's shows. Grandly bred, carefully selected and maintained for years in a high class, in quality and character, the man who desires to obtain something that will improve the kind of cattle he has at home cannot fail to find what he wants among the offerings which have demonstrated so well for Mr. Robson the economy and profit of feeding only the best.

Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, is offering a number of imported cattle which he personally selected this season in Scotland. They comprise herd-headers for well-bred herds of pure-bred Shorthorns, whose pedigrees will bear some inspection and study. A visit to this sale will convince anyone of the character of Mr. Davis' judgment in the Shorthorn business.

The fillies to be offered at public auction by Mr. J. R. Johnston, of Springfield, at Woodstock, Oct. 25th, are certainly a grand lot. They are big, flashy, and drafty, and all round will compare favorably with many previous importations. They are one and all well bred, some of them being of a gilt-edged character. Those who visit this sale will not be disappointed if they are looking for something of a high class in the right kind of goods.

Messrs. R. A. and J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., are quite as high up in the character of their young stock as ever in former years, having a splendid, if not large, selection in young bulls for this winter's trade, and a herd of the same size and the same character is hard to find, as the one which enrolls among its maternal members such a list as Mayflower 3rd, Olga Stamford, Gem of Ballechin, Tiny Maude, and others which have become familiar to most of America's Shorthorn men when in their different classes they stood in America's best showings, and won their full share among the best on the continent. At the head of this herd their grand show bull Mildred's Royal is proving a worthy sire, and the youngsters of the herd are what the older members are, showing goods.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Figs 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.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Champion ship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM, Box 1054, Toronto**

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cough, Spitt, Sweeney, Croup, Hoax, Strained Tendons, Pains, Wind, Puffs, and all Lameness from Sprain, Kingpins and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases of Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Itches from Horses, Cattle, etc.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Thurst, etc. In a 10-cent bottle of Caustic Balsam sold in every bottle of Caustic Balsam and is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle, Sold by druggists, or sent by express charges paid. Full directions for its use. 25¢ and 50¢ for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: **The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Joints, and any Swellings, Cures Lameness, Alays Pain without Injury to the Horse, etc. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. 50¢ a bottle, delivered. Sample 1¢ free.

ABSORBINE, J.H., for man and dog, 50¢ bottle. Cures Spavins, Wringing Spleen, Strains, Stays of Rheumatism, Swellings, redness of Whites, Venereal, Hydrocele, Ailments of the Genitals, etc. Sold only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F.F., 71 Northmouth Street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & Co., Montreal.

WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

Dec. 10 to 14, 1906

For Prize List, etc., apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary, Toronto

Glenhodson Yorkshires

Some 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. LOANE FOSTER, M.S.

Mr. T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ont., manager of the Langton Stock Farm, has just landed a consignment of live stock from England, consisting of about fifty head of fine Shropshire sheep among them a fine selection of fine rams fit for service. He has also imported a number of pure-bred Berkshire sows and young boars, together with a number of fine, fleshy blackeye mares and stallions. The fillies are a nice, smooth, well-turned lot, which can show a bit of action. Warwick Mand is a nice four-year-old with no white markings, sire Young Dorrington, by the celebrated Denmark; dam of Warwick Mand is Hlorology, sire Coldspring Duke, by Denmark. Her stable mate, Warwick Daisy, is also a nice brown with small stripe in face, and white hind ankles, sired by Audubon Conquest. Her dam is Alert 2318, by Confidence 125, g.s. Conquest 2nd 3560, g.g.s. Danegelt. She has at foot a fine filly foal by the good sire Warwick Premier.

Bold Lady 12612 is also a nice, smooth bay four-year-old, a get of Clifton, and bred by Sir Walter Gilbey himself. Her dam is Litcham Lady Jane 13711, sired by the good sire Romire 2281. She has at foot a fine filly foal also sired by Warwick Premier. Warwick Albert is a good smart, stylish two-year-old stallion which Mr. Cox has imported. He is a colt that shows considerable action and lots of promise of turning out a good one. He is a get of Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Warwick Lady, by His Majesty. This is a good breeding as the Hackney book can show, and the colt promises to justify his pedigree. Another fine filly in the shipment is a beautiful red roan, two years of age, Miller's Daughter, sired by Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Mandess 2045, by Hue and Cry Shales, a son of Phenomenon 579. A daughter of this mare sold recently for the interesting sum of 1,100 gs. Langton Belle is one of the Hackney mares that has been for some time on the farm. She was bred by F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N.Y., and is a get of the great Langton Performer, dam Belgrave, by His Majesty, and she has at foot a beautiful bay stallion colt by Lord Fireaway. Bianca 1806 is a fine chestnut mare, typical of the breed all over and a get of Seagull 2281, a son of Danegelt, dam Cherry Ripe, by Old Jubilee Chief. Beautiful Nell 1260, now six years of age, is a fine brown mare by Courier 1715, and her dam is Trinket, an old-time showing mare by Fireaway 249.

Leading Lady is a nice, stylish chestnut mare, sired by old Stampede, a good breeding son of the great Whidire, and her dam is Beautiful Nell. At the head of the stud is still Jubilee Performer, the handsome, trappy and stylish son of the great Miss Baker and the famous Jubilee Chief, while beside him the son of Fandango still holds his own in popularity.

Of the Shropshire sheep which Mr. Cox has for sale, there are 36 head in all, consisting of 20 one-year rams, 2 ram lambs, 30 yearling ewes and four ewe lambs, and all were carefully selected from the flock of such famous breeders as Minton, Harding and Mansell. They are certainly a high class lot of sheep, and anyone wanting something extra good in the way of a pure-bred ram or a number of fine pure-bred ewes cannot do better than to take a look at what Mr. Cox has to offer. In the Berkshires there is room for a fine choice also, as they are of good quality and one of the sows under one year, Dancesford Florence, sired by Baron Kitchener, is as smooth and fine an individual as one will often see anywhere. Another good sow, Dancesfield Jill, is sired by Dancesfield Boy. A fine boar of good type is also included in the shipment, Dancesfield Donovan, sired by Dancesfield Don, dam Dancesfield Holyrood. Mr. Cox has also a number of fine home-bred Berkshires of good, thrifty kind, to offer for sale.

Gossip

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., writes: "I have 25 high-class fillies arriving at my place on October 25th. Parties desiring high-class fillies can

secure them by writing me or coming and seeing for themselves."

Teller Bros., Paris, Ont., had an exhibit of their Hampshire sheep at the Illinois State Fair, held at Springfield, Oct. 1-5. They were most successful and secured first place in every class and the champion ewe and ram.

Dispersion Sale of Dum Na Glas Herd

Canadian Shorthorn breeders and stockmen generally will learn with deep regret that owing to continued ill-health, Col. John A. McGillivray has been compelled to retire from all active business. The dispersion sale of his well-known herd of Shorthorn cattle and Dorset Horn sheep, to be held at Dum Na Glas Farm, Bedford Park, North Toronto, on December 15th next, marks the close of a most successful career of another of Canada's breeders and importers of pure-bred stock.

For many years Mr. McGillivray has shown great enterprise in endeavoring to make his herd and flock in every way creditable to himself and to Canada. He has selected and bought many desirable animals from the best herds and flocks of both British and Canadian breeders.

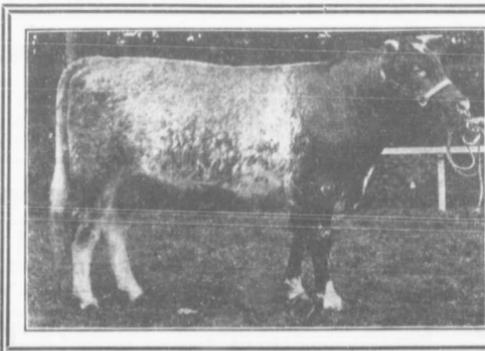
The herd of Shorthorns at present consists of about thirty head, the dams for the most part being imported and the younger members of the herd tracing nearly altogether to recently imported parents. At the head of the herd is the fine Butterfly bull, Butterfly King, a son of the great King Victor, dam Jubilee Maid—4871—(imp.), by Fortunatus (72553). He was imported in dam by W. G. Pettit and is proving a successful sire. Among the females are a few of the

It Pays to Breed the Good Ones

It has paid me and it will pay you to breed good ones better than the other kind. I can now supply you with the means of breeding something gilt edged and HIGH PRICED in pure bred Clydesdales. From my recent importation of nearly fifty head of Clydesdale fillies, you have a wide selection. Some are prize winners in Scotland. Some others can be bought for less money. I am selling all at a very low price for the goods.



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GREAT DISPERSION SALE

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT

London, Ont., Oct. 23

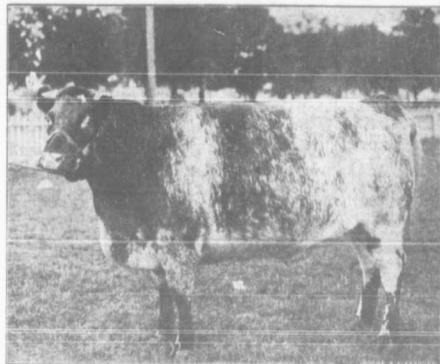
1906.

My entire herd of imported and home-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE

Also one grand imported CLYDESDALE STALLION, four years of age, and one four year old HACKNEY STALLION.

For catalogue and further particulars apply to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
Ilderton, Ontario.



DISPERSION SALE

OF

Col. John A. McGillivray's
Shorthorn Cattle
Dorset-Horn Sheep
Clydesdale and Shire Horses

AT BEDFORD PARK
NORTH TORONTO

December 14, 1906

Will be offered for sale Col. McGillivray's entire herd of high class imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns, 25 head of Dorset-Horn Sheep and imported Clydesdale and Shire mares, together with other Farm Stock and Implements.

Owing to ill health Mr. McGillivray is retiring from active life, and all offerings will be sold without reserve. Sale of implements will commence at ten o'clock sharp. Sale of pure-bred stock to commence at one o'clock sharp.

Street cars leave North Toronto (C.P.R. Crossing) every hour and stop at farm. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, special railroad rates will enable visitors from all parts of Canada to attend the sale at reduced rates. For catalogues and full particulars address

F. W. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneer
BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

old and popular families, such as Dum Na Glas Nonpareil 2nd, with such a list of sires on her maternal side as Scottish Sailor 72594, Sittytown Seal, Gravesend, etc., making a pedigree which embodies the best of their kind in Scottish Shorthornism. Dum Na Glas Nonpareil 6th, sired by Butterfly King, is a yearling heifer of fine quality. A few of the popular Miss Ramsdens show the qualities which make this strain famous. These have among their sires Nobleman, Dipthong, Scarlet Velvet, Bushranger, etc.

Among the imported stock is Beautiful Bell Imp., now four years of age, sire Bonus, g.s. Nonpareil, with

Touchstone, Victor, and Violinist behind that Broadlooks Missie is a grand, thick three-year-old roan, sired by the high-priced bull Broadlooks Golden Fame, a bull which is showing outstanding merit as a sire of the sweet, smooth, thrifty kind. She boasts such names as Carlisle, Prince Royal, and Heir of Englishman in her ancestry. Missie 159 is a fine, thick, typical roan cow, bred by W. S. Marr, of Upperhill, got by Spicy Robin, and a line of ancestry continuing through such names as Strongbow, Cherub, Goldigger, and other popular sires, who helped to build up the reputation of the Misses of W. S. Marr on a sure and strong

foundation. This cow has twice changed hands at \$1,500. She has produced a fine red heifer calf, Bedford Missie, by Favorite. Another fine heifer, of the famous Village strain, is Trout Creek Belle. Other popular strains have good representatives, such as the Claretts, favorites of the late Mr. Campbell, of Kinella, the Miss Mary, and others.

Two imported Clydesdale mares will also be sold, Kate Laundry, a fine, flashy three-year-old, with grand underrunning, of good size and formation, a get of the premium horse Rozelle. The other to be offered is her four-year-old maternal sister by King o' Kyle. Their dam is Maggie

Scotch Shorthorns by Auction

AT THE HOME FARM, WOODSTOCK, OXFORD CO., ONT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1906

Twenty head of imported cattle bred by Duthie, Gordon, Earl of Rosebery, and other noted breeders; also twenty head of home-bred cattle, mostly from imp. stock. The offering includes seven imported bulls and six home-bred bulls, including the 1st and 3rd prize junior bull calves at Toronto, which have been purchased for this sale.

The females include many show animals of high merit. Catalogues will be sent on application.

Auctioneers:

Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilterton
Thos. Ingram, Guelph
Jos. White, St. Mary's
P. Irving & Son, Woodstock

H. J. DAVIS,
Proprietor,
Woodstock, Ont.

COLLYNIE ROSEWOOD.

Imported 1896 by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. - Calves Jan. 2nd, 1895. Bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Farnes, Aberdeen-shire, Scotland.

DAMS

Rosewood 62nd, Vol. 59 E.H.R., by Cap-a-p-e J. Bruce
Rosewood 24th J. Bruce Duke of Edinburgh J. Bruce
Rosewood 6th J. Bruce Lord of the Isles (4928)

Rosewood 5th J. Bruce Grand Forth (24674) A. Cruickshank
Rosewood 2nd J. Bruce Moonshades (3410) A. Cruickshank
Rosewood 1st J. Bruce Daphnia (4930) G. Shepherd
Rosewood H. Field South Star (2385) Mr. Robinson
Selma Stratton (3382) Mr. Barnett
June Favourite (1028) H. Thomas
Son of Hith (3rd) Mr. Chapman

Mr. Fisher's Old Red Bull (2025)
Mr. Fisher's Old Red Bull (2328)
Turnell's Old Red Bull (2328)

In England
Foster's Bull of Holbeach Marsh (2031)
In England

The Rosewood family has been in the hands of Mr. Bruce since the family was begun. Most of the most noted Shorthorns in Scotland have been of that family, but it is only necessary to mention Silver Plate (7553), one of the greatest latter day sires, now in use in His Majesty's herd.

Lauder, by Knight of Lothian. A good imported Shire mare will also be sold. All three are safely in foal, the Clydesdale mares to Graham & Renfrew's three-year-old stallion Celtic Laird, winner in his class at Toronto, 1906, Spring Show, and at Chicago International, 1905.

There will also be sold 25 head of Mr. McGillivray's famous flock of Dorset Horn sheep.

The imported cows to be offered for sale are all registered in the American, Canadian and English herd books, which will make the progeny eligible for the American records at the usual nominal cost.

During the past ten or fifteen years Col. McGillivray has effected some of the important sales of Shorthorn cattle held in Canada, and in every case has done his utmost to assist the breeders and owners in making a good sale. He has everywhere been a liberal bidder and has otherwise exercised his good office in a generous and whole-hearted manner. We trust that his generosity and hearty good-will will be recognized by the breeders of Canada on the 14th of next December. We are sure we voice the sentiments of every stock breeder in Canada when we wish Col. McGillivray a speedy recovery from his long and serious illness. We hope in the near future that he may be so far recovered in health that his kindly presence and wise counsel will be enjoyed at the various live stock meetings held hereafter in Canada. For some months past he has been sorely missed at important agricultural gatherings.

Scotch Filly Sales

At some recent Clydesdale sales in Scotland some very good prices were realized. At the annual sale of the Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.), held on Sept. 19th, the filly foals averaged £45 4s. for ten. The highest price, 110gs. (\$50), was given by Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, for Rosalind, a beautiful filly foal by Silver Cup, out of Royal Rose, by Prince Frederick. The previous highest record for any foal at a public sale in Scotland was 100gs. (\$50), paid for the champion Prince Thomas. The nine colt foals averaged £51 8s. each. The mares and fillies all made a good average.

On Sept. 17th Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.) held a sale of purchased Clydesdales at Perth, when forty-four head were disposed of at very satisfactory prices. The highest price was 160gs. (\$80), paid for the two-year-old filly Lady Primrose, by Baron's Pride, and out of Primrose (1906). The only filly foal sold, My Belle, by Baron's Pride, and out of Belle of Harveston, went at 100 gs. to Montgomery Bros. The yearling fillies averaged 62gs., and yearling colts 24gs.

Scottish Ram Sales

These notable events for 1906 are practically over, and the results are a little surprising. It was expected that the high prices of lambs and wool would have led to correspondingly high prices for rams, but it has not been so. The top breeders, on the whole, have done well, but scarcely any of them will have done better than they expected. Blackfaces were too numerous, and the bottom went out of some of the sales very early. This was not the case at Perth, where an exceptional trade was experienced under somewhat depressing circumstances. £60 as a top price comes far short of £130, but these are the days

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—we have had cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases in thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vet-Pocket Veterinary Advice.

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when men want value for their money, and the Strathfillan men are no longer foolish. The triumph of Claggan was the feature of Perth, and the sweeping trade for Sandynknowe the feature of Kelso. Lanark saw the supremacy of Cadzow once more declared, and Howick repeated the old declared tale of the success of the Hindhope's, Mowhough and the rest. The Down breeds hold their own—Oxfords may do a little more, and it is too early to say much about the future of Hampshires in Scotland. Wensleydales more than held their own against the Border Leicesters at Castle-Douglas. For the rest it cannot be claimed that half-



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HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.

CLYDESDALES AND CHEVAL NORMANS

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

A few French Canadians.

ROBERT NESS & SON,

"WOODSIDE," HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Long Distance Phone.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

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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.



Mains of Glamis, Hayston, and others excited the admiration of all beholders. The seconds from Sandyknow had an astonishing reputation in King's at Kelso; and the Lambden contingent were in excellent favor in Mr. Swan's ring. Still, fancy prices were being paid very sparingly, although £200 for a Border Leicester, £190 for a Blackface, and £100 for a Cheviot, are not figures to be despised. The effects of too much inbreeding were plainly seen in the case of one formerly very famous Border Leicester flock. The counsel of other breeders should surely be to beware lest a similar fate befall them. No flock is too good to be improved, and while it may be difficult to find exactly the ram to suit the choice flock, the breeder should search for it as for hid treasure. Stamina is all-important in any class of stock; let it be sought for, even although, once in a way, quality and fidelity to type should be partially sacrificed.—Scottish Farmer.

Clydesdales for Canada

The new steamer Cassandra, of the Donaldson Line, which sailed on Saturday, had a large shipment of Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys, and French horses for Messrs. Hogate & Son, Weston, Ont. These animals formed the staple part of the shipment. Messrs. Hogate had on board between thirty and forty head, most of which were fillies bought by themselves direct from the studs throughout the country, a considerable proportion of the whole having been purchased in Cumberland. They also had several well-bred stallions, purchased from the leading owners of that class of stock, and altogether their shipment was carefully selected, and well adapted to meet the requirements of Canadian breeders, who are now desirous of breeding Clydesdales. Being purchased for the most part direct from breeders, very many sires were represented, so that those who purchase from Messrs. Hogate & Son have a wide choice in respect of lines of blood. Mr. Hogate had in all thirty-six Clydesdales, ten of which were bought from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, and three from Mr. David Whyte, Craigieburn, Falkirk. These three were all got by the Glasgow premium horse Clan Chattan (10527), the sire of the champion horse Royal Chatterer, and ten from Mr. Park were got by a variety of sires. Amongst others, Messrs. Hogate bought from Mr. Riddell (two), Mr. W. Taylor, Park Mains; Mr. J. C. Toppin, Mearns, Perth; Mr. Johnston, Bogton, Falkirk; and Mr. Sherwin (four).

Another shipper by the Cassandra was Mr. J. McCallum, Dauphin, Man. He had two well-bred fillies from Mr. Riddell, both of which were bred by Colonel Blackburn of Killearn; one stallion, Leader of Fashion (13055) from Mr. John Pollock, Langside, Glasgow; and five well-bred fillies from Mr. James Weir, Sandilands,

Lanark. Mr. Alex. Macgregor, Uxbridge, Ont., bought two stallions and two fillies from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton. The fillies were bred in Caithness, and one of the stallions was bred by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh.

Mr. Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont., had one stallion and two fillies bought from Mr. James Picken, Torrs, Kirkcudbright. The stallion, named Baron Hiawatha, was got by the celebrated champion horse Hiawatha, out of a mare by the champion breeding horse Baron's Pride. He is thus bred on exactly the same lines as the Cawdor Cup champion, Hiawatha Godolphin, and should be a first-rate investment. One of the fillies is two-year-old by the Royal and Highland first prize horse Prince Shapely (10111), out of a mare by McMeckan, which gained first prize at Dalbeattie last year. The other is a yearling by Royal Scott, out of a mare by the Rhins of

Galloway premium horse Ornament. Mr. Smith has been an importer for many years, and these animals will worthily sustain past traditions.—Scottish Farmer.

An Easy Way to Get Rid of Stumps

A method of getting rid of stumps which has been highly recommended and which to be effective should be done now, is as follows:

Bore a hole one or two inches in diameter and about eighteen inches deep into the centre of the stump. Then put into this hole one or two ounces of saltpeter. Fill the hole with water and plug it up. In the spring take out the plug, pour in about one half gallon of kerosene oil and light it. The stump will smolder away for the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes.—Farming.

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.

LANGTON STOCK FARM CO., LTD.

Hackneys, Shropshires, Berkshires, Collies

IMPORTED AND HOMEBRED

PRESENT OFFERING—18 head Hackneys, 20 head Imported Shearing Rams, choicest type from Minton and Harding flocks. Choice young Sows and Boars.

All stock at Moderate Prices. Farm three miles north of Brantford. G.T.R. near line station. Electric cars every half hour one-half mile from farm.

T. A. COX, Manager.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-qualified ram lambs, a number being from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two shear ewes and a number of ewe lambs.

At Canadian National Exhibition, London, Ottawa, and New York State Fair, we won this year practically everything, both with our imported and home-bred stock.

Guelph, G.T.R.

Arkell, C.P.R.

Telegraph, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
ARKELL, ONT.

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MITCHELL, ONT.

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

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Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

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

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

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

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

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

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

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of CLYDESDALE HORSES BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.
FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH SOWS—Bred to farrow in May.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.
Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
Prof. A. Smith, B.Sc., B.V., President.
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering—20 young bulls, 10 imported cows with heifer calves, 1000 lbs. of milk to imp. Prime Favorite and Imp. Scottish Pride. Also 20 head of one and two-year old heifers.
Drop in a line and receive our new catalogue, just issued. Burlington, Ont. Sta. G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

DAVID MCGRAE, Janelhof, Guelph, Canada.
Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Highland horses and Cotteswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

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.

M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

R. NESS, Howick, Que.

GRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, Ont.

H. POOR, Clarendon, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.

DAVIS & GRAHAM, Schomberg, Ont. Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred. A few good bargains on hand.

W. J. WELLS, Temperanceville, Ont., mile from Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan Railway. Some grand offerings in Canadian-bred Clydesdales, gets of Young McQueen and Laird of Argo.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont. Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.

LAVIN & RICHARDSON, Hartston, Ont. High-class Clydesdales for sale.

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

J. A. TULL, Hurford, Ont. Oxford Downs.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep.

YELPER BROS., Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdowns sheep.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep. Prize winners.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R., Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.

THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R., Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

GEO. SNELL, Veenville, Ont.—Shorthorns, Newton Prince and Lady May rams, 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.

GEO. H. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont. Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs.

SWINE

J. E. BRETHER, Hurford, Ont.

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J. COWAN, Ingersoll P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R.

Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

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ASHLAND STOCK FARM, Pure Scotch topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. McSHALL, Jackson P.O., Tara Station, G.T.R.

D. McARTHUR, Palalay, Ont. Some good young shorthorns.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

W. G. PETT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.

JOHN BRYDON, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Short-horn cattle. 11 young bull calves from well-bred imported dams, and sired by imp. Siltilyn Victor—3006.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Ayrshires—The Famous 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 appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large tests. Write for particulars.

AMOS SMITH, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntington, Que.

J. A. GOVELOCK, Forest, Ont. Herefords.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Theford, Ont. Short-horns, some of the very finest of the breed.

R. J. PENHALL, Nober, Ont. Hereford Cattle.

GILVIES Ayrshires—Lachine, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Robt. Hunter, Manager. Phone M 228.

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

D. DECOURCEY, Berthel P.O., Mitchell Sta., 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. Choice Scotch Shorthorn Oxen and Lincolns. Some choice youngstock for sale.

OLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such choice strains as imp. Wedding Gift. Young stock sired by Killibean Beauty bull, using Ben Lomond 222 imp. Jay of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age, also some very fine females. Prices right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Some choice young bulls for sale.

D. SINCLAIR, Ready P.O., Ont. Shorthorns—clearest bred and milking strains. Young stock from choicest strains. Close to imported stock. Tara station, G.T.R.

MISCELLANEOUS

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

ROBT. NICHOL, Brussels, Ont. P.O. and sta., G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.

T. GIBSON, Desford, Ont. sta. G.T.R.

CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns—Shropshires. Good selection in young bulls.

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

F. & O. PARKIN, Oxford Centres, Ont.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Institute Meetings

Combined farmers' and institute meetings are being held this month on Manitoulin and St. Joseph Island. The speakers are Mrs. D. McCaughy, North Bruce, and Mr. E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, Ont.

Prince Edward Island

We had beautiful summer-like weather during the latter part of September. About two weeks previous Jack Frost paid a visit of few short visits, gently reminding us to prepare for winter. Some threshing has been done, and farmers report good yields of grain. Some oats belonging to Mr. W. Matthews, of North Hampshire, averaged 50 bushels to the acre. Many farmers are hauling oats to the city. The pastures continue good, and cows are milking well. Apples are plentiful, but plums and a poor crop. Potatoes are large and very dry.

The Cheese Board met on Sept. 21. There was a fair attendance of salesmen. The following cheese were: Stanley's Bridge, 50; Orwell, 65; Cornwall, 85; Gowan Brack, 60; New Perth, 10; Union, 100; Hazelbrook, 90; Red House, 66; Hillsboro, 70.

The cable message read: Montreal firm and advancing. English market firm. Montreal 135; to 134½; Kingston sold at 11½c. All the cheese boarded sold to Mr. Spillit at 13c.

The price of bread dropped to 6c. per loaf during the month of September.

W. Scrimgeour, of Cardigan, has purchased from J. McLeod, Victoria Cross, the pure-bred Shorthorn bull, Lord Dundonald, number 44591. He is four years old, weighs 1,700 lbs., and is considered by competent judges to be one of the best bulls on Prince Edward Island.

Mr. George Chilton, of this city, captured 17 prizes for poultry at the Halifax Fair.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, per lb., 7 to 8, small 5 to 14c; lamb, per lb., 10 to 12c; butter, fresh, 23 to 25c per lb.; eggs, per doz., 18 to 20c; chickens, per pair, 50 to 65c; cats, per bu., 28 to 30c; hay, per cwt., 40 to 45c; fowl, per lb., ducks, per pair, 80 to 90c; potatoes, per bu., 20c; tomatoes, per lb., 4c; cranberries, per qt., 7 to 8c; plums, per qt., 8 to 10c; green, each, 50 to \$1.00; cheese, per lb., 12c; onions, per lb., 4c; apples, per bu., 40 to 50c; pork, per lb., 7½ to 8½c; flour, per bbl., \$4.75 to \$8; straw, per cwt., 24 to 25c; oatmeal, per lb., 3½c; green tomatoes, per peck, 10c. The markets are well supplied with vegetables and poultry.

Easton Bros., of P.E.I., carried off a number of prizes for cattle at the Halifax Exhibition; also A. Boswell, S. Lane, P. I. Lang, C. Nunn, and Roper Bros., were among the successful ones who returned home rejoicing. A. R.

The Difference

On a recent Monday morning the pastor of a church in Virginia was the recipient of a basket of blackberries brought to him by a little girl of the parish.

"Thank you very much, my dear," said the minister. "These berries are as fine as any I have ever seen. I hope, however, that you did not gather them yesterday—the Sabbath."

"No, sir," replied the child. "I pulled 'em early this mornin', but they was a growin' all day yesterday."

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Oct. 13th, 1906.

The conditions of trade generally are of the most encouraging nature, and the volume of business in the aggregate is above that of a year ago in wholesale circles. The money market is firm at 4 per cent. on call.

WHEAT

The wheat market on the whole is not quite so strong as at last writing. The cold weather has increased receipts from farmers, especially in the Western States, and this has caused an easier feeling. Prices, however, rule about the same. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 72c at outside points, shippers' quotations. There is little or no export demand. Winnipeg quotations are 75c to 75½c, October delivery. On Toronto farmers' market red and white are quoted at 74c to 74½c, spring at 73c and goose at 68c per bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

In contrast with wheat, the oat market is strong, and prices continue on the up grade. At Montreal quotations are 35½c to 41c, as to quality, and the end is not yet. At Chicago, however, a downward tendency is reported, 35¼c to 36c are the quotations here. On the farmers' market, oats sell at the 30c to 41c. Barley prices do not seem to advance, and 48½c to 50c are the ruling figures, with buyers paying 52c to 53c on the local market here. Peas are quoted here at 78c to 78½c outside. The corn market is easier, owing to the favorable weather for harvesting. No. 2 American is quoted at 59½c to 59c on track, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market rules steady. There is a good local demand both here and at Montreal, which helps to keep up values. Deliveries have not been large, though they have been increasing here a little of late. Car lots of No. 1 timothy (baled) are quoted here at \$9.50 to \$10, and No. 2 at \$8 per ton, on track Toronto.

The baled straw market is steady at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here. Loose straw on the local market brings \$13 per ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potato receipts are more plentiful. At Montreal sales of car lots have transpired at about 80c per bag. Here the market rules steady at 70c to 80c a bag in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 85c to \$1.00 per bag.

The bean market is quiet. At Montreal from \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel is about all that the trade will go for 3-lb. pickers. Local quotations here are \$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand picked and \$1.60 to \$1.70 for primes.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules strong and active, and supplies are readily taken. At Montreal selects are quoted at 22c. Here the market is strong at 20c to 21c for good fresh stock in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 24c to 27c per dozen.

The fall trade in dressed poultry

will soon be opening up. As yet there are no steady quotations in a wholesale way, other than those ruling on the farmers' market here, which are 11c to 13c per lb. for chickens, 21c to 25c for young turkeys, and 11c per lb. for hens.

FRUIT

The season for fruit other than apples is about over. Apples sell on the local fruit market here at from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per bbl. At Montreal prices range from \$2.50 for No. 3 to \$3.00 for No. 2. There have been large shipments of fall fruit to England and exporters say that until the surplus English crop is worked off higher prices cannot be paid here. Some cars of early Greenings were exported a few days ago, costing \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl. laid down at Montreal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

While the cheese market at the moment rules quiet, there does not appear to be any lowering of values. At the local markets last week from 12½c to 13c were the ruling figures, with factorymen inclined to hold. With the large shrinkage in the make and the light stocks on both sides of the Atlantic, there does not appear to be any good reason why present values at least should not be maintained. Montreal quotations are 13c to 13½c for Ontario and 12½c to 12¾c for Quebec.

The butter market rules firm, with receipts of choice qualities somewhat restricted. At Montreal choicest creamery, salted and unsalted, is quoted at 21½c to 22½c. Creamery prints are quoted here at 24c to 25c and solids at 23c to 24c per lb., and dairy at 22c to 23c for pound rolls, and 18c to 20c for tubs and boxes.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock at the city markets have ruled fair and trade generally speaking, has ruled better the past week than for some time past. There are far too few good and fat too many common to inferior cattle being offered. This may be due largely to the dry weather lessening the amount of feed from the pastures and the scarcity of feed in some sections. This applies more especially to Huron and the more northerly counties. A great many cattle in these sections that were being fatted for market have been sold as feeders. One fine bunch that would average 1,200 lbs. each were sold by a farmer near Listowel for \$3.85. These will go into the stables and be finished for a later market. Some half-finished cattle, weighing 1,100 lbs. each, have sold recently at \$5.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. for feeding purposes.

More exporters are coming to market. These sell at \$4.75 per cwt. for the best. Export bulls sell at \$3.65 to \$4.00 per cwt. The best butchers' cattle are worth from \$4.25 to \$4.55, loads of steers and mixed cattle \$3.75 to \$4.10, cows \$2.25 to \$3.60, and canners \$3.00 to \$2.25 per cwt. Good quality feeders sell readily enough with other kinds slow. Quotations are

as follows: Best feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.70 to \$4; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75; best feeders, 750 to 900 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$3 to \$3.15; common stockers, \$2 to \$2.50.

Good milking cows and springers sell well, prices ruling at from \$30 to \$70 each. All calves of good quality are eagerly sought after at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt., while extra good ones may bring only from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

The brisk and strong demand for sheep and lambs keeps up. Export sheep sell all the way from \$4.25 to \$4.65 for ewes and \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. for rams. Lambs sell at from \$5.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. Some breeding ewes, which the farmer had better have kept at home to increase his flock, sold last week at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt. Canada lambs are quoted at East Buffalo at \$8 to \$8.15 per cwt.

Hog prices rule steady at \$6.65 per pig for selects and \$6.40 for lights and fats. The usual fall slump in prices is keeping off well this season.

HORSES

Horse buyers are getting down to more active work after the summer lull, though the past summer has been unusual in that considerable business has been done. At the moment the market is not as brisk as it might be, though all offerings at the horse exchanges here find purchasers. Prevailing prices at the Repository here are as follows: Single routers, 15 to 16 hands, \$120 to \$150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16½ hands, \$130 to \$160; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16½ hands, \$250 to \$375; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$175; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$150 to \$170; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$170 to \$300; servicable second-hand workers, \$40 to \$70; servicable second-hand drivers, \$45 to \$75.

✻

The best thing to do with a hen when she gets excessively fat is to send her to market. She will be worth more there than if kept for laying purposes.

DRY YOUR APPLES

It is a great pity that such large quantities of culls and wind-fall apples are wasted yearly in Ontario. These apples should be cut in quarters and dried, and thereby a considerable revenue gained. Dried apples will be worth fair prices this season.

Canadian quartered dried apples have gained a high reputation in foreign markets, but there are still many lots of inferior, dark, and often badly burnt goods offered to country merchants, which are really disgraceful, and show either great carelessness or ignorance. Apples should be dried quickly on a stove over a stove in order to retain the desired bright color.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FARMERS' DRIED APPLES. We buy outright and make prompt remittance.

THE W. A. GIBB CO.,
Hamilton.

CARNEFAC IN THE STABLE

IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO A PRIVATE VETERINARY

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY, TORONTO

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well, either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this let me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1000 Junior" Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But, I'll never know because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. I sold 200,000 that way already—two million dollars' worth!

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1000 Junior" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine. When I say half the time, I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1000 Junior" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

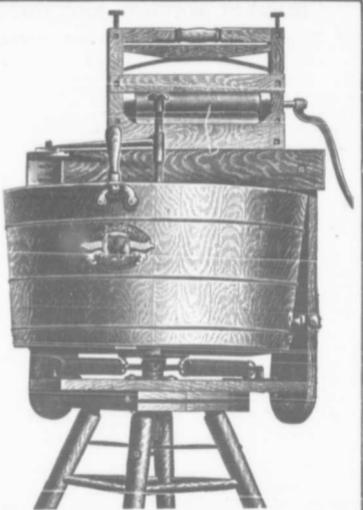
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1000 Junior" Washer saves every week, for 10 years—and how much longer their clothes would save, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself, I'll just do with my "1000 Junior" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me how to do it. I'll just do it myself, and "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send you reliable person, a "1000 Junior" Washer on a full month's free trial. I'll say "freight out of my own pocket" but if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1000 Junior" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its



whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 90 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerily, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself. Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the "1000 Junior" Washer that washes Clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way—J. C. D. Bach Manager "1000" Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

FARMS FOR SALE

VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—Six miles from Brantford, 1 mile from schools, churches, post office, railway station, etc. One hundred and two acres, well watered, good stone house, bank barn, other outbuildings. All in good repair. \$15,000 easy terms. Write or call upon S. G. READ & SON, 120 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

I HAVE some bush farms and improved farms that I can sell cheap for cash or part cash. For particulars apply to A. MALLSHALL, Burk's Falls, Ont.

NURSERY STOCK

HIG WAGES selling northern green Trees Outfit supplied. Pay weekly. WISNER'S NURSERY, Port Egan, Ontario.

HELP WANTED

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

A POSTAL, bringing your address, mailed to us, will give full particulars of a splendid position for you, paying from \$100 to one hundred and fifty per month. B. W. SOMERSET, Principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Radioing, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Farmers' lowest quotations on No. 1 baled hay and oats, from one to twenty carloads, Cash at your station, shipments to be made this fall and winter. Apply to BOX 74, BURK'S Falls, Ont.

PIGS FOR SALE—Choice, improved, large English Berkshires, six weeks old; prices reasonable; crate and pedigree free; freight charges paid to your station; satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. JAS. KEAN & SON, Orillia, Ont.

FOUL SALE—Three extra good imported Clyde Stallions, in color, style, quality and breeding. Some are out of the best water; in other words, the centre of the bed must be higher than the edge. If the soil be poor, remove a depth of ten or twelve inches, put in a two-inch layer of well-decayed manure, cover this with a few inches of good loam, followed by a half-inch layer of sand. The bulbs are then set on the sand in the desired design, about five inches apart each way, and covered with four inches of good loam. The soil around the bulbs should be well firmed to prevent heaving by frost.

How to Plant Bulbs

The last week in October, and the first in November is the best time for planting, and it is well to have the ground in good condition ahead of this even but planting can be done all November. The advantage of early planting is that the bulbs get their roots well developed before winter sets in. When preparing the bed, change it so that it will shed water; in other words, the centre of the bed must be higher than the edge. If the soil be poor, remove a depth of ten or twelve inches, put in a two-inch layer of well-decayed manure, cover this with a few inches of good loam, followed by a half-inch layer of sand. The bulbs are then set on the sand in the desired design, about five inches apart each way, and covered with four inches of good loam. The soil around the bulbs should be well firmed to prevent heaving by frost. If the soil is heavy, it is best to

mix well together the manure, sand and soil, for a depth of about twelve inches. This will insure better drainage. After shaping the bed so that the centre is a few inches higher than the edge, place the bulbs on the surface about five inches apart, and then with a digger plant them so that the base of the bulb is about four inches below the surface. No further attention is necessary, but it will be well to cover the beds lightly after they have been frozen to a depth of two or three inches, with leaves or litter, to prevent continual thawing and freezing. The bulbs themselves are hardy.

After they have flowered and the leaves begin to turn yellow, the bulbs should be dug up with a spading fork, and spread out in a shaded situation, to dry, when they may be stored on a shelf until planting time arrives. The offsets that form around the base of these bulbs should be planted separately in a sandy loam, where they can develop into flowering bulbs, which usually takes from two to three years—Peter Zuger, in the October "Garden Magazine."

Mulching Roses

Your roses will come through the winter in much better condition if you will give them a heavy mulching of manure. Put on enough so that when it has settled there will be a six-inch mulch. Do not apply the mulch until the cold weather has come the middle or last of October.—Garden Magazine.

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