

Every Knock is a Boost

An illustrated circular with this optimistic heading has been sent us by the Frost & Wood Company. It illustrates the ravages of their recent fire in the different parts of their plant. Some of the buildings are completely demolished, while others may be soon put in shape for operation again.

We are pleased that the town of Smiths Falls has realized the value of this industry to the town and has come handsomely to its assistance by arranging to loan Messrs. Frost & Wood Co. a large sum of money to help them become re-instated. This company's determination to go on and accomplish greater things is admirable, and typical of the kind of stuff that we are proud to feel Canadians are made of.

ReX Flintkote

ReX Flintkote Roofing stands the heat of the tropics with the same equanimity as is shown by the darkey who dozes peacefully after consuming a watermelon, and it gives a protection against the cold of Alaska and northern Canada, which makes it the dream of the Polar bear.

Abundant evidence of the variety of buildings in all parts of the world covered by ReX Flintkote Roofing, may be obtained by sending a postal card to the manufacturers, J. A. & W. Bird & Company, 19 India St., Boston, Mass., which will bring full particulars, illustrative photographs and samples.

Helpful Hints

We would ask our readers to pay special attention to the many reasonable and attractive advertisements contained in this issue. It is now the time to give thought to the many things that are bound to come on with a rush as soon as the spring opens up. Now is the time to consider the purchase of seed grain, vegetable and flower seeds. For these we would advise you to send for catalogues to the old and reliable seed houses whose "ads." appear in this issue. The farm implements must also be thought of. For these, too, you will find some splendid announcements in this issue. The present is also the time to plan for the building of new fences (study the merits of the different makes so well illustrated in this issue); the building of the house or other buildings and the roofing of same. The roofing companies advertising in **FARMING WORLD** represent the most reliable companies in the business, so if you have some roofing to do by all means see that you get a catalogue from these companies.

A glance through the "ads." you will find instructive and profitable, as they all serve as reminders.

The live stock which all have to be conditioned and the horses must be cured of any of their ailments, so that they will be in the best possible shape for the heavy spring work.

A Book of Building Plans

Messrs. F. W. Bird & Son have prepared a most valuable little book of plans for all sorts of farm buildings, and also some excellent hints for the most economic way of remodeling old buildings. The suggestions are good and if you are interested you should have one. Fill in this blank and enclose 2c. stamp. Address F. W. Bird & Son, Hamilton, Ont.:

Name.....

Address.....



IDEAL FENCE


WHEN YOU FENCE, FENCE FOR GOOD.

A good fence adds its price to the value of the land. A poor fence soon becomes unsightly and worthless. The job must be done over again. You must go to all of the expense of erecting a fence again. This costs lots of money in time and labor; it means piling expense on top of expense. It pays to do the job right in the first place. Put up the Ideal wire fence as shown above, and you will have done with that piece of fencing for many years. It's not going to rust out in a few years because it is heavily galvanized and it always looks well. It stands up. It holds its shape perfectly on any surface, hilly or level. There is a reason for this, and the reason is that Ideal Fence has the weight. It's all made of No. 9 hard steel wire, and has the famous Ideal lock at every wire crossing. Slipring wires are impossible with this lock. Any strain or pressure is distributed and borne by all of the wires. That means strength. There is not a domestic animal living that can go through or over it. And there is no trouble about hot or cold weather. It adjusts itself to all temperatures. If you cannot be sure of these things, investigate. Let us send you a book giving all details about Ideal Fence. It is free; write for it.

THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited,
Dept. D. WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

AN ALL STEEL RAKE

is the one for long service



F. & W. "TIGER" RAKE

You will find the best of steel and the greatest amount of service and satisfaction in the "TIGER RAKE." Note the following points:

- A SOLID STEEL AXLE** supports the frame; no danger of warping or sagging.
- THE TEETH** are of the best quality crucible steel, and are thoroughly tempered and tested.
- THE WHEELS** are of a high quality steel, and are fitted with staggered spokes.
- THE FOOT TRIP** is the easiest and simplest in the market. It does its work accurately and well.

The Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED

Head Office and Works - Smith's Falls, Ont.
Toronto Montreal Ottawa Quebec St. John Truro

WHERE CHEAP IS DEAR

Folks are constantly confusing
"cheapness" and "profitableness"



**DeLAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS**

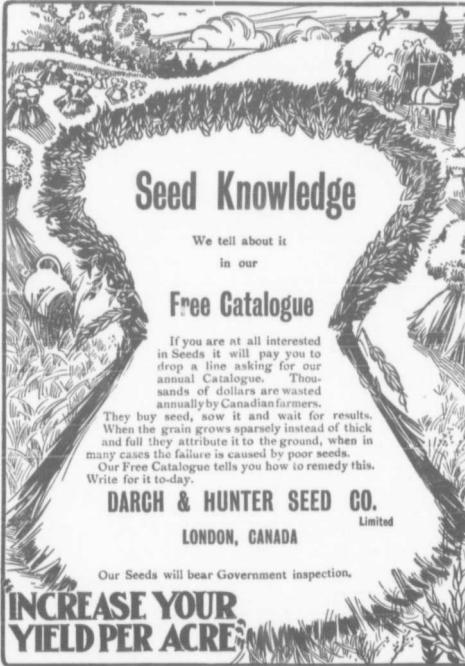
Outwear 3 to 10 of the cheap kind

3 "Cheap" Machines, at \$60 \$180.00
1 DeLaval, at 100.00

DeLaval Cost less by \$ 80.00
and suppose it was 10 cheap ones.

77 York Street
TORONTO Montreal

Winnipeg



Seed Knowledge

We tell about it
in our

Free Catalogue

If you are at all interested
in Seeds it will pay you to
drop a line asking for our
annual Catalogue. Thousand-
s of dollars are wasted
annually by Canadian farmers.
They buy seed, sow it and wait for results.
When the grain grows sparsely instead of thick
and fall they attribute it to the ground, when in
many cases the failure is caused by poor seeds.
Our Free Catalogue tells you how to remedy this.
Write for it to-day.

DARCH & HUNTER SEED CO.
Limited

LONDON, CANADA

Our Seeds will bear Government inspection.

**INCREASE YOUR
YIELD PER ACRE**

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Enterprise

We have just received a few copies of announcements gotten out by the Walkerton Egg & Dairy Co., Ltd. For this company Mr. R. M. Player is the manager of the creamery, and every two weeks during the season he gets out these announcements and distributes them to the patrons with their cream checks. These announcements contain timely and useful hints for the patrons, and serve to bring the maker and the patron more in touch with one another. The little booklet is also used as an advertising medium by the merchants of the town. This pays the cost of printing them. Mr. Player is an ex-student of the Dairy School at Guelph, and he is making a thorough success in his present position.

Hog in His Bed

The floods in the early part of December played havoc with the farming land in Davies County, Kentucky and scores of families are said to have been made homeless. Many teams were drowned as a result of bridges washed away, and farmers had many narrow escapes from drowning. One farmer was compelled to leave his home in the night on account of the rising water, and when he returned in a skiff the next morning, he found a big hog in the middle of his bed. The animal swam through an open window.

Advertise in The Farming World.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 2 APRIL, 1906.

No. 7

What to Sow

THE advent of spring brings to the front the question of what to sow. Several things, however, should be considered before a final decision is reached. The kind of soil, the condition of the soil as to plant food and tillage, and the future needs of the farmer, have a bearing on this question. If he be engaged largely in live stock husbandry, crops will have to be grown that will provide the best and cheapest food for his stock. If grain growing is his chief aim then the condition of the market for the different grains will have to be considered.

Whether grain growing or live stock be the aim, clovering should be largely practiced. It is possible, though we hope not, that when spring opens up it will be found that a great deal of clover will have been injured owing to unfavorable winter conditions. If so there will be all the more necessity for a lot of seeding to clover this spring. In any case grow clover and plenty of it. Many farmers have had marked success with alfalfa. Wherever it can be grown to advantage it provides one of the cheapest and best forage crops going. In regard to grain the live stock farmer will, all things considered, get the best satisfaction from mixed crops, such as barley and oats, etc. As a rule yields are better and when ground the mixed grains make the best kind of food for stock. Of course no stockman will be without a corn crop. Every farmer should grow some roots. They are one of the best conditions live stock can have.

The grain farmer has a more difficult task in deciding what to sow than the stock farmer. He has to be guided largely by market conditions. For a couple of years back oats have proved a good paying crop. Notwithstanding the big yields of last year, prices have been well maintained at profitable figures. As to wheat it is doubtful whether it will pay to grow it. In some parts of Eastern Ontario it can be grown with success. Barley is not so valuable a crop for the grain farmer as it was some years ago. There are, however, some farmers, more particularly east of Toronto, who make a specialty of this crop and with good success. Then comes the pea crop. Reports from many sections seem to indicate that the weevil has disappeared, though it would be well to be very sure that such is the case before returning to pea growing. Wherever there is no danger from the weevil farmers should not miss having a pea crop. A pea crop benefits the soil in many ways and should

not be left out of the rotation if it can be grown successfully. There are special crops such as sugar beets, beans, etc., that many farmers make money from when favorably situated, but these had better be left for further consideration.

More Radical Measures Needed to Stamp out Glanders

The prevalence of glanders in several parts of Ontario at the present time would seem to be a cause of considerable menace to our horse breeding interests. For some time this insidious malady has been manifesting its presence in different places, and the efforts which have been made for its eradication, while undoubtedly of incalculable value in checking its ravages, have not, so far, availed to the extent of stamping it out. On the contrary, there seems to be a steady increase in the number of cases developed in the country, and more radical measures will have to be adopted if this malady is to be completely stamped out.

It has been the custom in the past, whenever an animal was reported, to send an official veterinarian to investigate, and the animal, if pronounced by him to be positively affected, was then slaughtered. Many doubtful cases, however, were placed in any improvised quarantine for a length of time to give the malady a chance to develop. It would seem as if these measures were inefficient, as in many localities where this was done last year, more numerous cases have been reported this year. It is probable that a little inquiry into the antecedents of infected cases, investigating stables where horses suspected or pronounced affected have previously been lodged, testing horses on a large scale, together with the disinfecting of public stables, etc., may have to be resorted to before the malady can be effectually stamped out. Glanders, like others of the more deadly and incurable diseases, is not so actively contagious as many of the milder maladies, yet the persistent progress, even in districts where it is being watched, would seem to impart a seriousness to the outlook.

Keep the Automoblist in Check

The automobile legislation recently introduced into the legislature should receive careful consideration. The patrons of the motor car are already on the alert in regard to their interests. But their interests are infinitesimal as compared with those of the farmer. The latter is long-suffering, and automobilists should be careful how

they deal with this matter. A great deal of the pleasure of farm life in many sections has departed because of the advent on the leading highways of the country of the reckless chauffeur, who cares not for man or beast so long as he can make his 40 miles an hour. On many of the leading roads out of Toronto and other large cities it is hardly safe for a man, let alone a woman, to drive a horse. People are compelled to stay at home or walk, a rather serious matter where distances are so great as they are in the country, and business must be done.

It would, perhaps, be too drastic a measure to forbid automobiles the use of country roads altogether. A measure of prohibition, however, could very well be made without interfering with the pleasure of the automobilist to any great extent. Even if it did interfere he should be made to submit in the interest of the safety of the farmer and his family. Let certain roads be defined on which automobiles can travel and let them not be very large in number, either; just the leading roads from the larger centres and a considerable step in advance will have been made in solving the difficulty. The farmer would know then where to look for the automobile and could take some other route if he wished to avoid it. An electric or steam railway, because it is confined to one specific route, is not nearly so much to be dreaded as the automobile, with the right to go where it will on our highways.

Good Prices for Early Cheese

Never, perhaps, in the history of the trade have the prospects for high prices at the beginning of the cheese season been as bright as at the present time. With stocks reduced to a minimum and the market for old cheese firm, with a strong upward tendency, prices for early fodder cheese this spring are likely to be from 1½¢ to 2¢ higher than a year ago. A large make of early cheese is, therefore, assured, unless there is considerably more than the usual amount of cold spring weather. But in any case the make will be large, as the cold weather does not prevent cows coming in, and once in, the milk supply is sure to find its way to the cheese factory.

The Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, it is stated, will not issue their annual circular to the trade this spring, advising factorymen not to make fodder cheese, it being assumed that as prices are high, farmers will not give much heed to the

warning. But why refrain from giving the advice, even if it is not taken? If the making of fodder cheese will injure Canada's reputation in the British market for a fine quality, why should not the dairymen be warned whether the price be high or low? Our good friends in Montreal should not weary in well doing. Though dairymen have done as they pleased in the past, they may come to it in time and accept the advice of the buyer on this important matter. If butter should be made instead of fodder cheese, tell the dairymen so, even if there is a possibility of the buyer making a penny or two by buying the "vile" stuff and shipping it across the water. Dear buyer! If fodder cheese is not a good thing don't buy it and there will be none of it made.

But the buyer will continue to buy it, whether he thinks it right or wrong, and so it will be made this year in large quantities. The government should, therefore, have their corps of instructors at work early. A few visits to the factories in fodder cheese time might help to improve the quality of the product very much.

Editorial Notes

An international exhibition will be held at Christ Church, New Zealand, this year. Canada will be well represented at the exhibition. Christ Church is a city of 60,000 population.

A commission will likely be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to investigate the needs of the horse industry of Ontario with a view to future legislation. An appropriation of about \$5,000 is made in the estimates for that purpose.

Ohio is to the front with one of the most drastic stallion license laws we have yet seen. Applicants for a license service certificate for stallions must pay a fee of \$25 for each animal. The license covers soundness, health, and in the case of purebreds, registration.

There should be no backward movement in regard to telephone legislation at Ottawa this session. This country is badly in need of it. Nothing short of some plan by which the government will take over all trunk lines will give ultimate satisfaction.

Farmers will not be as much interested in the work of the insurance commission as the people in the towns and cities. If, however, the fraternal society is included in the investigation, as it is likely to be, the farmers' interest in the proceedings of the commission will be increased.

Several fruits institute meetings held recently indicate that a keener interest than ever is being taken in the work of co-operative fruit associations. It looks now as if organizations of this kind will be the only salvation of orcharding among the ordinary farmers.

A Tribute to Canadian Agriculture

Hon. Mr. Dryden Chosen for Important Work in Ireland

Seldom has a more signal honor come to a Canadian from the home land than that which has been conferred upon the Hon. John Dryden, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, by his appointment by the British Government as a member of a commission to inquire into the condition of agriculture in Ireland. It is at once a tribute to Mr. Dryden's personal worth and to the Province of Ontario, whose agricultural history he has so largely assisted in making. Looking to the future of agriculture in the Emerald Isle, no better selec-

tion, at Brooklin, Ont., Mr. Dryden's country home, still shows the value of intelligence and skill in breeding in the high-class stock always to be found there.

Mr. Dryden's political career began in 1863, when he entered municipal life, graduating into the Ontario Legislature in 1879. In 1880 he became Minister of Agriculture, an office which he filled with conspicuous ability until the retirement of the Ross Government in 1905. The work accomplished in the interest of better agriculture in Ontario during the



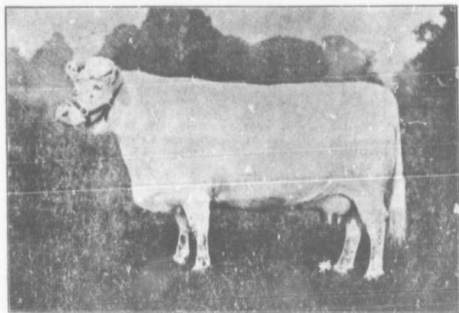
Hon. John Dryden.

tion could have been made. Mr. Dryden knows Ontario agriculture from the ground up, and will be able to advise intelligently as to whether the practices that have proven so successful in Ontario can be effectively applied in Ireland.

Mr. Dryden was born in Whitby Township, Ontario County, nearly 66 years ago, and has been a practical farmer all his life. In early years he became prominently identified with live stock husbandry, and has acquired a continental reputation as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. The glimpses of the early history of this noted breed of cattle which Mr. Dryden has given the readers of THE FARMING WORLD in the series of articles which close this issue, show that he himself played no small part in laying the foundation of many of the best Shorthorn herds in America. Maple Shade

farmen years of his occupancy of that office is too well known to need much elaboration here. Suffice it to say that the movements to-day that are making for better live stock, better dairying, better fruit culture, and better farming in general, had their beginning during his ministry and were set on foot largely by his initiative. His was the guiding hand that directed and made it possible for the most effective work to be done. Perhaps his most important work was the setting in motion of machinery that has transformed the Ontario Agricultural College from a mere high school in agriculture to be the leading farmers' university on this continent. The Farmers' Institute and the Provincial Winter Fair owe their present development largely to Mr. Dryden. To these should be added the dairy schools, dairy instruction work, fruit

(Continued on page 241.)



The unbeaten cow, White Heather, first prize and champion, Royal Show, 1904.
Owner, Mr. J. Deane Willis

Lessons From Shorthorn History—No. 6*

By THE HON. JOHN DRYDEN, President Canadian National Live Stock Association.

No one will deny that the greatest of all the breeds of cattle yet developed in civilized countries is the Shorthorn. Other useful breeds are numerous but none exceed in numbers, in territory covered, or in usefulness in meeting man's needs in every country, the progeny of the first Teeswater cattle.

They came into prominence about 125 years ago. At that time they created a decided sensation and have continued to claim popular favor ever since. During all these years there have been hundreds of excellent breeders of these cattle, but among them all there have been but four names which stand out prominently as improvers of the breed. These are Colling, Bates, Booth and Cruickshank. Fortunately we know now the plan adopted by each of these men in working out the breeding problem. In examining the work of each separately, we see in several respects the same principle adopted, so that the way is partly cleared to enable us to tell the following some questions.

I. THEY WERE

ALL ENTHUSIASTS,

spending much of their time in thinking out plans for mating and mixing the blood of certain strains in order to produce the best results. In addition, each one of them was possessed of a keenness of discrimination. All of them had for their chief object the producing of the best cattle and maintaining their superiority rather than gathering large sums of money by the operation. Our young men will do well to follow their example. Of late years the breeding business has been injured by numerous speculators with large sums of money to invest, but without knowledge or experience to utilize it to the best advantage. They start on the foundation produced by the skill of others, but soon by imprudent mating or other causes the

*This is the sixth and last of the articles by Mr. Dryden. They have covered the history of the Shorthorn very fully and form an important contribution to the literature on that subject. We hope to be able to arrange for further articles from his pen. The illustrations accompanying this article are presented as fair specimens of modern types of Shorthorns.—Editor F. W.

results become unsatisfactory, and the whole thing is dropped never to be taken up again. Such men are not improvers of the breed, nor have they coveted such a distinction. Many others with a proper intuition and with a ripe experience have been all their lives handicapped by a lack of necessary funds to work out the problems before them. Enthusiasm in such cases is likely to find a way to overcome the difficulty.

II. Each of these men produced their choice specimens within the

BEST ENVIRONMENT POSSIBLE

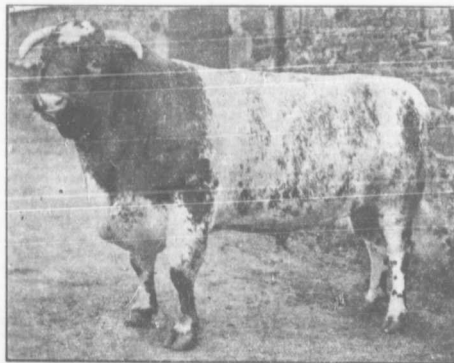
to obtain. Abundance of the right kind of food was a part of the scheme for improvement. The rich grasses of the river valleys had much influence in aiding the skill of the earliest breeders. A letter has come to hand from a lady now eighty-three years old, who was a near neighbor of Bates and Booth, but who has lived in Canada for over fifty years. She corroborates this idea of environment and says: "The river valleys produced our best cattle." Her home was on the river "Swale," which she declares as good as the river "Tees." Had any of these men at-

tempted to carry forward the work of improvement on poor, cold soil, whether low or hilly, I can imagine the best results would never have been reached. It may be said that Scotland does not afford such environment. Perhaps not in the ordinary man's hand, but any of the successful men in that north land have in the past provided it, and are doing so now. Take the case of Cruickshank. Go over the farms as I have done, and observe the anxiety to keep up an abundance of fresh grass; the moving of the cattle from field to field; the high condition of the breeding stock produced in a natural way without large quantities of grain. Notice also the large fields of turnips in preparation for the winter months. Mr. Duthie's cattle have the same environment to-day, or even better. The greatest care is given in this respect. All the breeding animals are kept in high condition, yet most of the cows are good milk producers, nursing their own progeny splendidly. Several fields are always empty, producing fresh grass ready for use as soon as any bareness is noticed. Mr. Willis, in the south of England, follows the same plan. It is not our place to dogmatize, but there are grave doubts whether in those parts where corn feeding must be largely resorted to, you have the proper environment to bring about the best results in this respect. Our extensive root growing in Ontario will always give us in this respect the ground of advantage.

Closely connected with environment stands

ABILITY IN SELECTION.

All these great improvers of the past have been experts in this particular. Here we can learn little from a study of their work. It is extremely doubtful if they could always satisfactorily explain why they selected one and rejected another, and yet no doubt would exist in their own minds. Experience, observation, with a personal power to balance the various points, are the only helps in this regard. Again, in each case the perpetuation of the excellence of certain individual specimens was made possible by resorting to inbreeding. The most pronounced success in this respect was the work of the Messrs. Colling and Cruickshank. The former by the use of the bull "Favorite" and the latter by Champion of England. In both cases the inbreeding resorted to served to pass into future generations of cattle the excellence of the



Babton Champion at 4 years. One of the stock bulls owned by Mr. Duthie, of Collyns.

bulls named and tended more than anything else at that time to establish one type in these herds. While, as stated, in the early seventies it was hard to distinguish at Sittyton the different families, in 1889, when the herd was sold, no stranger could detect any distinguishing characteristics. All had been blended into one uniform type. Both bulls were possessed with undoubted prepotency. The inbreeding served to perpetuate it and gave to succeeding sires a similar power. It must be noticed also that the improvement of the breed in general has also commenced with the use of a superior sire. Numberless females possessing qualities of excellence have existed, but the excellence has gradually weakened unless the breeder has found some prepotent sire to continue it. The fact that the influence of the sire extends over so great a number in the herd, while that

of running to extremes in any particular. An average excellence may thus be maintained from generation to generation.

Again, all

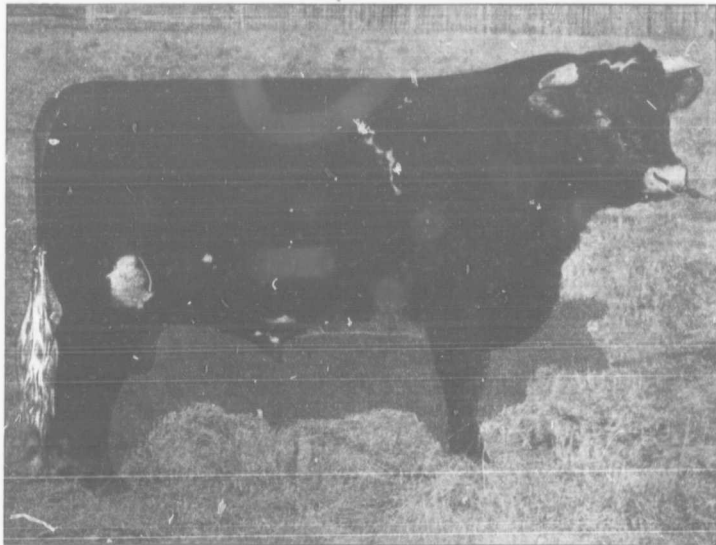
THE GREAT Sires

have been possessed of a rugged constitution, indicated by breadth and depth of body and good feeding properties, as indicated by the quality shown in skin and hair. There were other excellent qualities, but these are mentioned as being of paramount importance. All the great bulls noted in history, from "Favorite" to "Champion of England," have been of this class.

Possibly there have been some similarly good bulls whose owners did not perceive their excellence until it was too late, or it may be they were in surroundings where the mating necessary to show their own in-

tain. Such breeding requires no skill in selection, nor in proper mating, and only requires to be studied on paper.

When a breeder boasts of the convenience of such a situation, and relates the fact that it is not necessary to travel long distances to examine the individual, but instead the pedigree is sent forward through the mail, you may take it for granted that the sire is not far distant. I am of opinion that it was a blessing that the great herd at Sittyton was sold privately rather than by public auction. Had the latter course been taken, some families would have gained unnecessary popularity and notoriety, and in all probability we should have had the world clamoring for these and excluding all others followed by results similar to the Bates tribes. Fortunately this has been avoided, and a more judicious course has been taken. The best blood of that herd,



Bertie's Hero (37), first in senior yearling class, Chicago International, 1895; also second in his class, Toronto, 1896. Bred by John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont. A good type of the Canadian Shorthorns.

of the female is confined merely to herself, makes it plain that any improvement in type must depend on the power of the sire possessed with the necessary prepotency.

A LIMIT TO INBREEDING

Another lesson presented by a study of the past is that when inbreeding is carried too far the constitution is undermined, the scale of the cattle is not retained, and worse than all, the power of procreation is very much weakened. Mr. Cruickshank himself could not have retained the vigor of his herd longer, without resorting to outside blood. No one was more convinced of this than himself, but circumstances at that time, as already stated, prevented him doing so. Inbreeding is the work of an expert, and of him only. The ordinary breeder will consult his own success by avoiding rather than following it. He may, however, remain steadfast in following so far as possible one type instead

herent power did not exist, or the owner was not sufficiently skillful to perceive the excellence when presented. Suppose Mr. Cruickshank had not perceived Champion of England, and reserved him as he did, he might have gone to some farmer without any purebred animals and have become with him merely a steer getter, and in a few years have been sold to the butcher. How great the loss to the Shorthorn world. We need to keep a keen eye for the thrifty, rugged, mossy-coated calf, and give him a chance, for there is an opportunity now for another Champion of England bull to carry forward the best type among Shorthorns.

MORE THAN PEDIGREE REQUIRED

There is still another lesson which must not be omitted. That in the past when Shorthorns have been bred chiefly for pedigree, without a proper regard for what it represents, deterioration is rapid and ruin is cer-

when represented by good individuals, finds a ready sale at high prices, but we have never made a fad of any special pedigree. To-day it cannot be said that the best Shorthorns belong to any particular family or any particular herd. There is diversity, yet a considerable resemblance in type among the best animals. Schools, colleges and classes are studying the choice animals and discussing the principles of breeding. In this way real progress is sure to result. How different to the situation a half century ago. Then the rule was, shut up your knowledge within yourself. Now we are rapidly becoming helpers of each other, all leading to a higher average excellence. We drop the curtain here, with the hope that what has been stated in these sketches may add something to this onward march towards the highest general excellence yet attained in the production of this noble breed of cattle.

National Sheep Records Now Assured

An Important Conference at Buffalo

For years Canadian sheep breeders and more particularly those in Ontario, have registered their sheep in records kept in the United States. The associations controlling these records have, however, been international in character, with a large Canadian representation on the boards of management, and the recording arrangements have been satisfactory in every respect. They have facilitated trade and enabled Canadian breeders to develop a large market in the United States for their sheep. So important has this trade become that many breeders cater nearly altogether to that market, where they are always assured of a ready demand at good prices. It is estimated that between \$8,000 and \$10,000 is paid into these American record offices annually by Canadians for the registration of sheep. A trade of this character is of the greatest importance to the country and should be encouraged and not hampered in any way.

The nationalizing of the Canadian live stock records at Ottawa has, however, brought with it a demand from sheepmen, more particularly in the West and in Quebec, for Canadian national sheep records, as well as those for other stock. But a scheme for national records not including the sheep interests of all Canada would be unsatisfactory, and an injury rather than a benefit to the industry. The various sheep breeders' associations of the Dominion were appealed to a year ago and resolutions were passed favoring national Canadian records. Since that time various conferences have been held between representatives of the Canadian and American associations, with a view to coming to some amicable understanding on the matter. From the first the American representatives evinced a desire to fall in with any arrangement that might be satisfactory, and consequently the arriving at a basis of agreement that would give Canada national records and at the same time enable Canadian sheep breeders to still record in American records without extra cost was made easier than it otherwise would be. A satisfactory basis has now been reached and the way is open for the establishment of national sheep records at Ottawa at an early date.

SHROPSHIRE MEN FIRST

The Shropshire breeders are the first to fall into line. On March 17th a conference of those whose names are given below, representing committees of the National Record Board of Canada and the American Shropshire Registry Association, met at Buffalo and signed an agreement by which Canadian records for this breed of sheep will be established forthwith.

It is expected that this same agreement will meet with the approval of the other associations interested. The conference was therefore a most important one and marks the beginning of a forward movement that will mean much to the future of sheep breeding in Canada. The agreement arrived at provides a very satisfactory basis to work on and should enable strong national records to be built up in Canada without in any way hindering the recording in American records by Canadian breeders and the continuance of their lucrative trade in pure-bred sheep with the United States. In explanation of the agreement reached, and which is given below, together with a facsimile reproduction of the signatures attached to it, we might add that the registration fees of the American Shropshire Registry Association are 50 cents for members and \$1.00 for non-members, excepting in the case of imported sheep, when non-members are charged \$2.00.

AGREEMENT

Agreement between the National Record Board of Canada, and the American Shropshire Registry Association. Conference held in the Iliquois Hotel, Buffalo, on the 17th day of March, 1906:

1. All pedigrees received by the Canadian office shall be transmitted to the registry office of the American Association for registration.

2. The owners of the Canadian sheep registered under this agreement in the United States records shall be members of the American Association where said record is made, or shall pay the additional fee charged for registration to non-members.

3. All pedigrees transferred from the Canadian office to the American Association shall be fully prepared for the printers before transmission.

4. For each pedigree transmitted from the Canadian office for publication in the American records, there shall be paid to the American Registry office 30 cents per pedigree for all certificates issued to members of the association and 40 cents for certificates issued to non-members 80 cents shall be so paid.

5. Registration numbers for Canadian certificates shall be allotted by the American secretary (en block at one time); when these are used an additional block of numbers shall be furnished.

6. A representative approved of by the American secretaries shall be placed in the Canadian office, who shall be authorized by power of attorney to sign the certificates of registration; such office to be paid by the Canadian authorities.

Signed on behalf of the above named bodies by:

Early Care of Lambs

Every sheep grower can classify himself with respect to whether he is among those who believe in a well sustained growth and early maturity of lamb stock or whether he is anxious to expend as little care as possible regardless of what his stock turns out to be. If he belongs to the latter class his ewes will likely be in indifferent condition at lambing. Some that should have been culled in the fall will have wintered poorly and will be unfit to bring forth hearty lambs and support them generously. The lambs will have a slender hold of life. Singles may be alright, but in cases of twins one of them at least is likely to be weak and unable to look after itself. If the ewe is short of milk, which is likely to be the case, the difficulties will be all the greater from having to use cows' milk. The milk from a lately calved cow is best, but there is no substitute for the first milk of the ewe, and this as a useful aperient. After the lamb comes the indifferent shepherd will not make the necessary supplement to the diet of the ewe by which the flow of milk will be stimulated, the condition of the ewe sustained, and the lamb brought forward rapidly. Neither will he provide supplementary food for the lamb when required.

The careful shepherd will have his bunch of ewes looking uniformly sturdy and if an old "biddy" is kept on account of her good breeding qualities she will have a diet to suit her years and condition of teeth and will bring forth bigger-boned and stronger framed lambs the longer she lives, though they may not round out and fill as symmetrically as those from the younger matrons. The ewes will have all had food to stimulate milk secretion before lambing and there will be no shortness of lamb nourishment. The lambs will be likely to come strong.

Lambs that come long before the spring grass should have supplementary food. At about four weeks old the digestive organism of the lamb is ready to use concentrated food. Finely ground oats or corn and bran make a good mixture, though the proportion of corn should be small. Oats are perhaps preferable. Some breeders crowd the lambs into a small space adjoining a creek in order to force lambs into their separate feeding trough, but this is not usually necessary, as lambs show a ready disposition to find holes to run into. Lambs fed in this way when young can always be fed grain safely and profitably afterwards, even after three or four months on grass, as the capacity of the digestive character is made by what it acts on. Lambs fed in this way will not go off feed or be slow in starting if fed grain after weaning time. Early lambs, as a rule, are the best sellers, that is, they catch a good market, they are the biggest and best constituted, and meet the autumn and winter weather of next season without falling, and so are most profitable from the view of the butcher's or breeder's standpoint.

J. Mc.

Worth Twice the Money

Enclosed find \$1.00 for two years' subscription to THE FARMING WORLD from March 1st, 1906, to March 1st, 1908.

I would not be without it for twice the money.—Thos. J. Murphy, Kent Co., N.B.

John W. McMillan
John W. McMillan
H. L. Wardwell
W. D. Dryden
W. J. Spence
H. J. Garneau
F. W. Hodson
Thos. J. Murphy
Wm. Gibson
Robert Milne
Marshall Living
Arthur R. Lucas

A Mistake or Scheme, Which?

In the prize list for hackneys at the coming Canadian Horse Show a most unusual regulation appears. Animals competing for the sweepstakes in both the stallion and mare classes must be Canadian bred. This will shut out many of the best horses in Canada and make the show a mere local one, instead of international, as it is supposed to be. One of the most local kind of show managers would make a regulation of this kind and it is hard to conceive of a body of intelligent men countenancing it.

If a mistake has been made then it should be rectified at once. If on the other hand it is a premeditated scheme to preserve the "plums" for some local man who is afraid to meet competition from abroad, then the horse show committee which countenanced it are hardly of the calibre required to advise in the management of a show of such pretensions as the Canadian Horse Show.

Clipping Horses

The clipping of a horse in the early spring is now demanded by all the leading veterinarians to be as essential to his well being as shoeing him or giving him a comfortable bed to lie on. A clipped horse dries out rapidly after a hard day's work and will rest comfortably and be refreshed for the next day's work. An unclipped horse is liable to catch the heaves, pneumonia and all sorts of colds, etc., because the moisture from perspiration is held by the long hair and chills the body.

A man would not expect to enjoy very good health, if he did hard manual work clothed with heavy under-wear, a heavy suit and a fur overcoat, and after per-spiring freely, as he naturally would, go to sleep without removing same. It is just as ridiculous to expect a horse to be in perfect health if worked under the same conditions.

If you would get the best returns from your investment in your horse, treat him right, and be sure to clip him in the early spring—Horse Review.

Winnipeg Fair Management

Some important changes have recently been made in the management of the Winnipeg Industrial Fair. A couple of weeks ago Mr. Geo. H. Greig was elected president, an event that everyone interested in the promotion of the live stock interests of Western Canada will heartily approve of. For some years Mr. Greig has been secretary of the live stock associations of Manitoba, and has represented the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner in that Province. His elevation to the presidency of Western Canada's greatest show should mean increased prominence to live stock in the future exhibitions at Winnipeg.

None the less important is the appointment last week of Dr. A. W. Bell, of Toronto, to the position of general manager of the fair. No better appointment could have been made in the present juncture of the Winnipeg Industrial. It needs a steady and experienced hand to guide it over the present crisis. Dr. Bell was brought up in the exhibition school of the late H. J. Hill, and has represented the Toronto Industrial. He has also served the exhibition here in several important capacities under Mr. Hill's successor. If he has the backing of the City of Winnipeg and the Board of Ex-hibitors, the future success of the Winnie-ger Industrial is assured under Dr. Bell's management.

Ottawa Sale

The sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Ottawa during the winter was largely attended. Twenty males and sixteen females were sold. The twenty males brought \$1,355, an average of \$77.5 each, and the nineteen females realized \$1,295, an average of \$80.93 each. The highest price bull was Count Rufus, contributed by J. W. Barnett, Brooklin, Ont. He sold to Geo. Cornell, Lyn, Ont., for \$735. Mr. Barnett paid \$140 for a Nonpareil heifer

contributed by N. S. Robertson, Annaprior, Ont.

Goos to New Zealand

Mr. V. W. Jackson, B.A., demonstrator in botany and geology at the O.A.C., has been appointed supervisor of nature study and public schools in the Auckland district, New Zealand. Mr. Jackson's home is in Wentworth County, Ontario. He will assume his new duties on June 1st.

"Success"

Manure Spreader



**SPREADS MANURE
IN ROWS**
**OR LIKE A
BLANKET**

This is only one of the many good features of this spreader—the whole machine just handles with improvements, many of which are exclusively its own.

The beater drive is so simple that it cannot get out of order, and by the direct drive, as found on the "Success," friction is decreased so as to reduce the draft on the horses fully 25%.

The front axle being short, the horses always have complete control of the tongue which entirely prevents it swinging up, breaking the harness, jerking the collar out of place or wearing the necks of the horses.

The "Success" does the most disagreeable work on the farm—spreads the manure and fertilizers of all kinds—the manure will be thoroughly pulverized and evenly distributed—will spread a load in from 3 to 5 minutes.

You should have a manure spreader, and to have the best you must have the "Success."

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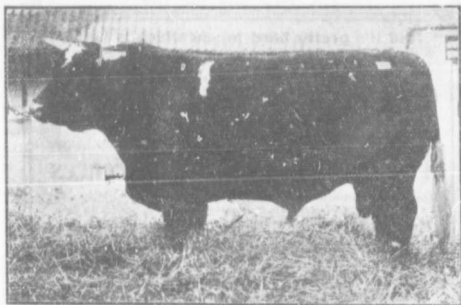


When a man buys a Tudhope Carriage, he knows he has gotten a full money's worth. He knows he has bought the best materials—put together by Tudhopes who have been born and raised in the business. The very name Tudhope means money to every man who buys Carriages.

TUDHOPE No. 52

is daily adding fame to the Tudhope Carriage Makers. Curving body, six spring gear—double reach with full length steel plates. Bell collar steel axles. Dayton fifth wheel. Quick shiffers. Double bolt dash rail, seat handles, and hubcaps nicely plated on brass. Write for free illustrated catalogue.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. OXILIA, Ont.



Shorthorn bull, Pride of Sunnyside, sold for 400 gs. at His Majesty the King's recent sale at Sandringham.

Our English Letter

March 10th, 1906.

In bright, sunny weather that was as exceptional as it was welcome in the early days of March, a draft of Shorthorns from His Majesty the King's herd was sold by auction on the 6th inst. There was only a fairly good company present, but the prices realized must be considered more than satisfactory. A good beginning was made by the purchase by Messrs S. E. Dean & Sons of the roan four-year-old cow at 40 gs., at which price her five weeks old heifer calf was also knocked down. Sir Alexander Henderson secured a nice three-year-old in Lancaster Lassie at 50 gs. and Mr Godfrey Hill one of similar age in Lady Fruits at the same figure. The next lot, King Cup, whose pedigree traced back to the pure Booth blood, ran up to 185 gs. before she was knocked down to Mr. F. Miller, who bought her for exportation to the Argentine. Another extensive buyer was Mr. J. E. Andre, who for Crystal Constance, a beautiful red heifer of the Cruickshank tribe, paid 100 gs. and 65 gs. for Argusida by Carlyle. Of the two-year-old heifers the one that made the best price was Oxford May, which went to Dean & Son at 85 gs., whilst Lord Galdorpe gave 80 gs. for Baroness Cinderella II., a twin Two yearling heifers made 130 gs. each, while Lord Brougham paid 45 gs. and 40 gs. for two nice heifers of the Oxford family. The fine red bull, Pride of Sunshine, by Pride of Collynie, caused spirited bidding between Mr. Andre and Mr. F. Miller, the former eventually securing him at 400 gs. (£2,100). Mr. Jules Gravins gave 100 gs. for Heriloom, and Captain Whitting 100 gs. for King's Guard. The total sum realized was \$14,550 for fifty-one head, which gives an average price of just under \$285 each; the fifteen bulls sold making the satisfactory price of \$385 each.

THE SHIRE HORSE SHOW

The twenty-seventh exhibition associated with the Shire Horse Society took place in London and the collection of entries was one of the best ever got together. It was peculiarly gratifying to notice the grand representation of young stock, for nothing goes to demonstrate the splendid usefulness of the society's work more than the improvement shown year by year by the youngsters.

the offspring of the best animals which in previous years have won high positions at the shows. Taking class by class the entries averaged 35, not too unwieldy, so that the judges were able to get straight to work without the preliminary waste of time which in some previous shows has so delayed the proceedings. The totals of the sections were as follows: Sires 2,421, mares and fillies 240, geldings 21.

The championships were decided before an appreciative and well crowded ring and the awards of the judges apparently gave public satisfaction. The first of these awards was for young stallions not over three years old, and this found Lord Egerton of Tatton's Tatton Dray King to the fore; this is a bay colt two years old and full of quality and it was on this score that he beat Childwick Champion, who was a year his senior. The cup for the best older stallion was noticeable for the fact that out of five first prize winners three were the property of one exhibitor. The winner was found in Present King

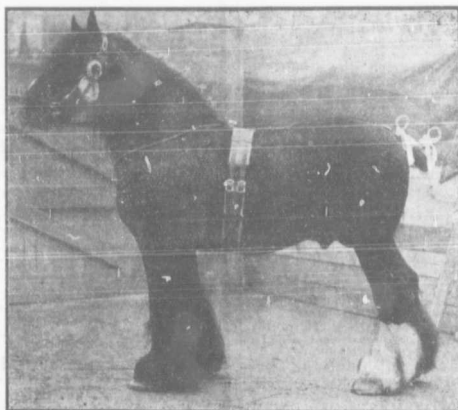
and, a black seven-year-old shown by Messrs. Forshaw & Sons, of Carlton-on-Trent; the reserve went to Lord Egerton, with Tatton Friar. The gold challenge cup of 100 gs., offered for the best stallion in the show, was only a repetition of the above reward, Messrs. Forshaw's fine black horse winning with a good deal in hand at the first time of asking, for it may be noted that Present King II. had never before been exhibited at the Shire Horse Show.

Then followed the mare championships and the best young mare or filly was declared, after some little time had been spent in comparing their respective merits, to be Dunsmore Fuchsia, belonging to Sir P. A. Mintz, an award which she also won a year ago, thus creating something like a record for the section. The cup for mares of four years old and upwards resulted in another win for Messrs. Forshaw & Sons, this time with the aid of Sussex Blue Gown, a stylish six-year-old gray, while the reserve went to Lord Rothschild for Princess Beryl, a black ten-year-old that has already won a number of prizes. The gold championship challenge cup resulted in another victory for Messrs. Forshaw & Sons' gray mare, with Lord Rothschild in reserve, placings which were certainly popular.

The last two days were devoted as usual to the sale, fewer animals were brought into the ring, but prices were well maintained. The top price for stallions was 280 gs., that sum being paid by Mr. A. J. Hollington before he secured possession of Lincoln Coeur de Lion, a bay two-year-old. A much higher figure was made in the mare classes, 310 gs. being the price of Messrs. Forshaw & Sons' champion gray Sussex Blue Gown.

THE HACKNEY SHOW

The annual show of the Hackney Horse Society, which succeeded the Shire Horse Show in the Agricultural Hall, attracted more than its usual amount of attention. Not only were the entries more numerous, but the actual attendance at the show was on a greater scale than for a number of years past. The championships too brought out several features of interest; for instance, last year's champion mare Rosadora, now the property



Present King II., Champion Stallion, Shire Horse Show, London, 1906

of Mr. J. B. Tubbs, won in her class and also the special prize for the best mare over three years old. Rosadora had, however, carried off the champion trophy on two previous occasions, and as a consequence she was not eligible to compete again. This let in Knowle Halma, belonging to Mr. R. W. Jay, the second prize winner in the same class as Rosadora, and the remarkable spectacle was witnessed of the champion of the show not being a first prize winner. Again in the case of the stallion championships, the challenge cup was won by Diplomatist for the second time in succession for Mr. Iain Ramsay, who maintains a successful stud in the Island ofIslay, off the coast of Scotland. The reserve went to Mr. Benson's Copper King, and it was to this pair that the older cup fell, while the junior cup was won by Mr. Arthur Hall's Companthorpe Wonder.

CANADIAN STORE CATTLE

By the time this is in the hands of readers no doubt a definite pronouncement on the question of Canadian store cattle will have been made. Whatever it may be and personally I trust it may be for a continuation of the embargo, you can rest assured that the bulk of English agriculturists have done their best to impress their views on the government. No useful purpose would be served by going through the arguments on either side, but I can place it on record that we on this side object to the importation from a bona fide fear of contamination by disease. The risk may be remote, but if it did happen what would become of our export trade in pedigree animals?

ITEMS

The first few days of March were brilliantly fine and almost unreasonable. Travelling one finds a vast number of cattle in the fields; the increase of permanent pasture, the mild winter and the short hay crop, is responsible for this early appearance.

Young cattle are being bought now at prices that we may call worth the money. This week I noticed capital Shorthorn heifers, well bred, reds and roans in color, suitable for bulling or feeding, at considerably under a ten pound note. Surely these are cheap enough, no matter how bad things may be.

Business is quiet all round just now and from all markets come complaints of lack of business. Prices are not unduly depressed, but the volume of trade is restricted.

The spring bull sales are passing off most satisfactorily. The ubiquitous Shorthorn appears to rather increase its headway. The sensational figure of \$7,500 for a bull of this breed at Perth is what is commonly called "a knock out" for an auction. Other prices at Perth were \$3,500, \$2,900, \$2,500 and \$2,000.

A. W. S.

Books and Bulletins

COMPARISON OF METHODS of preparing corn and clover hay for fattening steers.—Bulletin 103. Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND HONEY.—Bulletin 146. Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

DAIRY DIVISION—Report of the Chief for 1904. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DAIRYING IN DENMARK.—Bulletin 4. Published by Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY HERDS.—Bulletin 5.—Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa.

The New and the Old

And it's pretty hard to say which is better

When we first put out the NEW FROST LOCK, we considered it an improvement over any other lock in the world. Privately, we still think so. But some of our old customers tell us they want FROST WEDGE LOCKS on the fences they are ordering. It's like trying to decide which is better—Holstein or Ayrshire cows.

Frost Locks on Frost Wire Fences

make the perfect combination for strength.

FROST LOCKS lock the wires so they can't sag or hang. Do not bend, knot, crimp or kink them—the only device that honestly LOCKS two hard wires without injury to either.

We'd like to send you a copy of our booklet—FREE. It tells the facts about Frost Fence, and some others worth knowing.

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Guarantee Against Unsatisfactory Harvesting

WHEN you purchase a Deering binder you secure insurance against unsatisfactory harvesting. It's just as important to insure your crops against unsatisfactory harvesting as it is to insure your property against fire loss.

Harvesting a good crop with a poor binder will hardly be more profitable than harvesting a poor crop with a good binder. You see how essential it is to have a good binder. You must have a machine that will harvest all your grain quickly and economically so that you will be able to realize every dollar possible out of your crop; in other words, you need a Deering.

The Deering binder is built to cut, elevate and bind all the grain, no matter in what condition the field may be.

The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain in, the sickle will fall, the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even banded bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find your feet scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in

patches where the reel never picked it up. The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

Deering binders can be purchased with either a 5, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

The 8-foot binder is equipped with a tongue truck, which materially reduces the neck weight and draft.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines—mowers, tedders, various styles and sizes of rakes, hay stackers and loaders.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain to you why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

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HERE'S A PAROID ROOF,

"The Roof That Lasts."

The Monmouth Poultry Farm, Freneau, N. J., one of the largest in the country, sends a photograph (see above) showing their Paroid roofs. They like it and so do thousands of poultrymen, the large ones and the small ones, because they found that for a roofing and siding, nothing in the world equals

PAROID ROOFING.

Economical, durable, extra strong, light slate color—contains no tar—does not run nor crack—does not taint rain water. Any one can lay it. Keeps buildings of all kinds warm and dry; spark, water, heat, cold, acid and gas proof, in short it's just the roof you're looking for. Now, don't be put off with a poor imitation, but

Send for Free Samples and name of nearest dealer. Investigate its merits for yourself. For a 2 cent stamp we'll send new book of complete plans for poultry and farm buildings.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.

Originators of the Free Roofing Plan—Sellers for supplying in every part.

Established 1871.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Two More Positions Filled at Macdonald College

Two important appointments have recently been made to the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Mr. E. C. Drury, B.S.A., of Crown Hill, Ont., has accepted the position of Professor of Agriculture and Farm Manager. Mr. Drury is a son of the late Hon. Chas. Drury, Ontario's first Minister of Agriculture, and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College in 1901.



E. C. Drury.

During the past four years he has managed with much success his farm at Crown Hill and has been looked upon as one of the most capable farmers in Ontario. He is an effective public speaker. He presented the case for the farmer before the Tariff Commission in such a way as to elicit very favorable newspaper comment. Mr. Drury is a young man with a bright

future before him. The Macdonald College is fortunate in securing his services in the organization work of the Agricultural Department.

The second appointment is that of Prof. H. H. Hume to the position of horticulturist. Like Mr. Drury, Mr. Hume is Canadian born and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, at which institution he was silver medalist in 1898. In 1899 he obtain-



H. H. Hume.

ed the degree of B.Agr. from Ames and immediately received an appointment to the chair of botany and horticulture in the University of Florida. He remained there till 1904, when he became horticulturist of the Experiment Station, Raleigh, North Carolina. This position he will leave sometime next summer to assume his new duties at the Macdonald College.

A Pig Feeding Test

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

As promised in our last letter, we are sending you the report of an experiment we conducted in feeding six grade pigs or cross-breeds got by a pure-bred York boar and out of a pure-bred Essex sow. They were farrowed September 3rd, 1905, and weaned October 14th, 1905. They were fed twenty quarts of separator milk per day until November 15th, warm from the separator. From November 15th they got the same quantity of milk with 6 to 10 pounds of oat chop with buttermilk and house slop until Dec. 15th. The milk was fed morning and evening, slop and oat chop at noon. The same amount of milk and slop and water were given them throughout the test. From 15th December to January 15th, 1906, they had from 10 to 30 pounds of chopped oats and barley per day; from January 15th to 30th they got an average of thirty pounds per day. During the month of February they got all the way from thirty to seventy pounds per day, one-half peas, the other oats and barley, all ground together fine.

Total amount of meal consumed,	2,640 pounds	\$29.04
Total amount of separator milk,	2,760 quarts	\$7.60
Three pairs of pigs at \$5.00 per pair	15.00

\$71.64

The hogs weighed 1,185 pounds live weight and at Toronto prices, which were seven cents, would bring \$82.95.

We also conducted an experiment with some pure-bred Yorkshires along with the same lines as with the cross-breeds. While they were on light feed for the first three months the cross-breeds kept ahead of the pure-breeds, being ready for the butcher at any time during the test. During the last six

weeks, when feeding all the Yorkshires would clean up, they gained faster in weight than the cross-breeds, although they took two weeks longer to make the same weights, with an increase of fifty cents per head for meal consumed.

This test has convinced me that the Yorkshire pure-breeds will make the greatest gain if fed all they can consume from weaning, while the cross-breeds will be too fat if fed the same way.

On the other hand, I am satisfied

that the cross-breeds will make the greater gain when fed lightly and will produce the right kind of pork for the bacon trade at a less cost than the pure-bred. This was proven by the object lesson we had at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last week in putting those cross-breeds in the bacon contest. They killed out first class bacon sides, the lighter pigs winning first prize dressed while they were given only fourth in the same competition. The pen of three, with which we won first prize alive, got third dressed, and the second prize pen alive were fourth. I am satisfied that if the first prize pen of cross-breeds had been ten pounds heavier each they would have captured the sweepstake from our pen of pure-bred Yorkshires that won first prize for best three carcasses dressed, and sweepstake over all pure-breeds, grades or crosses.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON,
Strettsville, Ont.

A Tribute to Canadian Agriculture

(Continued from Page 234.)

experiment stations, the various live stock, dairy and kindred associations, all of which have been brought to their present state of efficiency during Mr. Dryden's regime. Indeed, if we were to say all that should be said in this connection this sketch would have to be continued in our next. He was honored in many ways by his fellow agriculturists, being at the present time president of the National Live Stock Association, a member of the National Record Committee and a director of the Toronto Fair.

As to the exact nature of his new duties, or with whom he will be associated, detailed information had not come to hand at time of writing. Mr. Dryden sails on April 9th and hopes to be ready to take up the work about the end of April. We hope to have some articles from his pen during his absence relating to agricultural conditions in the old land, as he finds them.

I like your paper fine. It is well worth the reading to me.—J. B. Sprague, York Co., Ont.



The three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Knight of Glamis (Imp.) (4523) (1905), sire Mercutio by Hlaawatha. Owned by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

Ice-d Cars for Butter

The ice-d butter car service for the season of 1906 will be arranged for by the railways in the near future. If shippers have any suggestions to make, or changes to propose in the running of the cars as compared with previous years, these suggestions should be forwarded to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, without delay.



Kingston Dairy School

The long course at the Kingston Dairy School closed on March 2nd. In addition to the regular dairy subjects lectures on dairy chemistry were given this year by Dr. Goodwin. Twenty-six students in all wrote on the final examinations, twenty-two of whom being successful. J. W. Mitchell is Superintendent of the school.



How to Get Trees

A representative of THE FARMING WORLD visited the nurseries of Mr. N. J. Selby, at Newcastle, Ont., recently and found there a large stock of first class trees. Mr. Selby is selling direct to farmers and others at wholesale rates. Anyone wanting trees should write him for prices.



The Official Referee Resigns

Mr. A. W. Woodard, for the past four years official referee for butter and cheese at Montreal, has tendered his resignation to the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Woodard has been a faithful and painstaking official and has performed the somewhat difficult duties attached to his position in a very creditable manner. His re-

tirement will cause regret among dairymen, especially in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, whom he has assisted very materially. Mr. Woodard has accepted the position of manager of the butter department of the James Alexander Company, cheese and butter exporters, of Montreal.

The McCormick Binder

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Bridget—"O! can't stay, ma'am, onless ye give me more wages."

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the machine can be adjusted to any height of stubble.
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Dominion Conference of Fruit Growers

(Special report for FARMING WORLD.)

The Dominion Conference of Fruit Growers, which opened in Ottawa on March 20th, will, no doubt have, as it was designed to do, an important bearing on the fruit industry of the whole of Canada. Though the conference lasted but three days an immense amount of work was accomplished. The delegates consisted of fruit growers, shippers and representatives of provincial governments. They discussed all the vexed questions concerning the trade, such as transport, storage, packages, experiment station work, government assistance and promotion of the industry and many others. Coming as they did from so wide an area and representing views in accordance with the locality from which they came there might have been expected a good deal of discussion. The delegates showed not only their good sense but the unity of Canada by subserving without sacrificing all local questions to such a settlement as would best contribute to the general and national welfare.

It fell to the duty of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, as dairy commissioner, under whose branch the fruit division comes, to open the convention. He did in a brief speech in which he introduced Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who had called the convention. He presided through all the deliberations.

EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT STATIONS

The work of the experimental fruit stations was one of the most interesting discussions. His Excellency the Governor-General expressed a special wish to hear it and visited the conference on the afternoon on which they took place. The subject was introduced by Mr. Linus Woolverton, of Grimsby, Ont., who spoke for Ontario. In 1894, he said, four stations were established, and the work had been so successful that they had been increased to thirteen by 1904. The outside annual expenditure for them was \$3,609. They had been successful in demonstrating to a large extent what varieties were best for each part of the province, either commercially or for domestic purposes, and had prepared black lists directing growers what varieties were unsuited to their respective districts. The speaker suggested that there should be a uniform naming of varieties all over the Dominion.

Similar work, though not so large a scale, was reported for the other provinces, the speakers being Mr. Sears, for Nova Scotia; Lt.-Col. Peters, New Brunswick; Mr. Ready, Prince Edward Island; Mr. A. E. Clendeman, Alberta; Quebec, J. C. Chapais.

Dr. Saunders, director of experimental farms, gave a most interesting talk upon the means adopted to find or establish an apple tree that would grow and bear on the prairies. Hardy

trees had been imported from Russia and Siberia and an endeavor made at the farm at Indian Head to make them grow or produce from them by grafting a tree that would stand the climate and produce a serviceable domestic variety of apples. In nearly every instance they had met with failure, but lately they had been encouraged by producing a very useful domestic crab apple that already had promised excellent results.

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT

proved the most pregnant theme of debate. It was generally conceded that the system of marking grades by X's had not only been done to death and used as a means of deception, especially by Canada's competitors, but it admitted of too easy alteration. It was decided to recommend an amendment to that section of the act. By it, although the law allowed the use of figures or X's to mark grades, it only defined one, the XXX, or highest quality. The new section recommended the recognition of four grades designated by special marks as follows: Fancy, No. 1; No. 2, and No. 3.

As these may be in use in the orchards next fall it will be of interest to the many readers of THE FARMING WORLD who are interested in the fruit industry to read the definitions of these. They are contained in the following clauses:

GRADES DEFINED

"No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a closed package upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of fancy quality unless such fruit consists of well grown specimens of one variety, sound, of uniform normal size and of good color for the variety, and of normal shape and properly packed."

"No. 1" quality is defined as "well grown specimens of one variety, sound, of not less than medium size, and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent. free from scale, worm-holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed."

"No. 2" variety was defined as specimens of nearly medium size for the variety, at least 80 per cent. free from worm-holes and free from such other defects as cause material waste, and properly packed."

It was generally agreed that it would be best for the trade to pack the "Fancy" grade only in boxes. The British Columbia delegates averred that their orchards up to the present were free from scale and the codling worm and that they were aiming to put up a perfect fruit. In a discussion on packages it was decided that the shorter make of barrel (28½ inches in height) should be made legal. Further decisions were that the markings of grades should be on the end or ends of the packages and "in letters not less than half an inch in length."

CONSOLIDATING RESULTS

Attendant upon the discussion upon fruit experimental stations a resolution was passed that if acted upon may throw considerably more work and responsibility upon the horticulturist of the experimental farm and widen the usefulness of the office. It was:

"That it would be in the interests of the fruit growers of the Dominion that the horticulturist of the Central Experimental farm or other competent official should be authorized to collect information on fruit topics from the work of the various provinces, whether done by fruit stations or otherwise; to advise with provincial organizations regarding such subjects as nomenclature of fruits, identification of varieties, origination and distribution of varieties, history of varieties, and to publish a digest of every year giving number and title of the provincial reports in which details may be found."

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Toronto, Can.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
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Chicago, Ill.

"Somewhat along parallel lines, but referring to the direction of matters connected with the fruit interests of the country was the following:

"That in the opinion of this conference the time has arrived when the horticultural interests of the Dominion should be represented by a separated division under a chief directly responsible to the Minister of Agriculture."

The conference commended the bulletins and other information already issued by the Department, but requested the Minister to extend the work to a permanent treatise, with colored plates, permitting of the easy identification of varieties.

ADULTERATION OF JAMS, ETC.

A discussion upon adulteration of fruit products was introduced by Mr. McGill, analyst, of the Inland Revenue Department. He gave a careful exposition of the means by which glucose, apple pulp and coal dyes were introduced into jams, jellies and sauces. Out of 59 jams examined in 1904 fifteen were found to contain apple pulp. Out of 19 raspberry jams only two were found genuine, 19 strawberry jams, one genuine, and 12 plum jams, three genuine. Glucose being about three-fourths the price of sugar, it was undoubtedly a question of pecuniary gain that led manufacturers to use it. The law required the word "compound" to be printed on made-up articles, but this was frequently inconspicuously printed, and it was stated that frequently purchasers were led to believe that it indicated some superior quality. Arising out of the discussion the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, a large percentage of the jams and jellies labeled 'genuine' or 'pure' which are offered for sale in the Dominion are adulterated, and, whereas, the low prices quoted on these articles secure for them a ready sale to the disadvantage of the pure article."

"And whereas, the interests of the manufacturers of pure goods, the fruit growers and consumers are thereby impaired."

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this conference urgently request the Federal Government to secure the immediate enforcement of the Pure Foods Act, and that the act be so amended as to compel the manufacturers of jams and jellies to print their formulas on their labels."

TIME LIMIT FOR FRUIT TRAINS

A resolution affecting directly the shipping interests and indirectly the growers asked that a minimum time limit of 12 miles per hour be placed upon fruit trains, that icing stations be established at divisional points, that daily reports of the location of cars be furnished shippers, and that until the railway companies furnish satisfactory equipment and service the rate for the transportation of apples shall correspond to the rate for flour. In a further resolution it was asked that the subsidy now given to two steamship companies be given to one company that will guarantee weekly sailings of at least twelve knot boats.

The advisability of forming a Dominion Association of Fruit Growers came before the meeting, but it was thought unnecessary if the Minister of Agriculture would call a conference at suitable periods.

The convention was dismissed with a vote of thanks to the Minister of Agriculture, moved by Rev. Father Burke, of Prince Edward Island, and seconded by Mr. Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, B.C.

PAGE FENCING

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When you buy a knife for instance, you consider the quality of the steel in the blade. The biggest and heaviest knife is not necessarily the best. Now there is just as much difference in the quality and strength of steel in fence wire as there is in a knife blade or razor. We use a high carbon steel wire which, though it costs you but little more, is fifty per cent. (50%) stronger than wire in other fences. The lightest fence we make is as strong as the heaviest of other makes.

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GRAND SWEEPSTAKES

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<p>OHIO Grand Sweepstakes Creamery Sweepstakes Dairy Sweepstakes</p> <p>WISCONSIN Grand Sweepstakes</p> <p>CONNECTICUT Grand Sweepstakes</p> <p>MAINE Dairy Sweepstakes</p>	<p>at the Ohio State Dairymen's Convention held at Dayton Jan. 29-30. Creamery score 97.34, Farm Dairy 97.</p> <p>at the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Convention at Waukesha Jan. 30-Feb 2. Score 97.14</p> <p>at Connecticut State Dairymen's Convention at Hartford Jan. 27-28. Score 95.</p> <p>at Maine State Dairymen's Convention at Pittsfield Dec. 27-30. Score 97.24.</p>
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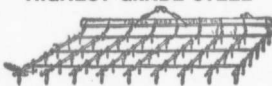
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IMPROVING THE FAMILY

THE Bunnns were not pretentious people. Mr. Bunn was honest and his fellow men respected him. Mrs. Bunn was a woman of much common sense, and other women admired her for that sterling quality. The Bunnns occupied a place of no mean importance in that society the town afforded; but it would have required a stretch of the imagination to look upon them as fashionable people.

Eleanor, the only daughter, had been perfectly satisfied with her unassuming family, until the Cunninghams moved into town; but when she began to compare her own relatives with those of Gladys Cunningham, whom she admired more than any other girl she knew, she at once discovered glaring faults.

There was not, she decided, a particle of style about her father. His overcoat was shiny along the seams, his trousers bagged at the knees, he was careless in his speech, and he wore spectacles.

Mr. Cunningham, in eye-glasses, and with his trousers properly creased, looked far more distinguished, the girl thought. She was certain, too, that Mr. Cunningham never used words of one syllable when he could express the same idea in polysyllables.

Her own mother seemed shockingly indifferent to the changing fashions. To be sure, her garments were always neat, and she wore fresh white collars, whether they were in style or not; but Eleanor could not remember a time when her hair was not parted in the middle and brushed smoothly back at the sides.

On the other hand, some of Mrs. Cunningham's gowns had been imported from Paris. Her hair was arranged in a different fashion every time Eleanor saw her.

Eleanor's brother Stephen loved the

woods. He liked nothing better than to live for days at a time in some deserted lumber camp. His old clothes were infinitely dearer to him than was his Sunday suit, and he had been known to grieve for days because his mother had given away a disreputable hat. Her friend's brother, Harold, was always well dressed. Even his hunting clothes were new.

As for her grandmother! Gladys had pointed with pride at an exquisite miniature of a slender, lovely creature in point lace and pink satin. Eleanor's grandmother weighed two hundred pounds, and was hopelessly addicted to black and white sprigged calico.



"Why, bless you, my thick nose was never built for this sort of thing."

Then, in addition to all this, there was the family-name. Was name ever more plebeian? Eleanor compared it with Cunningham, and decided in all seriousness to ask her father to change it.

"People will think," grumbled Eleanor, "that we had a baker for an ancestor and that our coat of arms was a plate of muffins."

"Let 'em," said Mr. Bunn, not at all dismayed, "provided they think he was a good baker and that the muffins were properly browned."

Eleanor, blissfully oblivious to her own shortcomings, felt that it devolved upon her to improve the family. She selected her father for the first victim. She had the glasses from a pair of his unfashionable spectacles transferred to other frames, and presented them to her father one Sunday morning.

"Why, bless you, my dear," said Mr. Bunn, perching the flimsy eye-glasses on the end of his nose and looking comically over them at his daughter, "my thick nose was never built for this sort of thing. However, I'll wear them to church if you say so. They won't affect my hear-

ing at any rate. Don't your mother look pretty to-day?"

"Doesn't," corrected Eleanor, impatiently.

Mr. Bunn looked surprised and hurt. He realized suddenly that his daughter had corrected him a great many times during the week.

"I suppose I've grown careless," said he, apologetically.

"How horribly red your hands are!" said Eleanor, turning to her mother. "Why don't you put on your gloves?"

"Because," said Mrs. Bunn, "I have two buttons on my right hand and a cut on my left. My gloves go on hard, but I suppose I shall have to wear them if my hands look coarse."

"I wish," grumbled Eleanor, still bent on improving the family, "that you wouldn't wear such an unbecoming bonnet. You look positively dowdy."

Mrs. Bunn flushed. She had not

suspected that her bonnet was noticeable out of date. She felt suddenly that she was shabbily dressed.

Stephen and Eleanor walked together. By the time they reached the church door the boy, too, thanks to his sister, was red with mortification, conscious of his collar and more than doubtful about his tie. Sensitive Grandmother Bunn had decided to stay at home. Early that morning Eleanor, suggesting that black and white sprigs were not quite suitable for Sunday wear, had advised the stout old lady to keep them concealed under a shawl.

Eleanor herself was not entirely

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comfortable. It was not a guilty conscience that troubled her, however. She fancied all through the service, but entirely without reason, that the well-dressed Cunninghams were looking with disdain upon the humble Bunn.

From the day Gladys entered the high school Eleanor had been her chosen companion. Gladys was real and simple, unaffected and lovable girl, and a true gentlewoman. She was attracted by Eleanor's pleasant face and her bright manner, and gave no thought to the plain exterior of the rest of the Bunn. But Eleanor did not realize this.

The time was approaching for the annual election of officers for the basket-ball team. Eleanor had strong hopes that she might be elected captain; but the contest was certain to be close, for Mabel Gilbert would be the rival candidate, and Mabel's following was large.

Still, Eleanor was sure of the freshmen in a body, and there was Gladys. Gladys was a senior; but she would certainly vote for her chosen friend; and if Gladys did, so would Bessie Smith, who followed Gladys.

One evening Mrs. Bunn appeared in the doorway when Eleanor and her new friend were seated on the steps, and invited Gladys to stay to tea.

Gladys accepted promptly; but Eleanor thought of her besprigged grandmother and stiffened with horror. "What should she do?"

"Who," asked Gladys, laying aside her hat in Eleanor's room, "is the lady we passed in the hall?"

"She's a very distant relative," replied Eleanor, reddening. "She's a distant connection of my mother's by marriage."

Eleanor hoped to have an opportunity to warn Stephen; but that youth came in late, looked a little as possible like Harold Cunningham, and repeatedly called his mother's distant connection by marriage "grandma." Mr. Bunn, too, inconsiderately addressed the stout old lady as "mother."

It is quite probable that Gladys would never have noticed the defects in the table manners of the Bunn family that evening if Eleanor had not attempted them and there to mend them. As it was, the visitor discovered, with Eleanor's help, that Stephen was holding his fork badly, that Mrs. Bunn had left her spoon in her cup when she should have laid it down, that Mr. Bunn had buttered his bread before breaking it, and that Grandma Bunn poured her tea into her saucer.

She discovered something else, too, that was much worse than any of these things.

Eleanor noticed a day or two afterward that Gladys no longer waited for her when school was dismissed, and that she no longer sat upon the Bunn door-step. She had apparently deserted Eleanor for Bessie Smith. This was bad enough, but there was worse to come. The long-expected day of the basket-ball election had arrived, and Gladys voted for the rival candidate. So, of course, did imitative Bessie. Eleanor was defeated by one vote.

"It's my horrid family," said the defeated candidate, throwing herself down on the deserted door-step. "I've done my best with them, too, but I can't improve them a particle. Why couldn't I have had at least one pink satin grandmother, like Gladys Cunningham's?"

From four until six almost every day, during the fall and winter months, the high school girls played

basket-ball in an abandoned roller-skating rink. They were in the habit of exchanging their long skirts for shorter ones, in a corner screened off for the purpose.

One day, when Eleanor was about to emerge from this recess, she heard her own name mentioned. Without thinking what she was doing she instinctively leaned closer to the curtain and listened. Gladys Cunningham and Bessie Smith stood just outside.

"Why didn't you vote for Eleanor?" Bessie was saying. "It wasn't because you liked Mabel Gilbert."

"No, but I thought Mabel would make a better captain."

"Why?"

"She has more tact. Eleanor hasn't any. If she handled the team as she does her family, we wouldn't have any team left by spring. She has the jolliest father, the sweetest mother, the pleasantest brother, and such a nice, comfortable old grandmother, yet she is perfectly horrid to every one of them. She is actually ashamed of them. She criticizes them all the time, and apologizes for their manners and their clothes and their grammar."

"I liked her so much at first," Gladys went on. "But the rest of them just sacrifice themselves for her, and she doesn't appreciate it. Oh, I am so disappointed in her!"

The improver of the Bunn family could not believe her ears. A flood of indignant tears rushed to her eyes, and it was many minutes before she was sufficiently composed to venture from behind the sheltering curtain. She played a sorry game that afternoon, and was the first to leave the rink when the game was finished.

She hurried home to take a look at the Bunn family through the eyes of Gladys Cunningham. Sure enough, her father was jolly, her mother was sweet and sensible besides, Stephen was pleasant, and her grandmother looked much nicer and far more comfortable in her sprigged calico than she could possibly have appeared in pink satin. Neither the clothes nor the manners of the Bunn seemed particularly out of the way that evening.

For the first time in weeks the other Bunn ate and conversed as they pleased unhampered by criticism from Eleanor. They spent a happy hour at the table, although they were far from suspecting the reason.

Eleanor decided before the meal was over that Gladys was right. From that day forward she worked and worked as zealously over her own shortcomings as she had done over those of her long-suffering family, and with far better results.

One day, some weeks later, Gladys slipped into Eleanor's seat at recess-time, and showed her some new girlish treasure. Eleanor was frigidly polite. The following day Gladys waited at the door and walked home



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leaves the skin so white, smooth and sweet, that every time it is used it gives renewed delight.

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with Eleanor, whose manner was not encouraging.

But Gladys persisted. Another day found the reunited friends side by side on the Bunn door-step. Eleanor, resentful at first, had gradually relented under Gladys' persistent blandishments.

"I believe you're a lot nicer than you used to be," said Gladys, with an apologetic hug.

"I believe I am, too," said Eleanor, "thanks to you."

"Me?" questioned Gladys.

"Yes, I'm going to confess, or I don't see how we're going to be friends. I heard what you said to Bessie Smith about me one day at the rink. I caught my name and I—I listened. O dear,"—Eleanor's head went down in her lap,—"I'm going to cry!"

"Oh, don't!" cried Gladys, throwing both arms about her friend. "For the improving had come out all right, after all."

Plain Living

Modern sereed on raising children.

To be wise,

Bid the mother feed them plainly—

Never pigs.

Say they when to lights empiric

Children come,

They will disregard the cravings

Of the 'tun.

This, at least, one will may hope for,

That they raise a dreadful clamor

Passing through,

And would faint rise up more slowly

Eating cake,

Long for fleshpots, though they bring them,

Stomach ache!

PAGE LAWN FENCE

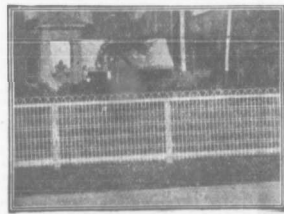
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IN THE KITCHEN

About Carving

Be sure that your knife is perfectly sharp, and have the joints placed in a dish of good size as near to the carver as possible, so that full control may be had over it.

A loin of veal should be started at the small end and the ribs cut apart and served with a piece of the kidney and fat on each plate.

A breast of veal should be separated from the brisket and both cut in pieces. If loins of veal and mutton are joined by the butcher they will be more easily carved.

A shoulder of mutton should have the bone part toward the carver, and be cut right across in thick slices.

A leg of mutton should be carved across the middle of the bone first, and then from the thickest part until the gristle is reached.

A sirloin of beef should be placed on the dish with the undercut below, then thin slices should be cut from the side next the carver. These are served with pieces of the undercut to each person.

Ham must be carved in long, thin slices, cut through the thick fat down to the bone.

Tongue should be cut in rather thick slices, those in the centre being the most delicate. They should be cut across and served with slices taken from each side, and a small piece of fat on each root.

Worth Trying

LEMON SYRUP (for waffles)—One cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water, 1 teaspoonful butter, 1 tablespoonful lemon juice. Boil the sugar with the water until it thickens slightly, then add butter and lemon juice. Serve hot.

WAFFLES—One pint of flour; 1 teaspoonful baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt; 3 eggs; $\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk; 1 tablespoonful butter, melted. Beat the yolks and whites separately and add the white just before baking.

LA CREME—Cut raw potatoes into dice and soak for ten minutes in cold water. Then put them into an uncovered saucepan filled with boiling salted water and cook until done. Drain in a colander. Make a cream sauce of one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt, dash of cayenne and a cup of milk. When the sauce is thick, add the potatoes and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Serve at once.

GINGER CAKE—One pound flour, one-half pound treacle, two ounces butter, two ounces sugar, one egg, four tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder and two ounces candied peel (lemon). Mix all the dry ingredients together in a basin. Put the treacle, butter and milk into a saucepan, and when melted add to the dry ingredients; then add the lightly beaten egg, mix, put into a greased tin and bake in a moderate oven for one hour and a half.

APPLE BLACK CAPS—These are very delicious and not difficult to do and not very extravagant, though they are not economical, two cups of the apples. Choose them large and of even size. Core them by forcing an apple-corer through the centre. Fill up the hole with sugar, season with cloves and cinnamon, and stew in a

closely covered pan, and vary slowly, with enough sweet wine to cover them. When cooked, blacken the tops by holding a salamander over them, and serve with a sauce made from the wine they stewed in and a little water added.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES—Thicken warm water with flour, to which add a teaspoonful of molasses to make them brown well. To two cups of flour allow two tablespoonfuls of yeast. Brewer's yeast is best, but it cannot generally be obtained except in large towns. In the morning add a little soda. If the batter is of the right consistency and the cakes are baked quickly and eaten direct from the griddle, they will be quite different from the tough, heavy things so often stacked up before the fire.

Boston Brown Bread

One cup rye; 1 cup Graham; 2-cup molasses; 1 teaspoonful salt; 2 cups thick milk; 1 teaspoonful baking soda. Mix the soda with the milk, and add the other ingredients. Turn into a greased mold and steam for three hours. Then dry in the oven for about 20 minutes.

Simple Remedies

Vinegar is one of the best remedies for burns—that is if the skin is not broken; otherwise it might be a little severe.

Bathe bruises in hot water. This is also useful in reducing inflammation. Borax water is one of the best remedies for cleansing and healing cuts and other lacerations of the skin.

Ground ivy tea is better than the druggist's verminage.

A slice of onion, renewed as it becomes impregnated with poison, will counteract the sting of a bee or other insect. Ammonia is another standard remedy among apirarists; but neither should be used until thorough working with the bees or they will become enraged. Always brush the sting off instead of picking it out; in the latter method the poison is pressed from the sting into the wound.

Comforts for Baby

Every baby needs a kimono, and these comfortable little wrappers are now made of a variety of dainty materials. In pale blue or pink cashmere they are very pretty, with a silk binding in white. Printed French flannel and challis are both less perishable materials to use for the kimono. One little gown is made of bisenet color challis scattered with printed designs of pink flowers. The silk band which finishes the front of the kimono, the sleeves, and also forms the collar, is of cream color silk with feather stitching in pale brown.

It is quite a fat right now to have baby's long cloak and carriage robe made of the same material. To add extra warmth to the robe it may be lined with fur. A new material to be used when the cloak and robe match is called porcupine silk, which has an effect of blistered crepon, and comes in white and many of the lovely delicate tints. This same exquisite silk is also used for baby caps. Cloaks with deep capes are very much the

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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.

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Windsor Cheese Salt.

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Health in the Home

Congestion

Sudden deaths do not come from heart disease one case in twenty, but from congestion of the lungs or brain, or from apoplexy. More die from congestion of the lungs than of the brain, and more of congestion of the brain than from apoplexy.

Sudden death from heart disease is usually caused by rupture of some large artery near the heart; from congestion of the lungs, by instantly stopping the breath; from congestion of the brain, by causing pressure on the brain, which paralyzes and instantly destroys life; from apoplexy by hemorrhage in the brain.

Heart disease most frequently results from neglected or improperly treated rheumatism. It more often follows mild rheumatism than the severe kind, because severe rheumatism receives prompt treatment, while the mild form often neglected, and left to work its way to the heart.

Persons who suppose themselves suffering from heart disease, because they have pain in the region of the heart, or palpitation, seldom have any disease of the organ. In nine cases out of ten they are sufferers from dyspepsia—nothing more.

Congestion of the lungs is most frequently caused by a sudden change from the heat of an ill-ventilated room or railroad, or street car, to the cold air outside, without being protected by sufficient clothing; hence many persons thus seized drop dead in the streets.

The Baby's Bath

Baby's bath in reality is a matter of great importance, but unfortunately to many mothers it is merely one of the day's duties, the other accomplished the better and often this hour is made for the poor baby one of the most miserable of the twenty-four. If only a little care, time, forethought, and gentleness were used, the little chap would soon grow to look forward to his daily plunge with the keenest delight, while if a little system was adopted by the mother, the process to her would be one of enjoyment.

A bathing apron is most essential when washing a young infant. This is a double flannel apron, the top one of which is thrown over the mother or nurse's shoulder, while the baby resting on the lower one is thoroughly lathered with a pure soap. He is then dipped in his tub to rinse, very gently and slowly, so as not to frighten him with the sudden contact with the water. He should then be lifted and wrapped snugly in the top apron, which will absorb most of the water and prevent him getting chilled.

It is not constitutions with babies to cry while taking their bath. They were not born to it. Babies can be made to love their bath, and when they cry something is wrong.

Many babies do not know what it means to have their skin dried thoroughly. Given some warm water, soft baby clothes, a tender, soft-handled mother, there should be no hard time with the baby. Hand drying is recommended by many mothers as the most satisfactory. It requires brisk rubbing to avoid chill. The method is this: Half dry the body, then, with your warm hand, rub, and smooth and slap gently.



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Sunday at Home

Asking and Thanking

The gift that is worth asking for is worth thanking for. Do you always remember that when your prayers are answered? Indeed, the Bible suggests that the thanks should go with the asking. "By prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known." It is common to receive begging letters ending with the formula, "Thanking you in advance, we remain," etc. Whatever we may think of human petitions put in that form, we have warrant for imitating the custom when we are asking favors of our heavenly Father. He is sure to answer us in the best way possible, and we might as well act as if we felt sure also.

Six Short Rules for Christians

1. Never neglect daily private prayer; and when you pray, remember that God is present and that He hears your prayers. (Heb. xii. 6)
2. Never neglect daily private Bible reading, and when you read remember that He is speaking to you, and that you are to believe and act on what He says. I believe that all backsliding begins with the neglect of these two rules. (John v. 39.)
3. Never let a day pass without trying to do something for Jesus. Every night reflect on what Jesus has done for you, and then ask yourself, What am I doing for Him? (Matt. v. 13, 16.)
4. If ever you are in doubt as to a thing being right or wrong, go to your room and kneel down and ask God's blessing upon it. (Col. iii. 17.) If you cannot do this, it is wrong. (Rom. xiv. 23, 25.)
5. Never leave your Christianity from Christians or argue that because such and such people do so and so that therefore you may. (II. Cor. x. 12.) You are to ask yourself, How true is Christ? and if both cannot be true, believe God, and make your own heart the liar. (Rom. iii. 4; 1. John v. 10-11.)

"When the clouds seem all around you,
When there's nothing to relieve
The darkness of your prospects,
And no lights you can perceive,
Just keep smiling, smiling, smiling,
No matter what betide,
And don't forget to keep it up
And "Shine Inside!"

Charity

Disappointment, ailment, or even weather, depresses us; and our look or tone of depression hinders others from maintaining a cheerful and thankful spirit. We say an unkind thing, and another, in ignorance, in learning the holy lesson of charity that thinketh no evil. We say a provoking thing, and our sister or brother is hindered in that day's effort to be meek. How sadly, too, we may hinder without word or act! For wrong feeling is more infectious than wrong-doing; especially the various phases of ill-temper—gloominess, touchiness, discontent, irritability. We do not know how catching these are!

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Carrots , table, early short, intermediate or long garden, ounce 25c, for	10
Carrots , large white, for stock, 1/2 lb. 25c, for	10
Celery , early fall or winter, ounce 65c, for	30
Corn , preserving, ounce 25c, for	10
Corn , table, extra early, medium early or late, lb. 35c, for	18
Corn , for popping, lb. 35c, for	15
Cress (Spring-cress), ounce 25c, for	10
Cucumber , pickling or slicing, ounce 25c, for	10
Kale , curled, ounce 25c, for	10
Lettuce , Butterhead, crisphead, cos (up-right), ounce 25c, for	10
Leek , largest, ounce 25c, for	10
Mangel , large red or yellow, lb. 35c, for	20
Musk Melon , green or salmon flesh, ounce 25c, for	15

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Spring Plowing and Surface Tillage

As a rule in this country fall plowing is better than spring plowing. The action of the winter frosts and snow tend to pulverize the soil and make it more friable and in better condition for a good seed bed. Sometimes, however, through neglect or lack of time, land intended for cropping is left for spring plowing. When such is the case, the plowing should be done as early as possible, excepting, perhaps, in the case of clover sod, when advantage might be taken of the early growth of clover to secure it for plant food by deferring plowing till nearly planting time. Unless this is desired, early spring plowing works best. It helps to conserve moisture for future plant food, and to store up nitrogenous food for future use, especially if the land is cultivated frequently. If

A GOOD SEED BED

can be prepared easily, and the surface is richer than the sub-surface soil, as in a well tilled potato field, then the ground may be sown to grain without plowing, more especially if the preceding crop was a deep rooted one. Land is injured when plowed too wet. The same is true if plowed too dry, as it is likely to be beaten down and puddled by heavy rains.

In early spring rather shallow furrows are usually best, as the sub-surface soil is colder and wetter than the surface soil. Manures and other decaying matter should not be turned under deeply in the spring, as they will decay quicker and plants will be able to feed on them early in the season. In the early part of the season it is desirable to keep the land loose and light in order that warmth may be absorbed and moisture evaporated in the land if wet. Unless the land is well

UNDERDRAINED SURFACE FURROWS

should be left not more than ten to fifteen paces apart. The way in which the plowing is done helps greatly in the future tillage of the land. Especially is this true of tenacious clay soils, when the plowman should aim to break up the soil as much as possible. The more complete the inversion of stubble land the better as it aids the physical condition of the soil. In the sod furrow should be set up more.

After the plowing, whether done in the fall or spring, comes the tillage. And the amount of tillage required will depend largely upon how the plowing has been done. The prime object is to form a smooth, fine seed-bed. Seeds which are shallow require shallow covering, and hence require a very fine seed bed, and which may be compacted with the roller after seeding to prevent too free circulation of the air and to bring moisture to the surface. In the case of large seeds which require deep covering the surface need be only fine enough to induce capillarity to bring water near the surface. Plants which throw out roots near the surface should receive shallow surface tillage, while those which root deeply may have deep tillage. The aim should be to prevent the water from rising above the earth in which the roots are feeding.

A useful implement in surface tillage is the roller, though good judgment and some experience is required to know when and where to use it. A roller helps to compact the land so that other implements can work more effectively. It also helps to break the clods.



ONION SEED

Onions , early red, large yellow or white, or pickling, ounce 35c, for	15
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Parasol , table, ounce 15c, for	10
Pepper , carlet, 1 ounce 25c, for	17
Peas , early dwarf, second early, or late macrorhizal, lb. 35c, for	18
Pumpkin , pie, ounce 25c, for	10
Radish , early round, long or winter, ounce 25c, for	10
Rhubarb , pie, ounce 15c, for	20
Salad , water plant, ounce 25c, for	10
Squash , early narrow of winter, ounce 25c, for	10
Spinach , for greens, ounce 15c, for	10
Sugar Beet , large rose for cattle, lb. 35c, for	20
Tobacco , extra early, large medium early, or small preserving, ounce 50c, for	30
Tomato , extra early, large medium early, or small preserving, ounce 50c, for	30
Turnips , white table, yellow or table sward, ounce 15c, for	10
Turnip , large, third early or early feeding, lb. 35c, for	25
Watermelon , early large, ounce 25c, for	15
Sage , broad leaf, ounce 25c, for	15
Summer Savory , ounce 25c, for	15

ROLLING

after seeding hastens germination in dry weather, as it helps to bring moisture to the surface. In the spring the rolling of heavy land will be detrimental if abundant rains should follow; but beneficial if dry weather follows; therefore, its use requires judgment and care.

The regular implements necessary in surface tillage are well known. A knowledge of their proper use will greatly aid in putting the land in proper condition. The object of all this effort should be to more easily direct the forces of nature in order that larger returns may be forthcoming. The farmer of today must know not only how to secure surface tillage, but also why it is necessary to successful grain growing. The securing the warmth in the soil and conserving of moisture and plant food are the things to be aimed at. The land can be improved greatly in these particulars by proper cultivation and it should be every farmer's aim to see that this is given. His reward will be an increased yield and a better quality of product.

Co-operative Farm Crop Experiments

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work of the Experimental Union may choose any one of the following experiments for 1906. The material will be furnished in the order in which applications will be received, until the supply is exhausted. Applicants should make a second choice for fear the first should not be granted. For full particulars apply to J. Buchanan, Director, O.A.C., Guelph. The list of experiments is as follows:

No.	Plots.
1—	Three varieties of Oats..... 3
2—	(a) Three varieties of six-rowed Barley..... 3
2—	(b) Two varieties of two-rowed Barley..... 2
3—	Two varieties of Hulless Barley..... 2
4—	Two varieties of Spring Wheat..... 2
5—	Two varieties of Buckwheat..... 2
6—	Two varieties of Field Peas..... 2
7—	Emmer and Spelt..... 2
8—	Two varieties of Soy, Soja, or Japanese Beans..... 2
9—	Three varieties of Hissing Corn..... 3
10—	Three varieties of Mangolds..... 3
11—	Two varieties of Sugar Beets for feeding purposes..... 2
12—	Three varieties of Swiss Chard Turnips..... 3
13—	Kohl Rabi and two varieties of Fall Turnips..... 3
14—	Parsnips and two varieties of Carrots..... 3
15—	Three varieties of Fodder or Silage Corn..... 3
16—	Three varieties of Millet..... 3
17—	Three varieties of Sorghum..... 3
18—	Two Beans and two varieties of Vetches..... 3
19—	Two varieties of Rape..... 2
20—	Three varieties of Clover..... 3
21—	Sainfoin, Lucerne and Burnet..... 3
22—	Seven varieties of Grasses..... 7
23—	Three varieties of Field Beans..... 3
24—	Three varieties of Sweet Corn..... 3
25—	Fertilizers with Corn..... 3
26—	Fertilizers with Swedish Turnips..... 6
27—	Sowing Mangels on the level and in drills..... 2
28—	Two varieties of early, medium or late Potatoes..... 2
29—	Three Grain Mixtures for grain production..... 3
30—	Three mixtures of Grasses and Clover for hay..... 3

The Farm Garden

In choosing varieties for a farm garden, one should select according to principles much different from those which govern him in setting out a commercial orchard. In the first place, the home orchard requires a large number of varieties, as in this way the home table may be supplied with a larger variety and through a longer season.

IMPORTANCE OF HIGH CULTURE

With these principles in mind, one can easily decide upon a succession of fruits and berries which will supply the home garden. In general the management should aim at high culture, thorough cleanliness and the best enrichment of the soil. Too often the garden is the most neglected spot on the farm. Good results in growing of fruits cannot be expected from meager feeding and slovenly cultivation. The trees and bushes should always be arranged in such a manner that cultivation can be given with a horse and horse tools. The mistake is often made of jumbling up a garden in such a way that hand cultivation is required, and this has a tendency to bring about its neglect.

The garden should have good drainage. This is true of any agricultural land, but it is more especially required for trees and vines, since they send their roots to great depths. If the sub-soil is cold and wet, a good growth of trees cannot be expected.

In the matter of fertilizing the soil, no general rule can be given. Barnyard manure is the best general amendment to most soils, but where humus can be supplied in sufficient quantity by other means, the liberal use of commercial fertilizers should be encouraged. A mixture containing equal parts of ground bone, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda may safely be applied at the rate of 1500 to 2000 pounds to the acre annually. In case nitrogen is applied by the growth of leguminous crops or the application of barnyard fertilizer, the amount of sodium nitrate may be materially cut down.—Prof. Waugh.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Crop Rotation in the West

I should be glad to know how you consider in a good rotation for crops. I have some new land which I should like to get the best results from for a number of years without summer fallowing. New Subscriber, Lloydminster, Alta.

It would be difficult to advise a crop rotation that would apply to the prairie lands of the West. The plan recommended by Mr. Angus Mackay, Supt. of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, is to summer fallow every third year, that is two years of wheat or grain growing and one year when the land is idle and given up to the summer fallow. In a land where the list of crops that can be grown is so very limited it is hard to give a crop rotation. In some of the wheat growing prairie states, notably in Dakota, a rotation is followed in which flax is the odd crop, such as two years wheat, one year flax, one year wheat, then oats. But anyone can see that such a rotation would be very exhaustive. Unless roots, clover and clovers can be grown, a proper crop rotation cannot be very well carried out. The keeping of live stock would help to maintain fertility. If a summer fallow is not desirable a flax crop would help to clean the land and loosen it up if necessary. A good crop rotation for the average farmer where it can be carried out is: 1 corn, roots, potatoes or peas; 2 grain; 3 clover hay; 4 hay or pasture.

Fencing and Permanent Pasture

(1) Will you kindly state the number of rods around 10½ acres, also the number of posts 12 feet apart from the centre of each post that will be required to enclose the whole 10½ acres.

(2) Give a mixture for a permanent pasture to be cut at first for hay. Would alsike, red clover, English rye grass and Kentucky blue grass be suitable? It is good hill land. Timothy is not liked.—Subscriber, Tim.

(1) A field 42 x 40 rods would equal 10½ acres, and it would be 164 rods around it. There are 16½ feet in 1 rod, making 2,706 feet around the 10½ acres. To fence this it would require at 12 feet apart 226 posts.

(2) The mixture recommended by Prof. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College is: Orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lb.; tall oat, 2 lb.; timothy, 5 lb.; meadow foxtail, 2 lb.; lucerne, 5 lb.; alsike, 2 lb.; white or Dutch clover, 1 lb., and yellow clover or trefoil, 1 lb., or 24 lbs. in all.

This mixture has been tested at the college for 23 years, during which time the plots have averaged 5.09 tons per acre. While suitable for hay or pasture it is better suited for the latter, as the different varieties do not ripen evenly. This mixture could be varied to suit different conditions. English rye grass and Kentucky blue are good and might be substituted for some of those given. The former might take the place of the timothy.

Draining Swamp Land

I have a cedar swamp which I want to drain. I intend putting one main drain the entire length of the lot and would run other drains into the main

pipe. There is not much fall, so I would require at least a 9 inch pipe. I have been told that I could put in a main drain cheaper by digging the drain about 20 inches wide and 3 feet deep, and then digging the bottom about 10 inches wide and 9 or 10 inches deep, so as to leave about 5 inches on each side for to lay slabs on so I would have a pipe 10 inches square. I can get all the cedar, elm or tamarac necessary quite cheap and would saw them into blocks and then split them into slabs the right thickness. Would this be cheaper than putting in a 9 inch tile, which I think would cost \$20 or \$25 a thousand, and I would have to haul them 12 miles.

Which kind of wood would last the longest and would this kind of drain give good satisfaction?—Subscriber, Kennew Co., Ont.

The drainage is undoubtedly the best, though it may cost more in the initial stage. A good drain made with well burnt tile, if properly put down, would last for years. In estimating the cost, therefore, the question of permanency should be considered. No doubt the wooden drain as described would be cheaper to start with, but it would need renewing in a few years, while the tile drain would last almost indefinitely. Though it cost more we would advise using tile, as the drain would give more satisfaction in the long run. However, a main drain put in as described should give good service for a few years, especially in a close, hard soil. Cedar would, perhaps, give the best satisfaction. Try and secure a grade of 2 inches in 100 feet. With anything less than this the drain would have to be made very uniform throughout.

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.

Rights of the Road

A, driving a road cart, meets B, taking a load of wood into the city. A demands half the wagon track or beaten road. The sides of the road

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are rough and frozen. B refuses to give half of the beaten or smooth part of the road. Who has the right of way as regards the smooth part? A strikes B's horse with a whip. Can

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he be punished for this?—Subscriber (Ontario).

By Section one of Chapter 236 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897), which is an act passed to regulate travelling on public ways and bridges, it is enacted that "in case a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle drawn by one or more animals, or one or more other animals, meets another vehicle drawn as aforesaid, he shall turn out to the right from the centre of the road, allowing to the vehicle so met one-half of the road."

By Section three of the same Act it is enacted that "in the case of one vehicle being met or overtaken by another, if by reason of the extreme weight of the load on either of the vehicles so meeting, or on the vehicle so overtaken, the driver finds it impracticable to turn out as aforesaid, he shall immediately stop, and if necessary for the safety of the other vehicle, and if required so to do, he shall assist the person in charge thereof to pass without damage."

You will therefore see that under Section one where two vehicles meet upon the highway each driver is entitled to one-half of the road from the centre and each must turn to the right to give the other the proportion to which he is entitled. But if one vehicle is heavily loaded and the driver finds it impracticable to turn out, Section three governs and the driver of the loaded vehicle is not compelled to turn out, but must stop if necessary or if required to do so he must assist the driver of the other vehicle to pass in safety. Under the latter section each case is governed by the circumstances surrounding it, and the condition of the road and the weight of the load have to be taken into consideration to ascertain whether the driver could have conveniently turned out and would have to be considered in determining whether B should have turned out or not when he met A. A, of course, had no right to strike B's horse, and if he did so wantonly would no doubt be punished therefor.

Has No Claim

If a person leave his father's farm at an early age—say 15 years old—and is away and does not prefer any claim for forty years or over, is the claim still good, or does it become void after such a lapse of time as forty years?—G. E. K. (P. E. Island).

Certain claims become barred after a certain number of years from the time when such claims or the right to enforce them arose, but without having fuller particulars from you showing the nature of your claim and the time when it originated we cannot say whether your claim is barred or not. If it is a claim to land and it arose over forty years ago and some other person has been in adverse possession of the land to you and has given you no written acknowledgement of your claim or interest such person could plead the statute limiting the time within which actions must be brought to recover land or any interest therein in reference to any action you might bring to establish your right and you could not recover. In order to give you a definite answer we would, however, require fuller particulars.

Removing Fence

I own a farm which I rented to B. B's lease commenced from the first day of May, 1904. After renting the farm to B I removed a rail fence along the road, intending to have a wire fence built in its stead and bargained to have it done, but through

delays by the party taking the job it was not built until after seedling. In the meantime some cattle got into the grain off the road and the tenant claims did considerable damage to his crops.

(1) Can B collect damages from me or must he look to the owners of the cattle which did the damage?

(2) If there is a by-law in the township making it illegal for cattle to run at large on the public highway would it affect the claim, and to what extent?

(3) There is a clause in the lease which says B must not cut down nor deface any green timber nor allow others to do so, and a further provision that B can only take for firewood the dead and down timber. What redress have I against B for cutting the green timber? Can he be prosecuted for theft?

(4) If I proceed against B for damages for cutting the green timber, can B put in his counterclaim for damages to the growing grain?—J. O. (Ontario).

(1) The answer to your first question depends very much on your arrangement with B. If B agreed that you should remove the rail fence for the purpose of having it replaced by a wire fence and you did not delay the work but did all you could to have it completed within a reasonable time after the rail fence was removed, he could hardly establish any claim for damages against you. It would, however, be different if there was no such agreement between you and you removed the fence without B's permission, or against his wish. Then you would have no right to remove the fence and did you do so you would be responsible for any damage B might suffer thereby.

(2) If there is a by-law in the township against cattle being permitted to run at large on the public highway the owner who allows his cattle to so run on the highway is responsible for such breach of the

by-law. If you removed the fence without any arrangement with B for so doing, as above mentioned, we do not see that such a by-law would help you very much so far as B's claim for damages against you is concerned. Under certain circumstances you might possibly be able to claim over against the owner of the cattle for anything you might have to pay B, but there is always a possibility of cattle straying on the roads and a person should take reasonable precautions to guard their crops against such happenings by providing proper fences.

(3) If B has broken his covenant in the lease by cutting green timber when he agreed not to do so, you can claim damages against him for such breach. Under the circumstances he could not be said to be stealing the timber.

(4) If you proceed against B for damages for cutting the green timber he has a perfect right to set up his claim for damages to his crops as an offset against your claim. He would, however, have to establish his claim against you as you also would have to prove your damage against him for cutting the green timber.

Trees on the Line

If your fruit trees hang over the line fence so as to shade your neighbor's land, has your neighbor the right to cut off those limbs so hanging over and to remove them after cutting?—Subscriber.

A person has no incivative right (Continued on Page 262.)



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In the Poultry Yard

Mr. Elford Resigns

Mr. F. C. Elford, Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, has resigned to take charge of the poultry department of the Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Mr. Elford received his training at the O.A.C. and is well fitted to do effective work as a head of the poultry branch of an agricultural College.

Hatching Chicks with Hens

For some years I have made nest-making a study. I have concluded long ago that when a chick is crushed or an egg broken it is either my fault or the fault of the feeder who did not see that the parents were laying properly shelled eggs. I have often sacrificed eggs for the purpose of finding out how they were getting on, or how much they could stand of one thing or another. There is one point that I have studied and that is the almost impossibility of the hen breaking the egg. I hatch mostly with standard-bred Buff Orpingtons, and I have seen the mother birds plunge into the nest and run about among the eggs or the newly hatched chicks if you tease and "rattle them up," without either breaking an egg or hurting a chick. If I find a chick crushed I conclude that the chick was delicate, for if you watch a lively chick under the hen it is well able to take care of itself. Have you ever put your hand under the hen just as the chicks are emerging? There is a damp mass of helpless, struggling-looking things, with bits of shell, and whole eggs only just chipped. It seems impossible for the hen to prevent crushing them. But nature has provided for it, if you have left her alone, or if you have studied the question you will have made that the nest out of firm earth, so that the whole weight of the hen is resting on her elbows, while her elbows are in their turn resting on the edge of the hollow you have made out of the earth. The chicks will have plenty of room to move about under the hen. If one dies it will have a flattened appearance. Cluff or broken hatching makes the best setter, as the chicks do not become entangled in it. If the egg shell is pulled away roughly by another chick becoming entangled in the hay the yolk will rupture and so will the chick. When you look at the helpless, struggling mass under the hen it looks as though it were impossible for them all to emerge alive. But be content to wait and if your part has been properly performed, and the parents were strong, there is no need for interference. In hatching ducks under hens I have frequently found the little fellows roosting on the hen's back, showing how completely they are able to keep out of harm's way.

OCTAVIA ALLEN.

Garges, B. C.

Running the Incubator

The incubator should be operated where the air is pure. If in the air in the room where the machine is run has an offensive odor due to the smell of kerosene, or decaying wood, or vegetables, the room is not a good place to run a machine. The machine may hatch fairly well but to raise the chicks is another question. Thousands of chicks are ruined by being hatched in ill-ventilated rooms, especially if very moist.

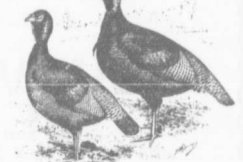
The machine, especially a hot air make, must not be run in a direct draught, as it may heat unevenly. It is well to have four or more thermometers and place them in different parts of the egg tray before putting the eggs in, to make sure your machine has no hot spots. Raise or lower the ends of the machine until it heats at least within a degree and one-half at all parts. If a hot spot is found in the centre, this can be screened by attaching a cloth or a piece of metal under the top of the egg chamber. This will usually cause the heat to distribute better.

It is wise to follow the manufacturer's directions as to operating the machine. Different makes require different treatment, and the maker usually knows what his machine requires to do good work. Care should always be taken to keep the lamp and burner clean. At times the wire at the base of the burner gets rusty or covered with dust; this should be well cleaned, otherwise, the lamp is liable to flicker or smoke.

Chicks, as a rule, are more easily hatched than reared. Mortality in young chicks is frequently due to bad incubating; i.e., machines run in rooms in which the air is foul, or run uneven in temperature; the parent stock being sickly or lacking in vigor; one can not be too particular about this point when selecting breeding stock; or it may be due to bad brooding and feeding, such as too low and too high temperatures, feeding sloppy feeds, indigestible feeds, or too much at a time followed by short feeds.—W. R. GRAHAM, O.A.C., Guelph.

Raising Turkeys

In the hands of careful persons the breeding of turkeys is very profitable, but it is absolutely essential to suc-



Bronze Turkeys.

cess that they have plenty of range, for, unlike other poultry, turkeys require liberty, and cannot brook confinement. On grass and grain farms turkeys are considered profitable, as they have plenty of ground to stroll over, and there is but little they can injure, while they help materially in keeping down countless numbers of injurious insects. On a fruit farm, where grapes, strawberries, etc., are grown, turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens are all destructive to fruit, unless kept within prescribed limits. In commencing, get a pair or trio of the best, irrespective of breed, though the Bronze breed seems to be the leading and most popular one. Young turkeys are very hardy after they get a full dress of feathers, but are very frail and tender before that time, requiring great care in feeding and housing, dampness and lice then being fatal to them.—P. H. Jacobs.

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BARRED, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Farm raised stock, 100 lbs. White and Buff birds, \$2.00, 50 eggs from grand utility nestings, \$3.00, 100 for \$3.00. H. WISHEK, Kingsmill, Ont.

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WINTER-LAYING White Wyandottes (Dunston Strain). Choice stock for sale now. Eggs in season. W. D. MORSEMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

PURE-BRED Barred Rocks and Buff Wyandottes—of best laying strains. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. W. MOEBUS, 41 Bert St., Toronto.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—farm bred, Martin and Masson strains, 100 lbs. \$1.00 per setting. All birds vigorous and good layers. Correspondence solicited. W. H. STEVENSON, Box 24, Oshawa, Ont.

FOH SALE—Wyandottes, Buff (Bartlett's) White (Massie) Barred Rocks, White Bostons, Langhams, Egs, Chicks, Cuckoo, Chaco, Incubators and Two Chatham Brooders. Write W. J. FRANCIS, Oshawa, Ont.

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SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Won every 1st at Niagara Falls, 1905. Write ALBERT SNIDER, Niagara, Ont.

EGGS for setting from choice White Wyandottes (Hawkins strain) \$1.50 for 15 eggs, stock for sale. EMERSON YETTS, box 17, Welland, Ont.

Nest-making for Setting-hens

This is a very small item, but I trust a few lines on the subject may prove of use to some of your readers. Get an orange box, place it on its side so that it stands properly level, nail a piece of board on the bottom of the front so as to stop the nest from coming out; then, in preparing the nest, take a shovel or so of dirt and place in the bottom of each compartment. Level it down nicely into a saucer shape; but see there are no big lumps sticking up, or you may get a few eggs broken. Next take a nice handful of wheat straw, and place it round inside the box so as to have the centre hollow, in which you may place a little long chaff or caving. If the nest is for outdoors, see that all the cracks in the top are covered up. And last of all nail a sack on top, so as to hang down in front of the box. I have obtained excellent results from this kind of nest, and I trust all who try it may be equally successful.—A. C. Hedges.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

The Farming World Man on the Wing

A pleasing feature of live stock conditions to be noticed in travelling through Ontario is the greatly increased demand and purchase of pure-bred bulls by the average Ontario farmer. Perhaps never before, at least for years, has this been so marked as this year. The Shorthorn breeder, who has for the most part experienced a precarious market since the failure of the "Scottish boom" on the American side of the line, has found a much heavier and earlier demand at home, and though the price which is paid for the leader for the grade herd is not a long one, still the stimulation is much more promising, and the prospects would indicate at least some immediate improvement in the quality of the scrub dairy bred steer which in many parts of the country the feeder has been heroically striving to turn into a first class exporter.

Among the sheep breeders the all-round feeling seems to be one of confident enthusiasm, as prospects for a lively market never were brighter. The lamb crop so far promises to be a very prolific one, with little loss, lambs arriving strong and healthy.

The horse market is booming harder than ever. A long price is available for almost any old kind of a horse. Horse breeding, too, is a congenial topic with most farmers, and is occupying a commendable portion of their attention. The discouraging side to the question, however, is the deliberate readiness with which the owner of a good, young mare, showing several crosses of draft blood, will part with her. The price of the young mare and the gelding of equal quality and weight seems to be just the same. This is the most serious drawback to progress in horse breeding at the present time. The outlook gives promise of a continuation of good remunerative prices for several years at least, and to retain a good young mare as a breeder at home should prove a far more profitable enterprise than selling her off at gelding prices on the work horse market. Many, on the other hand, are breeding mares of inferior character, small and undersized, and hoping, on the other hand, by selecting an overgrown, even if sire, to get the necessary draft scale and size. There is at the present time every encouragement to proceed on more commendable lines. The demand for Canadian bred stallions has been good. Two firms at least have shipped carloads of them, and anything in this line of acceptable kind will meet with a ready sale. Breeders would consult their own interests by being as conservative in the selection of mares as in sires, and either breed with the assurance of getting good stock or not breed at all. The danger which is threatening the horse business is the prevalence of glanders in several sections of the country, and though in all or nearly all suspected cases, prompt action is taken and the animal destroyed, it seems doubtful

if the ravages of the malady will be checked, unless more energetic measures are adopted.

Swine breeders are enjoying an active trade, and hog raising seems to occupy as prominent a place as ever in the list of industries on the farm. There is everywhere a keen demand for breeding sows.

M. W. Colophon, Mitchell's veteran Clydesdale importer, recently landed a fresh consignment of stallions and fillies, which have met with a ready sale, of the five stallions only one two-year-old remaining. A splendid draft horse, Red Michael, smoothly turned, of good scale and quality, bay in color with white markings and silver main and tail. He is a three-year-old son of the good horse Prince of Albion, dam by Carman Stamp, g.d. by Fitzlyon, g.d. by Thane of Glamis, g.g.g.d. by Lofty, g.g.g.g.d. by Prince of Wales. His pedigree is a good one, having five registered dams. Pride of Bogie (1847) is a very drafty bay with nice white markings, now rising six years of age. He is a horse of great scale, as he will weigh in ordinary condition close to 2,100 lbs., and is a good upstanding type. He is bred by Jas. Scott, of Bogie Mains, Fifeshire, and sired by the good stallion Royal Stewart

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(8099), dam Iris (13159), sired by Lord Erskine (1744), g.d. Cupid (15300), by Goldfinder (6707), g.g.d. Lily of Dargavel (10915), by Marathon (2994), 4th dam Lily of Auld-muir (3290), by Crown Prince (317), 5th dam Jean (1901), by Lorne (449). It will be seen that Pride of Bogie traces close to the foundation of Clydesdale breeding. He has been purchased by Mr. James McKenzie, of Monkton, Ont., one of the oldest horsemen in the business, the owner in the old days of such horses as Honest Jamie and Scotchman, and at the present time the owner of Royal Conqueror, a stallion well known as a breeder of merit. Levity is a fine bay sired by Up To Time, dam by Balmiedie, and with four recorded dams, tracing through such sires as Lord Erskine, Topsman and Lofly. He has been purchased by N. Thompson, of Hepworth, Ont. Gay Briton (23998) is a champion promising three-year-old dark bay in color with nice white markings. He is a typical son of Mains of Airies, clean but smart and active, and with promise of lots of scale. Among the fillies is the very sweet Cherry, a bay two-year-old of the unmistakable showing kind, sired by Sylvander. Another very thick and dratty three-year-old is Lochran Girl, sired by Alick's Pride, a fine mare with four recorded dams and tracing through Scottish Standard, King of the Forest, Prince of Wales and Defiance, a pedigree which would make a grand basis for the breeding of choice Canadian bred Clydesdales.

Mr. W. Clarkson, Malton, Ont., has a fine beginning for a first class Shorthorn herd. In the herd is a fine roan cow, Gay Lass 2nd, sired by Bright Stamp and tracing to Wallflower 8th imp. She has a fine roan heifer calf at foot by Scottish Prince imp. Bashful Girl is a good dark roan cow, as the name implies, of Miller breeding, sired by Aberdale—23330—, and she has a very promising red bull calf by imp. Chief Ruler. Lady Rosebud is a very fine calf by Scottish Prince imp. and her dam is Lady Marsgrave, a finely bred Campbell Rosebud. Dalmeny Lad is a good looking red and white by Chief Ruler imp., dam Dalmeny Primula imp., sired by Principal of Dalmeny, g.d. by Spicy Robin, g.g.d. by Prince of Archers, a pedigree that leaves very little to be desired. Mr. Thos. Stobart, of Malton, is also a beginner in the Shorthorn business.

Messrs. John Watt & Son, of Salem, Ont., report a very satisfactory season's business, having only two young bulls and a number of their choice heifers left of the season's crop. This herd is one of the oldest in Canada, having been established under the firm of Watt Bros. in the year 1861. Since that time the firm have gone on in the leading strains and have always numbered among the members of the herd a full share of the prize-winners. Through this long span of years the effort has been to retain in the herd only the best breeding females, eliminating the least satisfactory. Among the most popular has

For Sale—Grand Four-year-old Stallion

Sired by **MacQUEEN**, dam **CHERRY SWEET**. This splendid young horse now weighs 1,800 lbs. He will be sold at a reasonable price considering his quality and breeding.

For particulars write or call.
JOS. ENGLER, Ethel, Ont.

FOR SALE—Clydesdale Stallion and Fillies

Three year-old stallion, sired by Red Duke, fine draughty type and guaranteed a sure breeder. We have also a few splendid Clyde Fillies. Reasonable prices.

Call or write.

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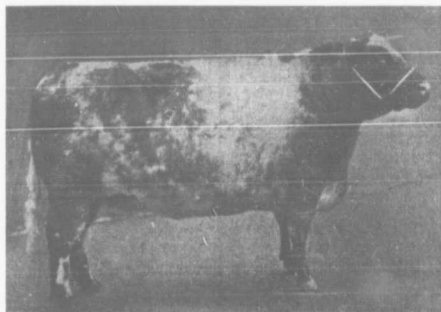
AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED STOCK

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MYRTLE SALES ASSOCIATION,
TO BE HELD AT

MYRTLE STATION

ON

THURSDAY, APRIL 12th



50 Head Shorthorn Cattle

25 MALES FROM 8 MONTHS TO 2 YEARS OLD
25 FEMALES

The contributors to this Sale include many of the most prominent importers and breeders of pure bred stock in Canada. The above stock belongs to some of the best Scotch and English families, viz., The Miss Ramsdens, Wedding Gifts, Crimson Flowers, Stanfords, Symes, Lavinias, Princesses, Beauties, Meadow Flowers, etc. All animals will be inspected before being accepted.

This Sale will be conducted on the same lines as the Provincial Sales, and will be held under cover.

Arrangements have been made with all railroads for SINGLE RETURN FARE.

Purchasers at this sale will be entitled to convey their cattle by train at Half Rates.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

TERMS: Cash, or six months' credit on approved notes, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

WM. SMITH, President.

A. QUINN, Secretary.

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been the English Lady and her progeny, she being by that famous Cruickshank bull, Heir of Englishman. In the herd is a fine cow of this strain, one of the few of the progeny of the famous Hartington's Hero still to be found. Others of the same strain, Lady Baroness imp. of Miss Ramsden strain, and her daughter, Lady Baroness 2nd, sired by Viceroy, and with such names as Belisarius, Dawn of Morning, Velvet Jacket and Belted Knight. A grand roan cow now five years of age is Countess sib, sired by Royal Ury—23630—, and traces to Countess imp. by Star of the Border (44093) through such sires as Earl of Mar—1249—, Prince Albert—3669—, Clarence 10th—8749—, Two fine Mysie cows trace through Prince Louis, Red Robin—24808—, Baron Camperdown imp.—1213—, Cambridge, Senator, Lord Raglan, and the Pacha. English Lady 2nd claims such immediate breeding as Viceroy, Royal Sailor and Barnpton's Hero. Minnie Sailor 2nd claims such breeding as Prince Louis, Royal Sailor and Orange Duke. A fine twin bull calf now eight months of age is from Rose of Strathallan, and is sired by Good Morning imp.

The Waverley Hackney Stock Farm at Bowmanville, Ont., was never in better shape to supply to its numerous customers the kind of Hackney for which it has for long been so justly celebrated, than it is at the present time, a splendid and carefully selected lot, of the kind which meets with the conservative approval of the owner, Mr. Robt. Beith, that are now looking in the pink of condition. A fine stallion of good size and substance, stylish and a good mover, is Balcary, a dark brown in color, now three years of age, sired by Norbury Lightning, dam Wilton's Best, by Danegelt, g.d. by Lord Derby. He should be just the horse to make a decided improvement in the light harness stock wherever he goes. A beautiful young chestnut stallion is the two-year-old Cedar Go Bang, which this winter carried off one of America's coveted honors in winning second place at the New York Horse Show. Netherhall is another very typical and handsome stallion of the kind which Mr. Beith approves of, a fine chestnut with four white feet, toppy, clean built and stylish, also a son of Norbury Lightning, dam Wilton's Pride, by Ganymede, g.d. by Lord Derby, g.g.d. by Charley Merry-legs.

On Guard, rising four years of age, is a splendid individual of the show-ring topper kind, a black chestnut in color, and a horse of fine conformation and superlative style and action. Showing in his years, he makes a

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It will guarantee a good, strong, healthy foal, will prevent big knees and running nasal. Don't wait till your mare is ruined—treat her now. Price \$1.50; special rates for three or more.

Impotent and indifferent sires successfully treated. Why have a stallion that will only leave 25 or 40% if you may have 60 or 75%? For terms apply

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NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of Clydesdales, Shires and Hackney Stallions, mares and fillies, ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Blacon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best sires obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one-half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write.

DUGLASS ROSS, Streetsville, Ont.



WAVERLY FARM

Hackneys have stood the champions of America's leading shows. We were never in a better position to supply our customers with the right goods than at the present time.

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Percheron, Belgian, Clydesdale and Standard-Bred Stallions. Prize Winner at leading Continental and American Shows. A number of genuine toppers to choose from. Sales made to companies, or private. Terms and prices right.



CLYDESDALES

Those desiring something in high quality Clydesdale Stallions will find a splendid choice in our stables. Sons of Scotland's best sires of the kind that Canada wants. Write or call on

MESSRS. LAVIN & RICHARDSON
Harrison P.O. and Station C.P.R. and G.T.R., Ont.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Dalgaty Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prize-winners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality.

Come and See Them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.



GRAND SALE OF

Imported Clydesdale Fillies

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

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40 SPLENDID IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

These have all been carefully selected by the owners, assisted by one of Scotland's best judges of Clydesdales. They are a superior lot for SIZE, QUALITY AND BREEDING. Sale to be held at

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneers
PETER IRVIN

INNIS & PROUSE,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

sight to delight the lover of a good horse. He is sired by Machias (6477), dam by the great Garton Duke of Comaundit. On both sides he combines in this rich pedigree two strains of the blood of the great Danegelt. He gives every promise of being another of the kind which have in the past made the Waverly stables famous. Waverly Denmark—274—is a nice bay rising one year of age, sired by Royal Denmark (8624), dam the fine imported mare Lady Vapham, by Buckthorpe Performer, g.d. by Belthorpe Performer, g.g.d. by Eddie-thorpe Fireaway, and with a wealth of good breeding behind that. Hunmanby Duke is a large, well turned bay with four white feet, now rising six years of age, a good, well grown, well finished stallion, with lots of substance and good style and action. He is sired by Garton Duke of Comaundit, dam by Danegelt, g.d. by Lord Byron. This horse is just the kind that will make a horseman money, as he is the kind that is popular. There is also a grand band of brood mares, all stallions, carefully selected for breeding purposes. Mr. Beith has a reputation second to none for selecting and owning the right kind and giving satisfaction to customers.

Gossip

For the quarter ending December 31st, 1905, certificates were granted by the English Shorthorn Society for exportation to other countries as follows: To South Africa 17, to South America 24, to Australia 2, to Germany 4, to Russia 2, and to Sweden 10. There were no importations of Shorthorns into Canada during that period.

Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. Dugald Ross, of Streetsville, has sailed from Glasgow with eight Clydesdale mares and fillies. He has six three-year-old fillies and two four-year-old mares. One of the former is by McKeith (1069), by MacGregor (1187); another is by Kozelle (1068), by Baron's Pride (9122); another three-year-old is by Lothian's Best (10674); a fourth is by King of the Roses (9927); Royal Ross (12128) is sire of a fifth. The four-year-olds are by Magnet (10292) and Sir Thomas (9681). The same steamer took out a lot of six for Mr. Fred. Moyle, Didsbury, Alberta. They were two stallions, one two-year-old by Golden Victor and out of a dam by Royal Exchange (1000), the other a two-year-old by MacMechan (9600), out of a Baron's Pride dam. The four fillies are all two-year-olds and are by Sir Everard's (11524), Argosy (11247), Pride of Blacon (10083), and McKinley (10228). Both shipments were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcubright, Scotland.

Big Shorthorn Sale

One of the most attractive offers of Shorthorn cattle presented to the breeders of Ontario for many a day is that of the Myrtle Sale Association announced elsewhere in this issue. The offering comprises 50 head of purebred Shorthorn cattle, one-half of whom are males from 8 months to 2 years old. All the animals offered belong to some of the best Scotch and English families and are contributed to the sale by some of the most prominent importers and breeders of purebred stock in Canada. It is only necessary to mention such families as Miss Ramsdens, Wedding

Gifts, Crimson Flowers, Stanfords, Symes, Lavinia, Princesses, Beauties, and Meadow Flowers, to show the high-class breeding of the stock to be offered. That the quality of the offering will be of a high class is assured by the fact that all animals will be inspected before being accepted for sale. The sale will be conducted on the same lines as the Provincial Auction Sales and will be held under cover. Single fare on all

railroads will be given to Myrtle on day of sale. The President of the Association conducting the sale is Wm. Smith, of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, with A. Quinn as secretary. Associated with these are Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, and several other prominent Shorthorn breeders. For those desiring young bulls and females this is an excellent chance to secure good animals at their own prices.

CLYDESDALES — HACKNEYS.

I have a large consignment of stallions and a few fillies. Good ones of the right kind at right prices. Come and see what I have to offer.

G. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

CLYDESDALES—Winners at Toronto, London and other leading shows. Some choice young fillies. Pair young stallions, sired by Pearl Oyster and Prince Romeo, for sale. **Jas. Henderson, Belton, Ont.**

Farmers' Sons Wanted—edge of farms are available for sale in an offer of \$200 a month with advantages, steady employment, food, housing and wages free. Branch offices of the association are being established in each province. A list of names, giving full particulars, The Veterinary Science Ass'n, Dept. 60, London, Can.

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Stallions and Fillies by Scotland's leading sires. Terms right and a square deal. Call or write.

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High Class Clydesdale Horses

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

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

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I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hlawatha, and Marcellus. Parties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor,
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Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

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Matchless, Jilt, Nonpareil, Mina and other popular strains. Herd headed by the grand imp. Bessie bull, Pride of Scotland (4213), dam, Ross Bessie (3903), dam of Lord Bani (7701). Some choice young stock for sale.

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

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Hickory Hill Ayrshire Herd

Winners of First in Milk Test Five Years in succession at Provincial Dairy Shows as well as Show Ring Honors. Bred for standard of utility. Choice young bulls and a few females for sale.

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Present Offering—7 Young Bulls and 20 Young Females,

All from grandly bred dams of individual merit, and such sires as Gold Drop, Royal Prince, Rosy Morning and Abbottford. Good value for your money and a square deal.

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Superintendent, Proprietors,
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Choice Breeding Stock in Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses

Some fine lock headers in Sheep. Choice young breeding stock in Shorthorns, and some fine imported and home-bred Filies.

Myrtle Station G.T.R. and C.P.R.
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Cruikshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

We have now for sale a number of choice young bulls fit for service. They combine size, birth, quality, flesh and bone, and should be useful for producing the best type of steers or mating with the best Shorthorn females.

A square deal and a reasonable price.

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

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

W. H. FORD, Dutton, Ont. Shorthorn cattle—Scotch and Scotch-topped. Good individuals. Prices right.

BROWN BROS., Lyn P.O., Ont. A number of young Hereford stock of both sexes for sale, from prize-winning and advanced registry parents.

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W. SHIRING, Sebringville, G. T. R. Ont. We Hereford of best milking strains. A number of young breeding stock to select from.

MCDONALD COLLIERE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires—The famous Hereford herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William G. 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.

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H. K. FAIRBAIN, Theford, Ont. Shorthorns, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.

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

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

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MISCELLANEOUS

D. GUNN & SON, Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep, Stock for sale.

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

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

JOHN McFARLANE and W. A. Galbraith, Dutton, Ont. For sale—Shorthorn (imported and homebred), both sexes; also ten dark red bulls, from five months to one year, and Oxford Down sheep.

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

GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Clydesdale fillies, a few good imported and homebred ones at right prices.

A. ELLIOTT, Pond Mills, Oxford Sheep, Collie Dogs and Nargansett Turkeys. London Station, Ont.

J. J. PEARSON & SONS, Meadowdale, Ont. Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.—Shorthorn cattle and Clyde Horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

Canadian Cattle in Japan

Mr. Alex. MacLennan, Canadian Commercial Agent in Japan, reports recently, in regard to a Canadian trade in purebred stock with that country, as follows:

"The Department of Agriculture and Commerce proposing to establish two new cattle breeding farms during the next fiscal year, and for this purpose provision for an outlay of \$49,500 has been made in the coming budget. At present there is only one government cattle breeding farm, that at Hiroshima; but as this is inadequate to meet the increasing demand for improved cattle, two more farms are to be established.

"The Japanese importing house that recently imported Canadian cattle to the order of the government, express their satisfaction at the continued excellent condition of the cattle. They say that they have been hitherto purchasing cattle from the United States chiefly, this being their first importation from Canada, and if the trial proves satisfactory their future purchases will largely be made in Canada.

"Among their experiences thus far with regard to Canada, however, they remark the high price of Canadian cattle that come up to their standard. They require thoroughbreds of well attested pedigree. Their agent, under whose direction the buying in Canada was done, says that it did not appear that Canada had any thoroughbred cattle but those imported. The Canadian breeders imported in order to breed down, which was what the Japanese were doing; and it was a question whether the latter had better go direct to England and Scotland than to buy imported Canadian stock for importation to Japan. He said there was any quantity of excellent cattle to be had in Canada, but the expense of importing grade cattle was as great, while the value was much less, than in the case of purebred. The demand in Japan for purebred cattle would be increasing, and he thought the Canadian stock-breeders should cater to it. They had beef and dairy cattle of the very best in Canada, and the time would soon come, according to present indications, when the Japan market for beef cattle would be open to the Canadian stock owner. But for the present purposes only thoroughbreds were wanted."

"NOTE—In this country we say "breed up" or "grade up," not "breed down." While a great many animals are imported every year to grade up Canadian cattle, the number is largely growing less, and the number of purely Canadian bred of each breed is every year getting larger. The Japanese should be able to secure a large number of suitable cattle from these Canadian herds.—Editor.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, March 29th, 1906.

Spring trade seems to be opening up well and the amount of business is well up to that of a year ago, with some increase reported. There is a good demand for money and call loans are steady at 5c to 5½c per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market has ruled dull of late with a gradual decline in values. Many in the trade, however, are looking for some interesting developments before long in the speculative market. There seems to be abundance of wheat and flour at present for all needs, and about the only thing that can cause a boom in values is serious injury to the 1906 crop. It is too early to report definitely, though the recent snow storm has saved the situation in some of the States, where the crop was suffering for lack of moisture. Red and white are quoted here at 75c and goose at 70c at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

With the export market higher and an increased demand from the United States, oats seem to hold their own pretty well. At Montreal they are quoted at 39c to 39½c and here at 34c to 34½c outside. Barley rates quiet at 46c to 49c at Montreal and 43c to 50c here. The pea market is quiet. The corn market rules steady at 51c to 52c at Montreal and 50c for No. 3 Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market is quiet, though there is a little better export demand. Some farmers are holding their crop with the hope of better prices later on owing to the possibility of the crop being injured by unfavorable winter conditions. At Montreal quotations for baled hay range from \$6 to \$8.50 per ton for car lots on track. The market here is quiet at \$8 for No. 1 Timothy and \$5.50 to \$6 for No. 2, in car lots Toronto.

Baled straw rules here at \$5.50 to \$6.00.

SEEDS

The Montreal Trade Bulletin quotes seeds as follows, West meaning Ontario points:

There is still a good demand for red clover seed, which is quoted in the West at \$7.25 for No. 1 and \$6 to \$6.75 for No. 2. Alsike is quiet at \$5.65 to \$6.75 in the West. Timothy is quoted at \$2 to \$8.50 in the West.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Though the recent cold snap stiffened egg prices somewhat, the present mild weather has increased receipts and the market is easier in tone. At Montreal fresh stock is quoted at 16½c to 17c. Here quotations are 15½ to 16c for new laid and 13c for storage, with lower values in prospect.

The dressed poultry trade is quiet here at the following quotations: Prices for choice dry plucked are: Turkeys, 15c to 16c; fat chickens, 11c to 12c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens, 8c to 9c, thin 6c to 7c; ducks, 12c to 12c, thin 6c to 7c; geese, 10c to 11c for choice small lots

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market is booming and 13½c is the ruling quotation for old stock. Some lots of good quality sold in the Belleville and Brockville districts at 12c to 12½c l.o.b. or about 2c higher than last year at this time.

It is reported that some factories in Western Ontario have contracted April cheese at 19½c.

The market rules steady for choice grades of creamery, with inferior grades easier. The English market rules firm and choice creamery is quoted at Montreal at 29c to 29½c. There is an active demand here for choice creamery at 29c to 29c for prints and 29c to 29c for solids. Choice dairy is quoted at 19c to 19c for lb. rolls and 17c to 18c for large.

WOOL

The wool market continues quiet but firm. At Montreal Canadian pulled wool is quoted at 29c to 30c, washed fleece 27c to 28c and unwashed 18c to 20c. Here prices rule steady at last quotations.

LIVE STOCK

The quality of fat cattle received lately shows some improvement over those of the past few months. There are, however, too many half-fat steers coming in. The market for fat cattle is not as good as at last writing.

\$4.25 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle sell as high as \$4.75 to \$5.10, good cattle at \$4.50 to \$4.70, medium \$4 to \$4.40, and common at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Trade in feeders and stockers is inclined to be slow. Quotations at Toronto market are as follows: Best short-keeps, 1150 to 1250 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium short-keeps, 1150 to 1250 lbs., at \$4.40 to \$4.60; best feeders, 950 to 1100 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.40, medium feeders, 950 to 1100 lbs., at \$3.85 to \$4.25; best feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., at \$3.60 to \$4; medium feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., at \$3.15 to \$3.85; best stockers, 600 to 750 lbs., at \$3.30 to \$3.50; best stock heifers, 600 to 750 lbs., at \$3.10 to \$3.35; common stockers, \$2.75 to \$3. Milk cows and springers sell at \$30 to \$45 each. A great many "bub" calves are coming in and are easier in price. Choice new milk-fed calves are wanted and are high in price. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$7.25 per cwt.

Sheep receipts have ruled light with prices firm. Export ewes bring \$5 to \$5.50 and bucks \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. Choice yearling lambs sell all the way from \$6.25 to \$7.25 per cwt. and mixed lots at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt. Spring lambs sell at \$5 to \$8.50 each.

The run of hogs has been light and the market is firm at \$7.00 per cwt.

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\$2,000,000

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especially for half-finished stuff. The bad weather of Tuesday last affected prices for butchers' cattle considerably. Drovers complain that prices are too high in the country to make it profitable to bring cattle here. Export cattle sell at from \$4.85 to \$5.00, with some choice ones going as high as \$5.25. Export bulls bring \$3.50 to

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

Three young bulls for sale. Sires, Spicy King (Imp.) = 50095 =; Quarantine King (Imp.) = 32086 =. Dams, Strawberry 2nd and Venus = 49815 =. Prices right.

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Sale of Horses and Implements, 11 a.m. Cattle at 1 p.m.

Luncheon at 12 o'clock

Terms of Sale—Six months' credit on joint approved notes; 2½ per cent. off for cash.

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TWO HUNDRED ACRES.—Five 60 acre farm for sale at Burford, 9 miles from Brantford City, splendid buildings, consisting of 2-story brick house, 2 bank barn, one smaller barn, implement house, sheep sheds, pig pen, etc. This farm must be sold to close an estate and will be disposed of at a very reasonable price. Liberal terms of payment. Write at once to, or call upon S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

NURSERY STOCK

"WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townsmen, pay weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. We are not in the book. Tea or Medicine business. I. J. NICHOLSON, 49 Wellington St., Toronto, Ont."

FOR SALE—Apple Trees, No. 1 stock, at wholesale rates to farmers. Nurseries one-half mile west of Newcastle. Write for prices. N. T. SHELBY, Newcastle, Ont.

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for seeds and \$6.75 for lights and fats.

HORSES

The horse market, though somewhat irregular, is brisk. Though buyers are numerous, the supply seems to be well up to the demand. However, good kinds of nearly all grades are wanted. Prevailing prices at the Repository here are as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$125 to \$150; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 pounds, \$150 to \$175; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 pounds, \$360 to \$500; draught horses, 1250 to 1750 pounds, \$175 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$80; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$90. Morris & Wellington's Shire sale on March 28 averaged \$329.66.

About Rural Law

(Continued from Page 253.)

to have their fruit trees extend over their neighbor's land. Such a right may be acquired after twenty years uninterrupted user, but it would only be the right to keep the trees in the same position as they had occupied for the full period of twenty years, and would not cover the further extension of the branches beyond the distance they extended at the beginning of the twenty years. Unless such a right has been acquired by long user, as above pointed out, your neighbor can insist on the limbs being trimmed off, even with the line between your land and his land, and if you do not keep them so trimmed he can cut them off even with the dividing line and remove the overhanging branches.

Law Simplified

In the columns of this issue is an advertisement for "Angers Digest of Canadian Laws." This little book touches upon practically all differences that may arise between man and man, and gives the law relating to them in a most concise and intelligible manner. Every person would do well to provide himself with one of these books.

Seed Catalogue

Messrs. Darch & Hunter, Seedsmen, of London, have forwarded us one of their new 1906 catalogues. It lists all that can be desired in the way of field or garden seeds, flower seeds and bulbs, as well as the latest novelties; also garden implements and labor-saving devices.

It is profusely illustrated, so that the purchaser may have a definite idea of the nature of the various grains, vegetables, flowers, etc. This is the time when you will be planning for the spring sowing, and it would be most advisable for you to have one of these catalogues to guide you when making your purchases. Send for one to Messrs. Darch & Hunter, London, Ont.

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- BELL ORGAN, GUELPH**, beautiful high back mahogany case organ with music and music rack, mouse proof pedals, 8 octaves, 10 stops, including vox humana stop, treble and base compass, grand organ and knee

- swells. A very handsome parlor organ and first-class value at... **\$51.00**
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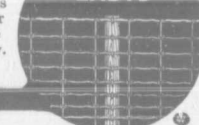
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