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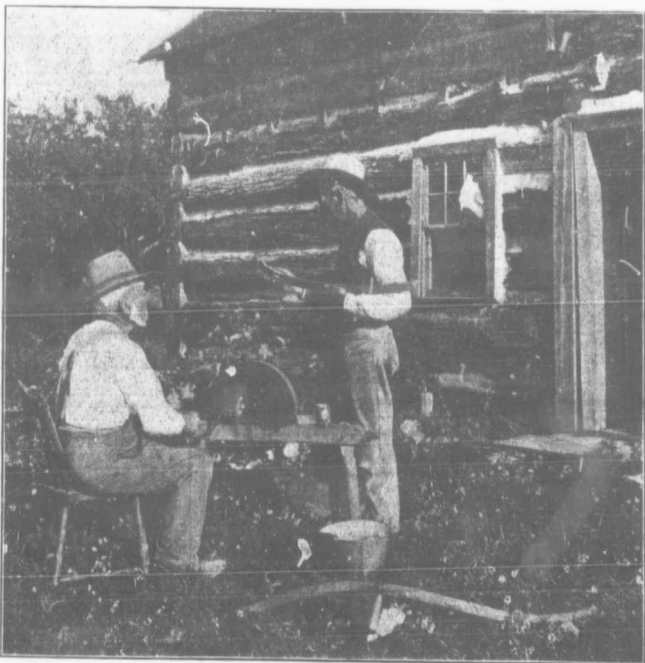
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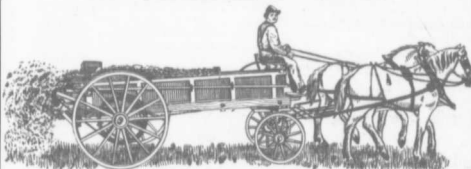
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The catalogue is very artistically gotten up and every interested reader should write for a copy to the Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, 28 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

### Manitoba Institutes

Farmers' Institute meetings were held throughout Manitoba from May 29 to June 15 under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. Sixty-one meetings were held. At a number of them live stock judging schools were held.

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### Seed Growers' Convention

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will be held in the Imperial Building, 138 Queen street, Ottawa, June 27-29, 1905. All members are urgently requested to attend as important business will be transacted. A creditable program of addresses and papers is being prepared, and a most profitable time for everyone interested in improved and pure seed is expected. For program and further particulars write G. H. Clark, secretary, Ottawa.

### How England Got the Suez Canal Shares

At a recent dinner in his honor in London, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the veteran journalist, and founder and first editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "St. James Gazette," told the story of how England acquired the Suez Canal shares, which gives her control of that highway to the East. The story runs as follows, and has never before been so fully told.

The shares which cost \$22,500,000 are now worth \$145,000,000, and yield the British Treasury a cash profit of \$1,000,000 a year, besides the incalculable strategical advantage. The transaction has also benefited a multitude of people, the peasantry of Egypt, who, as a consequence of England's purchase of these shares, enjoy more freedom, more liberty, and more personal comfort than they have even enjoyed for 1,000 or probably for 5,000 years.

The purchase was made at a time of grave danger to the British Empire and the peace of the world. It was hard to accomplish, as, at first, Lord Derby, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, did not like it. But Lord Derby was won over to the idea. Some feared the French would rebel, in fact, the late M. Blowitz, then Paris correspondent of the London Times, had a story to the effect that when the news of the purchase was given to the French Foreign Minister, that great French gentleman broke a billiard cue across his knee and promptly left the room, muttering threats of the most alarming nature, but nothing came of that. Lord Derby said that England did not wait \$30,000,000 worth of Suez Canal shares on his hands, that would not pay a dividend for 17 years. Lord Rowton was sent down a day or two after to Baron Rothschild, who was rather staggered at the idea of finding \$20,000,000 in a few days without any security. But he did supply the money, and right on time, too.

The whole transaction occupied eight or ten days, not a whisper got out, nobody heard a word of it, and there came a Friday when England was filled with hats thrown joyfully into the air. All through England there was an acclaiming of this great achievement, which would redound for ever to the honor of Mr. Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield). The Times and papers giving the news were received with a roar of approbation.

The control of this great world water-way has been a tower of strength to Great Britain ever since, and always will be, even when the assured American Panama Canal is open.—Walter J. Ballard, in "Financial News."

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# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIV

TORONTO, 15 JUNE, 1905

No. 12

### Binder Twine from Flax

**F**OR several years varied experiments have been conducted in the United States with a view to making binder twine from flax. It has been reported that a small quantity of flax twine was marketed in 1904, and that a larger quantity would be produced in 1905. Reports from the same source prophesy a large increase in the production of flax twine during the next few years. It remains to be seen, of course, whether the expectations of its advocates will be fully realized. The movement is, however, not without interest to every farmer, and its progress will be closely watched.

The latest information on this subject is given in the "Farm Implement News," Chicago, a representative of which recently investigated what is being done in making binder twine from flax in that country. One of the three concerns interested in developing flax twine is the International Harvester Company, well known among Canadian farmers. The plant now owned and operated by the International Company was established by Wm. Deering, who had experimented extensively in flax twine manufacture.

The work of Mr. Deering had led to the conclusion that only by working the flax green, without retting could fiber suitable for binder twine be produced. This process retains an oily substance which adds to the desirability of the fiber, giving the twine a harder finish than is possible with retted flax. The machine used not only extracts the fiber, but its mechanism is so designed and arranged that only the strongest passes out into the spreader, while the weak, with other scut and refuse, is converted into tow suitable for cheap upholstery. The woody portion of the strand and the tops, stripped of the seed hulls and broken in short pieces make excellent bedding for horses. The fine dust-like accumulation, that naturally results from the whole process, goes to save the coal bills, supplying more than enough fuel for the plant. In this way nothing is wasted, and the cost of the twine is reduced to the lowest possible point.

But the farmer is not so much concerned with the process as with the feasibility of the scheme. To make binder twine from flax means the development of an industry, which will get its raw material at home, or from the very farms where a market will be found for the finished product. In developing the flax twine industry the International Company contem-

plates not one large central plant for its manufacture, but a series of small plants distributed throughout the flax-producing sections.

Many parts of Canada are adapted to the production of flax. Should flax binder twine develop, as its promoters seem to think it will, there is no reason why the industry should not become an important one in this country. We have several Canadian concerns making binder twine. Why not grow the raw material at home from which this twine is made?

### Is a Stallion Service Law Advisable?

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a summary of an Act to regulate the service of stallions that has recently become law in the State of Wisconsin. When put in force this Act will compel all persons standing stallions in the State to give the fullest information to the public as to the soundness and breeding of such stallions.

The question arises whether a similar regulation in Ontario would be beneficial. We know that a number of the leading horsebreeders of the province strongly favor the idea. There are others, however, who are somewhat sceptical and fear that a law of this nature might work hardship on some undeserving persons. But a great deal can be said in favor of a moderate law carefully and judiciously worked out. It would certainly tend to weed out a number of mongrel and unsound stallions that should never be allowed to stand for service in any country. It would put a premium upon serviceable sound animals and eliminate a number whose breeding is, to say the least, promiscuous.

The Wisconsin law and the Act in force in the North-West Territories, upon which it is modelled, deals only with breeding and soundness. Would it be advisable to go further than this, and give a certificate as to quality and conformation to type. One can quite understand that under the law in force in the Territories and under the one to be shortly put in force in Wisconsin, that a stallion might conform to the law in every respect, and yet be an inferior animal. For example, a stallion might be eligible to register in the record of the breed to which it belongs, and might pass the examination for serviceable soundness and yet be an inferior animal for breeding purposes. To overcome this in the way of legislation it would be necessary to issue certificates not only as to breeding and soundness but as to quality and conformation

to type, a most delicate piece of business, though it is done in several European countries where laws regulating the service of stallions are rigidly enforced.

Ontario has entered upon a period of advancement in horse breeding almost unprecedented in its history, and it may be the part of wisdom to leave well enough alone. And yet one cannot but feel that some regulation of stallions standing for service would be beneficial. As to how far legislation along this line should go there may be a difference of opinion. Though the question is not a new one a discussion of it at this juncture may be timely. If any of our readers have an opinion to express as to the advisability or not of regulating the service of stallions, we would be very glad to have it.

### The Bacon Hog Question

Nearly all the letters published in last issue and in this on the bacon hog question, bear out our contention that farmers are pretty well aroused as to the treatment they are receiving from the drover and packer in the matter of prices. The general complaint is that no distinction whatever is made by the drover in the prices paid for select bacon hogs and lights and fats. As a leading Institute lecturer writing in this issue, says: "Farmers wax furious" when this question is mentioned at the meetings. It is certainly a live question, and if the packer knew somewhat of the feeling there is abroad he would not be so slow, perhaps, in coming forward with a larger premium for the select bacon hog.

We believe in the bacon hog, and believe that if he is not kept in the ascendancy our export bacon trade, which the farmers of this country have aided so materially in developing, will become of second rate importance. At the same time we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that a feeling of unrest exists among farmers because of the treatment received, which, if not counteracted in some way will result in a marked decrease in the production of the type and quality of hog the packer says he must have in order to maintain the standard of his bacon products.

Not since the Wilshire bacon trade began in this country has the packer done his full duty to the farmer producing the select bacon hog. If we mistake not a premium of 25c. per cwt. is as high as he has ever paid for this select quality. Compare this with the prices for selects and undergrades in the cattle

or sheep trade. Export cattle often sell at from 50c to \$1.00 per cwt. more than butchers' cattle. In our Toronto market report last issue grain-fed yearling lambs were quoted at \$6 to \$6.50, and bairnards at \$3 to \$4 per cwt. Because some attention has been paid to their feeding and fitting for market grain-fed lambs bring from \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. more than un-fed ones. On the other hand, the select bacon hog fed and fitted to the packers' taste does not bring the farmer any more money than the hog upon which no care whatever has been expended in feeding and fitting. True, the packer makes a difference of 25c. per cwt. at the packing house. But this is a mere bagatelle to the drover, who buys at the same figure for good and bad, and takes his chances of getting them through at a profit. We question if there is any other article the farmer has to sell in which quality counts for less than in hogs. The difference in quality that exists between select bacon hogs and lights and fats if found in any other farm product would mean a difference of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the price.

#### The Grading of Butter and Cheese

The classification decided upon for the guidance of the official referee in examining cheese and butter at Montreal, and published on another page this issue, is worthy of the careful attention of all dairymen. The Government has no power to apply this classification excepting in so far as it applies to the work of the referee at Montreal. Elsewhere its use is optional.

A lot of time and thought has been given to the preparation of this classification by experts, and it might be worth while considering whether it should not be adopted by dairymen in all parts of Canada. Its adoption in all cases of grading cheese and butter would tend to uniformity in quality and help to educate dairymen as to the good and bad points of cheese and butter. The dairy boards of trade throughout the country should take the matter up and consider whether it would not be advisable to adopt this classification in the examination of cheese or butter, when there is a dispute between buyer and seller as to the quality. If this were done, we believe the interests of the producer would be better served than they are at the present time.

New Zealand has made a special feature of the grading of butter and cheese, and especially the former, and no country exporting butter to Great Britain is making more rapid progress. Not only is all butter properly graded before being exported, but every box of butter sent out of the country contains the exact net weight of 56 lbs., no more, no less. Exactness and carefulness in these little things is doing much to increase the demand for New Zealand

butter in the old land. Similar methods of exactness must be followed by Canadians if they wish to enlarge the market for their butter abroad.

#### Sheep or Dogs, Which?

In the crop report for Ontario published last issue appears the following statement:

"Ewes have been prolific this spring, and lambs are said to be remarkably strong and active. Several correspondents, however, state that sheep cannot be kept in large numbers in Ontario on account of dogs."

It is very gratifying to know that shepherds have had such a good season, and that the lamb crop is so strong and active. But there is a fly in the ointment, and it has been there for several years. Will the time ever come when the sheep industry of this country will be freed from the dog nuisance? Year after year the same story is heard: "We do not keep sheep because of the risk of having them worried by dogs." A great industry is thus hampered because some people in the locality will persist in keeping useless "curs," and in allowing them to roam about at will. Surely this condition of affairs is not beyond remedying.

But dog nuisance or not, we would advise farmers to keep more sheep, and also to keep a good gun near by for the prowling "cur." At present prices for wool and mutton one can afford to take a little risk. On Toronto market washed wool is quoted at 25c. and unwashed at 14c. per lb., or about double the prices of two years ago. The other day we were told by a visitor from that state that unwashed wool, corresponding in quality to the average Ontario product, was selling at 28c. per lb. in Virginia, or twice what unwashed is selling for here. Quite recently 100,000 lbs. Montana clip, unwashed, sold at 26c. per lb. At Chicago medium fleece, washed, sells at from 35c. to 40c., and unwashed at 30c. to 33c. per lb. These are only stray quotations, but they indicate how the market is going. Reports from the London wool sales are equally hopeful, and good prices seem likely to continue for some time to come.

#### Spurious Live Stock Records

Commenting upon the action of Canadian breeders in nationalizing their records, Wallace's Farmer, one of the most representative and best edited agricultural journals in the United States, says:

"It would have been worth an immense sum to the breeders and farmers of the United States if the matter of recording pedigreed stock had been placed in the hands of the government twenty-five years ago. We do not know of anything that would do more to benefit the pure bred stock breeders at the present time than for the United States to enact just such a law as is proposed by Canada.

"Under present conditions anyone

can start a registry association for the purpose of recording live stock. He can make rules to suit himself. He can restrict to animals of one breed or he can record animals of all breeds. He can require that the pedigree show straight and pure descent from improved ancestry, or he can make his rules wide open and record anything from a jack rabbit to a mule. We have one so-called horse registry association which undertakes to record horses of all breeds according to individual merit and without regard to breeding in any way, shape, or form. A certificate from an association of this kind is absolutely worthless. Worse than that, it enables the unscrupulous horse dealer to palm off a nondescript horse under the guise of a pedigreed and registered pure bred.

"Under present conditions we have with some breeds several different registries maintained at large expense doing the work which one could do not only cheaper but better. If the whole matter could be turned over to the department of agriculture and placed in the hands of a thoroughly competent specialist it would be of immense value to not only the pure bred stock interests of the country but to the farmers as well."

#### EDITORIAL NOTES

The industry is getting a sufficiency of rain these days. While it may be good for pasture a grain crop does better on the average land without too much soaking. This cold wet weather is anything but favorable to the corn crop.

Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, advises the appointment of a Minister of Health for Ontario. While such an official would find plenty to expend his time and energy upon, it is a question whether a multiplicity of portfolios would be in the best interests of the province.

The Senate of Toronto University has authorized the cap, gown and hood for the agricultural faculty. The B. S. A. graduates will wear a cap and gown with a hood made of cardinal silk, trimmed with white fur and white braid. How picturesque they will look when milking cows, feeding pigs and hoeing corn. The crows will keep at a distance.

A live stock judging arena came up for discussion at a recent meeting of the Toronto Exhibition Board. The feeling was that no time should be lost in erecting such an arena. It is time that something was done in this direction. Proper facilities for judging live stock cannot come too soon.

Reports from Great Britain state that a serious frost there on May 23rd is likely to have a marked effect upon the fruit crop of the old land. The thermometer ranged from two to ten degrees below freezing points and was followed by a hot sunny day. Fruit growers can realize what effect such conditions would have on the crop.

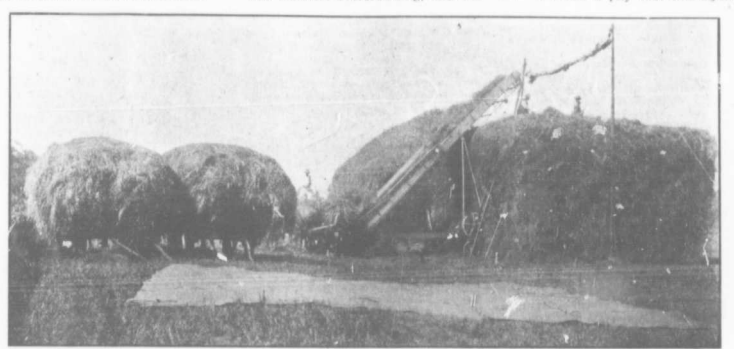
## Our English Letter

### Weather and Crops—"Head" v. "Tail"—Corn for Seed—Canadian Store Cattle—Jottings.

The "merrie month of May" came in exceedingly chill and cheerless but fortunately since then we have had a change to bright and sunny weather, farming prospects are consequently bright enough. Farmers are well forward with work and sowing operations have been carried on under favorable conditions. A Dorsetshire farmer writes me: "Throughout the mild winter we have just experienced stock has done well and there has been a good crop of lambs. The latter part of April was very cold, consequently grass is rather backward, but swedes and mangolds have held out well. Wheat is looking promising and the plant is strong. Spring corn, owing to the rains in April is not very grand, that sown early was beaten down and the land did not work well later."

other the small grains. This was done at Woburn, and a better description of the experiment would probably be "large" corn v. "small" corn.

The results obtained last year on the above lines go to confirm previous observations and point to there being no advantage in selecting for seed the bigger and more developed grains in preference to the smaller, providing that the latter be sound and free from weeds, etc. An advantage, indeed, would seem to accrue from using the small seeds and this was shown not only in the grain but in the straw. In the case of the thicker seed of "tail" corn, though the actual out-turn was an increase over that from "head" corn, there was manifest overcrowding, and the



Making hay ricks in England.

From the north a similar pleasing report comes to the effect that "heavy rains a fortnight since and the last week's hot sun have brought vegetation on rapidly, the pastures looking particularly fresh, and if no more cold weather the hay crop should be very heavy." Rain is wanted, however, at the present juncture, and one or two wet days would do incalculable good.

#### "HEAD" v. "TAIL" CORN FOR SEED

Experiments conducted during the past three years at Woburn indicated that there was no advantage to be gained by the selection for seed purposes of the larger and plumper grains as against the smaller or "tail" corn. In a matter of this kind it is necessary to distinguish clearly between what is meant by "head" corn and what is meant by "tail" corn. In ordinary farming "head" corn means the plump grain separated from the smaller grain and from all weed seeds by dressing the grain carefully, while the "tail" corn is, speaking generally, all that goes through the screens and includes not only the small grains but the broken grains, weed seeds, etc.

To sow the latter, even in equal quantity by weight in competition with large plump grain is not a fair comparison, for the amount of really good seed sown is less and the young plant has, moreover, to maintain a struggle with the weeds. The true comparison should be between seeds capable of germination, but taking in the one case large seeds, and in the

appearance of the plant during growth showed that such thick seeding was not advisable. The general conclusion drawn is that, providing the grains have good germinating power the smaller grains are just as good and even better than the large grains, and so long as the small grains are unbroken and sound there is no reason to consider their germinating power inferior to the larger grains.

#### MANUFACTURING POTATO SPIRIT IN GERMANY

The success of the system of growing and utilizing potatoes for the manufacture of alcohol in Germany has been investigated by a representative of the Irish Department of Agriculture; the conclusions he has arrived at are not likely to encourage the idea that there is room for advantageous development in the same direction in this country. In Germany we are told the price paid varies according to the season and other considerations, but \$5 a ton seems to be regarded as an average value for potatoes for industrial purposes and that price will scarcely tempt British farmers to adopt the German system.

The investigator alluded to states that the reason why the distillation of potato spirit pays in Germany appears to be due (1) to the favorable system of taxation adopted in the case of the "agricultural distilleries" which enables them to compete with distilleries in which cereals alone are used; (2) the payment of a bounty

by the German government on alcohol used for methylation export or in the manufacture of goods for export; (3) the heavy cost of transport of potatoes from some parts of the Empire to a large consuming centre and the subsequent low net price realized for potatoes intended for general consumption; (4) the use of a large portion of potato spirit when refined and purified as potato spirit.

#### THE CANADIAN STORES QUESTION

The agitation in favor of the re-impatriation of Canadian store cattle still continues, and last week Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, the Minister of Agriculture received another deputation of store cattle feeders. The deputation endeavored to make itself a very impressive one, but it was not so important or representative as it claimed or appeared. It got short shrift too from the Minister and they were quickly told, politely, but firmly, that the restrictions would not be removed. It seems a pity that this agita-

tion is

not allowed to die away, it does no good and only causes other matters to be set in the background, while there is precious little likelihood that anything will come of it.

—JOTTINGS

Trade for meat has improved lately and prices have gone up 4 cents per 8 pounds for English meat. Everything depends upon foreign competition, however, and if prices go up on your side they will rise here and vice versa.

Apples from Australia have and are coming to hand in good condition, no extravagant prices are being realized, the fruit meeting a steady even sale.

The provision markets are quiet and not much trade is passing while the hot weather has practically knocked the bottom out of the wheat trade.

#### Bachelors of Science of Agriculture

The following have completed the four years' course at the Ontario Agricultural College and have been granted the B.S.A. degree:

H. G. Bell, C. W. Esmond, R. E. Everest, J. B. Hoodless, H. H. LeDrew, H. McFayden, A. Leitch, G. W. Rothwell, N. Rudolph, R. J. Dauchman, E. D. Eddy, J. Evans, J. A. Hand, T. B. Henderson, A. Irvine, F. M. Logan, W. C. McKillican, R. E. Mortimer, R. W. Wade, R. H. Williams, R. G. Baker, F. E. Breton, J. Bustamante, J. Granel, W. J. Lennox, H. Mayberry, A. Mason and G. G. White.

### Standards for Grading Cheese and Butter

Dairy Commissioner Ruddick has supplied us with a copy of the classification and standards by which the official referee will, until further notice, be guided in examining and classifying butter and cheese at Montreal. Heretofore the classification has consisted of two grades, viz., "finest and under finest." The new classification provides for three grades, the practical result of which is to divide the cheese and butter heretofore classed as "under-finest" into second and third grades.

In June 1st issue we published the classification decided upon for cheese. Since then this classification has been simplified and revised. The following is the revised classification for both cheese and butter:

**First Grade—Flavor:** Clean, sound and pure. Body and texture—Close, firm and silky. Color—Good and uniform. Finish—Fairly even in size, smoothly finished, sound and clean surfaces, straight and square. Boxes—Strong, clean, well made and nailed. Ends to be of seasoned timber. Close fitting. Weights stencilled or marked with rubber stamp.

**Second Grade—Flavor:** "Fruity," not clean, "turnip," or other objectionable flavor. Body and texture—Weak, open, loose, "acidic," too soft, too dry. Color—Uneven, mottled, or objectionable shade. Finish—Very even in size, showing rough corners, black mould, dirty or cracked surfaces, soft rinds. Boxes—Too large in diameter; ends of box more than 1/2 inch below top of cheese. Made of light material. Ends made of improperly seasoned timber.

**Third Grade—Flavor:** Rancid, badly "off," anything inferior to second grade. Body and texture—Very weak, very open, showing pinholes or pores, very "acidic," very soft or very dry. Color—Very mottled, or very objectionable shade. Finish—Anything worse than second grade. Boxes—No question of boxes sufficient to make third grade, if other qualities are good.

#### CREAMERY BUTTER

**First Grade—Flavor:** Sound, sweet and clean. Body and grain—Waxy, not too much moisture. Color—Even, no streaks or mottles, not too high. Salting—Not too heavy if salt butter. Salt all dissolved. Finish—Good quality parchment paper lining, neatly arranged. Package well filled, bright, even surfaces. Packages—Well made, of good material and clean. Boxes to be of right size to hold 50 lbs. of butter when properly filled. Paraffined on L-side. Ends neatly branded. Tubs to be lined with parchment paper of good quality.

**Second grade—Flavor:** Not quite clean, or other objectionable flavor. Body and grain—Salvy, overworked, too much moisture. Color—slightly mottled or streaky; too high, or objectionable shade. Salting—Too heavy, salt undissolved or unevenly distributed. Finish—Very light or poor quality parchment paper lining; not arranged to protect butter; mould on parchment paper. Rough, uneven surface. Package not properly filled. Packages—Rough, badly made, or of poor or unseasoned material, including sawwood. Dirty packages. Uneven weights.

**Third Grade—Flavor:** Very stale, very strong stable flavor, or anything inferior to second grade. Body and grain—Very salvy, "mushy"; mould in butter. Color—Very mottled or otherwise inferior to second grade in regard to color. Salting—No question of salt alone sufficient to make third grade if other qualities are up

to first grade. Finish—No parchment lining. Very rough finish. Dirty surface. Packages—Inferior to second grade.

The following scale of points will indicate the relative values of the different divisions of quality for butter: Flavor 40, body and grain 25, color, salting to finish and packing 15, total 100. It is obvious that a defect in flavor of a certain degree counts nearly three times as much in determining the grade as a defect in finish or packing of the same degree; and so on.

### Field Meetings for Seed Growers

The Ontario and Dominion Departments of Agriculture are co-operating in holding a number of meetings during June for the benefit of farmers who produce timothy, red clover, alsike and cereals for seed purposes. These meetings will be of benefit to all farmers who are interested in general cultivation and the eradication of weeds and will be held under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute Department, Toronto, and the Seed Division, Ottawa. Experts will give talks on the following topics:

(a) The best methods of producing pure, strong seeds of clover, timothy and alsike, with special reference to the preparation of seed bed and kinds of seed used.

(b) Some of the weeds commonly found in clover fields, and the practical means of eradicating them.

(c) The marketing of pure commercial seeds.

(d) How to avoid the clover seed midge.

(e) Object of the Bill (No. 7) respecting the inspection and sale of seeds.

Other topics relative to the growing of clover may also be discussed. Seed merchants and their representatives are especially invited to be present at these meetings, and give addresses from the commercial standpoint. Farmers are requested to bring weeds and seed seeds to the meeting for identification.

The meetings began on June 6th. Among those who are addressing the meetings are: Anthony Forster, Locust Hill; W. S. Fraser, Bradford; Henry Glendenning, Manilla; A. W. Mason, Norwich, and W. McKillican and L. H. Newman, of the Seed Division, Ottawa. Meetings to be held the latter half of June are as follows:

Madoc, J. Whytock, back of station, June 15; Beaverton, Hodgkinson and Tisdale, June 16; Cannington, W. D. Burgess, 5 mile E. June 17; Oakwood, Jas. Thorndyke, village, June 19; Lindsay, E. H. Hopkins, lot 23, con. 4, June 20; Omemee, H. Laidley, 5/2 mile N., June 21; Sunderland, Ed. Hodgins, 1/2 mile W., June 22; Fort Perry, E. Beer, 1/2 mile N., June 23; Usbridge, Jos. E. Gould, June 24.

Mt. Albert, E. Wagg, 3/2 mile N., June 15; Sutton West, June 16; Newmarket, O. Rogers, adjoining cemetery, June 17; Cookstown, John Kidd, lot 2, con. 14, June 19; Minessing, Albert Orchard, near Post Office, June 20.

New Lowell, A. Griffin, adjoining railway, June 21; Stayner, Chas. Bellwood, lot 26, con. 1, Nottawasaga, June 22; Clarksburg, Geo. Mitchell, lot 29, con. 10, Collingwood, June 23; Mesford, W. E. Bumstead, lot 12, con. 4, St. Vincent, June 24; Markdale, Thos. Mercer, lot 106, con. 2, Artemesia, June 26.

Dutton, D. Graham, 5/2 mile S., June 15; Ridgeway, E. Brian, town, June 16; Tibury, J. Sandreoux, 1/2 mile N., June 17; Parkhill, A. Barrett, 1/2 mile S.W., June 19; Ailsa Craig, Agricultur-

al Society Ground, June 20; Crediton, near village, June 21; Alliston, A. M. Robinson, across from station, June 22; Tottenham, T. M. Greenaway, adjoining St. John's Church, H. McGregor, N. of Church, June 24; Maple, J. McNeil, 1 mile from village, June 26.

### Prince Edward Island

The weather during the latter part of May has been all that could be desired. The crops are getting on well, especially the grass, which is making rapid strides upwards. Many of our farmers were planting potatoes on May 20, and at time of writing seeding is well advanced. Cattle are in fair condition and milking well. We had a beautiful shower of rain on May 28. Wheat is looking well.

#### CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef gr. per lb. 5 to 6c; small, 6 to 10c; butter, tub, per lb. 18 to 20c; fresh, 24 to 25c; eggs, 14 to 15c per doz.; poultry, 75c to \$1 per pair; flour, per cwt., \$2.75; mutton, per lb., 5 to 6c; oats, per bush, 55 to 60c; potatoes, per cwt., 25 to 25c; hay, per cwt., 90 to 95c; hides, per lb., 6 to 6 1/2c; brant, per pair, 80c to \$1; fresh herring, 8 to 10c per doz.

On May 25 Mr. J. J. Bowlen, of Cardigan, brought to the Island from the New Glasgow, N.S., races one of the most promising and breediest colts that has ever been shipped here. This colt is 4 years old, stands 16 hands, with splendid style and conformation. He is sired by the famous world renowned racehorse Ferron, grand-sire Allerton, dam Lady Belmont. (Allerton was sold for \$100,000.)

Seeding was almost completed at the Government stock farm on May 27. Experimental work was well under way; the plots of corn and potatoes, which will be planted early in June; 75 plots are being set out; 12 acres will be sown to soiling crops. The last sowing was a mixture of one bushel oats, one-half bushel wheat, one-half bushel vetches per acre. The seeding will be done at three different times at intervals of about a week.

A recent addition to the stock of the farm is the pure bred Yorkshire boar, Summerhill Silver, purchased from Mr. J. W. Calbeck, Summerside.

The North Wilshire Dairying Co. have secured the services of J. A. Murchison, Orwell, as cheesemaker for the coming season.

During the second week in May Joseph Read & Co. shipped about 3,000 bushels potatoes to Ottawa. This is a new market, and we are informed that the demand there is said to be caused by the P. E. I., N. B. and N. S. members insisting on having the choicest P. E. I. grown McIntyre's placed on their dining tables.

A. R.

### Institute Meetings in Hastings

A series of Farmers' Institute meetings has been arranged for in North Hastings, beginning at St. Ola on Monday, June 12; The Ridge, June 13; Co. Hill, June 14; Pandash, June 15; L'Amable, June 16; Bancroft, June 17; Maxnooth, June 19; Montague Valley, June 20, New Carlou, June 21; Fort Stewart, June 22, McArthur's Mill, June 23.

Addresses will be given by D. Drummond, Ottawa; J. G. Foster, ex-secretary, Myrtle Station, I. W. Pearce, M.P.P., Marmorra; Mr. Irwin, these institutes in the district, and others. Prospects are good for enthusiastic meetings.



## The Clydesdale or the Percheron\*

Live Opinions from Practical Horsemen as to the Merits of these Two Breeds

### But Few Bad Clydesdales and but Few Good Percherons

Editor THE FARMING WORLD,  
Writing in your issue of May 15th, Mr. G. M. Ballachy, of Brantford, favors the Percheron over the Clyde, and gives as his experience that they are all "faster walkers, better travellers, easier keepers and more spirited than the Clyde," and further says his neighbors are of the same opinion.

I may premise by saying I am a Clyde man, and am not in a position to give an opinion upon the comparative merits of the two breeds from a

I have always been taught that the Clydes were by all odds faster walkers, better travellers, as easily kept and more spirited than the Percherons, and these lessons have been intensified by the experience of many a hard-headed Scotchman and Englishman. But perhaps the experience of these people count for little when compared with that of Mr. Ballachy and his Brantford friends, not one of whom, I venture to say, was ever able to compare these breeds by a pure-bred one of each at the same time, upon the same farm. So much for Scotland and England, with their long

Percheron is not wanted, and will not pay the Canadian farmer to breed or handle.

Then we have the results at the International in Chicago for the last few years, where all heavy breeds came into competition and where almost invariably the honors went to the Clydes, and nothing has been so convincing as to see them side by side. There it is that the observer can see the difference. On the one hand, the splendid action, the long springy step, the large, well formed foot, and strong, flat bone of the Clyde. On the other the uncertain gait, badly formed foot, and round bone of the Percheron.

It is easy to find some bad Clydes, but very difficult to find any first-class Percherons.

WM. SMITH.

Columbus, Ohi.



The Clydesdale Stallion Garty Gold property of T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., where he will stand during the present season. For particulars as to breeding, etc., see Live Stock Department, page 178.

farmer's standpoint, from actual experience, but my reading and observation lead me to a very different conclusion to Mr. Ballachy's. If his conclusions and that of his neighbors are correct, little will be gained by continuing the discussion, save giving some opinions on the other side.

\* We would be pleased to have the opinion of anyone interested on this question. — Ed.

experience, and where the Clyde and Shire have never found any competition worthy the name, notwithstanding the fact that England is only a few hours' sail from the home of the Percheron.

Canadians are mostly of the same opinion, and the little and spasmodic attempts to gain a foothold here should be sufficient evidence that the

### Farmers Should Stick to the Clydesdale and Shire

Editor THE FARMING WORLD,

In your issue of 15th May I notice an article favoring the Percheron breed of draft horse and requesting an expression of opinion from your readers in regard to the comparative merits of the two breeds, the Clydes-

dales and Percherons, from the farmer's point of view.

At the outset, I consider the time has come when every Ontario farmer should view from a business standpoint every detail of his business, and set to it that every horse he has is not only self-sustaining, but showing a balance on the right side of the ledger.

Too many of our progressive farmers consider that they are doing fairly well if they are able to perform the horse labor of the farm from year to year, and maintain the average value of their working horses, even if they, in so doing, have to be at the expense of buying an additional animal now and again. All such should endeavor to realize that, in this department they are not showing the financial return which lies in their power to do. Writing from personal experience and from observation as well, we should not be satisfied with our returns if we could not, after performing the year's labor, cause these animals to show an additional substantial balance in our annual receipts, and that without considering the results of breeding. At this point I wish to make it, that it is a great mistake to keep work horses from year to year for the sole purpose of performing the labor of the farm without any idea of any profit whatever resulting therefrom.

There is no reason why, through careful buying, or raising, and fattening, we cannot after having the labor performed, obtain a substantial advance upon the purchase price. There is also the additional consideration as to what the margin of profit may be from the handling of the two breeds, so that in dismissing this question, it may be considered under the following heads:

1. Serviceability in performing the labor of the farm.
2. Profit in raising and selling.
3. Adaptability to cross with our present stamp of draft mares.

Although, in the performance of the work of the farm, I have no fault with the Percheron as the selection of our country, and as well as in the country of their origin, the Clydesdale and Shire have proven themselves so serviceable as farm work horses, that for this purpose, taking all kinds of work on the farm it would be very hard to improve upon them. Your correspondent claims on behalf of the Percheron that they are faster walkers, better travellers, easier keepers, and more spirited than the Clyde. Although in every breed we may run across good, bad and indifferent in these respects, yet it is a fact that the Percheron and all real high-spirited animals do not often go hand in hand, still, as good walkers, good keepers, and showing sufficient life, a good Clyde possesses those characteristics in a marked degree, and for docility and general serviceability they are highly satisfactory. Of course, it will be acknowledged that if you wish to use them largely as roadsters or in a marked degree, they are somewhat out of place, yet the day has now come in the older settled portions of this Province when growing produce for sale in the raw condition is, or should be, largely a thing of the past, and that being so, we have not now the same call for horses which will make quick time with light loads between the farm and the market town.

Coming to the consideration of profit in the rearing of the two breeds, to my mind, there is no question as to the pre-eminence of the Clydesdale. Handled in a proper way there is no trouble in their breaking;

when they are two years old they are quite able to work and earn their keep, and when a sufficient age, three, four and five years, they will always command the topmost prices as draft animals, for which there is a great demand and high values for the right kind. In this respect I may well say that in this section of country these animals have brought considerable wealth into the homes of their careful and experienced owners.

Again, when I consider the fact that the draft horses of our country are very largely the offspring of Clydesdales and Shires, having been bred to suit the farmer, it would be a serious mistake for our breeders to introduce Percheron blood upon these animals. We have had a few Percheron stallions travel throughout the section, and the results of such breeding has more than confirmed the suspicions and opinions of the best breeders of our locality.

If our farmers desire to breed Percherons they should by all means get the females also, but on no account should we endeavor to cross the males of that breed upon our heavy mares, with the expectation of obtaining anything better than we now have. To my mind, as a serviceable farm horse, which will give a good profit for their care and raising, and in the end return an extremely satisfactory price in the market, there are none of the breeds of draft horses that will give the same all round satisfactory results as the Clydesdales and Shires, and our farmers would do well to note these facts, and stick to those well-tried breeds.

THOS. McMILLAN,  
Huron Co., Ont.

#### Choosing the Right Stallion

Now that the horse breeding season is on and the roads are once more full of horses and horsemen, the question naturally arises with almost every farmer, for the high prices prevailing for a good horse makes every farmer who owns a mare a horse-breeder, what kind of a horse will I use? To the breeder who owns pure bred stock the question is one of which horse has the breeding, conformation, action, soundness and precocity to give the best results, and he is not long at a loss to decide the question. But for the man who owns a good grade mare or two the question is much more complex, and the question is: What breed of a horse do I want? Which of the various kinds of saleable horses would I have the best chance of obtaining from such a mare?

Daily the farmer is interviewed by the various horsemen, and each and all are convinced that his own particular breed is the one which the owner should use, and his own particular horse is the best one to get at the result wanted. The thoughtless bred horseman will talk of quality, of possible saddle horses, carriage horses or anything else. The standard bred comes along in charge of a horseman who sings a song of swallow-like flights through space on wheels whose spokes are invisible, while the telegraph poles along the roadside look like the teeth in a fine comb to the happy owner of a three-year-old from "this old hoss and just a mare like that." Then comes the coacher, the Hackney and the Cleveland bay, all of them ready and willing to sire high priced carriage colls from any old kind of mare they may happen across, whose owner has the staff that pays hotel bills. The drafters are just as keen to produce big heavy lorry horses from a general purpose mare as the light fellows are

to accomplish the genesis of trotters and timber-toppers in the same way. All this is naturally to be expected when it comes to a matter of business, but it is exceedingly confusing to the farmer who has some ambitions in the horse breeding line without the experience which leads to a careful selection of the dam as well as the sire.

#### WHY SO MANY NONDESCRIBT HORSES?

There is no other source to which the country farmer may turn for the myriads of nondescript representatives of the equine race, than the breeding of the general purpose mare. There is scarcely to be found in our country-to-day a stallion that is not a registered representative of some well established breed, and this has been the case for many years. Yet of the working horses to be seen in many parts of Ontario, how many of them could be classed as anything like representatives of any of the recognized breeds of horses. Among the draft horses there is certainly a great deal of Clydesdale character of them showing the requisite number of crosses to entitle them to registration, and a great deal of Clydesdale "character" would be noticeable in the general purpose horses in most places, and yet how many are to be found with a scale that would entitle them to classification as draft in size? The same old story in every case; almost every farmer can tell you of good ones he has raised and "sold" at a good price. There is no horse that pays the farmer better than the draft horse that he breeds himself, but it does not follow that he should sell the best mare he ever raised because he is offered the same price that his neighbor got for as good a gelding. The neighbor could well afford to sell that gelding, but the mare would have been a source of profit for years to come.

Among the Arabs, who have made a name as horse breeders, you can buy a good stallion, but it is almost impossible to obtain a mare from them at any price. The lesson is quite obvious. If you never have a pure bred mare you can never breed a pure bred colt, it is almost equally true that if you never have a good mare you can seldom have a good colt.

#### BREED WITH A DEFINITE OBJECT IN VIEW

Said one of our leading cattle breeders recently, "When I breed my herd of cattle, when I select the females and my herd bull, I know exactly what I am looking for in the produce, I know what I want, and I am doing all that I know is necessary to obtain it." It is to be regretted that more of our horses are not bred the same way. But conditions are different. Stallions are led through the country, and their groomers feel it incumbent on them to make as large a season and as profitable a one as possible, to the end that all kinds of arguments are adduced to persuade the owner to use each horse that comes along. The assurance that the propinquity of the horse will guarantee everything looks like an acceptable doctrine, and the talk is safe for the horseman, as he has four or five years to make good in anyway, and if the produce is not all that is expected it is then too late to mend matters.

Just at the present time there is a good deal of talk about the licensing of stallions. If some supervision were applied to breeding mares it might prove equally beneficial, if the stallion is usually a superior sort of

(Continued on page 460.)

## The Dead Meat Trade and How It Will Benefit the Stockman\*

(Continued from last issue.)

I have already stated that

### THE LOCAL TRADE

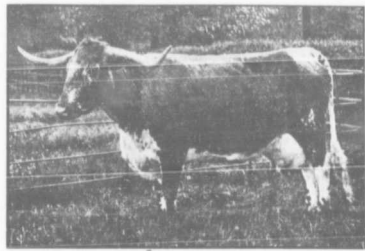
in Canada was not large as compared with that of other countries, and yet it is large enough to merit some consideration from both the producer and shipper. As our country grows and becomes more thickly populated the consumption of meat will increase. Even now it is increasing at a rapid rate. Ontario is fast becoming the manufacturing centre for the whole Dominion. Her factories and manufacturing concerns are increasing in number. This means more employment for men in our towns and cities, and increased consumption of meat products. The local trade of this province, therefore, is worthy of some attention. We are safe in estimating that at least two-thirds of the cattle marketed every year in Ontario are consumed at home. The percentage may be higher than this, it will not be any lower. The cattle reach the consumer largely through the local butcher or dealer, who kills in

dress a carcass ready for market as it does at a large abattoir, and this extra cost comes out of the cattle raiser. It has been this concentration of effort that has made the dead meat trade in the United States so profitable to both the cattle raiser and packer. To such an extent is this the case that cattle values to the south of the line are considerably higher for the same quality than in Canada.

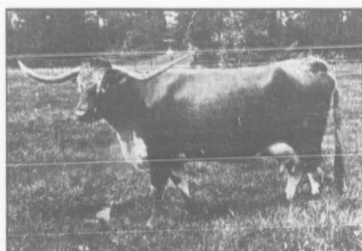
In advocating a central dressed meat industry for supplying the local trade in our towns and cities it may be said that we are running counter to the butchers and dealers in these places. But not so. A radical change has come about recently on this score. A large packing and abattoir concern in Toronto has within the past year or two established retail stores in a number of the towns and cities of the province for the purpose of reaching the consumer in these places with their supply of dressed meat. This has opened the eyes of the local butcher, who has

our country is free from any contagious cattle disease. But we have a boundary line across the continent that leaves us exposed to contagion from the South. Should by any chance foot and mouth, or any other contagious disease get to the north of the boundary, as it came nearly doing a year or two ago, and the fact became public property, immediately British ports would be shut against us, and instead of our cattle being allowed ten days to live on Britain's shores, they would not be allowed to land at all. Should such a condition arise it would prove a national calamity. Cattle values would fall away below the profit line, and the breeder of pure bred stock would have to go out of business. It is to be hoped that such a contingency will not arise, but we should be prepared for it should it come, and the way to do so is to provide facilities for slaughtering cattle at home and exporting the carcasses in a chilled state to the home land.

The establishment of the dead meat trade on a scale that would be of the greatest advantage to the country is no small undertaking. Large capital and good executive ability are required to make it a success. But this country has taken hold of other industries of no less magnitude, and



A pair of Longhorn Cattle from the herd of W. S. Shales, Atherton, Warwickshire, England. Upon this breed of cattle the celebrated Bakewell did his best work in the eighteenth century. Photo by Parsons.



a small way, supplying the trade as it will take it. This plan means great waste in the utilization of the by-products, and thousands of dollars are lost every year on the animals supplying the local trade, because of this great waste.

### THE PRICE OF MEAT

to the consumer in our larger towns and cities is about as high as he will pay or can afford to pay. With sirloin and the other choice cuts selling, for example, in Toronto at fifteen to eighteen cents a pound, you will readily understand that the consumer will cut down his meat diet if he has to pay much higher prices. This being so, there are only one or two ways of increasing the profit of the finished animal to the producer. He can reduce the cost of production by feeding cheaper foods, etc. Then the value of the live animal can be increased by a proper utilization of the by-products. But this cannot be done by killing in small quantities at local points. The killing must be conducted at centres where the slaughtering can be done on a sufficiently large scale to permit of every part of the by-product being utilized to the best advantage. Besides it costs the local butcher about three times as much per head to kill and

found that he cannot successfully compete with this firm unless he can get his supply of meat from some common centre, and the reason is that the large concern by making the most out of the by-products is able to undersell the local butcher, who kills in a small way. The demand from butchers for meat dressed and in shape to hang in their shops is growing, and there should be some large centre from which they could be supplied.

### ENHANCE VALUES FOR CATTLE

Thus, from both an export and local point of view it is expedient that the dead meat trade should be established on a large and permanent scale in this country. As we have shown, it will, generally speaking, mean enhanced values for cattle, and thus prove of great advantage to the stock raiser. And what benefits the cattle raiser, will benefit the breeder of pure-bred cattle. The dead meat trade will not do everything for the producer. He must first get the right type of animal for feeding, and this can only be done by careful breeding and selecting. With a good animal well fed, the dead meat trade will place the feeder in a position to secure a better market for his cattle.

### SHOULD CATTLE DISEASE BREAK OUT

There is one phase of our cattle trade that should not be overlooked in discussing this question. To-day

made a success of them, such as the bacon trade, the cheese trade, etc., and what has been done in the one case can be accomplished in the other providing the same energy and skill are put into the business. As soon as large pork-packing houses were established our people began to produce the bacon hog. In the districts where cheese factories were established and a market created for milk, farmers began to produce milk. So with the dead meat trade. Establish it on a large scale, and create a steady demand and a profitable market for beef, and our farmers will produce it in large quantities and of the quality desired.

✂

### Denition of Cattle

For purpose of arranging a satisfactory basis of comparison the following schedule was adopted for use at the International last year:

Twelve months.—An animal of this age shall have all of its milk (calf) incisor teeth in place.

Fifteen months.—At this age the centre pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by centre pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums but not yet in wear.

Eighteen months.—The middle pair of permanent incisors at this age should be fully up and in wear, but next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through gums.

\*Address by the Editor of THE FARMING WORLD at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, December, 1904.

Twenty-four months.—The mouth at this age will show two middle permanent (broad) incisors fully up in wear, and next pair (first intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty months.—The mouth at this age m. v. show six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediate pairs fully up and in wear and the next pair (second intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty-six months.—Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear and the corner spilk teeth may be shed or shedding, with the corner permanent teeth just appearing through gums.

Thirty-nine months.—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear and corner teeth (incisors) through gums but not in wear.

#### Do Not Forget to Dip

The time for dipping the sheep is at hand and a more important duty is there in connection with the handling of the flock than a thorough dipping of the entire band, both young and old. Just after the older sheep are shorn the ticks leave them and go to the lambs, where they find a better covering, and if they have been very bad on the ewes, the lambs will have a terrible time of it. If no lice are present they will, of course, mate largely remain in the older sheep, making their quarters in the hair on the legs and face. Hence the necessity of saturating every part of the sheep. Both the ticks and the lice breed very quickly and a few mixed on a very few of the sheep will soon infest the whole flock. Hence the necessity for doing the work thoroughly. Usually one dipping will suffice if thorough and the dip be used with good strength.

Almost any of the commercial dips will answer the purpose. Some prefer those having a fair proportion of sulphur, believing that it has a great effect in stimulating the growth of the wool. The fact is firmly established, at any rate, that a good commercial dip will make the wool grow faster and stronger, and with more lustre.

It will always be found profitable to dip every spring, even if no ticks or lice are on the sheep. It cleanses the skin and conduces to the healthfulness of the sheep in addition to the stimulus given to the growth of the wool. A second dipping just before winter to destroy any that may have escaped when dipping in the spring and clean and stimulate the skin and wool, will be found very profitable also. This can be done by pouring the dip into a parting of the wool, the full length of the body, two or three places on each side, and a thorough saturating of the hair on the legs and head, using the dip somewhat stronger, say 30 per cent. stronger, and have quite as good effect.

What has surprised me very much for some time is the carelessness of so many shepherds or sheep owners with regard to ridding their flocks of vermin. So very few dip at all, some do not feel inclined to take the trouble, others think they should dip but cannot get time, while some have told me they never have any ticks because they feed sulphur always, and do not take the trouble to look at the sheep to see if they are clean. Sulphur is a grand tonic, and may prevent lice from seeking shelter on the sheep, using it in good quantities, but it will not kill those already on the sheep nor protect them from increasing, unless fed in small quantities as to cause more loss than profit.

The sheep business, having become

so much more profitable than it was a few years ago—although there has not yet been a time when a few sheep could not be kept with good profit on every farm—wool selling at nearly double the price and constantly going up, and prospects good for further advance, as evidenced by the recent sales of wool in the English wool markets, and the anxious enquiry from American and other manufacturers, and the high prices maintained for mutton and lamb. The advanced price for prime export beef did not reach the top price for export or for the best mutton and lamb, and when one considers the difference in cost of production, and the weeds on the farm that will disappear when the flock has possession, one cannot see anything but a bright future for the sheep raiser and the profit in caring for them.

A. W. SMITH.

#### Bone Manure

It is doubtful whether we pay as much attention to the use of bones as manure, as the subject demands. German gardeners long ago used bone manures in their hot houses, but cultivators of other nationalities began to use them hesitatingly and cautiously, but as soon as their utility as a fertilizing agent was assured. England, for one, imported large quantities of bones from Germany, and there was at one time a saying that one ton of German bone dust saved the importation of ten tons of German grain. As Malpas covered her bare rocks with soil from foreign lands, so our English soil fertilized her barren clays and sandy heaths with bones from Germany.

The principal element in the action of bones is phosphate of lime, which is indispensable to the growth of nearly all plants, but it is scarce in many soils and is speedily exhausted.

Analyses shows that it is a constant ingredient in most plants; it is found in the pea pod, the bean, the Scotch pine, in rice, in the roots of the peony, and the water lily, and, strange to say, in the pollen of the date palm; 39.3 per cent. in the ashes of the grains of oats, 44.5 per cent. in those of the grains of wheat, 46.5 in the ashes of bran, 32.5 in the seeds of barley.

These proportions show forcibly how indispensable the phosphate of lime is to the most useful of our farm crops, turnips, potatoes and other culinary plants; clover and grasses are alike dependent upon it. Bones are most useful on porous soils, because their phosphate is slow of liberation, and can only be set free by the action of the air, hence it is more freely evolved in soil in which aeration is free, full and rapid; it remains perfectly fixed and stubborn in soils where it is locked up from atmospheric influences; this shows the necessity of having the land in a perfectly friable condition before planting a root crop.

Another powerful consideration as to the fertilizing quality of bones, is their extraordinary capacity of absorbing and retaining moisture; on arid soils this is of great consequence, especially upon crops which make their growth during the heat and drought of some summers. Bone manure is not only found to benefit the particular crop to which it is applied, but its influence extends through the whole course of crops and is noticeable for years. The writer knows of a field, one part of which was manured with farm yard manure and the other with bones, and the boned part was visibly superior 15 years later; the fact that the bones' slow manner of freeing the phosphate, and the time it takes for them to entirely decompose, will account for the length of time bones may benefit the land.

The quantity of bone dust required to the acre is about 20 bushels. The best way of applying it to root crops is to drill it in with the seed.

The effect of bone dust on the growth of roses, carnations, and other flowers grown either in the open ground or under glass, is very rapid and remarkable, and a small quantity mixed with the soil in which the plants are potted will be found very beneficial.

W. R. GILBERT.

#### Choosing the Stallion

(Continued from page 458.)

horse in many particulars, at all events, or he could not hope to go out and meet competition, which is becoming pretty strong in most parts of Canada, and he usually costs a high price, and is maintained at considerable expense. There are very few of them travelling or standing for service that, bred to a superior mare will not produce good stock. As the case stands, the best of them do not produce on an average, high class foals.

#### BREEDING THE GENERAL PURPOSE MARE

To the most experienced, the breeding of a general purpose mare to good advantage would be a perplexing problem, and the best solution of the question would be to get a better mare of some pronounced type, to do your breeding with. However, if a great deal of good can not be done by any number of remarks on the subject, a great deal of harm may be prevented by remembering a few.

In the mare you are thinking of breeding, search carefully for any indication of the blood that runs in her veins. If she is a mare of 1,300 or 1,400 pounds, showing some Clydesdale or Shire character, then by all means breed her to a good draft horse. Such a mare may produce a colt that will stand 1,600 pounds when grown, and if a mare, would be a good one to keep for breeding. If there are strong indications of warmer blood, the mare showing clean legs, with not too much of the fawn colored hair below the knee, which means infusion of draft blood, if there is blood-like style and character in conformation and quality, then she would be a safe mare to breed to a good Hackney, one not too large, and showing lots of breeding, style, action and spirit. If, on the other hand, she is simply a medium-sized nondescript, a thoroughbred horse of good substance, with as much style and action as possible, is the one to give quality, conformation and spirit, to possibly sire a passable saddle horse, or a mare that would be suited to breed good carriage horses from.

There are, it is needless to remark, better ways of breeding any of these kind of horses, but along these lines will be found the best way to breed hopeful progeny from the general purpose mare.

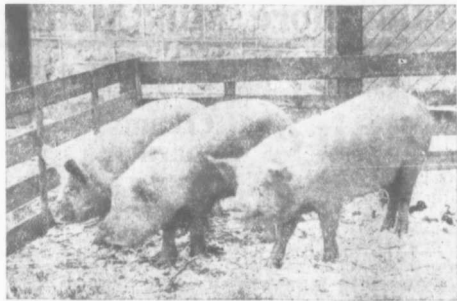
J. W. S.

One morning Bishop Capers said something about the age at which a man generally begins to fail. Before any one else could reply an old darky butted in.

"It's dis way, bishop," he said; "untill you gits to be 50 you is on de up grade. After dat you is on de level, and after dat you start down hill."

Bishop Capers, who a many years past 50, was anxious to find out whether he was still on the level, and asked the negro at what age a man generally started down grade.

"Dat depends entirely," replied the old negro, "on de style of speed dat you goes on de way up."



A Trio of Prize-winning Bacon Hogs.

## Packers Must Pay More for Bacon Hogs

### Does the Bacon Hog Pay?

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

- (1) What breed of hogs do you keep?
- (2) Have you found them profitable for bacon production?
- (3) What is your method of feeding for the bacon market?
- (4) At about what age are the hogs ready for market?
- (5) Do the buyers in your district give enough more for select bacon hogs than for lights and fats, to make the business of raising the bacon hog profitable? What difference in price, if any, do they make?

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

### Stick to the Bacon Hog

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I noticed in a recent issue of your paper that our bacon trade was being jeopardized and that it was largely due to the position taken by the packer and drover. I believe your conclusions are well founded. I have heard the packers say more than once at the Provincial Winter Fair that for the last few years no less than 75 per cent. of the pigs they slaughtered were of the bacon type and satisfactory to the trade.

Now, as you say, there are many producers who are going back to the production of the fat pig, as they believe he can be produced more cheaply, and for him they will get the same price as for the right type of bacon pig.

I appreciate the position of the drover to some extent, when he says: "If I pay one producer more for his pigs than his neighbor, I need never go back to the latter to buy his pigs again." However, if the standard is to be kept up, discrimination to the extent of one-half or one cent per pound in favor of the bacon type should be made by packer and drover.

Of course, as producers, those who go back to fat pig production are simply cutting off their noses to spite their faces, as sooner or later the prices will react against us and others who produce the right class of goods will reap the results which should have come to us. I believe we should do everything pos-

sible to safeguard our interests in this respect, as it means a good deal to Ontario every year in connection with our dairy interests.

Most of the pork producers in Prince Edward Co. are endeavoring to produce bacon hogs still. The favorite sires are Yorkshires and Berkshires. There are a few Tamworths and Chester Whites. I have been using a Yorkshire sire with grade sows of the right conformation. I aim to get growthy pigs by first feeding the sows well and then feeding the pigs shorts and barley meal with the by-products of the dairy. This is supplemented with pasture. I aim to get good growth first and then spend 4 to 6 weeks in finishing on concentrated foods of barley, rye, corn and peas.

They usually weigh at 7 or 8 months from 170 to 200 pounds, which is forcing them fast enough, I believe.

It is to be hoped that this profitable branch of our farming business, will not be jeopardized in any way. It means too much to us.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

### "Farmers Wax Furious"

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I have read with interest your article in THE FARMING WORLD of May 15th, entitled, "Our Bacon Trade in Danger." It is a vexed question with many farmers, who are taking great care to produce the ideal bacon hog, to find that they will not bring any more money than their neighbors get for inferior ones.

I have seen farmers at Institute meetings wax furious at this injustice, and say that good hogs are the only product of their farms that are not sold on their merits. Yet we have the same conditions in the egg and butter trade, and the difficulties in the way are similar.

Drovers say that it would entail a great amount of trouble and friction to discriminate in buying, and also separate weighing—which would increase the cost of handling—so they prefer to lump the lot and take chances with the culler at the factory. If a greater discrimination were made by the packers the drovers would be compelled to deal differently.

As it is many farmers are getting careless about the kind of hogs they keep, and others are inclined to breed the thick heavy hog. Many are of the impression that the thick hog are more easily produced than the

bacon type. This is a mistake, as the experiments that have been carefully conducted along this line go to show that the bacon hog is as easily produced as any other, yet it is many who have a litter or two go wrong through injudicious feeding and rush into some other breed, thinking the fault is in the breed rather than the treatment.

The bacon hog has been the means of making our trade what it is to-day. His value sets the price of all others. By producing the bacon type, and putting them on the market in the right condition, we are helping to build up a trade that is profitable to the country. Those who are putting on the market unsuitable hogs or making them over fat are destroying this trade. Whether should we have helpers or hinderers?

If packers would discriminate more than they do it would be easier to convince the farmer that it is in the interests of all concerned to cater to the consumer. The spirit of co-operation between farmer and packer should be strong. This can be done by fair dealing on the part of the packer not seeking too large a margin of profits and by stating fairly in the market reports the prices paid and methods of doing business, and not, as has been stated, have one price to the drover and another price to the public. If this latter be done a spirit of strife and contention will prevail which will ruin the trade, for if farmers feel that they are not getting fair play they will not stay with them as they otherwise would, if they believed that things were squarely done.

Another source of loss in the business is the number of bruised sides, some of which are unfit for use. This is caused by beating of hogs with clubs when shipping, sometimes by the farmer, followed up by the drover or his helpers when loading on the cars, and unnecessarily beating hogs, reducing their value by every blow. This loss eventually falls on the farmer, and as it is often thoughtlessly done it should be avoided as far as possible.

In answers to questions, I should say:

(1) Yorkshire.

(2) Yes.

(3) Winter litters have a trough to which young pigs have access—after they are two weeks old—in which is middings and oats. Wean at eight weeks; feed middings, ground barley and oats, with roots, plenty of outdoor exercise when the weather permits.

(4) Seven months.

(5) Buyers make no difference in prices between best and worst, except in the case of sows.

W. S. FRASER.

Bradford, Ont.

### The Packers in Danger

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I see some difficulties in the way of the hog industry, but I do not think it in immediate danger of being exterminated. I think we should stay with the bacon hog, the thick, fat, is not wanted by the packer, the local dealer, or the lumber camps, or even on the farm.

I do not think the thick, fat hog matures any earlier than the bacon type. Because the bacon type is long and deep it does not follow that it is not a thriver, while on the other hand the thick fat hog is not because of its conformation, a good thriver.

The situation is this: The world's bacon eaters abroad or at home do not and will not eat three solid inches of fat. They used to do so but that day is past, and the farmers of On-

tario are pretty well aware of that fact, and do not think they are attempting anything of the thick fat type. Occasionally a thick hog is found, but it is Nature's blunder or perhaps the breeder's.

Ontario is an intelligent old chap and if the packers play sharp and rogue the Old Man it may last for a time but I do not think he will lose his head and go clean out of the business and lose all the revenue, although some of the fickle ones may but that is not the class who are forging Ontario to the front. I may be blind, but I cannot see any signs of danger to the hog industry at the present time. But I think I do see signs of the packers in danger. Much of the hair-splitting, narrow policy on the part of the packers will only hasten the day of co-operation as they have it in Denmark. We have had much of the joint stock company get-rich-quick scheme noted in the name of co-operation but they were only libels on the name, and those packing concerns naturally went out of business and became, as it were, fuel for the big concerns which, in turn, unless they do the square thing, will become fuel for co-operative effort.

L. E. ANNIS.

Scarboro, Ont.

#### Pure Milk During Milking

The Nelraske Experiment Station has recently conducted a series of experiments with the methods of controlling contamination of milk during milking. The conclusions reached are as follows:

It is safe to conclude from the foregoing experiment that some means of preventing milk contamination during milking should be employed.

The work required to sponge an animal's flank and udder is but a trifle, and great improvement can be made on the milk and its products.

The carbolic acid solution costs two cents per gallon, and is strong enough to treat ten cows. The only objections to this method are the disagreeable odor and the bother of mixing.

The vaseline costs about the same as the carbolic acid and serves as a good preventive for chapped or sore teats. It is also to be recommended for cows with short teats which have to be milked by the stripping method. This treatment will not answer when the cows have dirty udders.

The water treatment is to be recommended for general use above the other three, as it is cheaper and does the work practically as well. This method can be used on any farm with little or no inconvenience and the results obtained would more than compensate for the extra time required.

Cement floors are not only easier to keep clean, but are also less favorable to the growth and development of bacteria.

While it is necessary to use bedding in winter, in summer when cows are kept in the barn only during milking and feeding time it may be dispensed with to the betterment of the milk.

Milking out of doors in clean yards or pasture gives better results than in clean barns, even under the best of conditions.

#### Creamery Inspection in Ireland

In order that an Irish creamery shall receive registration under the present system of inspection, the following conditions must be complied with:

1. The manager must be capable.
2. Strict cleanliness and order must be manifest everywhere around the creamery, in the creamery, and in the

## Make More Milk Money.

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

## Empire Cream Separator

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



SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 12.  
Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

persons of manager, employees and pupils.

3. Apprentices and pupils must receive efficient training and instruction.

There must be a proper system of bookkeeping and business methods.

5. Premises and methods must be at all times open to inspection by the department.

6. Defects indicated by the Department Inspector must be remedied.

A list of the factories that are registered is published annually by the Department.

#### Uniformity in Marked Weights of Butter

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

A number of communications have recently been received from representative bodies and leading butter merchants in Great Britain concerning the matter of a uniform weight of butter in what is intended to be the 56-lb. box. It is stated that boxes are frequently marked 57, 58 and even 60 lbs. It

is not claimed that these boxes contain less than the marked weights any more than those which are marked 56 lbs.; the objection is against having either more or less than 56 lbs. in each package.

The buttermakers of New Zealand, Australia and Argentine are very careful on this point, and the uniformity in their weights is much appreciated by the trade. The 56-lb. package was adopted because it represents half an English cwt. If any other weight is marked, and invoiced, the advantages of having such a standard are lost. The butter merchants in Great Britain are as much influenced by a matter of this kind as they are by the quality of the butter itself. New Zealand butter is receiving a premium over Canadian today more on account of its uniformity in all respects, the excellent packages and heavy parchment paper which is used, and the careful attention which is given to weighing and branding than because the quality is superior. It is a penal offence in New Zealand to place any other than the true net weight on a package of butter or cheese.

Every butter box should be weighed after the parchment lining is placed therein, the tare marked on it, and then filled with the proper amount of butter to ensure its turning out 56 lbs.

J. A. RUBICK,  
Ottawa, Ont. Dairy Commissioner.

#### The Cream Gatherer

Now that the system of gathering cream has become necessary, it is of very great importance that there be a suitable class of men educated for the

position of cream gatherer. The responsibilities of the position are many, and the need of a good, intelligent, conscientious man is urgent. A lot of tact is necessary to smooth out little misunderstandings with the patrons, and a lot of real dairy knowledge is required to be able to explain the reasons for variation in the cream tests and many other vexatious questions which arise.

PERFECT SATISFACTION cannot be expected from the engagement of a cream gatherer who has not worked in the creamery and acquired a knowledge of testing, separating, butter making and creamery bookkeeping. Good men can often be hired from among the farmers themselves, but there are very few amongst these who are not woefully lacking in some very important qualification. One may have a hasty temper and be too prone to take offence, another may be too independent, one may be lacking in that essential attention to details, another may be too slovenly. Then again the question of popularity and the general esteem in which a man is held by a community has a great deal to do with the success or failure of a cream route.

Honesty, of course, is essential, not only that honesty which does not actually steal, but that honesty which considers one's employer's interests as one's own.

To a very large extent a cream gatherer stands between the patrons and the maker or manager, he is in an intermediate position, and must have the confidence of both. It is not desirable to criticize the one or the other to outsiders, and it is necessary to let the patrons see that the maker has both his respect and confidence.

#### DIFFICULTIES

There are numerous little difficulties which arise in gathering cream. Perhaps the most common is the variation in the test, and the gatherer must be well posted in all the different causes of variation connected with the manipulation of the separator. These things must be studied out patiently and intelligently. It is not satisfactory to jump at conclusions, as there is a reason for everything. A few pointed questions may readily reveal whether a variable cream test is due to an uneven turning of the separator crank, to an excess of rinsing water, to extra new milk cows, to uneven temperature of milk, to the visit of the parson or the hired girl's father at the same time it must not be forgotten that it may be due to a carelessly taken sample, or a loose sample bottle cover, or to carelessness in testing, or to weak sulphuric



The Shorthorn dairy cow Comely Lass. A prize winner. Owned by Sidney Ford. Harbonyley, Cheshire, England. Photo by Parsons.

acid, or inaccurate glassware. But no matter what the cause may be, if it is possible to determine if the trouble be real or imaginary it is the duty of the cream gatherer to use his best efforts to do so, and to see that justice is done between patron and creamery or between creamery and patron, as the case may be. It must be remembered that we are all human and are liable to make mistakes and in dealing with other people, especially creamery patrons, this must not be lost sight of, and any cause for misunderstanding must be approached tactfully upon this basis of mutual ability to err.

#### NEATNESS AND CLEANLINESS

If there is one quality in a cream gatherer which is sure to command respect, it is neatness and cleanliness, not only in appearance—a high collar is not necessary—but especially in the handling of the cream. Let the patrons see that their cream is in good hands, and that its value is recognized. For truly it is a most valuable product to handle, when we consider that it takes not much more than three pounds of average cream to make one pound of butter worth from sixteen to twenty-six cents per pound, according to season.

It is readily seen that a loss of a few pounds of cream, through carelessness or accident, is a serious thing and must be accounted for.

THE QUALITY OF CREAM GATHERED CREAM is as variable as some patrons' tests, but the uniform poor quality of the entire load when mixed in the vat is as constant as night and day.

An educated (creamery) gatherer can readily discern between good and bad cream, and can offer suggestions where needed and can thus greatly improve the general quality of the cream on his route. It may be uphill work, for the certain knowledge that there are three or four more creameries ready to snap up the cream of any disaffected patron is a great incentive to take anything in the shape of cream that is offered. The most satisfactory patrons to deal with are those whose intelligence has prompted them to invest in a Babcock tester of their own and so are in a position to keep track of the testing done at the creamery. I consider it very meritorious on the part of a cream gatherer who can induce any number of the patrons to purchase testers, not only to keep track of the cream testing but chiefly to keep track of their cows,

amongst which there are no greater robbers extant.

#### NO LOITERING TO GOSSIP

There should be no loitering on the road, no gossip, but strictly tending to business, so that no detail may be overlooked to insure that everybody gets what belongs to them, and nothing more. The lady who would prefer the sample to be taken out of the can not containing the runnings, must be respectfully reminded of the eighth commandment, the patron who demurs when the weights of his own scales are unnoticed must be tactfully informed of the necessity of treating all absolutely alike and weighing all the cream on the same scales, viz., the gatherer's steelyards. Lastly, but not least, use intelligence and humanity with your horses, give them a chance, use a spring wagon, well greased axles, clean, comfortable harness, and don't begrudge your team an hour at noon for the sake of getting in a little earlier with the cream.

H. WESTON PARRY.

#### To be a Successful Cheesemaker

It seems to me from what I have seen of students in the Dairy School and makers in the factories that to be a successful cheesemaker the training must commence very early in life or the person must be born inheriting certain characteristics which are quite essential. Probably the faculty of getting along well with people is the most important, for it does not matter what other good features a man may have, if he cannot get along with people in a public way he will not be to the fullest extent successful.

A cheerful buoyant disposition is almost a necessity if a man is going to live long in the cheese business. Then he must be able to manage men, for it is no easy matter to have three or four assistants and keep them all working harmoniously together. A young man cannot form the habit of studying men any too soon and just to the extent he is able to "size up" or take a man the right way, will his success depend. In the handling of men there is probably nothing so essential as having a thorough systematic method of doing things.

If there is one thing more than another lacking in many of the factories to-day, it is a systematic tidiness of doing the work. This habit is formed or not very largely in the home training of our boys, and I am firmly convinced that

many mothers are responsible for so many dirty, untidy factories. If you want to see an illustration of this lack of tidiness in the home training look in the boys' cloak room at our Dairy School sometime, and the girls, too; aprons, caps, rubbers and papers lying and kicking around in all shapes. Where did they learn this? Certainly some place before coming to the Dairy School.

A cheesemaker must be accurate and careful about details. So far as I can see the difference between our very best cheesemakers and the average, is that the best ones are always looking after the little details, while the average man thinks these things are too insignificant to bother with.

And the difference between our best and worst is that one is a reading man, clean, tidy and systematic, while the other is content to do only what he can see himself, and do that in as slipshod and slovenly a manner as it is very well possible to do. "Oh that is good enough" is his motto, instead of "only the best will do."

The question of fuel is an important one for our cheesemakers to-day, hence the necessity of knowing how to fire a boiler, run an engine properly, to be able to repair belts, pipes, valves and tinware.

But above and beyond all these successful cheesemakers to-day must study the underlying principles of cheese making. Why do we do this or that, must be the question continually before him.

We must look to the young men to carry on this great industry successfully; the advantages they have today are vastly greater than the old makers ever had. Are they using them to the fullest extent? I sometimes think our young men to-day are not as anxious about laying a good sound foundation by acquiring a thorough knowledge of their trade, as they are to secure a big wage, and do as little work as possible, forgetting that in a few years it will give their knowledge that will get them the large salaries and not their ability to do only manual labor. A determination to get to the top of his profession will insure almost any young man success.

To sum up the question of being a successful cheesemaker means the cultivating an agreeable disposition. Be systematic and accurate, attend to details, get a dairy school training, never be satisfied to stay in the average class. To get above this means hard work and harder thinking—Geo. H. Barr, Chief Instructor, Western Ontario.

#### Dairy Trains

Away out in Kansas, where the people delight in something novel, a special dairy train, equipped by the State College, has been making the rounds. The train consisted of 5 cars, one lecturer and three exhibit cars for exhibiting apparatus and dairy products, and one Pullman. All stations along the railway route received visits and one-hour talks to dairymen were given at each stopping place.

When will we see something of this kind in Canada?

#### New Dairy Professor

W. J. Carson, formerly assistant to Prof. Farrington, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, has been appointed to fill the chair in dairying in the New Manitoba Agricultural College, Professor Carson is a Canadian and received his early dairy training in eastern Ontario, where he managed a large cheese factory for several years. Later he entered the Ontario Agricultural College from which institution he graduated in 1902, having made a specialty of dairying.

## Alfalfa for Soiling and Hay Crops

No plant has received more attention on this continent in recent years than lucerne or alfalfa, and deservedly so. In Canada, while there are many who enthuse over its possibilities, the average farmer has not taken up alfalfa as a staple crop, except perhaps in British Columbia. But there are many reasons why he should do so. It is a legume and has the power to collect nitrogen from the air, thus increasing the fertility of the soil on which it grows. It is an excellent fodder and soiling plant and as a hay producer has no superior, as several crops can be taken off during the one season.

Some excellent advice on Alfalfa is given in Bulletin No. 46 from the central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, P. T. Shute, Chemist, and Dr. Fletcher, Entomolo-



Alfalfa seedling six weeks old.

gist and Botanist, has contributed to this bulletin, and the subject is treated fully from several different standpoints.

### FOR PASTURE

As to its value for pasture, Mr. Grisdale says:

"It is frequently used as pasture and judging by our experiments here has no equal among forage plants for palatability, grazing capacity per acre and food value. All classes of live stock soon learn to like it and thrive upon it. As a pasture for dairy cows it cannot be surpassed. Sheep thrive upon it exceedingly. Swine are very fond of it and do well upon it as a sole feed. Horses eat it with avidity and improve in condition upon such pasture. In a trial here with dairy cows it seemed to be worth much more than any of the grasses or clovers tested at the same time (red clover, alsike clover, timothy, brome grass and orchard grass)."

It is also of value as ensilage, the same writer says:

"Mixed with corn or red clover it is exceedingly valuable for making into ensilage. We have never tried it as an ensilage plant by itself. It has been so used, however, elsewhere and has given good results. In districts where wet weather usually prevails in June the conversion of the first cutting into ensilage would be the most practical way of saving the crop in palatable and nutritious form."

But it is perhaps as a soiling crop that alfalfa is most beneficial, and here again Mr. Grisdale's experience is worth having. He says:

"It is as a soiling crop for dairy cattle that alfalfa is particularly valuable. It makes a very rapid early spring growth and is usually ready to cut before any other green feed. It may be cut for this purpose before any blossom appear, and will thus admit of being cut about four times in the season in this district. No other soiling crop approaches it in value as a feed for milk production."

"To summarize, alfalfa used as a soiling crop may be expected to produce from 15 to 24 tons per acre of the finest kind of green forage, most palatable, very nutritious and suitable for horses, cattle, sheep and swine."

### AS A HAY CROP

At this season farmers will, perhaps, be more interested in its qualities as a hay crop and how it may be best preserved for this purpose. A paragraph or two from Bulletin 46 on this point will be of value:

"Under favorable soil and weather conditions it may be expected to produce from five to six tons of hay to the acre per annum."

"Alfalfa hay, well made, has no equal as a dry feed for live stock, but no other kind of hay requires as much care, skill and experience or information in the making as does alfalfa."

"As the plant begins to blossom its stems begin to turn woody. Plants far advanced in the blossoming stage have very woody stems, easily lose their leaves and then make unpalatable, indigestible and generally inferior hay."

"It is evident, therefore, that to secure good results the crop should be cut at an early stage. Experience has shown the beginning of the blossoming stage to be the best time. The very best time is when about 10 per cent. of the blossoms are in bloom. It is then in its best feeding condition and will come along most rapidly for the next cutting. If the cutting be delayed not only will the hay cured be of an inferior quality, but recovery will be slow and incomplete, entailing a smaller total yield for the year than would otherwise have been produced."

### THE MAKING OF THE HAY

"No more than can be conveniently handled in one day should be cut at one time. It is best to cut in the morning as soon as free from dew. Leave in the swath, or preferably slake up with the tedder at intervals till late afternoon or until the hay is well wilted, but not dry enough to lose its leaves, then rake into windrows. If rain threatens put into cock for the night and open out in the morning to finish curing. It should be cured until it will keep without heating, but not made so dry

as to cause the leaves to drop off. In the curing and housing it should be handled as little as possible, as each handling means the loss of a considerable number of leaves, and the leaves are, by the very nature, the most valuable part of the crop."

"Alfalfa hay should, if at all possible, be made without getting wet with rain. After being exposed to rain in the curing it is not worth nearly so much for feed, losing probably half its value. The rain not only causes many more leaves to fall off, but seems to remove much of the palatability, digestibility and food elements of the remaining leaves and stems."



Alfalfa three years old.

"It should be well protected when cured, as it absorbs rather than sheds rain. If stored in stacks, a thatch, a canvas, or a lapping board roof should be put on."

### Some Curious Plants

The State College for Pennsylvania has some curious plants in its collection. A couple of tropical plants, which the College is endeavoring to acclimatize, have the power to destroy insects such as mosquitoes and flies. Not only are they destroyed but they become food for the plants, which gradually absorb them after they adhere to the sticky fluid on the leaf. But more curious still, the college has a plant that will catch and kill rats, mice, etc. This plant is pitcher shaped and has a fluid in the centre which attracts animals. As soon as the animal's head is thrust in to get at the liquid the leaves close and a couple of spikes fasten themselves in the animal's neck preventing it from escaping. The liquid is said to stupefy the animal, which is gradually absorbed by the plant similar to the insects. In their native habitat in the tropics these plants live upon the rats, mice, etc., they entrap.

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*Life is a business we are all apt to mismanage, either living recklessly from day to day or suffering ourselves to be gullied out of our moments by the inanities of custom. We should despise a man who gave as little activity and forethought to the conduct of any other business.—R. L. Stevenson.*

#### ★ The Rose Bush

How oft I passed in days of yore  
The rose bush to her open door,  
And how I called its perfume, sweet  
As lovers' kisses when they meet.

Today I pass the dear old spot,  
The bush is there, but she is not.  
She went away, ah, long ago,  
To that fair land, the angels know.

Yet as I pause, it seems to me  
Her spirit hovers lingeringly  
About the porch where now I wait  
To bear a rosebud through the gate.

#### ★ Grown Suddenly Old

**H**AVE you ever noticed," said a woman recently, "how the women you know will go on appearing the same for years, and every season you will hear her people say, 'How well Mrs. So-and-So is looking!'" and then suddenly, without rhyme or reason, they will 'go crash'—and look about ten years older in one year? I have noticed it often. I do not mean the effects of ill-health, or worries of any kind; I simply mean, as I say, they 'go crash' for no apparent reason.

"I have studied the matter somewhat, chiefly with a view to my own appearance, and I have come to the conclusion that a great deal of it is in the way we dress, or, rather, contrive to dress, for it is the changing one's style that so often proves fatal. Of course, we must grow older—that is a foregone conclusion. But as long as we do our hair and dress in practically the same styles the changes that must take place in even the best preserved women are not very noticeable, and in some women are hardly perceived at all. But it is a great mistake, for instance, for a woman who is past her first youth to change the fashion of doing her hair. It accentuates every mark of time, and calls attention to every defect. A change in the fashions too rashly adopted also often adds years to the appearance of a woman. The modes must be followed very slowly and cautiously.

"Bright colors also are a great mistake. I know a woman who wore mourning for many years, and was wonderfully youthful in her appearance. One spring she went into colors, and jumped from forty to fifty at a bound. Every one noticed it. If she had had the good sense to continue her black with just a touch of color, she would not have lost her reputa' in for youthfulness.

"That just now are dangerous to trifle with. A too youthful looking

hat has proved many a middle-aged woman's undoing. An English woman who is still beautiful in sweeping black gowns, Marie Antoinette capes and a modified cap of the same style, said to me once that every woman of forty should adopt a uniform costume—something that suited her, that her friends would get accustomed to identify her with, and that she would never change. I thought it such a good idea, and think seriously, even now, of adopting it.

"Do you know Mrs. A—? A year ago she was the youngest looking woman of her age I knew. Well, I saw her yesterday in church, and she gave me a shock. She looked years older. 'Why is it?' I said to myself, and I set to discover what it was. Her face looked as fresh as usual. Then I noticed her hair. 'What a mistake!' I exclaimed inwardly, for she had dragged over the soft waves which usually rippled back from her forehead nearly to her eyebrows. 'I suppose that is on account of the new-fashioned top-tilted hat she is wearing,' I surmised to myself. But the hat and the hair gave her a worn and older look that I never noticed before. Why couldn't the woman have kept to her neat toques, which are still worn, and her softly waved hair, that grew so prettily around her temples? She has lost even her smart look in following the ultra fashions."

#### ★ Mrs. Prattle's Baby

Mrs. Prattle looked at her visitor with reproach in her wide blue eyes, says the "Youth's Companion." "Talk!" she said, eagerly. "'Our baby talk!' Well, I guess he can! He's three months younger than my

cousin's boy, and he's a year ahead of him in language. You know often people tell you their children can say things, and when you hear them you have to work and work with your imagination to tell what in the world they're saying.

"Now, there's my cousin's baby—the one I spoke of. They declare that child has a vocabulary of fifteen words, but, my dear, if you could hear him! He says 'bay' when they show him bread, and 'fis' for fish, and 'cang' for a candle, and 'hor!' for horse, and 'apa' for father. Those are just a few instances. Now, I'll try Harold with those very words, and you'll see the difference.

"Say bread, Harold, bread—bread—"

"Wed," said the baby.

"Now, say fish, fish, fish."

"Whish," said the baby.

"That's a splendid boy! Now can you say candle for mother? Candle—"

"candle."

"Wangle," said the baby.

"And now, horse," said Harold's mother. "Horse, ho-or-se, hor-r-se."

"Woss," said the baby.

"And here's the last for a precious to say," declared Mrs. Prattle, gaily, and you say it best of all—father, fa-ther, fa-sar-ther."

"Wahwah," said the baby.

"There, you see," cried Mrs. Prattle, in triumph. "He seems to catch the sound of every word. He has a vocabulary of twenty-two words, really; but I don't tell my cousin. She's one of those mothers who thinks no other baby is as smart as her own. I feel sorry for her. Now say good-by darling, and then nurse will take you upstairs. Goodby, goo-ood-by-y."

"W-y-w-y," said the baby.



Where a dinner tastes good.

## The Old Home

From the Criterion

An old land, an old gate, an old house by a tree,  
A wild wood, a wild brook—they will not let me be;  
In boyhood I knew them, and still they call to me.

I hear them; and heartsick with longing in my soul,  
To walk there, to dream there, beneath the shade of the bow;  
Around me, within me, the weary world made whole.

To talk with the wild brook of all the long ago;  
To whisper the wood-wind of things we used to know—  
When we were old companions before my heart knew woe.

To walk with the morning and watch its rose unfold;  
To drowse with the noontide, lulled on its heart of gold;  
To lie with the night-time and dream the dreams of old.

To tell to the old trees, and to each listening leaf,  
The longing, the yearning, as in my boyhood grief,  
The old hope, the old love, relieve my heart of grief.

The old lane, the old gate, the old house by the tree,  
The wild wood, the wild brook—they will not let me be.  
In boyhood I knew them, and still they call to me.

## The End of Her Discontent

How One Housekeeper Learned a Lesson

"**B**UT it must be done, William," said his wife, her head slightly raised and her gray eyes sharp with suppressed resentment. "I should be dreadfully mortified not to do as much for Elise as Charles does for his children. Well, not exactly as much in every way, no, of course, we really couldn't expect her to have as much jewelry and as many new frocks. But to have Elise look old-fashioned and not have suitable things for her little parties—why it is positively embarrassing to her and humiliates me."

William Soliday avoided his wife's gaze, and methodically arranged his necktie. He was a plain man, with a kindly smile when he was not disturbed by his ambitious wife and daughter.

"Well, William, can't you tell me whether you can't let alone two hundred dollars or not this week?"

"I don't see how I can, Eliza. I've had a hard winter at the store and a good many accounts overdue. I wish I could make as much money as Charles, but I can't seem to do it anyway. He is a good talker and smart. You know, Eliza, that I've worked hard for the last twenty-five years, early and late."

"Oh, I don't accuse you of being lazy," remarked Mrs. Soliday, tartly, "what I would like to see is something to show for all your work. Charles doesn't get to his office till nine and is always through it at five, and makes at least a hundred dollars a week in salary and commissions."

"I'll tell you right now, Eliza, that even though Charles is my cousin, I would not be in his line of business for a thousand a week. It's no use to continue this talk any longer, Eliza. I hope to be able to supply you and Elise with all the necessities of life, and a little more, but as for fitting out Elise so she can run around with the set that her cousins belong to, I cannot even attempt it."

This closed the conversation for that morning, and while Mrs. Soliday sat in her room finishing her daughter's graduating gown, her mind dwelt bitterly on the cheap tramped life with its petty economies.

She had really loved William Soliday, thirty years ago. He was a clerk then, in her father's store, and a genial, honest young fellow. But when the business was his, he did not seem to know just how to make it pay. He bought a good line of stock, and he had to sell at a close margin to compete with the cheap articles displayed by his rivals. Then

he paid his help a fair price, and his roomy, well-ventilated store, cut still deeper into his profits. She suspected that some of his old customers had not paid their bills for a long time, in fact, when a man was out of work, or there was sickness, William never would push his claims, and sometimes he lost a good deal that way.

As Eliza Soliday thought, her cheeks burned and the smoldering fire of discontent burst into a brighter blaze. She had not minded the scrimping so much when Elise was little, her clothes cost such a small amount, and she had not begun to have her social ambitions awakened all the last year or two.

an informal dance, followed by a supper, at which each guest would be presented with a specially designed favor.

The girls' gowns were to be made by their mother's fashionable dressmaker, and nothing would be lacking to complete their stylish appearance. The dotted Swiss muslin which Mrs. Soliday was rapidly finishing looked coarse and cheap in her eyes, and she threw it on the bed with a completely disgusted expression on her handsome face.

That day Mrs. Soliday spent a few hours with her sister, who lived out in the suburbs. Returning home in the late afternoon, she was obliged to sit in a closely-crowded car, and her eyes were startled by headlines in a special edition of an evening paper: "Charles Soliday Arrested. About to Escape with his Plunder. Denied wrong-doing, but finally broken down and confessed."

Mrs. Soliday left her heart stop beating for a moment, then plunge like a runaway horse. Charles Soliday, whose wife and daughters she had envied—she could not believe her own eyes. Mrs. Soliday was too excited to remain in the car when it approached her locality, so signalling to the conductor, she left the car and walked rapidly towards her home.

Hurrying into the house she was met by Elise, who had heard the news. The girl was as excited as her mother, and they talked over the astonishing situation.

"Isn't it dreadful for Bertha and Bernice," said Elise. "They didn't come to school today, and the girls said that their mother had hysterics and fainting spells all day. There's father coming now."

"Tell him I am upstairs and I want



A Fascinal of Darlings.

The other girls in the class were to have either a handsome piece of jewelry or a gold watch, as a souvenir of graduation day, and there were photographs, spreads, class pins, dances, and the usual accompaniments of the festive time.

Charles Soliday's twin daughters had everything that any one had, and far more. Their father was to present them with watches, suitably engraved, and their mother had promised them elegant gold bracelets, with diamond studded clasps. They were to entertain the entire class at

to speak to him right away," said Mrs. Soliday as she hastened out of the room.

William Soliday looked very soberly at his pretty daughter, then turned and walked slowly to his wife's room. She met him at the door and the tears were running down her cheeks.

"Oh, William, can you ever forgive me?" she began.

"There, Eliza, don't take on so," said her husband, dropping heavily into a big chair, and taking the trembling woman in his arms.

(Continued on page 471.)

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### Mary's Lamb

New Version of an Old Story About a Little Girl's Pet.

Mary had a little lamb,  
Its fleece was painted on,  
And everywhere that Mary went  
She'd drag that lamb along.

She dragged it into school one day,  
It made the teacher laugh.  
To hear the scholars ask if it  
Was dog, or horse, or calf.

Next day the teacher put it out,  
For it took the scholars' minds  
From books and sums and grammar  
rules,  
And things of kindred kind.

Now this lamb's feelings were much  
hurt

When put out in the rain,  
So off it ran—that is, the point,  
And ne'er came back again.

### Johnny Bear and His Pranks

**J**OHNNIE Bear is the baby cub whose acquaintance Ernest Thompson Seton made away out in the Yellowstone Park. Johnny was caught by some of the people at the hotel, which was not so difficult, as Johnny had been lame from his birth.

In a recent lecture Mr. Seton told his young friends a lot of new stories about Johnny.

"Johnny is immortal," he said, "Yellowstone Park is never without its Johnny—sometimes there are two of him—and I keep hearing new stories about him."

"The hotel cat and the hotel poodle were sworn enemies even before Johnny arrived on the scene, and he made matters worse. Then it became a triangular duel. Johnny liked nothing better than to get in a safe place and watch the others fight."

"But Johnny Bear was a bad, little, mischievous bear. There was nothing he loved better than to tease the old mother cat's kittens. So one day he chased one of the kits till it ran up a tree."

"That is always a silly thing for a kitten to do, because it is sure to lose its head when it gets up a little way. Johnny, who was an adept at tree climbing, was up and after it like a flash. But he didn't see the old cat, who could climb a tree every bit as well as he could, and who rushed out of the house and up after Johnny before he knew what was coming."

"But when the old cat got up to where the tree divided she was in a quandary. On one branch was her baby, hanging on for dear life; on the other was Johnny Bear, looking at her maliciously out of his little bright eyes. If she punished Johnny she left her kitten to suffer, and perhaps break its back falling off. If she helped her kitten and left that wretch of a Johnny Bear to get down in safety—"

"The kitten settled it by giving a pleading meow. Her mother no longer hesitated, but, taking it by the scruff of the neck, crawled down the tree, leaving Johnny triumphantly perched on his branch, chucking over the trouble he had made."

Then Mr. Seton showed a picture of Johnny on the screen, a quaint, comical little figure, balancing him-

self on his hough like a boy sitting in a swing, while the retreating figure of mother cat, with her darling in her mouth could be seen in the distance.

Johnny was as fond of honey as any boy or girl. When he found a wild bees' nest he would sit down beside it and kill off all the bees, bringing down his fist upon them as accurately as a boy captures a butterfly in his hat. The bees all dead, he would put in his paw and bring out the honey, and when the honey was all gone he would clean up any drops that might have fallen around, devour the wax, and wind up by eating the dead bees.

"But once some of the men played a mean, mean trick on Johnny. Having found a wasp's nest in a tree, they 'sied' Johnny on to it."

"Oh, Johnny! honey, honey, Johnny!" they called.

Johnny looked at the nest and



Two Canadian Johnny Bears.

was skeptical. He had never seen honey just like that before.

"Honey, Johnny. Nice honey!" they called to him, and at last approaching very shyly, he timidly reached out a paw and touched the queer thing. The next thing anyone knew Johnny had the nest firmly gripped between his front paws and was making for the river like mad. In he leaped, swimming like a fish till he reached the opposite side. Then the wasps, having all fallen off or been drowned, Johnny sat down on the grass, pulled his nest apart, and though surprised to find no honey inside, ate all the contents, several nice, fat grubs.

"Then he wound up by stuffing down the nest itself. When he got through he looked just the shape of the nest. And why shouldn't he? He had it all inside him."

### They Wanted to Know

Down in a remote section of the southwestern state is a little town which no railroad approaches nearer than thirty-two miles. The news of the world is worn out and probably denied by the time it reaches there, and the little town makes no news for itself. There has been, however, at least one event in the annals of the place. That was when a new bank was started. It was only a branch bank, but that did not dim its luster or novelty in the eyes of the citizens.

The first depositor was "Si" Fox. Si was a man of means, but had trusted for the safety of his money to his yarn sock and his gun. Now he felt that as the leading citizen of the town he ought to encourage the new enterprise. He put in a thousand dollars as soon as the bank opened.

An hour later he came back and asked how money was taken out. The method of making out a check was explained, and Si made out one for one thousand dollars. The cashier was surprised at the sudden withdrawal, but paid it without remark. Si took his money and walked down to a group of men and displayed it. The group entered into a warm but low-voiced discussion.

In ten or fifteen minutes Si walked into the bank again, and told the cashier that he wanted to deposit a thousand dollars.

"Why, sir, what is the matter with you?" asked the clerk. "You deposited a thousand about an hour ago, and took it out before it had got cold, and now you want to put it back again."

"Well, my friend," said Si, "me and the boys just wanted to find out how the thing worked."

### Some More Tongue Twisters

Do you want some very good tongue exercise? You can get it by reading or attempting to read rapidly the following sentences, which are perhaps even better than those that have already been printed on this page:

Six little thistle sticks.

Flesh of freshly-fried fish.

Two toads, totally tied, tried to trot to Jedburg.

The sea ceaseeth, but sufficeth us.

Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared sickly six sickly sixty snakes.

She stood at the door of Mr. Smith's fish-source shop, welcoming him in.

Swan swam over the sea; swim, swan, swim; swan swam back again; well swam, swan.

A haddock, a haddock, a black-spotted haddock, a black spot on the black cat of the black haddock.

Susan shined shoes and socks, socks and shoes shined Susan. She ceaseeth shining shoes and socks, for socks and shoes shock Susan.

### Your Ambition

"What wouldst thou be?"

A blessing to each one surrounding me;

A chalice of dew to the weary herb,  
A sunbeam of joy, bidding sorrow depart,

To the storm-tossed vessel a beacon-light,

A nightingale song in the darkest night,

A beckoning hand to a far-off goal,  
An angel of love to each friendless soul.

Such would I be.

Oh, that such happiness were for me.  
—Frances R. Havergal.

### A Cheery Bishop

The Bishop of London is an optimist who always has a good word to say for everybody, even if the person under discussion may seem to have no admirable qualities. One day, when he had been standing up for a particularly disreputable specimen of humanity, a friend said to him:

"How is it that you can always think of something pleasant to say about everybody under the sun?"

The bishop laughed.

"Well, you see," he said, "there is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it does not become any of us to speak ill of the rest of us."

Don't be bothered with a table salt that cakes.

## Windsor SALT

never cakes, because every grain is a pure, dry, perfect crystal.

Fathers and mothers cannot bring up their children in the way they should go, and instruct them properly, without that indispensable household guide-book, Dr. Foot's new Home Cyclopedia—the best yet; buy it at 129 E. 28th St., New York.

### Things Worth Knowing

That a piece of charcoal thrown into the pot in which onions, cabbage, etc., are boiled will absorb the unpleasant odor.

That salt is not to be added to oatmeal until it has boiled about fifteen minutes.

That a lump of butter dropped into boiling molasses or maple candy will prevent it from running over.

That fresh lard will remove tar from either hand or clothing. Wash with soap and water afterwards.

That a silver spoon, knife or fork put into a glass jar or dish will temper it so that it can be filled with anything hot, even to the boiling point.

That fish may be sealed much easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

That a piece of lace or thin muslin, starched and put over the holes or worn places in lace curtains will show very little and improves the looks of the curtains.

The ink spots on linen can be removed by dipping the article in pure melted tallow. Wash out the tallow and the ink will come with it.

That a teaspoonful of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it brilliantly bright.

That wet cooking soda, spread upon a thin cloth and bound over a corn will remove it.

Lace that promises not to bear a necessary washing can be basted on some thin material and then cleaned with better chances of success.

A carpet sweeper cannot do efficient work unless its brush be kept clean. Being out of sight, this is sometimes neglected. It should, however, frequently be itself brushed with a whisk broom and also cleaned with water.

When very heavy materials are to be washed, such as hangings, table covers, heavy wash dresses and canvas, it is frequently a great saving of time, energy, and of the materials themselves to scrub them with a brush rather than rubbing them on the board. It avoids the constant lifting and dipping.

# THE KITCHEN

### Some Simple Recipes

A simple recipe competition was recently run in "Canadian Good Housekeeping," and the following is a selection from the list that won first prize:

**CORN STARCH PUDDING**—One quart milk, four tablespoons each corn-starch and sugar, two eggs, a pinch of salt, and vanilla flavoring. Beat the yolks of the eggs in a bowl, add to them half a cup of water, then the cornstarch. Have the milk at boiling point and carefully stir in the egg and starch mixture and sugar and let boil for two or three minutes. Take from the fire and stir in the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and add the flavoring. Beat with cream and sugar, and spoonful of jelly.

**MOTHER'S RICE PUDDING**—Boil three-quarters of a cup of rice in water until soft, salt, add two cups milk, half a cup of sugar, two eggs, a handful of currants, and a dust of nutmeg. Bake in the oven until the eggs and milk are set. Serve warm with cream and sugar.

**FRENCH TOAST**—One egg, well beaten, one cup sweet milk, a little salt and pepper. Dip half slices of stale bread in this mixture, and brown on a hot buttered frying pan. Serve with honey or syrup. There is no sweet so wholesome as honey.

**SALAD DRESSING**—Four tablespoons butter, one each of flour and sugar, one teaspoon salt and one of dry mustard, a half cup of vinegar, one cup of milk, three eggs, a speck of cayenne pepper. Mix flour, butter, sugar, salt, mustard and pepper to a smooth paste, then add eggs, then milk, then vinegar. Cook until thick. After cooking beat a little. When ready to use it add a cupful of thick cream. Good with any kind of vegetable salad, and especially good on lettuce.

**OATMEAL COOKIES**—One scant cup shortening, one cup of brown sugar, three cups granulated oatmeal or rolled oats, two cups flour, one teaspoon soda, half cup hot water. Use butter, or butter mixed with lard or dripping. Roll thin and cut in squares.

### For Fruit Season

**STRAWBERRY DUMPLINGS**—Roll out a layer of cream of tartar biscuit, dough very thin; butter and spread very thickly with ripe strawberries which have been rolled in sugar; then roll the dough up, pinch the edges tightly together and steam for three-quarters of an hour. When done, serve immediately, cutting slices from the end, jelly-roll fashion. An egg sauce or whipped cream is delicious with this dessert.

**PINEAPPLE CUSTARD**—Make smooth three tablespoonfuls of flour with one of butter and stir into a quart of boiling milk. Have ready the beaten yolks of eight eggs, add to them two-thirds of a cup of sugar and turn into the milk, stirring constantly for three minutes; add, when cold, a cupful of chopped pineapple and four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cover with a meringue of the whites of the eggs and four dessertspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown lightly in the oven.

**FRUIT JELLY**—Soak one box of gelatine one hour in one pint of cold water; when soaked, pour on it one pint of boiling water, then put a quart of fruit. Pineapples, canned strawberries or raspberries or other fruits may be used. Add or-half cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of lemon, then pour in mould to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

### To Bone a Fish

Cut off the head and insert the point of a boning knife close to the backbone under the small bones that lie near the inside surface of the fish. Slip the knife under these bones and carefully lift them from the fish, leaving the meat as little disturbed or broken as possible. With a round, pointed, dull bladed knife scrape the flesh away from the backbone and the bones that project into the fish therefrom, until they can be lifted away clear of the flesh. Then with the blade of the knife smooth and pack together the flesh that has been disturbed by removing them. It is not advisable to bone small fish, and all fish, as well as most of every kind, are of finer flavor when cooked with the bones left in them.

### Two Shortcakes

**CHERRY SHORTCAKE**—Make a soft dough of four cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and four teaspoonfuls of butter. Mix with milk. Cook in two layers, buttered. When done, remove from the oven, butter again, spread the bottom layer with cherries that have been stoned and sweetened, put on the top crust, and cover with fruit. Serve with whipped cream.

**STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE**—Two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a pinch of salt. Mix with milk, roll out in two layers, butter, and bake. Spread with the berries, sprinkle with sugar, place the top layer on, butter, and cover with berries. Over this spread a layer of meringue made of the beaten whites of two eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Brown quickly, without cooking the fruit. Serve with whipped cream.—Woman's Home Companion.

### Hints to Housekeepers

It is not generally known that eggs covered with boiling water and allowed to stand for five minutes are more nourishing and more easily digested than those placed in boiling water and allowed to boil furiously for three and a half minutes.

When the handles of steel knives and forks come off they can be easily mended with resin. Pour a little powdered resin into the cavity in the handle, heat the part of the knife that fits into the handle until it is red hot, and thrust into the handle. It will become firmly fixed by the resin when it becomes cool. Protect the blade from the heat.

To remove old putty and paint, make a paste with soft soap and a solution of caustic soda, or with slaked lime and pearlash. Lay it on with a piece of rag or a brush, and leave it for several hours.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### About Summer Drinks

The vast increase in the consumption of summer beverages during the past ten years is a fact which demands the attention of the public. This increase may be attributed to two general causes: popular demand for a drink which shall be both stimulating and nourishing, and conscientious endeavor on the part of first class druggists and dealers to dispense beverages of a quality worthy of public confidence.

It is regrettable that all dealers are not alike in this respect. With some the sole object in view seems to be the dispensing of drinks at the lowest possible cost, irrespective of quality, disregarding the health of the consumer.

Anyone with ordinary care can prepare the most delicious fruit juices that will keep indefinitely. Only fully ripe, sound fruit should be used. Berries must be mashed in a tub or in a fibre pail. Pears, pines and quinces should be grated. Currants, grapes and the like yield their flavor best when put through the meat chopper. The pulp of these fruits is then rubbed through a sieve and the juice expressed not too forcibly through cheesecloth. After standing a few hours to settle, strain into a good preserving kettle and quickly heat to the boiling point. The juice should be carefully skimmed to remove all pulp and albuminous matter which would cause fermentation. Add one to one and one-half pounds of granulated sugar and one-fourth ounce of tartaric acid to each gallon. Bring quickly to the boiling point and seal in bottles and cans. Fruit juices put up in this manner will keep perfectly and retain their color and flavor provided they are not allowed to freeze and the light is excluded from them. These juices, whether served at the fountain, or with the simple addition of iced water, make the most delicious and refreshing of summer drinks.

### The Modern Nerves

"People are apt to sacrifice the good as well as the bad in changing their fashion of living," remarked a woman of the olden school recently. "There were many excellent ideas and rules in vogue in my childhood that have been swept away by the incoming tide of other manners and customs. Take, for instance, our grandmothers' regimen for health founded on their knowledge of beneficial herbs and the traditions of experience. We certainly were not allowed to doctor in those days, and I think our general health was better. At any rate, nerves, which seem more or less to be the root of all evil in our latter-day ailments, were then practically unknown. There was a variety of spring tonics administered to us in a pleasing form, I remember. One was a large white porcelain pitcher of cold sassafras tea standing in the hall, with glasses around it, which we thought delicious, and of which we were allowed to drink ad libitum. I can remember now running in through the wideopen back door from our gardens, hot and grimy from our congenial toil, and rushing to the pitcher. And how good the cool, aromatic drink tasted, made doubly

inviting by being taken through real drinking straws which our grandmother laughingly provided us with, saying that we would drink more of the water in that way, and would take it more slowly!

"I suggested to my daughter last spring that she should start such a pitcher going for the children, but, of course, she had her own ideas, and it was never done. This year one of her girls is going to one of the most expensive doctors, and he prescribes about six glasses of mineral water a day and gives her some kind of bitters. The grandmother treatment, to my mind, was practically similar, much pleasanter, and infinitely less expensive. Our foot too, in the springtime used to be somewhat chosen with reference to its health-giving properties; the vegetables known as brook purifiers were put before us, and we were required to eat them. Dandelion greens were greatly esteemed for the liver in those days. One never sees this dish now on the table of well-to-do people, and yet it is an excellent vegetable, and, properly, is as good as spinach. The poor people recognize its good qualities, and are picking it eagerly now on every roadside."

### Eggs as Food

They are said to be a perfect food, the same as milk—that is, containing all the food elements necessary for the growth and maintenance of the young chick, just as milk does for the young animal.

Eggs consist of protein and fat, and water and mineral matter. It is the protein or nitrogenous matter that builds up and repairs the tissues of the body, while the fat supplies energy. The white of an egg is often said to be pure albumen, but it also contains a phosphoric acid and sodium chloride of common salt. The yolk contains the fatty part of the egg, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, potassium and iron. Eggs also contain sulphur, and this probably accounts for the dark stain left by eggs on silver, the sulphur coming in contact with the silver forming silver sulphide. Eggs are very easily digested. Raw eggs are more quickly digested than cooked eggs. Soft-boiled eggs, roasted eggs and poached eggs are more easily digested than fried or hard-boiled eggs. The stomach will digest a raw egg in one and a half to two hours. Soft-boiled and roasted eggs require from two and a half to three hours, while hard-boiled or fried eggs must be allowed from three and a half to four hours for digestion. Eggs furnish a good substitute for meat, and it would be far better for the average person if eggs were more frequently used in place of meat. Especially do they make a light, nutritious dish for breakfast instead of the usual bacon or ham or sausage.

Don't use borax and rosewater to remove tan and freckles without putting on a little cold cream afterwards, for borax makes the skin dry.

A glass of water drunk half an hour before each meal and just before retiring will frequently regulate the bowels, so those troubled with constipation will be all right.

## The Cream Separator that is the Cheapest in the End.

There are some folks who are everlastingly trying to get "something for nothing." They buy a wagon at a "bargain" price because the agent says it's "just as good." And then, after a few months, when the tires and spokes have all loosened up, they cuss the wagon.

### Price not the only difference.

It's the same way with cream separators. You can buy many other separators for less money than the U. S. Cream Separator sells for, but before you've finished paying for the experiment you'll find price isn't the only difference. The cheaper separators soon get out of adjustment because built of cheaper material by inferior manufacturing methods; they consume twice the necessary amount of oil; they have a bowl that will not run true, and does not skim clean. The repairs in the first few years would pay the difference for the U. S. Cream Separator.

### Durability is important.

The U. S. Cream Separator has stood the test of time. Many of them have been in use for 10 years, and cost less than a dollar for repairs. They run easy, skim cleaner than others, have a simple bowl, enclosed gears, and a convenient low supply can.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., of Bellows Falls, Vt., have printed in a handsome booklet a few of the thousands of letters from satisfied users of the U. S. Cream Separator.

This booklet will save you money when you buy a separator, and a post card will bring it to you.

To insure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for their Canadian customers, they ship from their warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, but all letters should be addressed to Bellows Falls, Vt.



**DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR** or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of **Flashlights on Marfan's Features**, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. It costs 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. **MURRAY HILL BOOK PUBL. CO., 129 East 28th Street, New York.**

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To make the hands white take a tablespoonful of scraped horseradish and pour on it half a pint of hot milk. Use it shortly before washing, allowing it to dry on the hands.

## SUNDAY AT HOME

### A Prayer

*Warm my cold heart, Lord, I beseech thee. Take away all that hinders me from giving myself to thee. Hold me according to thine own image. Give me grace to obey thee in all things, and ever to follow thy gracious leading. Make me this day to be kind to my fellow-men, to be gentle and unselfish, careful to hurt no one by word or deed, but anxious to do good to all, and to make others happy. O Lord, forgive the sins of my tender. Pardon all my hasty words and unchristian thoughts. Make me watchful, that I offend not with my tongue. Give me a meek and loving spirit, which is in thy sight of great price. I would not live unto myself, but unto thee. Keep me from sin this day, and all that may offend thee; for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.* '85

### The Vine and the Branches

Jesus often uses nature to illustrate grace. Here He compares Himself to the vine. His people to the branches; thus setting forth the union that exists between them. The whole tree depends on one root, and the whole church depends on the Lord Jesus; all saving benefits flow to every saint from Him. He possesses and communicates all that is necessary to quicken, support, enlighten and strengthen us. From Him we receive all our wisdom and righteousness and sanctification, by which we are distinguished from the world. The root constantly supplies the branches, and so does the Lord Jesus constantly supply his saints. Beloved, if we are true believers we are one with Christ, as the branch is one with the tree; we receive from Christ, as the branch receives from the root; and we are like Christ, as the branch is like the tree. United to Christ, we partake of His nature, receive from His fulness, depend on His faithfulness, and bring forth fruit to His praise. Without union to Christ, there is no good fruit; and without good fruit, there is no union to Christ. Let us therefore examine this morning. Are we one with Christ?

### Zero Christians

Some Christians reduce your spiritual temperature to zero. They have comparatively little or no spirituality, and worse, they are worldly. If I brought you a slip of a log, and said I had found it growing on a vine, you would say: "I think there is a mistake; this is oak, the leaves are ragged like those of the oak. We are not accustomed to see that kind of branch on a vine." I can believe that oak grew on a vine before I can believe that some men and women that I have met grow on Jesus Christ.

### True Success

The truest success in life is just to be a true man, a true woman. Such success will win its way; it cannot be hid. The Kentucky woods could not hide Abraham Lincoln. David Livingstone buried himself in the heart of Africa, but true worth and service such as his were bound to draw the gaze of mankind. When Adoniram Judson was returning from thirty-three years of heroic missionary labor in Burma, he wondered, as

his ship neared the shore, where he might find a suitable lodging place. But to think that he would be waiting to receive Adoniram Judson. It was said of Jesus that "he could not be hid." It is true of all souls that have Christ's spirit of love and service that they cannot be hid. Like Moses they may be unconscious of their shining faces, but the world will see their light and rejoice. Nothing succeeds so well as a faithful life.

### The Key in the Wrong Place

A clergyman, coming home on a dark night with his daughter, undertook to unlock the house door, but found it baffling. "Oh, I know what the trouble is, daughter," he said. "I have been trying to put the key in the wrong place." And then his mind, turning quickly to the service just left, he went on involuntarily as he fitted the key to the lock, "I suppose that is the reason we don't get answers to our prayers many a time. We take the key of promise, but we don't put it in the right place."

It is worth while thinking this out for ourselves. We waste our energy and expectations by the mistakes we make in applying God's word. But the Holy Spirit is always ready to guide the seeking hand and the earnest heart that tries to fit the key of promise into the right place, that so we may go through open doors of blessing.

Pray, therefore, when the heart is light

And he has made thee glad;  
Pray in the dark and stormy night,  
When life has made thee sad;  
Pray with the opening of the day;  
Pray in the world's great rush.  
And find repose in prayer to God  
In the evening's calm and hush.

### Constant Improvement

"Every single day should be a day of royal discontent," said one who made a high mark in the world. Yet we are taught again and again that we should live in a contented spirit. However, the first statement does not contradict the other. "Royal discontent" is the kind that works against our being too contented with ourselves, idly complacent toward what we can do without effort. If one is to make progress he ought to tell himself every day, "Whatever I have done today I ought to do tomorrow; I ought to think better, plan better, have higher ideals." In this constant looking for the better one is lifted higher and higher. One need not expect to reach in this life a place where he may rest and not hope to be better, do better, but he may see himself as ever improving, ever getting nearer to perfection.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older, and so much nearer the end.

Never look on the dark side; take sunny views of everything; a sunny thought drives away the shadows.

Be a child; live simply and naturally and keep clear of entangling alliances and complications of all kinds.



**The Stoops to Conquer**  
She usually has to—but with a New Century Washing Machine she will gain an entire victory sitting.

You cannot afford to deprive your wife of so valuable an aid when it can be had for \$2.50. Thoroughly dresses a tubful of clothes in five minutes, and without labor.

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Our deeds are like children that are born to us, they live and act apart from our own will. Nay, children may be strangled, but deeds can never; they have an indestructible life both in and out of our own consciousness.—George Eliot.

## IN THE SEWING ROOM

### May Manton's Hints

#### REDINGOTE 5045

The redingote has become an accepted favorite and is a much to be desired addition to the wardrobe. Illustrated is one that will be found available alike for the suit and for the separate wrap and which is fitted to silk, to pongee and to all cloth which is soft enough to render shirtings desirable. In the illustration, however, it is made of sage green chiffon taffeta with bands of linen, that being an exceedingly smart combination.

The redingote is made with blouse portion and skirt, which are separate and joined beneath the belt, so becoming available for two purposes, as the under portion can be used for the short coat whenever desired. The shirred sleeves are exceedingly smart and attractive but are not obligatory as plain ones in leg-of-mutton style can be substituted. The blouse portion is shirred at the shoulders, fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams, while the skirt includes two box plaits at the back and is gathered at the front and sides. When shirred sleeves are desired, they are arranged over the plain ones, which



6045 Redingote,  
32 to 40 bust.

6020 Fancy Blouse  
Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

serve as lining and keep the shirrings in place, but whichever is used the finish is the roll-over cuffs.

#### FANCY BLOUSE WAIST 5020

There is something very dainty and charming about any waist that is worn with a chemisette, and this one is rendered exceptionally chic by the novel trimming. In the case of the model this last is of tucked white muslin outlined by bands of plain silk while the dress is of flowered lousine and the chemisette of lace over chiffon, the belt being of plain silk, which matches the banding. The combination is a most effective and desirable one, white muslin used in this way being the very latest cry of fashion, but the waist can, nevertheless, be varied again and again, every material of the season that is soft enough to make the fulness pretty and becoming being suitable while the trimming can be made of any banding, of lace or of contrasting silk or embroidery. The deep girde belt, forming a point at the waist, is

a feature and one that is becoming to the greater number of figures, while the sleeves are shirred on a line with the belt, so avoiding breadth at that point.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted lining that is closed at the front and is tucked for full length at the back, to yoke depth only at the front, where it is also gathered at the edges. The trimming is arranged on indicated lines and beneath the band at the centre the closing is made.



6013 Surplice Corset

Cover,  
32 to 40 bust.

6021 Pleated Flounce  
Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

#### SURPLICE CORSET COVER 5013

The surplice styles that make so prominent a feature of the season are to be noted in the finer lingerie as well as in the gowns. In the illustration is shown a most attractive yet simple corset cover, which is dainty in the extreme, at the same time that it is quite simple. Nainsook, Paris muslin, long cloth, cambric, and all similar materials are appropriate, but in this instance English nainsook is combined with Valenciennes lace.

The corset cover combines a tucked back with fronts that are shirred at the shoulders and gathered at the waist line, and is closed invisibly beneath the edge of the right front, the lower edge being finished with the basque portion which serves to keep it in place.

#### PLAILED FLOUNCE SKIRT WITH DEEP YOKE 5021

There is something peculiarly graceful as well as smart about a skirt that is kilted below a smoothly fitted deep yoke. In the illustration is shown one of the best of the season has to offer, which is made of new flowered pongee, trimmed with lace or fancy braid. The material in it-

self is a novelty while the skirt is absolutely comfortable and satisfactory to the wearer as well as stylish. The deep yoke means smooth and becoming fit over the hips while the kilted portion provides abundant fullness and flare. The list of available materials is a long one but lousine and foulard silks, chiffon veerings, and similar soft silk and wool materials as well as the many pretty cotton voiles come to the mind as especially desirable.

The skirt is made with a deep pointed yoke that can either be tucked or gathered at the belt and the kilted portion, that is cut in nine gores.

### The End of Her Discontent

(Continued from page 466.)

"But to think what Charles has done—and where he is, and where you might have been if— here she was unable to go on.

"Don't cry so, Eliza. It will be all right in time," continued Mr. Soliday, patting his wife's shoulder and hardly realizing what he was saying.

"Oh, but William, I would rather live plain, and not have new things and know that my husband was an honest man. And you were stronger than I was, because I was afraid of what people would say and I might have driven you to do something desperate just as Charles has done, and she began to sob with renewed violence.

"Now, Eliza, just listen a minute," said William Soliday, "I have had a chance to make fifty dollars today, that is, I received it on an old account that I never expected to be paid. If you want it to buy some pretty things for that little girl—"

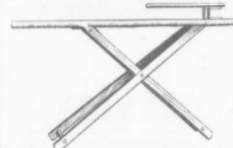
"Oh, William, it's more than enough," returned his wife. "She will only need a part of it, and I want you to have some for yourself. I can't have my good man looking shabby," she ended, with a slight smile around her mouth and her husband was too wise to object.

Among the lovely young girls who were graduated there was none more bewitching than Elise Soliday, in her simple gown and without any jingling trinkets. The Soliday twins were not there, and with their withdrawal from the class, the element of extravagance which threatened to be the dominant feature was eliminated. In girlish fashion the swing of the pendulum was toward extreme simplicity of dress, to the relief of those whose means were limited to a small outlay.

"Our Elise was the prettiest girl in the class," said Mrs. Soliday to her husband that night.

"How could she help it—with such a mother," he replied without a moment's hesitation.

## The Bennett Combination Ironing Table



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

It can be folded up and placed away.

It stands solid on the floor.

It will stand a weight of 200 lbs.

It is made of the best stock.

It will iron skirts full length without changing.

The sleeve attachment turns under when not in use.

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

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PICKERING, ONT.

# What Shall We Ask of the Hen?

Read the following extracts from *THE FAT OF THE LAND*—

Sam Jones, the chicken-loving man, was as pleased as a boy with a new top when I began to talk of a hen plant. He had a lot of practical knowledge of the business, for he had failed in it twice; and I could furnish any amount of theory, and enough money to prevent disaster.

In his previous attempts he had invested nearly all his small capital in a plant that might yield two hundred eggs a day; he had to buy all foods in small quantities, and therefore at high prices; and he had to give his whole time to a business which was too small and too much on the hand-to-mouth order to give him a living profit. My theory of the business was entirely different. I could plan for results, and, what was more to the point, I could wait for them. Mistakes, accidents, even disasters, were disarmed by a bank account; my bread and butter did not depend upon the temper of a whimsical hen. The food would cost the minimum. All grains and green food, and most of the animal food, in the form of skim milk, would be furnished by the farm. I meant also to develop a plant large enough to warrant the full attention of an able-bodied man. I felt no hesitation about this venture, for I did not intend to ask more of my hens than a well-disposed hen ought to be willing to grant.

I do not ask a hen to lay a double-yolk every day in the year. That is too much to expect of a creature in whom the mother instinct is prominent, and who wishes also to have a new dress for herself at least once in that time. I do not wish a hen to work overtime for me. If she will furnish me with eight dozen of her finished product per annum I will do the rest. Whatever she does more than that shall redound to her credit. Two-hundred-eggs-a-year hens are scarcer than hens with teeth, and I was not looking for the unusual. A hen can easily lay one hundred eggs in three hundred and sixty-five days, and yet find time for domestic and social affairs. She can feel that she is not a subject for charity, while at the same time she retains her self-respect as a hen of leisure.

I have the highest regard for this domestic fowl, and I would not for a great deal impose a too arduous task upon her. I feel like encouraging her in her peculiar industry, for which she is so eminently fitted, but not like forcing her into strenuous efforts that would rob her of vivacity and dull her social and domestic impulses. No; if the hen will politely present me with one hundred eggs a year, I will thank her and ask no more. Some one will say: "How can you make hens pay if they don't lay more than eight dozen eggs a year? Eggs sometimes sell as low as twelve cents per dozen."

Four Oaks hens never have laid one-cent eggs, and never will. They would quit work if such a price were suggested. Ninety per cent of the eggs from Four Oaks have sold for thirty cents or more per dozen, and the demand is greater than the supply. The Four Oaks certificate that the egg is not thirty-six hours old when it reaches the egg-cup makes two and a half cents look small to those who can afford to pay for the best. To lack confidence in the egg is a serious matter at the breakfast table, and a person who can insure perfect trust will not lack patronage. If, therefore, a hen will lay eight dozen eggs, she is welcome to say to an acquaintance: "I have just handed the Headman a two-dollar bill," for she knows that I have not paid fifty cents for her food.

The author of this book deals with all the details of farm life, and his remarks are worth reading. They contain valuable advice, driven home. Written by a man who has run a farm with success, using common sense, the *Fat of the Land* contains suggestions for every farmer who wants to make the best of his land. Better get it right away.

How can it be obtained?—By sending us one NEW subscription for two years, or two NEW subscriptions for one year, or your own renewal and one NEW subscription. Send us the necessary subscriptions, and we will send you a copy post free.

*Address:*

## The Farming World

90 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.



## Fruit, Flowers and Honey

### The Prairie Grave

We laid him there,  
The prairies fair,  
Meet with the distant blue;  
And o'er his grave  
The grasses wave  
And weep their tears of dew.

Wild roses bloom  
About his tomb,  
And plovers plaintive call;  
And in the spring  
The blackbirds sing  
The sweetest notes of all.

The winter's blasts,  
That o'er him pass,  
And sweep the drifting snow,  
Cause him no sting,  
Or suffering,  
That sleeps the sod below.

No thunder crash,  
Or lightning flash,  
That sets the sky aglow,  
Disturbs his sleep,  
So calm and sweet,  
Nor ever can, we know.

Affection clings,  
And memory brings,  
Before our vision clear,  
The little grave,  
Where grasses wave  
In the summer of the year.

And when we near  
Life's end, my dear,  
And hear the surges low,  
Whatever of all,  
To us befall,  
Where Victor's grave we'll go.

—C. G. Brown.

### The Outlook for Fruit

Information supplied by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, shows that the general conditions for fruit of all kinds are excellent, though it is too early yet to speak with any great definiteness. There was comparatively little damage to trees and vines from the cold of the past winter. Some serious losses are reported from tree-grinding by mice, and many trees were injured by the heavy snowfall in the Maritime Provinces.

The show of bloom for apples has been good, though the weather the last ten days of May was not very favorable for pollination. The plum sections report the outlook favorable, but frost or fungus may yet intervene. Smaller fruits promise well, but with no over-production.

Reports from the apple crop in the United States would indicate a medium to a good crop.

### The Standard Apple Box

The standard box legalized recently has a minimum size of 10 x 11 x 20 inches, inside measurement. There is no specification as to the thickness of the material other than that it should be strong and seasoned wood. It is recommended, however, that the ends should be at least five-eighths of an inch thick and the sides at least three-eighths of an inch thick, and there should be no objectionable odor to the wood.

There are no specifications as to what grade of fruit shall be packed in boxes. The market reports, however, would discourage the shipment in boxes of any thing but apples of the very highest grade; the rest of the fruit can be more economically shipped in barrels.

### Care of Fruit Trees

In an article in a late issue of THE FARMING WORLD I gave a few hints as to the planting of fruit trees, so that I need hardly apologize for offering a few suggestions in regard to the taking care of them after being planted. These I will give in as terse language as possible.

Trees will take care of themselves. They must be kept free of weeds. The land in which they are planted should be tilled for some years, they require all the nourishment they can get from well tilled land, which they obtain from the surface in a very great degree.

It is to be borne in mind that it will not injure your trees to take annually a crop of roots off the land for some time after planting. The roots will not use up all the manure applied to them, and what they leave will help the trees, besides which, the necessary distributing of the soil in cultivating the roots will keep the moisture regular.

The root crop must not be planted close to the stems of the trees, but leave a space of three feet round them clear and free from weeds, and thus check incursion of insects or fungous growths.

If the land is poor it is well to dig a trench every three or four years around the tree, about two feet wide and the same in depth, and commencing about four feet from the stem. Into this place a compost of good farmyard manure, and old sods if obtainable. When the operation is performed again the circle should be enlarged. Root feeders will strike into this and the vigor of the young tree will be improved. Of course, this is not necessary if the surrounding soil is already in good condition.

Remember that difficulties pertaining to both soil and climate may, in a great degree, be overcome by careful attention.

Be careful that the young trees are guarded against accident, as, for instance, being broken by heavy falls of snow; to guard against this, tie the tops together with soft cords or hay bands, and cover them with a coat of straw or spruce branches, which should be removed early in the spring.

It should be remembered that it is while the sap is flowing that the tree is in the greatest danger from severe frost, therefore, the earth should be kept frozen some time, so as to retard the too sudden flow of the sap, and so the trees will be less liable to be killed by the spring frosts which are the most dangerous when the sun shines on them while frozen.

It is a good plan to make a bank of saw mill chips around the tree in the fall, which will keep the ground frozen. If the winter lingers in the lap of spring, and the frost continues until the sun has gained power, then is the greatest danger, because if it shines brightly on the frozen part it will scald the bark and kill the tissues of the tree, just on the same principle that a frozen brush will be destroyed if exposed to heat, which might have been saved by a gradual process of thawing.

To shelter from the intensely hot rays of the sun it is well to place boards on the south-east side of the tree to shade the bark and kill the tissues.

As a rule it is the want of attention to these simple instructions, which will occupy but a little time, and yet pay so well, that brings about the loss of trees.

The snow should be beaten down

into a solid mass round the tree as it falls, to prevent the mice from getting at the bark. Tanned paper may also be tied round the stem for the same purpose.

W. R. GILBERT.

### Growing Perennials

Most farmers' wives are too busy to fuss much with bedding plants or seeds that need a good deal of care to make them of much account, but we all want, and most of us have, some flowers. Try some perennials, roots of which, once established, will increase in beauty and size with every passing year.

Indeed, the need for subdivision is their greatest requirement after a couple of years' growth. Many new sorts are advertised, and some of them are worthy of all praise no doubt, but the gardens of your neighbors will furnish a good start of lilacs, cabbage and June roses, pansies, etc., and I would, like to know what among the newer varieties are sweeter than the best, or prettier than any of these old favorites.

When the season of lilac blossoms comes, I always think they are the sweetest and most graceful blossom the summer affords us, and continue to think so until the sweet smell of the roses close to the house makes me change my mind. I remember an old lady who said it "Was a long one was wiser to-day than they were yesterday," when their opinion on any subject underwent change, and I always try to believe that, for my idea that roses are the sweetest flower that blows, only lasts till the white lilies open, with occasional whiffles to the right or left, according to the location of the Syringa or Honeysuckle.

Other old favorites are pansies, and when people tell us that they must be started from seed every year, because otherwise they will "run out," I always want to add a good deal of salt to that statement before taking it too literally.

I know, from years of experience, that the blossoms will be as large and numerous after five years as the first summer. They will "mix" to be sure, and show all kinds and combinations of splashes and stripes, and colors, but if the plants are dug up with care each spring, or enough of them to reset the bed, the soil thoroughly spaded and well enriched (pansies are not despectives) and put carefully in again, you will be surprised at the thrifty growth, and early and profuse blooming.

I have the Golden Glow, so extensively advertised; it is perfectly hardy, very pretty and profuse in blossoms, and its season of bloom is from August until hard frost, and kept closely tied up, it will fall to the ground with the first high wind, and is then most unsightly. Then it spreads all over creation nearly. Not like those plants that propagate themselves by seeds, but the roots will soon cover an incredible amount of ground.

Some of the new perennials are beauties, and well worth the careful cultivation, but don't let them displace the old favorites.

Give the lilacs a long narrow, deeply spaded and well enriched bed, plant them like a hedge, on the edge of your ground, and empty wood ashes, slops and dishwater plentifully around their roots, and my word for it, you will be abundantly satisfied next spring.

Get out the old wood, but remember that most plants that blossom so early in the season, form their buds the year before, and therefore the fertilizer applied last summer is what insures this year's blossoms.

Peonies are not sweet, and their season of bloom is short, but few things are more showy than the red ones, and few more beautiful than the white, and no plant will stand more mature. A wheelbarrow load as a covering for each root in the fall is none too much, and it need not be removed in the spring, only raked away a little from the crown of the plant. In fact, most outdoor plants will stand heavy feeding, and be the better for it.

NO NAME.

#### Killing Insect Pests

In his evidence before the Agricultural Committee, Ottawa, Dr. Fletcher said that the most effective treatment for cutworms was to mix one pound of Paris green with 50 pounds of bran, slightly moistened with water to which a little sugar has been added, and scatter this mixture around on spots where the worms are numerous. They actually prefer the bran to green vegetations and eat readily of it, with fatal results. In reply to a question, the speaker said that 50 pounds of the bran mixture would be sufficient to go over an acre of land. Dr. Fletcher referred to the great advisability of spraying potatoes with the Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of blight.

In reply to a question the speaker said that the best way to treat cattle to protect them from the horn fly was to mix a pound of pine tar in five pounds of lard and apply it with a rag or brush to the parts affected.

#### Bees at Swarming Time

Some people have great trouble in getting the swarms out of high trees. A mummy swarming device with extended poles is useful at this season. With this we can take a swarm out of the highest tree without any climbing. We put it up into the tree directly under the swarm, give the limb a sharp jolt and the swarm will drop into it, we turn it around closing the lid and the swarm will be in the catcher carry it to the hive which has been prepared and on the stand where you intend to leave them, then open the lid and the bees will run into it. If you don't care to purchase a swarm catcher, you can make one yourself. Get a little iron rod and turn it around the top of a grain bag, fasten the bag to it, then put the turned ends of the iron into the end of the pole, you may also have extended poles for high trees for this arrangement. When you get your swarm in the bag it will lap around the pole and the bees will be successfully caught.

One of the ways to prevent after swarming is as follows: When the prime swarm issues, place it on the old stand with the old colony close beside it. A week later remove the old colony to a new stand. In most cases that will put an end to all swarming. If it does not work satisfactorily with you, cut out all but one queen cell. I would not, however, recommend the beginner to cut out queen cells as he is liable to do more harm than good.

To prevent swarms going away a good plan is to cut the wing of the queen. When the swarm comes out and goes into the trees, they find their queen is not with them they return to their hive, and the bee keeper should be on hand to catch the queen, as sometimes she is lost. Cutting the wings is all right for a man who makes a business of it, or has his work near by so that he can catch the queen and remove the old hive and put a new one into its place, and when he sees the swarm coming back and entering the hive release the queen and his colony will be successfully hived.—Jno. Fisher, Apiarist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

#### Good-Night Song

Each in your cozy nest,  
Good night, good night, you drowsy frowlers  
That droop your heads in rest;  
Good night, brook! though I know you're one  
That through the darkness sings;  
Good night, you butterflies and bees,  
That somewhere fold your wings;  
Good night, kind sun! When we awake  
Oh, make to-morrow bright!  
And now—that I may none forget—  
Dear out-of-doors, good night!

Dealing with your fellow men in such a way you would not be ashamed to tell God what you had done.

Honesty is just dealing with friend, foe, or self, even when we think God Himself is not looking.

## GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE



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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### The Currency of Country Districts

Attention has been drawn by a well-known writer in the United States, L. Carroll Root, to the discrimination of the legislation in that country against the people of the rural districts, in regard to the kind of currency mostly used among them, namely, bank notes. In order to explain the favorable position of the Canadian farmer with regard to this matter it is necessary to look at the position of the farmer in the United States regarding currency and money and also to state the argument of the above writer.

He includes with currency the deposits of the banks, and we believe rightly so, because these funds are being constantly turned into checks and other forms of currency used in the cities in all large transactions, and for all manner of payments, both great and small, to a constantly increasing extent. Note the resemblance of deposits to currency. The feature of currency in the form of notes or coin is the ease with which it is transferred from one to another, extinguishing debt and facilitating business as it passes from hand to hand. Deposit money carries with it the same feature on a larger scale, as the same quantity of money deposited in a bank may be passed from one to another many times in a year by means of checks, the cheque book in the pocket and the deposit in the bank being the equivalent of a roll of bills for making payments. This security for currency in the form of bank notes in the United States is United States government bonds, and in Canada the total assets of the banks added to the amount of the bank note redemption fund held by the Dominion government. The security for the cheque is the money at credit in the bank. Both descriptions of currency are thus adequately secured.

Now it will be easily seen that of these two forms of currency, the one most suitable for and in greatest use in the country is the bank note, because of the distance from a banking office and consequent inconvenience and delay in making deposits. In the city the cheque is more used, because of nearness to the banks. It therefore of necessity follows that any tax or charge laid on bank notes must eventually fall on the farmer. In the United States, as in Canada, bank deposits are free from tax, but in the United States the bank notes are subject to two principal charges, a direct tax paid by the bank or the amount of its notes, and the inconvenience and loss of profit caused by the provision of the National Bank Act, which compels the banks to purchase and deposit with the government for the security of their notes, an amount of United States bonds bearing a low rate of interest to the full amount of notes owned. This ties up a considerable portion of the bank's resources at say a two per cent. rate and proper profit on this amount can only be obtained by keeping the notes always in circulation, which can rarely be done, or by charging a higher rate for loaning the money represented by the notes in circulation. The result of this is to increase the cost of money in country districts, where notes are principally used for currency.

A comparison in this matter with the position in Canada shows the farmer in this country to be much better off than his neighbor in the United States. The

bank notes in Canada are quite free from tax of any kind, but another matter which should be considered in this connection is the feature of the Canadian banking system, which gives the country districts a branch of a strong bank, capable of transacting banking business of any nature and any magnitude, instead of a small bank of local capital and limited capacity, as in the United States. The effect of these two features is easy to trace. When a new banking office is opened in a Canadian town or village, the manager of the new office takes with him a moderate amount of coin and Dominion notes for change only, and a supply of bank notes. As occasion offers he proceeds to supply the currency requirements of his district with these notes. It is to be remembered that these notes do not cost the bank anything beyond the cost of printing; while they are in the bank they are so many pieces of printed paper, and only when in the hands of the public do they become money. In spite of their heavy expenses, the banks can afford to lend their money at a moderate rate of interest, as their notes are free from tax and their loanable funds are not tied up in securing them, and as has been repeatedly stated, the variations in the rates at which banks lend money in the different parts of the Dominion, the city and the country, the east and the west, are but trifling. The farming communities in Canada obtain banking money at rates from one to three per cent. less than the farmer in the States, while the bank notes in their hands are secured beyond the possibility of a loss. These notes, too, can be sent to any part of the Dominion and are good for their face everywhere, as each bank has a redemption office in every province to take up their notes as required.

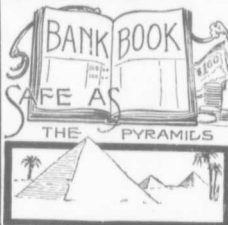
It would, we believe, be a wise step for the farmers in many sections of our country to make a greater use of cheques for effecting their payments. The keeping of a checking account would enable them to pay money at a distance with ease and would render unnecessary the keeping of any considerable amount of money on hand at any time, thus minimizing the risk of loss through accident, negligence or thieves.

### Clean Money

In the budget of the Dominion Government, the appropriation for printing new Dominion notes for the year ending 30th June, 1905, was \$13,500,000. Mr. Fielding explained that this was necessary owing to the expense of circulation and to the policy entered upon last year of giving the people clean money in the Government note circulation. Last year eight million old and dirty Dominion notes were retired and replaced by new ones. These were in the denominations of one, two and four. The appearance of the four dollar bill has been changed so as to prevent its being mistaken for a one-dollar bill.

The rapid increase in the circulation of the Dominion notes was shown in the following figures: 1890, \$7,000,000; 1895, \$15,000,000; 1900, \$26,000,000; 1903, \$29,000,000; April 30, 1905, \$47,935,000. The notes, Mr. Fielding said, were printed by the American Bank Note Company, a branch of the New York company of the same name, but which was forced to build a factory in Ottawa, and was now practically a Canadian institution. He was informed that 95 or 98 per cent. of the employees were Canadians. The Government kept no officials in the building of the bank note company, but were satisfied that all possible precautions were taken to prevent any notes being wrongly printed.

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### Pacific Coast Excursions

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and Northwestern Ry. will sell from Chicago round trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Lewis & Clarke Exposition, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver, at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap fares from all points in Canada. Choice of routes, best of train service, favorable stopovers and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

### The Progress of Canada

The Hon. Thomas Greenway of Manitoba says that three railways will spend \$250,000,000 in Canada in the next few years. They are:

Grand Trunk Pacific .....	\$100,000,000
Canadian Pacific .....	100,000,000
Canadian Northern .....	50,000,000

Taking the population of Canada at 6,000,000 people, this means over \$40 per capita, and is equal to an expenditure of \$3,600,000,000 in the United States, with a population of 90,000,000.

The total capitalization of all the railroads in the United States is about \$13,000,000,000. At the rate of progress indicated by Mr. Greenway's figures this will have to be increased nearly 30 per cent. in the next four years to keep pace with the railway progress in Canada.

The Montreal Chronicle devoted two pages of a recent issue to an interesting article on the development of banking in Canada during recent years. At almost every point of comparison a substantial increase is recorded, the only exception being in the number of banks, which, compared with 1895, showed a decrease of two. The capital during the last ten years had increased \$17,859,000, equal to 28.71 per cent., the reserve funds increased \$26,405,000, or 95.41 per cent. The deposits increased \$305,107,000, or 163.95 per cent., and loans \$209,680,000, or 137 per cent. These large gains, while showing the growth of our banks, also exhibit in a striking manner the rapid growth of business and wealth in our country during the past decade.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Crop Rotation and Manure Values

A correspondent from Kent Co., Ont., who signed himself "Waterloo," asked several questions in our legal department last issue. Questions 3 and 4, which pertained more directly to practical farming, remained unanswered. They are:

(3) Is there any standard for rotation of crops? Does it mean that clover or pasture has to be in every three or four years. In this locality farmers generally say they have a three year rotation. In this case B says he will not put in any clover or grass on the farm.

(4) Have you any way of telling how much manure loses in value when left two years in the yard without being put on the land, or how much damage would be considered fair for the manure if left and not put out when the lease has it mentioned extra on the same?

There is no standard for crop rotation in Canada. Where a question of crop rotation was being decided upon we imagine the court would be guided by what was the common rotation in the district or what rotation would be considered good husbandry in the locality. Any crop rotation would be valueless without clover or grass in it. The object of any rotation is to conserve the fertility of the land and maintain its productive power. This cannot be done without clover in the rotation to restore the nitrogen taken out of the soil by preceding crops. We have before us a list of rotations that have been tested and are approved by the Central Experimental Farm. One three year rotation is as follows: 1, grain; 2, clover hay; 3, pasture. Another is: 1, corn and roots; 2, grain; 3, clover hay.

A four year rotation is as follows: 1, corn, roots, potatoes or peas; 2, grain; 3, clover hay; 4, hay or pasture. Five and six year rotations are also given and in not one of them is clover omitted. In fact in five and six year rotations clover appears twice in the rotation. As to compelling B to put in clover or grass, that will depend upon the lease. If a crop rotation is mentioned, or if B has agreed to keep up the condition of the land by following the customs of the locality, which are considered as good husbandry, he can be compelled to keep his agreement.

(4) The value of manure depends upon so many conditions that it is impossible to say what it is worth without having more information than is given. For instance, manure from well fed cattle would be more valuable than manure from cattle fed merely for their maintenance. The composition of barnyard manure (average) is estimated at nitrogen 49 per cent, phosphoric acid 32 per cent, and potash 43 per cent. If nitrogen is worth 12 cents per lb, phosphoric acid 54 cents and potash 55 cents (these are the values placed on them by the Central Experimental Farm), the value of a ton of average barnyard manure can be estimated. Of course manure has a value as a fertilizer over and above what these ingredients give it. A series of experiments with farm manure were conducted by Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, several years ago. In comparing the loss incurred in rotting manure, when protected and exposed, he estimated the fresh manure to be worth \$10.43 for 8,000 pounds. This amount when kept under cover and protected decreased in weight in one year to 2,185 pounds, though its value had only

decreased to \$9.05. In the case of the exposed manure, the 8,000 pounds only decreased to 3,388 pounds in weight in the year, but its value had dropped to \$6.65, or a little over two-thirds the value of the protected manure. In (Waterloo's) case the manure has been kept in an exposed state for two years, and if it has had only the average care which barnyard manure usually gets its value would have greatly deteriorated and \$1.00 per ton would be a high valuation. If it has been exposed to the rains of the past two years and no care has been exercised to preserve the value of the manure it would not be worth very much. In rotting manure two sources of loss must be guarded against: excessive fermentation and excessive leaching by rain. Unless these losses are guarded against it is better to put the manure on the land when fresh.

## 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.

### Selling Gravel from Lake Shore

Can persons selling land along the lake shore sell the sand and gravel on the shore? For many years past such owners have from time to time had to move back their fences to give road allowance as the banks have washed away. Have they the right to charge for the sand and gravel on the shore?—I. H., Beamsville.

Ans.—The information given us is not very complete. You do not say whether the beach belongs to you or to the province, but we presume that your land extends only to the road along the lake shore and that the beach between the road and the low water mark belongs to the province. If such is the case, you would have no right to sell for profit the sand and gravel from property, which does not belong to you. If the beach belongs to this province it would at least be necessary for you to obtain the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before you could enter upon the beach and remove for profit the sand and gravel. Chapter 20 of Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897) is an act passed by the Legislative Assembly of this province for the purpose (among other things) of protecting against depredation the beaches and shores of this province.

### Sell a Mortgaged Farm

A owns a farm of one hundred acres on which there is a mortgage to B for \$2,300. A wishes to sell the farm. Can he do so without first obtaining the consent of B?—J. B.

The mere fact of B having a mortgage on the farm would not prevent A from selling same. The sale would of course be subject to the mortgage and could not affect the mortgagee's rights under his mortgage. The purchaser from A would take the farm subject to all the rights of B under the mortgage he has on same.

### Notice to Tenant

I rented my farm to B as a yearly tenant. The lease is dated the first day of March, 1902, and commenced

on that date. I wish to end the tenancy. How steps should I take to do so?—A. C. K., Elmira.

B. is entitled to receive a full half year's notice prior to the end of any year of his tenancy that you wish him to give up possession of the farm which he occupies as your tenant at the end of such year. The notice must be given at least a full half year to the end of the year of his tenancy at which you wish him to quit and deliver up possession of the premises.

### Collecting Debt Made by Minor

A owes me fifty dollars. The debt was contracted when A was only 18 years of age. Since he became 21 years old he verbally promised to pay me the money but now refuses to do so. Can I sue him and recover judgment against him for the amount he owes me?—S. B., Chatham.

Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897) chapter 146, section 6, provides that "no action shall be maintained whereby to charge any person upon any promise made by him in full age to pay any debt contracted during infancy or upon any ratification after full age of any promise or simple contract made during infancy unless the promise or ratification was made by some writing signed by the party to be charged therewith or by his agent duly authorized to make the promise or ratification."

A's promise since he came of age is not evidenced by any writing but was merely a verbal one and you cannot therefore successfully maintain any action against him.

### Sale of Logs

Q.—A and B agreed that A, who was the owner of certain logs, should sell the logs subject to B's charges thereon for rafting. This agreement was communicated to C, who purchased the logs, and C promised B before the delivery of all the logs by B to C, to pay these charges. C has refused to pay B. Can B sue C for the charges?—D. R. T.

A.—1. Yes, on the promise to pay, for which the delivery of the logs would be the consideration.

### Some Facts About Canada

The following facts about Canada, taken from "Commercial Canada," a recent publication, may be worth remembering:

Canada is 18 times as large as France; 20 times as large as Spain.

Forty-five per cent. of Canadians are engaged in husbandry.

At the present rate of increase the population (now nearly 6,000,000) will be 17,000,000 by the end of the century.

Ninety-five per cent. of the population are British subjects (85 Canadian born, 8 British born).

Canada's wheat growing area in the West is 171,000,000 acres; only 5,000,000 at present under cultivation.

The possible wheat production (one-fourth under crop annually) is 800,000,000 bushels. (The amount would feed 133,000,000 people.)

Lord Strathcona asserts that within twenty-four years Canada can produce all the grain required by Great Britain.

At Confederation (1867) 60 per cent. of Canada's export trade was to America, 30 per cent. to Great Britain. In 1903, 85 per cent. to Great Britain, 21 per cent. to America.

In 1903 Great Britain bought from Canada goods to the value of three dollars per head of her population. America one dollar per head.

Canada spent \$2,830,965 in sending 8,372 men to the Boer War. Of these 234 died and 252 were wounded.

## Farm Implements and Conveniences

### Making the Trees Grow

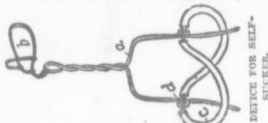
President Roosevelt takes a deep interest in the replenishing of the forests of the United States. In the accompanying cartoon the President is represented as trying to bring



about a growth on Uncle Sam's bald surface by forest reserve tonic. Are there not many bald places in Canada that need a tonic of such kind?

### Muzzle for Self Sucker

A simple yoke for a self-sucker that will be found effective can be made of ordinary rope halter, *b*, for the head piece. A light bar of iron is twisted and bent, as shown at *a*. Forward part of twisted end is attached to halter close to jaw. One side of fork passes on either side of cow over breast, extending back midway. Straps or ropes,



*c*, are attached as shown to pass around back and belly to hold securely in place. This allows the cow perfect freedom of action to eat and drink and in feeding on pasture, but immediately she turns her head to suck herself the prong toward the side which she turns will jab itself into her carcass. While this scheme is simple, it will break the worst self-sucker that ever happened.—C. G. H.

### A Simple Swarm Catcher

Find a suitable crocheted stick and remove the bark. Make a ring about 20 inches in diameter out of stout wire, then sew a piece of burlap into bag shape around the wire ring and fasten it into the crocheted stick so it will swing as the cut shows. It is well to have on hand one or two poles of dif-



SWARM CATCHER.

ferent lengths, and two short straps with which to unite them.

To have a swarm whose queen is at large with the bees, bring the swarm catcher right up under the cluster and give it a sharp jerk upward, and the cluster will drop from the limb right

into the mouth of the catcher; carry to the hive and invert the bag or rather turn it inside out, and the bees will drop in front of the hive and run into it, and the hiving is done.—F. G.

### Good Roads

At the national good roads convention held in St. Louis, banners were displayed on the walls of the convention hall portraying these sentiments:

"Good roads are necessary for rural mail delivery."

"Your town will prosper in proportion to the improvement of your country roads."

"Wide tires are roadmakers; narrow tires are road breakers."

"Good roads are conducive to good morals; good morals to good citizenship."

"Good roads make even trade the year round."

"There is no more common interest than the common road."

"As the public roads are the property of all and for the use of all, their cost should be shared by all."

### Temporary Fences

What are known as hurdle-fences are found very handy for fencing in temporary pasture, or to divided pasture from cultivated land. They would also

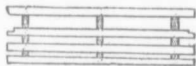


FIG. 1.

prove extremely useful for dividing crops of rape, kale, etc., when being fed-off by fattening sheep and lambs. Fig. 1 shows a panel of such a fence. These panels are 16 ft. long, each com-



FIG. 2.

posed of four boards. Fig. 2 is the triangular frame, which serves as a post to support the panels. They are made of two pieces of 1-inch boards, crossed and braced as shown. In setting up the fence each triangular frame

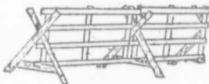


FIG. 3.

supports the ends of the panels. The upper and lower boards interlock with the frame, the whole making a very strong fence. Fig. 3 shows the fence when set up.

### The Horse Evener

I use an evener like that shown in cut to hitch three horses to harrow, or anything without a tongue. It can be

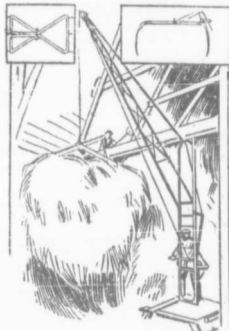


Three-horse Evener.

made any length desired and gives me good satisfaction.—C. I. K.

### A Novel Hay Stack

The accompanying cut shows a hay stacker that has lately been patented in Germany. It will stow away a lot of hay in a short time with the aid of three men. In its construction especial regard was paid to portability, the device consisting of a light yet substantial iron construction, having a rotary support fitted with a hoist and a boom for picking up the load. The rotary support consists of two U-iron frames fitted with a pivot, at top and bottom, and telescoping one into the other. The



total length of the rotary support, that is the distance apart of the pivots, is altered at will, the adjustment being effected by means of bolts. The discharging is effected as follows: A man standing on the hay or corn through the open tongs or fork, which holds  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cartload, to a great depth into the load. The man handling the crane winds up the rope and swings the crane over the place where the charge is to be stowed. The man on the stack at the same time, by drawing the disengaging tow, causes the catch to be opened, which was closed by its own weight and the weight of its load. The load as it drops out is distributed. After the crane has swung back the operation is renewed.

### Point of View

"Ye farm boy gazed on the gray cashier,  
and thought, as entranced, he lingered near:  
"Land! would that I that job could hold—  
To stand all day and just count gold."

The gray cashier, from his dull employ,  
Viewed the tan-brown cheeks of the awkward boy,  
And mused: "It would be my dearest wish  
Could I be that boy and go off and fish."

The green bugs eat the farmers' crops,  
The Junebugs eat their honey;  
The bedbugs bite their backs all night,  
The goldbugs get their money.  
The farmers, therefore, have little to eat,

The railroads little to haul,  
They can't even secure oats and wheat,  
And the "bugs" are the cause of it all.

—J. W. B.  
Dallas, Texas.

## In the Poultry Yard



A pair of Hiss Orpingtons. Property of J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont.

### Prizes for the Heaviest Turkeys

That enterprising and pushing concern the Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, is offering, through the secretaries of the fair boards in districts in Ontario where an interest is taken in poultry, special prizes, as follows:

For the heaviest turkey under six months old, one pair of bronze turkeys; for the 2nd heaviest turkey under six months old one pair of Plymouth Rock chickens; for the 3rd heaviest turkey under six months old, one pair of Brown or White Leghorns. And for everyone competing, a copy of the famous book, "Hogs for Profit," which retails for one dollar.

The poultry to be given as prizes will be selected and purchased by W. R. Graham, Poultry Superintendent, O.A.C., Guelph, who has instructions to procure the best individual fowl of the best breeding, not pampered birds.

The birds competing for these prizes must be weighed at the fair where they are entered and the weight certified to by the signature of the secretary of such fair association. There must also be given a certificate or other evidence that the competitor has purchased at least one dollar's worth of Carnefac Poultry Food, at least one month before the fair. In order that exhibitors at the smaller shows may have no hesitation in entering for these prizes the Toronto, Ottawa and London shows have been declared from the contest.

### Feeding Growing Turkeys

One of the most successful growers in this country feeds the young poults at the start oatmeal, broken wheat, and finally cracked corn; as they grow older whole wheat, hulled oats, and coarser cracked corn, and still later, whole grains of corn. When running at large they are taught to come close to the barn twice a day for food. Following these and similar methods enabled him to bring to maturity during the unfavorable season of 1903, over 300 turkeys out of about 335 that were hatched.

Hulled oats are used to avoid the injurious effects that arise from feeding oats in the hull, the sharp portions of which are apt to prick and irritate the crop. No more nutritious grain can be fed to growing poults than hulled oats. Wheat and whole or broken corn will do as they grow older, but oats should be added whenever practicable. If hulled oats cannot be had, use clipped oats, boiled; drain them thoroughly, and feed when cold. Always select plump, heavy

oats, with a large percentage of kernel. Avoid unsound grain.

Nothing equals good sound grain of all kinds for feeding the growing turkeys. Do not use poor, shriveled, or musty grain of any kind. It is a mistaken notion that it will pay to feed inferior grain to any kind of growing fowl. It is a loss of both time and money to do so, as nothing but disappointment can result from its use. The best results always come from having the best quality of stock and giving it the best feed and care.

### Feather Eating

A good many devices have been tried to cure fowls which have taken to the vice of feather-eating, but nothing of really outstanding value has been discovered. It has been thought that a deficiency of sulphur in the systems of the culprits excites a tendency to the acquirement of the vice, and I believe there is some truth in this. Improper feeding has much to do with it. When birds have a plentiful supply of green food, have plenty of scratching exercise, and are not overworked, they show little inclination to take to feather-eating. Unfortunately there comes a time in the lives of the birds when Nature makes severe demands upon their vitality, and it is then that a few fall victims to the habit. I refer to the period of moulting, and there is no doubt that if the birds are kept idle or in confinement at that time the short sprouting quills, full of feather nourishment, and so doubt juicy and agreeable to the taste, are objects of temptation to them. In this matter, prevention is better than cure. Keep the birds well employed by scratching for a part of their living supply them with plenty of green food, and if they are moulting put in a pinch of flour of sulphur for each bird in the soft food twice or three times a week. If they are merely jaded and listless during warm weather a little iron tonic in the drinking water stimulates their flagging energies.

What are we to do with confirmed feather-eaters? If there are only one or two in the flock they should be removed from the others as quickly as possible, as the example is contagious. Some sulphur in their soft food and a little Epsom salts in their drinking water on alternate days for a short time are likely to do good. I have known people to pare the edge of the upper mandible until the quick was practically reached, and when this is done the bird

certainly cannot pluck feathers until it hardens again. At the same time, it cannot very well pick up grain from the ground, and requires to be fed on soft food. A little touch of a file once a week keeps the surface soft, and by careful feeding during the interval I have seen a cure effected. But such a proceeding must not go too far, or the stage of cruelty would be reached. The paring or filing should not proceed so far as to draw blood. Unless it is done carefully it should not be done at all. Sometimes, however, but the hatchet will effect a cure, and that is the end of it.—Farmer and Stockbreeder, England.

### Feeding Poultry

The Board of Agriculture of Great Britain recently issued a leaflet on the feeding of poultry, from which the following extract on winter feeding is taken:

For laying hens during the winter a very good morning food mixture can be made as follows:

Scalded bran .....	4 parts
Well cooked cornmeal ..	2 parts
Pea meal .....	2 parts
Sharps .....	1 part
Cooked lean meat .....	1 part
Chopped and scalded clo-	
ver hay .....	2 parts

with a light mid-day feed of oats or barley, and an evening feed of either wheat or buckwheat, or if the weather be very cold, of broken maize.

The mid-day grain should be scattered among litter so that the birds may be forced to take a fair amount of exercise. Quite a small space, comparatively speaking, will do for this purpose, but it must be light and, as far as possible, sheltered from cold winds and driving rain. Boards should be placed on edge round the shelter to prevent the birds from scratching out the litter, which may be of hay, straw, long shavings, or dried fern, with some "cavins" (rough chaff from threshing) and dry road scrapings added to allow of the birds taking a dust bath occasionally. The evening feed should be given in a trough about an hour before roosting time.

As a rule, those hens which are allowed a grass run can, during the summer, obtain as much green food as they require, but during the late autumn, winter, and early spring green stuff of some kind must be given them, as there is much less nourishment in grass during these seasons. The best substitute for summer grass is hay chaff, containing as much clover as possible, for this is "harvested" when in its prime, and it has a large proportion of lime in its composition. Fodder clover chaff, cabbage or spinach would be an excellent substitute. Boiled potatoes are of great use in fattening, but should only be given to grown fowls in small quantities, and even in such a case but once or twice a week.

The cost of feeding grown fowls, provided there be no waste of food, should rarely exceed 1d. per bird per week, or about 4s. 6d. a year.

Mrs. Von Blumer—"Here's an invitation saying that Mr. and Mrs. Jones von Jones will be at home on the evening of the 12th."

Von Blumer—"Well, I'll bet that's the first time he's been at home in a year."—Detroit Free Press.

Brown—I hear you've bought a property at Lonesome wood. How does your land do?  
Gallen—Not nearly so well as the agent who sold it to me.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## 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.

#### Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. E. Cousins, long and popularly known as a breeder of Oxford Down sheep, Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine, resides on a well tilled and improved farm in the neighborhood of the town of Harriston, Ont. A large flock of carefully selected Oxford Down sheep headed by a ram which was a distinguished winner in England before importation, has produced a number of prize winners on this side of the water, and enables Mr. Cousins to furnish to purchasers breeding stock of the right kind. In his herd of cattle and swine he has also shown himself conservative and judicious, his herds being one of good type and breeding and proving a good sire.

Mr. W. Stockton, Harriston, Ont., is coming to the front as a breeder of Yorkshire swine, having at the present time about fifteen fine large Yorkshire breeding sows on his farm. Several are imported, and being bred to a fine boar recently purchased from Mr. D. C. Platt, of Milgrove, Ont.

R. Wilkin, of Harriston, has a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle of approved strains from which he will be able to supply a few very choice young bulls for the coming year. He is also a progressive horse breeder, having two fine imported Clydesdale mares, besides four Canadian-bred ones in foal to good Clydesdale stallions.

Mr. Amos Smith, of Trowbridge, Ont., reports a good closing out of his young breeding stock of saleable age, and at fair prices. "Through my advertisement in *The Farming World*, I sold the last young bull I had, fit for service, to go to the Northwest," said Mr. Smith. "I have only a 6 mos. bull calf and a fine pair of young heifers left that I could part with at the present time."

Mr. W. Moore, of Kirkton, Ont., is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is putting into everyday practice on his fine farm at Kirkton the knowledge which he gained as a student. A strong advocate of mixed farming, he keeps the live stock end of the business up to the mark with his herd of well bred Shorthorn and Yorkshire swine. His herd bull is a particularly sweet one, bred by Goodfellow Bros.

Mr. J. B. Hogue, importer of Clyde and Shire horses, at Sarnia, writes: "I have closed this year the most successful season I have ever made in Canada."

Mr. T. J. Berry, importer and breeder of Clyde and Shire horses, at Hensall, Ont., writes: "Have sold the young stallion Lord Carlyle and Baron Moffat to G. Wren, of New Rockford, Dakota, U.S.A.; Lord Jim to E. D. Ball, of Lonsdale, Ont.; Lord Sharp to G. Coward, Exeter, and Champion Again, a three-year-old that will tip the beam at 1,900."

The photo of Garty Gold, which appears on another page, is that of a splendid Clydesdale stallion which Mr. Berry reserves at his stable for service. He is a seal brown with four white feet and strip in face. He stands 17½ hands in height and weighs 2,450 lbs. He is a horse of remarkable bone, measuring 13 and 14 inches of remarkable flat clean

character and quality. He was a winner as he stood in Scotland, and foals by him have repeatedly won at shows in Scotland. He is sired by the champion horse Gold Mine, who was in turn a get of the champion Goldfinder. Goldfinder was by Lord Lynedoch, he by Lord Blantyre, he by Darnley. The dam of Garty Gold is the noted mare, Garty Princess, who was a famous winner of prizes, among other prizes once winning at the Banff Central the Highland societies medal for best animal at the show. She is, besides being the dam of Garty Gold, also the dam of the noted prize winner Garty Squire. Her dam was Nazette, also a Highland Society champion MacCammon. Her g.d. was Nairi, also a noted mare by Lordston Boy. The sire of Garty Princess, dam of Garty Gold, is the well known stallion and sire, Prince of Carruchan.

In fact, the pedigree of Garty Gold is full of the blood of prizewinners, and he is proving himself a getter of good ones as well. Mr. Berry has also another good Clydesdale stallion in Scotland's Stamp, by Montrose Kenneth, third dam by Darnley. Scotland's Stamp is a good sound six-year-old and weighs better than a ton. He is a bay with white feet and face and is a proved foot getter. Mr. Berry has in service also a fine Shire stallion of great scale and fine quality, 17½ hands and weighing 2,200 lbs. He is a grand stamp of draft horse, lacking nothing in quality and action to make him a good sire. Before coming to this country he stood at service in England at four guineas per mare. Natty Royal is also a very sweet stamp of Shire stallion, with clean hard bone, splendid conformation and pleasant disposition. He is a beautiful seal brown in color with white markings. Mr. Berry's stable contains at the present time a very choice selection of stallions which are standing for service.

Mr. D. Hill, of Staffa, Ont., long known as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, has a reputation well deserved. A fine young imported heifer stands at the head of a herd selected for individual merit. A number of fine registered Clydesdale mares are breeding to good stallions and the produce of one of them, a fine two-year stallion, would take some beating in the showing.

Mr. R. Burch, of Anderson P. O., Ont., is a fancier of the Yorkshire, and of more than ordinary fastidiousness in his selections. There is to be seen at his farm a number of extra good representatives of the favorite bacon breed at the present time and his object is to always satisfy customers.

#### Another Importation of Clydesdale Fillies

An announcement again reaches this office that Mr. W. D. Platt, whose name has long been synonymous with all that stands for enterprise and perseverance, will land another consignment of fillies in Canada, to be sold in Hamilton, at the Stockyards, on or about August 9th. This shrewd and far-seeing importer and breeder,

## PAFOLD

Sit down today and send us your name. We will send you a book that tells about roofing and how it is made. We'll tell you our story honestly and send you a sample of the roofing. It will pay you. Write and see, **F. W. Bird & Son, Makers.** (Institutions of the complete roofing kit—Roofing Machinery made in America.) Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

## ROOFING

## WELL DRILLS

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

STUMP PULLERS WE PAY THE FREIGHT  
SEVEN SIZES CATALOG FREE  
\$750 UP AND OVER  
DEPT 3 W/S WITH GRUBBER CO LARGEST WIS

**IF YOU SAW**

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

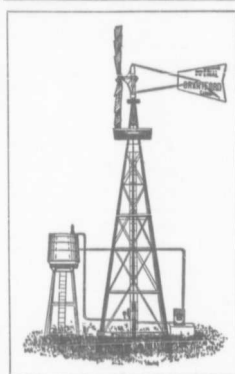


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Saw mills, planers, edgers, trimmers, angles, etc. Best and largest line wood working machinery. Write for free catalogue and name of Canadian agent.

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## WINDMILLS



Branford Steel Windmills are in a class by themselves. There is only one Best—that's ours. Write for Catalogue. We also manufacture **IDEAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES** **GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited** Branford, Canada.

realizing keenly the coming transference of the Scotchman's draft horse, it is determined that, as in other lines of pure bred stock, Canada shall have a full share of honor and profit throughout the horse world for her Canadian-bred drafters.

The increasing popularity of the Clydesdale in the United States, and throughout the West, is already attested by sales and orders which have come to our various breeders. Mr. Geo. Gormley, of Unionville, Ont., sold his yearling stallion colt, from his imported mare, Miss Todd, to a breeder in the U. S. for \$1,000. This number announces the sale of two stallions by Mr. Berry, of Hensall, to a purchaser in Dakota, and most of Ontario's breeders and importers can tell of inquiry from parts where the merits of this breed are only beginning to be understood. The home demand also is one which, like the poor, we have ever with us, and the price of a good horse is going higher, rather than getting less, all the time.

These are the days of golden opportunity for horsemen and horsebreeders, and all who wish to participate will do well to bear in mind the date of this third sale of fillies at the Hamilton Stockyards.

#### Galt Horse Show

The 6th annual Galt Horse Show, held in that prosperous hub the first three days of June, furnishes additional evidence, if it were needed, that man's best friend, the horse, has in no sense been superseded by the automobile. The attendance throughout was good and the number of prominent horsemen there from outside points was large. The Hon. Nelson Montford, interested visitor. The list of judges selected showed that the management had an eye to securing the best and most reliable judges of horses on the continent. The list was as follows: Dr. Walsh, M.P., Huntingdon, Que.; Mr. R. P. Stericker, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; Mr. L. Jewell, Meredith, London; Mr. George McCormick, London; Mr. Robt. Graham, Claremont; Mr. Seward Cary, Buffalo, N.Y.; Major Geo. R. Hooper, Montreal.

The program was a varied one and all classes had places from a high stepper to heavy drafts. Among the chief winners in the road, saddle and harness classes were Crow & Murray, Toronto, Miss E. Wilks, Galt, Geo. Pepper & Co., and R. H. Davies, Toronto, A. Yeager, Simcoe, and J. C. Deitrich, Galt.

General purpose and draft horses were out in goodly number. For best pair general purpose, N. S. Smith, Milton, had first, Galt Fire Brigade 2nd, and John Denholm, Strabane, 3rd. For single draft horses, the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto, had first and third, and D. McKinnon & Sons, Comingsby, second and fourth. For pair of agricultural horses, D. Milloy, Paris, had first; R. Cochrane, Ayr, second; G. Hancock, Galt, third, and I. Gordon, Galt, fourth. A good line of fillies were out that would do credit to larger shows.

A sale of horses was held on the second day of the show, but the prices realized were not high, there evidently being more sightseers present than buyers. Prices ranged from \$20 to \$240, averaging about \$135 each.

#### Guelph Horse Show

The third annual show held by the Guelph Horse Show Association, advertised for June 7-9, was not opened until June 8th owing to the unfavorable weather, but an ideal day with



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they have one.  
others have none.

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Works well both on  
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with improvements. Much land now being worked  
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LABARQUE, Agr. and Ind. Agt., Norfolk and  
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#### ABSORBINE

Will remove them and  
leave no blisters. Does  
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#### Live Stock Auctioneers

T. E. ROBSON,  
Live Stock Auctioneer,  
ILDERTON, ONT.

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

an attendance of upwards of 3000 greeted them on Thursday. Of the leading fanciers, Messrs. Crow and Murray only were absent, and classes were well filled. The contingent contributed by local horsemen was no mean one. Mr. L. Haight, of New York, judges the light classes, and J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, judged the heavy ones. The second day brought out even a larger attendance which assured the management against loss, and the day's events included very little for the professionals, being mostly occupied with the draft and amateur classes. The draft classes were particularly good, the gelding King Edward, shown by D. McKinnon, Comingsby, Ont., being one of very superior type and quality, as he had to be defeated the kind of opposition in a class that included Toronto's winner, Robbie Burns. Altogether the Guelph Horse Show is far ahead of any previous year and the number of local entries show the credit that is due to the management for their encouragement of the agricultural interest in the event.

#### Regulating the Service of Stallions

We are indebted to W. A. Henry, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Wisconsin, for a copy of an act to regulate the public service of stallions, which has recently become law. It is framed on lines similar to those of an act now in force in the Canadian Northwest and is said to be the first legislation of the kind enacted in the United States. The purport of the act is to necessitate the standing of stallions for what they really are as regards breeding, and to weed out, as far as possible, sires that are notably unsound. It will not deprive any man of the right to stand a stallion that is of grade or cross breeding, but will compel him to disclose the true breeding of his horse to the owners of mares.

As many Ontario horse breeders favor regulating the service of stallions the following sections from the act may be of interest:

Section 1.—Every person, firm or company standing or traveling any stallion for profit or gain in this state shall cause the name, description, and pedigree of such stallion to be enrolled by the department of horse breeding of the college of agriculture, university of Wisconsin, and procure a certificate of such enrollment, from said department, which shall thereupon be presented to and recorded by the register of deeds of the county in which said stallion is used for public service.

Section 2.—In order to obtain the license certificate herein provided for, the owner of each stallion shall make oath before a notary public that such stallion, is, to the best of his knowledge, free from hereditary, contagious or transmissible unsoundness or disease, in lieu thereof, may file a certificate of soundness, signed by a duly qualified veterinarian, who shall be a regular graduate of a recognized veterinary college, and shall forward this affidavit, veterinarian's certificate, together with the stud book certificate of registry of the pedigree of the said stallion and other necessary papers relating to his breeding and ownership to the department of horse breeding of the college of agriculture.

Section 3.—The officers of the department of horse breeding of the said college of agriculture, whose duty it shall be to examine and pass upon the merits of each pedigree submitted, shall use as their standard for action the stud books and signatures of the duly authorized presidents and secretaries respectively of the various horse pedigree



registry associations, societies or companies recognized by the department of agriculture, Washington, D.C., and shall accept as pure-bred, and entitled to a license certificate as such, each stallion for which a pedigree registry certificate is furnished bearing the signature of the president and secretary of a government-recognized and approved stud book.

Section 4.—The owner of any stallion standing for public service in this state shall post and keep on hand during the entire breeding season, copies of the license certificate of such stallion, issued under the provisions of the next succeeding section, in a conspicuous place both within and upon the outside of the main door leading into every stable or building where the said stallion stands for public service.

Section 6.—Every bill, poster, or advertisement issued by the owner of any stallion enrolled under this act, or used by him for advertising such stallion, shall contain a copy of its certificate of enrollment.

The act also provides for the payment of a fee of \$2.00 for examination and enrollment. Any violation of the act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

#### Western Stock Sales

At the Calgary sale of stock held on May 27th, 340 animals were distributed, bringing an average of about \$70 each. Taking into account prevailing conditions and the quality of the animals offered, this is considered a pretty satisfactory average. The Westerner does not have his animals in as fine fit for the sale as the Easterner and consequently they do not bring as much money. Ranchers are curtailing their operations owing to the encroachments of the settlers and breeding fewer cows. Any large increase in the future demand for bulls in the West will have to come from men who do mixed farming and who have settled on land formerly used for grazing purposes. There is a strong demand for Clyde mares and heavy draft stallions are being much more generally used. There is a growing danger of an over-production of medium and inferior stock. The large influx of Mexican cattle and "dogies" of the dairy strain in recent years has not developed as expected and will probably result in a large number of inferior butchers' cattle being put on the market this year and next. A rapid improvement in the quality of the cattle of the West is needed if that portion of Canada is to keep to the front as a stock raising country.

For the Manitoba public sale of pure bred cattle held at Winnipeg on May 31, 1905, there were catalogued 92 animals in all, both males and females. The sale averaged a shade under \$37 per head.

#### Manitoba Cattle Sale

The sale of pure-bred cattle held in Winnipeg, May 31st under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, passed off very satisfactorily considering that it was the first sale of the kind held in Manitoba. Secretary Geo. H. Greig, in sending us a report of the sale, says:

"The total number of animals sold was small, buyers showing keen discrimination and simply refusing to bid on inferior animals. The attendance was very satisfactory, between 200 and 300 people being at the sale, all districts of the province being represented, the animals were well distributed throughout the province and both sellers and buyers expressed themselves after the sale as satisfied with the results and many expressed

## "CLYDESDALES" "HACKNEYS"

A few fine Clydesdale and Hackney stallions always on hand. Write to

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

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#### CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

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

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### Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

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## SMITH & RICHARDSON'S Clydesdales

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

Address: **Columbus, Ontario.** Stations—Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.



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**SAVES** TIME  
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The straw requires less mow space and is always ready for feeding or bedding; cut straw, being a superior absorbent, makes the best manure and one easily handled.

Write for circular.

**STEWART STRAW CUTTER CO.,**

10 Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

## Advertise in The Farming World.

their determination to offer stock at the next sale and all were convinced of the futility of entering animals in poor condition or of inferior individuality.

"The educational effect of a sale of this kind must certainly be of great importance, the animals being judged first by an expert stock man and subsequently coming under the hammer to be judged from the dollar standpoint."

The following is a summary of the sale giving the number sold and the average prices:

Aberdeen Angus—4 bulls, total \$230, average \$57.50; 1 female, total \$100, average \$100. Herefords—2 bulls, \$100, average \$50; 3 females, total \$210, average \$70. Shorthorns—32 bulls, total \$2,025, average \$63.40; 14 females, total \$1,240, average \$88.57. Total, 50 animals, \$4,805, average \$96.87.

Highest price, \$200; sold by H. O. Aycraft, Mount Royal; bought by K. McIver, Varden. Highest price, \$200; sold by J. G. Washington, Ninga; bought by John Kennedy and T. Lockhart, Swan River.

#### Good Prices for Jerseys

The annual sale of imported Jerseys at Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Pa., property of T. S. Cooper & Sons, was held on May 30th, 1905. In all one hundred and three head were disposed of. The sale of ninety-five head was witnessed by the writer, and they brought an aggregate of \$61,000, an average price of \$642 per head. The highest prices paid were \$10,000 for bull Eminent 6161, by Geo. E. Peet, of Cull Station, N. Y.; \$2,525 for cow Reminder's Duchess 187420, by Bowmont Farms, Salem, Va.; \$2,500 for cow Fontaine's Oxford Pride, by Gledney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.; \$2,000 for heifer Agatha's Dainty Lady 187428, by Gledney Farm; \$1,600 for cow My Gray Buttercup 187416, by Gledney Farm; and \$1,500 for cow Eminent's Evasion 187443, by Bowmont Farms. The ninety-five head mentioned included eight bulls, forty-two cows, twenty-eight heifers

and seventeen calves. The eight bulls brought \$12,520, an average of \$1,565 per head; the forty-two cows brought \$31,405, or \$749 per head; the twenty-eight heifers brought \$12,615, or over \$450 per head; and the seventeen calves brought \$4,460, or \$262 per head.

R. H. Gow.

#### Dairy Cow Demonstration at St. Louis

The American Jersey Cattle Club has issued in pamphlet form the report of the Dairy cow demonstration at St. Louis in 1904. It is a most creditable production and worthy of the splendid breed of dairy cattle which the club represents. A few pages are devoted to an account of the preparation for the test, including the rules and regulations governing the test. They follow a complete report of what the Jerseys accomplished in that great dairy competition. Each cow's record for every day of the test is given in tabulated and concise form. Accompanying each individual record is a fine photograph of the cow, together with her pedigree.

The work is a noteworthy one, and cannot fail to be of very great value, not only to Jersey breeders, but to all breeders of dairy cattle.

#### Canadian Ayrshires for Japan

Mr. J. G. Clark, of Woodroffe Dairy Farm, near Ottawa, last week sold to M. K. Kozu, the Japanese dairy farmer who is in Canada buying Ayrshires and Jerseys, two bulls and ten females from his prize-winning herd of Ayrshires. The prices realized were very satisfactory. These are the first cattle Mr. Kozu has purchased since coming to Canada, and among them are some of the best in Mr. Clark's herd. Mr. Kozu has commissioned Mr. J. H. Girdale, of the Experimental Farm, to buy for him a number of the best Quebec Jerseys he can secure. Mr. Kozu is anxious to secure the best animals possible and does not object to paying a high price when he finds an animal that suits him.

#### The Holstein in a New Role

Mr. Frank H. Fargo, a leading Holstein breeder of Wisconsin, has a Holstein carriage team, with which he conveys his patrons to and from the railroad station and takes occasional drives with his family. They are steers, three years of age, weigh twenty-six hundred pounds, and take a carriage over the road at a good trotting gait. They are well broken to harness and are as manageable as horses.

This is utilizing the Holstein in a new role and making it a general purpose animal whether it will or no.

#### A Thirty-Day Milk Record

Since February 14th thirteen cows and heifers have been admitted to the Record of Merit of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association every one on the strength of an official test supervised by Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College. The amounts of milk and butter fat in both the seven day and thirty day tests are actual; the amount of butter in each case is estimated according to the rule adopted by the Association of Agriculture Colleges. The most remarkable of these records is that of Mercena 3rd, whose seven day record has been exceeded by only one cow in Canada and whose thirty day record is the largest yet reported in an official test in this country. The record of the two-year-old heifer Maple Grove Belle is also a remarkable one. The following is a list of the cows with their records and owners:

Mercena 3rd (9711) at 7y. 4m. 25d. of age; milk, 544.1 lbs.; fat, 22.10 lbs.; butter 35.70 lbs.; owner, Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

THIRTY DAY RECORD—Milk, 2329.5 lbs.; fat 90.66 lbs.; butter, 103.79 lbs.

(2) Bewinle Aggie—Mechthilde ( ) at 2y. 1m. 20d. of age; milk, 427.4 lbs.; fat, 14.04 lbs.; butter, 1639 lbs.; owner, W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ont.

(3) Maple Grove Belle (4023) at 2y. 8m. 25d. of age; milk, 401.9 lbs.; fat 14.00 lbs.; butter, 16.33 lbs.; owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

(4) Jewel Sylvia (2195) at 7y. 3m. 26d. of age; milk, 367.8 lbs.; fat, 13.71



A New Experience in the Jungle

lbs.; butter, 16.00 lbs.; owner, Jas. Rettie.

(5) Tensen's Queen DeKol (3551) at 2y. 9m. 10d. of age; milk, 420.5 lbs.; fat, 12.24 lbs.; butter, 14.25 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

(6) Tidy Princess DeKol (3004) at 4y. 11m. 5d. of age; milk, 452.5 lbs.; fat, 12.20 lbs.; butter, 14.24 lbs.; owner, F. C. Pettit & Son, Burgessville, Ont.

(7) Canary Calamity Countess (5522) at 2y. 2m. 8d. of age; milk, 296.6 lbs.; fat, 11.67 lbs.; butter, 13.62 lbs.; owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

(8) Toitilla De Kol Pieterje (3553) at 3y. 7m. 8d. of age; milk, 345.7 lbs.; fat, 10.63 lbs.; butter, 12.42 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson.

(9) Bessie Covert Rose ( ) at 2y. 5m. of age; milk, 308.8 lbs.; fat, 10.01 lbs.; butter, 11.68 lbs.; owner, Geo. Rice. (10) Countess Calamity Queen (4636) at 2y. 3m. 2d. of age; milk, 254.5 lbs.; fat, 9.24 lbs.; butter, 10.70 lbs.; owner, Geo. Rice.

(11) Calamity Jane 2nd's Countess (4195) at 2y. 11m. 6d. of age; milk, 219.9 lbs.; fat, 8.52 lbs.; butter, 9.94 lbs.; owner, Geo. Rice.

### TROUT CREEK

## SHORTHORNS

Hulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie and Ardlethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal.

James Smith, W. D. FLATT,  
MANAGER, HAMILTON, ONT.

### Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep  
Milking Shorthorns

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



Save the animal—save your  
hard-earned every case of Lump Jaw. This  
disease is fatal in time, and it spreads.  
Only one way to cure it—use

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**  
Notorious—yet true, not a mere money  
grab but it ever fails. Used for seven years  
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of 90 Wellington Street West, Toronto, will send FREE, on request, a catalogue of the very best agricultural books published in Canada or the United States. This catalogue includes the agricultural books of both The Orange Judd Co. of New York, and The Macmillan Co. of New York.

## NOTICE

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

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

(12) Beauty DeKol Clothilde (4277) at 2y. 3m. 29d. of age; milk, 251.5 lbs.; fat, 8.02 lbs.; butter, 9.36 lbs.; owner, S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ont.

(13) Princess Tensen DeKol (4661) at 1y. 9m. 10d. of age; milk, 246.5 lbs.; fat, 8.42 lbs.; butter, 9.53 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson.

G. W. CLEMONS,

Secretary.

### Canadians in It

The report of the superintendent of advanced registry for the American Holstein Friesian Association for the seven days' test, March 25-30 inclusive, shows that several Canadian cows were successful as follows:

Maple Grove Belle Pauline 73492, age 2y. 8m. 24d., days from calving 26; Milk 407.9 lbs., per cent. fat 3.48, fat 14.00 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

Canary Calamity Countess 67266, age 2y. 2m. 10d., days from calving 3; Milk 266.6 lbs., per cent. fat 3.04, fat 11.676 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Bessie Covert Rose 66544, age 2y. 5m., days from calving 7; Milk 303.8 lbs., per cent. fat 3.29, fat 10.015 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Countess Calamity Queen 67567, age 2y. 2m. 2d., days from calving 17; Milk 254.5 lbs., per cent. fat 3.65, fat 9.283 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Calamity Jane 2nd's Countess 63885, age 2y. 11m. 10d., days from calving 11; Milk 219.9 lbs., per cent. fat 3.88, fat 8.522 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Queen Pieterje Mercedes 49581, age 4 y. 1 m. 2 d., (Thirty-day Record); days from calving 8. Milk 1,983.8 lbs., per cent fat 3.72, fat 73.774 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Adelaide Brook DeKol 48440, age 5 y. 10 m. 11 d., (Thirty-day Record); days from calving 12. Milk 1,871 lbs., per cent fat 3.48, fat 65,201 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

### Dual Purpose vs. Special Purpose

**Cows**  
Some time ago I had in my herd two cows of the same age, freshened at the same time, were fed exactly alike; one put the produce of her feed into the pail, the other on her back. At the expiration of eight months one was in fair working condition, the other was fat. I concluded to sell the fat one; for her I received \$45. Our milk records showed the one I kept to have made \$46 worth of milk in the time, more than the other. The dairy type cow was more than paying for the other cow every year, in the excess of her product over the other cow.—A. G. J.

### Purify the Stable and Outbuildings

What a trial it is to the women folk to gather eggs in a vermin infested hen house. This can be avoided by using the spray pump to whitewash the interior. Prepare the whitewash just as if you were going to apply with a brush, only strain it through a fine sieve. Then spray the whole interior and everything in it. Fifteen minutes with the pump

## AYRSHIRES

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



WM. STEWART,  
Menie, Ont.

Hoard's Station, G.T.R.

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MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 12mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address:

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

## Pine Grove Stock Farm

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Breeders of choice

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## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

CHAS. RANKIN, Weybridge, Ont., importer  
Cattle and breeder of Shorthorn  
Bulls and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd  
headed by Friesian of Scotland (imp.). For Sale  
Females and bulls of all ages, from noted  
Scottish families.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clydesdales, imported and home bred. Shearling and ram lambs, imported. Mansell. Prices Moderate. G. A. HEDDIE,  
Bethesda, Ont., Woodville Sta.

## Menie Stock Farm.

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

A. HUME, - Menie, Ont.

Hoard's Station, G.T.R.

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

DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

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

will do more work than could be done in a day with a brush. Many a dark and unhealthy horse and cow stable might be rendered comparatively healthy if only the spray pump were used as a whitewashing machine. The lime is an excellent disinfectant, greatly improving the sanitary conditions, and the white surface after an application reflects the light so as to have all the effect of a greatly increased window surface.—Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division.

#### Barnyard Manure

Barnyard manure is one of the most efficient means at the disposal of the farmer permanently to improve his soil. Probably no other fertilizer possesses in so great a degree the power of restoring worn soils to productivity and giving them lasting fertility. It accomplishes this result, however, not so much by the actual fertilizing constituents which it supplies as by improving the physical properties of the soil, increasing the amount of humus, which is generally deficient in worn soils, improving its texture and

increasing its water-absorbing and water-holding power. Experiments have shown that the influence of manure may be perceptible 20 years after application.

Observations at Rothamsted, England, during 40 years on barley unmanured, manured continuously and manured during the first twenty years only showed that "there was gradual exhaustion and reduction of produce without manure and gradual accumulation and increase of produce with the annual application of farmyard manure. But when the application was stopped, although the effect of the residue from the previous applications was very marked, it somewhat rapidly diminished, notwithstanding that calculation showed an enormous accumulation of nitrogen as well as other constituents."

The yield, however, was maintained for 20 years considerably higher than that on the unmanured soil. Continuous manuring of wheat at the rate of 14 tons per acre annually for 40 years resulted in an average increase of yield from year to year of

one-fourth bushel an acre, or a total of about 10 bushels in forty years.

While it is true that there is a constant increase in the productivity of soil on which barnyard manure is applied regularly, it is not so great as the amounts applied would seem to justify. This is chiefly due to the fact that the nitrogen accumulates in the soil in slowly available forms.—Bulletin U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Books and Bulletins

FEEDING STUFF INSPECTION—Bulletin 115. Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

MAINTENANCE OF FERTILITY—Bulletin 129. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

FORESTRY INVESTIGATIONS—Bulletin 138. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

FEEDING STUFFS—Bulletin 138. O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

NATIVE AND INTRODUCED SALT BUSHES—Bulletin 63. Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyo.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH LAMBS—Bulletin 64. Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyo.

THE CODLING MOTH—Bulletin 160. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

RED CLOVER—Bulletin 113. Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.

THE APPLE—Bulletin 82. Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon.

VETCH HAY AND CORN SILAGE—Bulletin 83. Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon.

PURE CULTURES FOR BUTTER STARTERS—Bulletin 83. Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon.

POULTRY UNDER CONFINEMENT—Bulletin 84. Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon.

FEEDING STEERS ON SUGAR BEETS—Bulletin 97. Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

SUGAR & WORMS, ETC.—Bulletin 98. Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY—Bulletin 99. Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

THE WESTERN CRICKET—Bulletin 101. Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

TANKAGE AND OTHER BY-PRODUCTS FOR PIGS—Bulletin 90. Experiment Station, Brookings, S.D.

CO-OPERATIVE VEGETABLE TESTS—Bulletin 91. Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota.

GRAIN RATIONS FOR HOG FEEDING—Bulletin 68. Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri.

SOIL STUDIES—Bulletin 150. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

TOBACCO DISEASES, ETC.—Bulletin 156. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

WINTER KILLING OF PEACH TREES—Bulletin 157. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

WHEAT AND FLOUR INVESTIGATION—Bulletin 85. Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

FOOD VALUE OF SUGAR—Bulletin 86. Minn. Experiment Station.

INJURIOUS INSECTS OF 1903—Bulletin 84. Minn. Experiment Station.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES AND VINES—Vol. XVII. No. 4. Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tennessee.

TEXAS FEVER—Bulletin 90, part II. Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C.

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### RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE  
Importer and Breeder of  
**CHESTER WHITE SWINE**

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

Good Quality. Easy feeders

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

**J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.**

### Large English Yorkshires.

A choice lot of bred sows, imported and Canadian brood. Boars ready for service, and a fine lot of Spring pigs from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied, not akin.  
Address H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.



### WIDE TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS

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

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

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

## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, June 13, 1905.

While general business so far this season has been better for crop last year at this time, reports from wholesale centres are of an encouraging character. The cool weather has not helped the situation any. Money is in good demand for mercantile purposes. Call money is steady at about 4½ per cent.

#### WHEAT

The crop report manipulator has been at work the past few weeks. Ten days ago he tried to excite the market by reporting that the United States crop would be away below the average. Last week he was compelled to change his tactics as reports from the field showed entirely different conditions. The following from last week's "Price Current" may be taken as a pretty fair estimate of the wheat crop situation to the south of the line:

"The winter wheat crop so far as can be judged by the later indications does not furnish occasion for a lowering of expectations as to general results. The situation of the spring wheat crop is fairly encouraging, and under favoring conditions of weather hereafter may result in a full average yield."

In Canada the crop situation is buoyant, 90,000,000 bushels is predicted as the yield for the West. The crop in Ontario is also doing well. The market has ruled steady since last writing with a firm feeling reported today. There are reports of a corner in July option of Manitoba wheat by the larger millers and also of an attempt at a similar move in July wheat owing to the new crop being later in maturing than usual. The world's visible supply of wheat is only 660,000 bushels below what it was at this time a year ago. On this market red and white are quoted at 98c, and goose at 85 and 86c.

#### COARSE GRAINS

Oats continue to maintain a steady figure and prices rule here at 4½ for No. 2 at outside points. A full average crop is predicted both here and in the United States, though the excessive moisture recently may tend to too much growth of straw. The barley market is reported dull and peas quiet at quotations. There is much anxiety as to the crop. Both here and to the south of the line the weather has been too cold and too wet for corn growing. A week or two of bright, sunny weather, not too hot, would do a lot of good. American corn is quoted here at 60½ to 62c, as to quality.

#### HAY AND STRAW

Everyone is prophesying a bumper hay crop, and the outlook just now warrants it. Grass has had such a good start now that an average crop at least is assured. Farmers who have much last year's hay on hand are now anxious to sell. The market is easier. Though there is a good export demand from Montreal, supplies are increasing so fast there that it is hard to find a market to store it. White quotations here rule about the same the market has a much easier tone. Quotations here rule at \$8 for No. 1 timothy and \$6.50 to \$7 for mixed.

Baled straw is selling here at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton in car lots on track. Toronto.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes show a firmer tendency owing to the new crop being later than usual in coming on the market. At Montreal, 60 to 62c are the quotations for car lots on track. Here from 50 to 60c is the ruling figure.

The bean market is not so active, though quotations have not changed since last writing.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market keeps firm under a good consumptive demand. The pickling season is about over and dealers are looking for lower prices, but we hardly think their wishes will be realized. The season is approaching when the production of eggs in the country begins to fall off a little. Prices at country points are high, dealers paying 15 to 15½ for eggs. These figures are too high to admit of exporting eggs at a profit. But the local demand is good. Choice eggs are scarce here and in demand. Quotations are 16½ to 17c in a jobbing way.

There is nothing doing in dressed poultry in a large way. On Toronto farmers' market spring chickens are quoted at 25c per lb.

#### FRUIT

The show of apple blossoms in some parts of the country is said

never to have been exceeded. This, of course, does not mean a big crop of apples, but it is a sign pointing that way. The strawberry season will be in full swing before next issue. If growers could only be assured of present prices for the crop there would be big money in the business. Berries are selling retail here at 13 to 15c a box. The Ontario crop is said to be a good one.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Conditions have been favorable for milk production, and the consequence is that the output so far this season has been equal to or not ahead of last season to date. Prices have been better and the outlook just now is that they will not go any lower for a time. 9½ to 9½c have been the ruling quotations at the local markets during the past week with one or two going as high as 9.50 and 9½c. A steady feeling rules at time of writing and though importers are only buying as they want it the make seems to be going forward pretty regularly.

The butter market has a somewhat unsettled tone and lower prices are looked for. Stocks are accumulating, caused by a large falling off in the export demand. About 1c is all the best Eastern Township creamery will command at the factories, and this may be lowered soon. From 19 to 19½c is all the best creamery will command at Montreal. Here there is an easier tone. Creamery prints are quoted at 19 to 20c, and



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

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

#### The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	11	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wheat, per bushel,.....	\$ 98	1 00	\$ ....	\$ ....	\$ 0 98					
Oats, per bushel,.....	44	40½	51	55	39					
Barley, per bushel,.....	45	47½	55	56	39					
Peas, per bushel,.....	71	8	78	78	78					
Corn, per bushel,.....	62	58½	65	66	66					
Flour, per barrel,.....	4 45	5 10	6 00	6 10*	4 60					
Bran, per ton,.....	17 00	17 00	22 50	22 50	14 00					
Shorts, per ton,.....	19 00	20 00	22 50	24 00	14 00					
Potatoes, per bag,.....	65	62	30-35lb	30-35lb	1 00					
Beans, per bushel,.....	1 80	1 67	1 80	1 90	1 75					
Hay, per ton,.....	8 00	9 00	13 50	13 00	8 00					
Straw, per ton,.....	6 00	6 50	9 00	9 50	5 00					
Eggs, per dozen,.....	17	16½	18	17	13½					
Chickens, per pound, d.w.,.....	16	15	per 1 00	1 00	per 1 13					
Ducks, per pound, d.w.,.....	15	15	per 1 00	1 00	per 1 17					
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.,.....	18	19	20	20	18					
Geese, per pound, d.w.,.....	12	13	15	16	14					
Apples, per barrel,.....	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	6 00					
Cheese, per pound, d.w.,.....	10	9½	12	12	10½					
Butter, dairy, per pound,.....	20	19	22	22	15					
Butter, creamery, per pound,.....	16	16	21	21	12					
Cattle, per cwt.,.....	5 25	5 50	5 50	6 00	4 50					
Sheep, per cwt.,.....	4 25	4 75	5 50	5 50	6 00					
Hogs, per cwt.,.....	6 65	7 00	5 75	6 00	5 75					
Veal Calves, per cwt.,.....	5 00	5 25	5 00	6 00	....					

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word  
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head are on a word basis. Cash must accompany all orders. Display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and morning counts as one word.

### FARMS FOR SALE

**GENTLEMAN'S HOMESTEAD** for sale, in the City of Brantford, Ontario, near acres, solid brick residence in first-class repair, good drive house and stable, root cellar, hen house, brick ice and coal house, two orchards close to school and churches. Grand Trunk Railway Main Line Station. Suitable for retired farmer. Write or call upon S. G. HEAD & SONS, 129 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont.

### LIVE STOCK

**SHORTHORNS**—The best and better combination. Scotch collars from imported stock. Write for particulars. E. W. GRAHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

**BARREN COW CURIE** makes any animal under ten years old breed, or rebred the money. Given in feed twice a day. M. E. Reader, Muncy, Pa., says: "I have used your Curie Cow I succeeded in getting two of my cows in calf—one ten years old; both had previously been served repeatedly, but to no purpose." Particulars from L. F. BRILLIACK, Morrisburg, Ont.

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

solds at 18 to 19c, and choice dairy at 15 to 16c per lb.

### WOOL

The market for Canadian fleece and pulled wool continues firm. At Montreal, Canadian pulled wool is quoted at 30 to 31c; washed fleece at 27 to 28c, and unwashed at 16 to 18c. Here unwashed fleece is quoted at 14c and washed at 22 to 23c per lb.

### LIVE STOCK

Though receipts of live stock have been light this week, trade has been far from good on Toronto cattle market, there being a marked decline in price for both exporters and butchers' stock. The quality of fat cattle offering has been only medium, very few prime heaves coming forward. Prices for exporters range from \$4.90 to \$5.50, very few getting the latter figure. The bulk of exporters sell at \$5 to \$5.25, with export bulls bringing \$3.00 to \$4. per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' bring \$5 to \$5.20. Two prime heifers, 1,075 lbs. each, sold on Tuesday at \$5.40 per cwt. Loads of good butchers' cattle bring \$4.50 to \$4.90; medium \$4 to \$4.50, and common, \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt. Only a limited number of feeders and stockers are offering. Light feeders, 600 to 1,050 lbs. each, are worth \$4 to \$4.50, and stockers \$3 to \$3.20 per cwt. Trade in cows has fallen off somewhat with a decline of \$5 to \$10 per head. Ruling prices are \$20 to \$45 each. Prices for calves are easier at \$3 to \$5 per cwt. for the bulk with odd lots selling at 25c per cwt. more.

Sheep values are also on the down grade. Export ewes sell now at \$4 to \$4.25 and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Spring lambs are worth \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Hog deliveries are light with prices steady at \$6.05 for selects and \$4.40 per cwt. for lights and fats. Packers still continue to make only a nominal difference in the price paid for these two qualities.

### HORSES

While the season is approaching when there is always a slackening off in the demand for horses, there is considerable activity in most lines and there would be more activity if the right horses could be had. There is an excellent demand for carriage horses just now, but the right kind cannot be had and interior ones are held at such high figures as to be an unprofitable investment. There is also a good demand for ponies and cobs for family use. A good demand also exists for sound, brisk-moving chunks of draft horses and prices are firm. They must be good walkers and free from blemishes. The following is the report of prevailing prices at the Repository, Toronto:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$150 to \$175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$160 to \$200; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$275 to \$450; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$160 to \$180; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$145 to \$165; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$175 to \$225; serviceable second hand workers, \$200 to \$300; serviceable second hand drivers, \$50 to \$85.

### MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N.S., June 9, 1905.

The market remains firm and steady. In butter the market is stronger under increased export demand. There is some dairy matter now coming in quoted at 19 to 20 cents for best quality. The pasturage is improving daily, and with favorable conditions, we ought soon to

have a much heavier quantity of butter, and lower prices. Creamery boxes and prints both continue to be quoted pretty steady at 21 to 22 cents for thirty and fifty-six pound packages.

The egg market is not much changed. Few are coming in. The market is steady at 16 to 17 cents, also remain at the high figure quoted for some time past. P. E. Island factories are quoted about beginning their work and will not do much for some time, but the make in the Upper Provinces will probably be very great. Quotations here are 11 1/2c. The price of potatoes average about 30 cents per bus. and there is a fair supply of good stock. Turnips also are plentiful at about the same price. There is a considerable supply of fresh meats but the market is by no means overstocked. Good poultry is scarce.

### A Good Whitewash

The Scientific American gives the following recipe for preparing a whitewash that will be found suitable for outside covering: Take half bushel of freshly-burnt lime, slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process, to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve into a tub containing pounds of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; half pound powdered Spanish whiting; one pound clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir in well, and let stand a few days covered from dirt. It must be put on quite hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. About one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard.

### Humus as a Plant Food

While the chemical composition of humus is not well understood, there are certain facts which are well known and are utilized by farmers in maintaining the fertility of the soil. Though the soil is full of farm manures and crop residues, resulting from crop rotations, larger yields are obtained, and soils are permanently benefited. During the decay of animal and vegetable matters, acid products are formed which unite with the mineral matter of the soil particularly with the potash and phosphoric acid forming compounds known as humates, which are valuable forms of plant food. In the absence of sufficient basic matter in the soil, the acid remains unneutralized and the soil unproductive, but by the addition of lime, wood ashes and other alkaline substances, the soil acids is neutralized and the process of humus production allowed to continue. Excessive decay of the humus favored by injudicious methods of cultivation causes an excessive loss of nitrogen from the soil and a loss of plant food in humate forms. This often results in a decline in yield of farm crops. A moderate rate of decay of humus in a soil is desirable so as to render available to the plant the mineral plant food available. The humus lost through decay should be replaced by farm manures, and sod crop residues the result of crop rotations, while the stock of soil nitrogen should be replenished by the cultivation of clover and other legumes.—Minnesota Experiment Station.

### Dairying in the Old Way

Among the Arabs an interesting department of woman's duty is dairy work, says the Copenhagen "Smør-Tidende." This, like all their other

operations, is carried out on an old-fashioned and patriarchal plan. To make butter a small sheepskin is filled with milk and tied in a ring on the wall. The woman then sits flat on the floor and rocks it to and fro till little balls of butter begin to form within. These grow larger and larger and accumulate and are finally brought out as one big lump. The remaining milk is then boiled on the fire with bits of meat. The male members of the family then come together; a large dish of cooked rice is placed before them, and the boiled milk then poured over. Then, making balls of the mixture with their hands, each member quickly swallows his share and rises to wash.—N. Y. Produce Review.

#### Some Facts About Milk

Milk is composed of water, fat, casein, milk sugar, albumen and ash. From the fat, better known as butter fat, butter is made; from the fat in combination with milk casein, cheese is made. Fat and casein constitute the solids.

Do not keep pickles, vinegar, molasses or in fact anything at all but milk in the milk bottle.

Flies must be kept out of the milk. They convey dirt to it, and as we have repeatedly said, any dirt in the milk causes the bacteria to grow and makes the milk sour.

The main point in the care and preservation of milk and cream, is to keep them as fresh as possible and prevent their souring. The two great factors in accomplishing these ends are cleanliness at a low temperature.

The colder the cream is kept by the housekeeper the thicker and richer it will be at the time of use.

Passing milk through the separator will remove all solid filth, but will not remove liquid filth. If absolute cleanliness is practised in the production of milk, there is no necessity for passing it through a separator.

All cans in which milk is delivered should be cleaned immediately after they are emptied.

The average consumption of milk per capita is less in this country than in almost any other. When the food value of milk is considered, it is strange that its consumption is not very much greater.

A new churn imparts a woody flavor to the butter in the first churning, unless it is properly prepared.

A new churn should be soaked for twenty-four hours with cold water, changing it often. Then put in hot water and unbleached wood ashes, and churn for half an hour. Then rinse with hot water. Soak with sour buttermilk, rinse with cold water, half fill with hot water, turn churn for several minutes and then rinse with cold water. Vent churn repeatedly.

Feeding cows with cotton seed meal, not to exceed two pounds a day, will cause the butter to be firmer and it will stand shipment better.

The cream from cows fed linseed oil meal will produce a butter which is softer than when cotton-seed meal is fed.

## Some Irish and Other Wit

It is said that an Irishman has never been known to commit suicide. His sturdy, strong nature and his ready fund of wit and humor must be proof against it. Here are some Irish jokes and stories that are worth reading:

O'Lafferty—"Huligan be sufferin' with a horrible toothache."

O'Leary—"Phy don't he hiv it pooded?"

O'Lafferty—"Huligan sez that of the tooth kin stand it, so kin he, begob."

There was some excitement among the crowd. McDoogan had been hit by somebody. One of those little spunky chaps bristled in and yelled: "Where is the man that hit McDoogan?" "I did," said a big, strapping six-footer. The little spunky chap felt different. He said more gently: "Well, all I wanted to say was you gave him a devil of a good smack."

An Irishman but a short time in this country and unaccustomed to the names of the various articles put forth by the average restaurant, ordered "Hash." When it was brought in he carefully surveyed it and said to the waiter: "Here, take this and let the fellow who chewed it, eat it. I won't."

Pat and Mike were commenting on the modern precaution against microbes and unsanitary conditions generally, and the attention given nowadays to hygienic living.

"Ah, I don't believe in all this fuss and bother about yer hilt," said Pat. "Sure, our ancestors didn't have no board of hilt, and they got along just as well."

Mike thought for a moment. "Oi don't know about that, Pat," he said at last, shaking his head dubiously; "mebbe it wasn't hilt, for, ye see, they all died!"

"An' did yez br-ek th' news iv Ca-asey's death to th' widdy, Terrence?"

"I did, an' I did ut gently. I said, 'Good mornin', Mrs. Ca-asey; it's good luck ye're aft'er havin' to-day,' sez I."

"An' phwat's the good luck?" sez she.

"'Ye come into a tidy sum iv money,' sez I."

"Th' saints be praised!" sez she. "On' where's th' money comin' from, Terrence?"

"'From yer husband's life insurance,' sez I. 'Sure he was kilt be th' blast this mornin'!" — Cleveland Leader.

"Bridget, didn't I hear you quarrelling with the milkman this morning?"

"Sure not. His hiur'd gyur's sick, an' I was inquirin' after her. But she's an onpolite divil."

"How's that?"

"Says I, 'How's your milkmaid?' An' he looked mad, an' says, 'That's a thrade secret!'" — Cleveland Leader.

An old woman who persisted in bowing during church service whenever the name of Satan was mentioned, was reprimanded by the minister for so unseemly a habit. The reproof had, however, no effect, and the minister asked her finally, in explanation, why she thought it necessary to bow.

"Well," she replied, "civilty costs nothing, and you never know what will happen."—Harper's Weekly.

District Visitor—"I've just had a letter from my son Reggie saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how delighted I am. I—" Rustic Party—"I can understand yer feelings, munn. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show!"—Punch.

#### He Said No More

A braggadocio of a visitor from another province or country is always uncalled for and is properly resented by the natives, who in nine cases out of ten, not knowing the visitor's own country are unable to reply effectively. Sometimes, however, the critic gets taken down. An American crank was riding over a short new line in Ontario and while openly proclaiming his nationality was superciliously denouncing the line he rode over and the Canadian transportation in general.

Turning to his fellow passenger he asked: "Is this a sample of Ontario's railroads?"

"No," was the quiet reply, while the man's eye twinkled as though he had anticipated the question. "We have several first-class roads in Canada but this is the only one controlled by American capital."

#### A Lesson in Punctuation

A Philadelphia schoolgirl said to her father the other night:

"Daddy, I've got a sentence I'd like to have you punctuate. You know something about punctuation, don't you?"

"Yes, a little," said the cautious parent, as he took the slip of paper she handed him.

"This is what he read:

"A \$5 bill flew around the corner." He studied it carefully, and finally said:

"Well, I'd simply put a period after it, like this."

"I wouldn't," said the High School girl. "I'd make a dash after it!"—Public Ledger.

#### A Good Salesman

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman.

"These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopman; "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa."

The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.—London Tit-Bits.

#### Needed the Money

One morning an old negro who had been working for a cotton planter time out of mind came to his employer and said:

"Ise gwinter quit, boss."

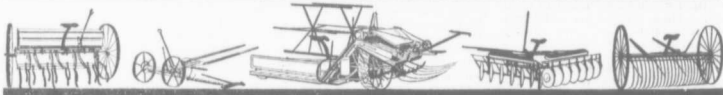
"What's the matter, Mose?"

"Well, sah, yer manager, Mister Wintter, he klicked me in de last free mums."

"I ordered him not to klick you any more. I don't want anything like that around my place. I don't like any one to hurt your feelings, Mose."

"Ef I don't git any more kicks I'se goin' to quit. Ebery time Mistah Wintters used ter klick and cuff me when he was mad he always git 'shamed of hisself and gimme a quarter. I've done los' enuff money I've ar'd widdy dis heah foolishness 'bout hurtin' ma feelin's."

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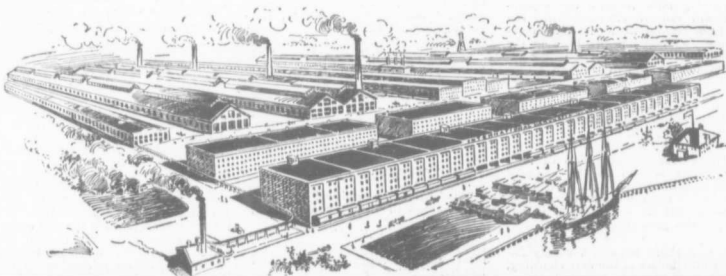
We cannot tell you on paper half the good points of the International line. But we try to make it easy for you to see for yourself. In almost every community in all of Canada you will find an International dealer. He has catalogues describing our line. He has samples on the floor. He will be glad to show you.

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