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AND Canadian Farm and Home.

A Paper For Farmers and Stockmen.

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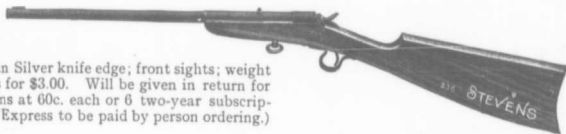
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Your Opinion Wanted	143
National Records	143
Renewal Time	143
Weeds	143
Good Grain	144
More About Farm Help	144
Amending the "Sheep" Act	144
More Good Hogs Wanted	144
Editorial Notes	144
Our English Letter	145
Agriculture in Alberta	146
Believes in Mixed Farming	147
A Practical Test	147
Very Much Improved	147
At the Capital	148
Eight-Hour Day and Farm Help	148
Prince Edward Island	148
Among New Zealand Stockmen	149
Stallion Shows and Seed Fairs	150
Training the Pleasure Harness Horse	150
Quarantine Regulations for Horses	152
Opposed to Licensing	152
Grading Up Horses	152
More Sheep-worrying	153
A Sheep Fence	153
Caring for the Ewes	153
The Brood Sow and Her Pigs	153
Breeding Pigs	154
Testing Bovovaccine	154
Stockmen Discuss Important Matters— Cattle Breeders	155
Sheep Breeders	155
Swine Breeders	156
Yorkshire Club	156
Shorthorn Breeders	155
Testing Cows	157
Profitable Dairy Herds	157
The Line Fence	158

THE HOME

The House Blessing	159
Editorial	159
The Old Valentine	159
Women Were at Work	160
Testimony of an Expert	160
The Boys and Girls	161
In the Sewing Room	163
Helpful and Restful	164
In the Kitchen	165
Health in the Home	166
Women's Institutes and Their Work	167
Saving Steps	167
A Farmer's Plucky Wife	168
Pruning Trees in Winter	169
Some February Garden Hints	169
National Records a Success	171
Brick Wall for Granary	172
Frost in Root Cellar	172
Forester Wanted	172
Treatment of Spavin	172
About a Ditch	173
Claim for Insurance	173
Legal Adoption	173
Turkeys and Turkey-Raising	174
Report of Poultry Institute	174
Poultry Notes	175
F. W. Man on the Wing	177
J. M. Gardhouse's Sale	178
The Greenwood Sale	180
Gossip	180
Holstein Breeders	181
Horse Show Program	183
Market Review and Forecast	185
Publisher's Desk	186

"Selected Seed"

The annual spring catalogue of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has been issued. It gives full particulars as to the aims and objects of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the regulations governing the growing of selected seeds. The main feature of the catalogue is a list of the members of the association who have selected seed for sale. Copies of this catalogue can be obtained by applying to the Secretary, Mr. L. H. Newman, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Ont.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, 15 FEBRUARY, 1907.

No. 4.

Your Opinion Wanted

A LITTLE more discussion on the question of licensing stallions in Ontario would be in order. If you are in favor of the movement, now is the time to say so. If, on the other hand, you are convinced that serious objections exist, whether of a general or a personal character, affecting the public or the stallion owner, let us hear the argument. **THE FARMING WORLD** will welcome discussion on this or any other subject of common interest. It is probable that the Government will in the near future take the matter in hand and decide what action to take on the evidence then before them. Tell the other readers of this paper how it will affect and appeal to your own locality.

The Sheep Records

The breeders of the country have had no more gratifying report presented to them for several years past than that of the National Record Committee, a condensed summary of which appears in this issue. The most ardent supporter of national records could not wish for anything better, especially so far as the money end of it is concerned. To seven associations alone, there was a saving of \$4,678.33 in 1906 on registration, printing, postage, etc., as compared with what it would have been under the old plan. While it is possible that there may be some little thing in connection with the working out of national records that is not altogether to the liking of every one concerned, still, on the whole, and in a financial way, the experience of the past year amply justifies the action taken by the breeders' associations a couple of years ago when they decided to have one recording office for the Dominion and that at Ottawa.

The report as a whole is, therefore, a very gratifying one, yet that part of it which the committee admitted its failure to establish international records for sheep other than Shropshires, is rather disappointing. It does seem as if the members of the committee have not been as aggressive in this particular as they were in connection with other phases of the work that have turned out so satisfactorily. Many breeders are asking why the Shropshires have been singled out in this way and the others not. Perhaps, those who control the American records are to blame. If so, there is little more to be said.

However, some remarks by Dr. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, at the sheep breeders' meeting may supply a reason for this anomalous state of affairs, that of purely Canadian records for certain breeds of sheep and one breed singled out for international re-

ords. When the scheme for national sheep records was first proposed, the Government at Ottawa, through the Department of Agriculture, as we understand it, agreed to pay the cost of putting these records on a basis whereby they could be satisfactorily carried on by the breeders themselves. This, in the case of the Shropshires, seems to have entailed more expense than the Government counted on, and consequently a new basis for bringing in the other breeds has apparently been decided upon. But, be this as it may, no new arrangement will be entirely satisfactory unless there is uniformity in the methods of recording for all breeds of sheep. As regards the extra cost, if this be the reason for a change of program, the Government should not complain if it runs up into the hundreds of dollars, so long as the work is satisfactory and

breeds the privilege which the Shropshires now have of recording in International records for the same price as for national records.

Weeds

"As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

Which is the surest crop—grain or weeds? Which stands the drouth the best? Which thrives and grows strong and stalwart amidst continuous showers? In a word, which gives ample returns under any or all circumstances? The merest child set to the task of keeping the weeds down in the flower bed can rightly answer any or all the above questions. Besides, the boy or girl answers accurately because it has been burned into the mind by personal experience. Does any one really desire to grow weeds? We venture to answer, not a man, woman or child in all Canada. The weeds are robbers—robbers of the best that is in the soil, robbers of the peace and happiness of the farmer, robbers of his character as a grain grower, robbers of his returns for all his labor. They are usurpers of the rightful place intended for the grain. They seem to act in unison, crowding out the useful and valuable and giving instead something unfit for the dung hill, and men gather them in all ages and burn them. They are man's curse, and will always be with us.

Can weeds be kept under control? They can and are in some places. Is it worth while? Without any doubt it is and success is impossible without it. Then why are they grown? Carelessness, indifference, discouragement, ignorance express the reasons. Given a good start, very little labor is needed to keep them down. It is always a fight, but not a hard one, provided they are not sown with the grain. He who would by sheer carelessness poison his soil by planting fool weed seeds does not deserve to own his land and seldom does very long. Many a man has not thought about it at all. He has gone on sowing his neighbor's seed, assuming what is good enough for his neighbor is good enough for him, and so through sheer indifference he finds himself confronted with a fight for supremacy. Then, the danger is, he becomes discouraged after a few years and gives up the battle or resigns it to a tenant who can't pay the rent. When that stage comes, the land must wait the coming of a man of capital, who can afford to take time at the task. Leaving it in grass, he tackles it piece by piece and the war is waged until all is again in a normal condition. Some there are who do not seem to know that certain failure is already written on the farm where neglect is seen in this particular. Through sheer ignor-

Renewal Time

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

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a complete system of records is secured. A few thousand spent on nationalizing a few sheep records is neither here nor there where millions are spent every year on railways and canals. Besides, is it necessary even with the Shropshire records to make all animals recorded eligible for American records? Would not the business be as well served if only those making a request for it were recorded in both records?

The principal market for Ontario pure-bred sheep is in the United States, and our breeders, in order to do business there must record in American records. Any Canadian system of records, whether it be Shropshires, Cotswolds, Leicesters, or any other breed, must recognize this or these breeders cannot be expected to patronize it very largely. It, therefore, seems up to the Record Committee to still further prosecute their efforts and secure for the other

ance they allow the seeds to scatter themselves or actually with a drill sow them mixed with the golden grain. The weeds always become the master in such a case. If all the seed were counted it would be seen that a far greater number of weed seeds had been sown than grain seeds. We earnestly urge every loyal farmer to fight against this dire enemy. Hold the ground for yourself and allow not the thief to steal it from you. Many an honest farmer who has valiantly fought and won the day in the past, is now confronted with a lack of labor, or, if it can be had at all, it is quite beyond his means. Nevertheless the fight must be continued or defeat is sure. Cultivate no more than can be well cultivated—hold your own and wait. Wages will not always be too high, they will be reduced or land will increase in value. The adjustment is certain. The oldest of us have seen abnormal times before, when values went beyond their real worth, but the reaction was inevitable. It will come again, and things will right themselves. Therefore be steadfast and *Hold Your Ground*.

Good Grain

"Like begets like."

Is there any difference in seed? How often is that question pressed home? Is it the right variety?—Yes. Then that is enough? No, it is not enough. Let any farmer examine Mr. Zavitz' experimental plots at the College, Guelph, and observe the difference between the growth of perfect and imperfect or small seeds and fully developed seeds of any variety of grain and he will be convinced that there is a very decided difference.

This is the time when the farmer should prepare or provide his seed grain. He should be charged with this one idea. *I must have the best seed possible.* Not merely grain free from weed seed, but grain perfect and uniform as well as clean. Seed which will start with a vigorous growth, seed which will give uniform plants—not some good and strong, while others are weak and feeble. If such seed is not in the granary, then let no time be lost in securing it elsewhere.

Does the owner want 10 to 25 cents per bushel more than market prices? Don't hesitate a moment. It is really worth far more than that for your purpose. You will get your money back on the increased yield of one or two acres, besides the satisfaction of growing a superior sample and marketing it instead of that which is inferior or worthless. The seed fairs held at various points are among our best institutions and have already done incalculable good. They should be encouraged in every possible way. We are delighted also at the efforts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in this regard. Let every farmer, as opportunity is afforded, commend the work done, and so encourage it in the future. Pure seed, perfect seed, fully matured

seed, will add millions to our wealth. It pays to buy it, but it pays best to produce it.

More About Farm Help

Elsewhere in this issue a Canadian manufacturer raises a question that may have an important bearing on the farm help problem in the near future. He directs attention to a bill now before the House of Commons asking that an eight-hour day prevail on all work done for the Government or on Government contracts, and reasons that if this becomes law it will eventually mean that the eight-hour day will be the rule in all day labor in our cities and towns, thus providing another attraction to lure men away from the farm.

The scarcity of help is serious enough now, and if conditions in the city are made still more attractive, the farmer will find it very difficult indeed to get sufficient help to work his farm properly. The Government, therefore, should go a little slowly in passing legislation of the nature outlined. The farmer should receive some consideration in this matter. An eight-hour day on the farm is a practical impossibility during the busy summer months; besides, no farmer could afford to pay the present wages for unskilled labor and have the work-day cut down to an eight-hour basis. True, there are farmers here and there who abuse their hired help and compel them to work fifteen and sixteen hours per day, but these are the exceptions. As a rule, the Canadian farmer treats his help very well, and finds it hard to keep the supply at that. If he has to compete with eight-hour labor in the city, the farm help problem will be a still greater one for him to solve.

Amending the "Sheep" Act

The amendments to the act relating to the keeping of dogs recommended by the sheep breeders last week should receive careful consideration at the hands of our legislators. The sheep industry of Ontario is being seriously hampered at the present time by the killing and worrying of sheep by dogs. Hardly a week passes but what some farmer has his flock ruined by some dog on a "rampage." Many farmers have become discouraged and given up sheep rearing altogether. This is a financial loss both to the farmer himself and to the country at large, as sheep raising is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture.

The law as it stands at present has one or two loopholes that render it non-effective where the councils of municipalities are so disposed. What is needed and what the sheep breeders want is to so change the act as to leave no option to municipalities to do anything but enforce the act. They ask that the clause giving powers to municipalities to make the law non-effective on the petition of twenty-five ratepayers be eliminated. This most certainly should be done. They ask also that the two-thirds clause be so changed that, providing the owner of the dog cannot be

found, the municipality shall pay not less than two-thirds of their value to the owner of sheep so killed or injured. This gives a municipality the power to pay the full value of sheep killed or injured by dogs provided the tax collected for this purpose is sufficient. Then the increased tax on dogs asked for is along the right line and calculated to eliminate the useless cur and provide a greater protection for the sheep owner.

There are, no doubt, many who would go farther in the way of amendments to the present law, but it is, perhaps, better to go a little slowly rather than ask for something that would not be granted.

The act should clearly and distinctly state what are the duties of the municipalities in regard to it. There are municipalities where a maximum valuation for all sheep killed by dogs has been fixed by the council. This is contrary to the wording of the act, but the fact that some municipalities have adopted this plan is proof that the act is not as clear on this point as it might be.

More Good Hogs Wanted

Ontario's packers seem to be serious in their demands for a genuine high-class type of bacon hog. In order to help in the matter, a combined effort of leading packers is now being planned. Pure-bred sows and boars will be bought in localities where they are plentiful, or from breeders, taken to points where the quality of present products is not of a desirable character, and there sold by public auction. The work will be carried on under the Department of Agriculture, and in the care of Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of Live Stock Associations. This is a form of "combine" which no farmers or alleged "Farm Journal" should object to.

EDITORIAL NOTES

This is the seasonal every farmer should decide what kinds of seeds he will sow and how much. Such seed too should be got ready early. It is none too soon now to begin.

The bill to be brought into the Legislature at this session to tax race meetings is likely to work out to the advantage of the farmer and breeder if properly carried out. Should the bill become law it is the intention to devote the funds to giving prizes to farmers at shows for horses. This seems like an excellent move, and should be the means of providing a fund of several thousand dollars for this purpose.

Among the tariff changes at Ottawa is one providing for a bounty on the manufacture of cordage in Canada from manila fibre, the bounty to be equal to the amount paid as export duty in the Philippine Islands on manila fibre produced on those islands and used to make twine in Canada. This is a protection for the twine manufacturer and enables him to compete on a fair basis with the American manufacturer who has this export duty refunded. It will, however, not increase the price of twine.



Mr. H. Dudding's Lincoln shearing ram, some of whose sheep have been exported to Spain. See letterpress.

Our English Letter

Farming Prospects—Winter Spraying of Fruit Trees—Imports of Fruit—London's Meat Supply—Items

London, Jan. 23, 1907.

THE OUTLOOK

There is very little moving in any part of the country and it will be some time before farming prospects take on a new lease of life. The severe weather at the close of the old year was quickly replaced by a return to milder and moister conditions; with the lengthening days, however, it is probable that we shall get colder and more misty weather.

A Cornish friend has sent me an interesting note on conditions in the West of England. It is somewhat early, he writes, to say much about the prospects for this season. We have had a good downfall of snow—quite the heaviest since 1891—which will do some good to the land. Beef has been selling at a low price for some months past, but trade has now slightly improved. Store cattle are fairly cheap and cows and calves are selling well. Hay has advanced in price and farmers can now get £4 per ton in the stack. As far as market gardening is concerned, and it is a big industry in West Cornwall, the season has opened very well for the broccoli trade and after the severe weather "up country" we should have a good season. Last season over 20,000 tons were raised, so your readers will understand what a good season means to us. The planting of early potatoes will soon commence. The principal varieties cultivated include May Queen, Jersey Flutes and Duke of York.

WINTER SPRAYING OF FRUIT TREES

The winter spraying of fruit trees with alkali wash has been found to be very effective in this country. Mr. F. V. Theobald, the expert at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, recommends the process for two purposes: (1), to remove moss, lichen and rough bark from young trees; (2), as a means of destroying the aerial form of wood aphid and the hibernating quarters of such insects as codling maggot, thrips, apple blossom weevil, earwigs, etc. At one time it was thought to have an in-

terfering effect upon the eggs of the apple sucker, mussel scale, aphid and red spider eggs, but it is now known that it does not effect them.

The wash need not be employed in an orchard every year; once in every three years will suffice. It must be used only on dormant wood and is best sprayed over the trees early; as soon as the buds show signs of bursting it is too late to spray. The two main constituents, namely, caustic soda and carbonate of potash, vary in strength. The former ranges from 60 to 98 per cent, carbonate of potash from 40 to 85 per cent. Experiments over some seven years have shown that the lower percentage is sufficient to make the wash effective.

IMPORTS OF FRUIT

The fruits which enter most largely into commerce are those which can be gathered before they are dead ripe, such as apples, oranges and bananas, and those which dry without decay-

ing, such as raisins, currants, figs, etc. The chief feature of the fruit trade of recent years has been the great increase of bananas, especially from the West Indies and Central America. The most important fruit in the United States is the apple, the average crop for the last few years being 133 million bushels. Apples are also the most important fruit in Canada, but your exports are far behind those from the United States, although the gap is rapidly diminishing. U. S. exports to great Britain are 1,954,500 cwts., Canada's 1,383,000 cwts. Apples also reach our market from Australia, Portugal, Belgium, France and Holland.

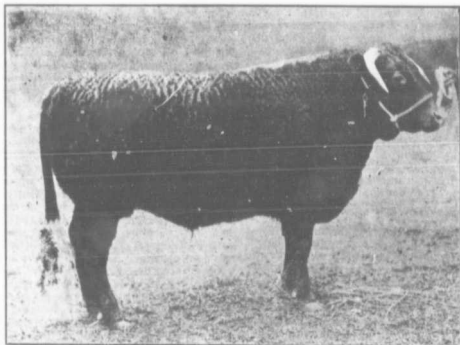
As regards the value of fruit imported into the United Kingdom, apples lead the way, being estimated at £2,322,000, but if weight be considered oranges come first, followed by apples, which are closely pressed by bananas.

LONDON'S MEAT SUPPLY

The meat delivered at the Central Market, Smithfield, London, last year was a record in point of quantity. The total deliveries at the Central Markets amounted to 421,927 tons, or an increase of 6,521 tons over 1905. Of the total supplies products from the United Kingdom amounted to only 20 per cent., the figures being United Kingdom 86,704 tons, Australian 104,770 tons, North American (English killed) 72,623 tons, North and South America (American killed) 109,225 tons, and Continental 48,602 tons.

ENGLISH SHEEP FOR SPAIN

Amongst recent movements of importance to the sheep industry is a notification that there has been selected from the world-wide known flock owned by Mr. Henry Dudding a consignment of Lincoln longwool sheep for Spain, on account of the government of that country. It is singular how history repeats itself, for reference to the records of another longwool breed, the Cotswold, shows that in 1437 the King of Portugal, who was brother-in-law of the King of Castile, applied to the then King of England for liberty to import some Cotswold wool, and then we learn from Stowe that in the year 1464 King Edward IV. sent a present of Cotswold lambs to Henry of Castile, and four years later twenty ewes of the same breed, accompanied by four rams, were shipped for John



The best Devon steer at the Smithfield Cattle Show, 1906.

of Arragon. It is singular that after a lapse of 450 years another long-wooled breed, which at the earliest date was unknown, should be despatched for the government authorities of the same country.

No information is given as to the object the Spanish government has in view in importing Lincoln sheep, but whatever the object may be it is hoped that for the information of all British breeders of sheep the result of the experiment will be made available, for it cannot fail to be of interest. The sheep breeding industry of this country considered as a whole is a remarkable one. The number of breeds, separate and distinct in character, that one finds all over the country indicates that for generations great care has been exercised in their management. The varieties of the breeds kept in this country are also indicative of the number of varieties and breeds that must be required for the new countries that are just now being developed.

Time after time it is said this demand that that demand must stop, but experience shows that no sooner does any breed start going to a particular country than others follow it. The

reason is simple, for it is simply because that, just as at home, there are different localities, soils and conditions. These all necessitate different varieties and we are pleased to know that there is no country from which so many varied types of sheep can be obtained as our own.

ITEMS

Parliament meets in less than a month's time and agriculturists are anxiously looking forward to the passage of the Pure Butter Bill.

Another cold snap appears to be upon us and if so it should help the provision trade.

Notwithstanding the outcry of ruined agriculture in this country, a farm in Kent has been let at a rise of 15 per cent, while another alongside of the present rent being 20s. Both of these, it should be remembered, are in a fruit district and have no hops.

Arrangements are being rapidly rushed forward for the International Horse Show, which will be held in Olympia, London, on June 7, and continue during the week. It is expected that a record will be created in this respect. A. W. S.

Agriculture in Alberta in 1906

A BROAD POLICY.

The story of agricultural progress in the Province of Alberta in the year 1906 makes good reading. It has two features. One is concerned with the general advance in cultivation as to both methods—area cultivated and the variety of crops grown. The other is concerned with the organization of educational work under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. The Department is fortunate in having at its head a susceptible and businesslike Minister, and as his deputy an intelligent, ambitious and hardworking man. On the side of the administration the work accomplished is, to say the least, phenomenal. The Government has seized upon the vast agricultural resources of the Province as a most important basis upon which to promote development, and the work has already taken on an aggressive character and has extended in diverse ramifications. The staff of the department now numbers twenty-six persons, with Mr. Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., at the head.

DAIRYING.

Before the inauguration of the Province enough had been done under the Dominion Dairy Department to demonstrate the large possibilities of the Province in dairy work, but the work has been extended and improved since then. The number of creameries has increased from twelve to nineteen. The aim of the Department is to enlist the largest possible local co-operation and interest by having the creameries pass into the hands of local patrons as soon as possible. The manufacture of the butter is carried on under the direction of Provincial experts which insures the best possible quality in the product, as well as uniformity. The output of the creameries for 1906 will be over a million pounds, and this will sell at about an average of twenty-three cents per pound. The output is under the control of a dairy commissioner. It is shipped to a cold storage centre at Calgary weekly, and it is easy supplying and keeping established markets when the quantity available is known. The chief markets for the butter are

British Columbia, the Yukon and the Orient. In addition to the creameries directly under Government control a large number of private creameries have sprung up whose work has no doubt been stimulated by the success of the others. Their number about twenty-four or twenty-five.

An important feature of educational work undertaken by the Department is the travelling dairy, which, during the past season, made a circuit embracing thirteen points among the Galician settlements. The result has been a request for the establishment of Government creameries at some of these points.

A step in advance has been taken by Mr. C. Marker, the Dairy Commissioner, in the establishment of cow testing associations at different points, and a number of these are already in operation. The purpose of these is to enable the dairyman to know the best producers in his herds and to cut out the poor ones.

FAT HENS.

The ambition of the Department to concentrate farm products is also shown in the encouragement which has been given to the poultry industry. Mr. A. W. Foley, the poultry expert, has done a good deal in a single season to establish the poultry business on a good basis. A dozen poultry fattening stations have been established in connection with the creameries, where the skim milk is available for a ration along with ground oats. The initial expense of crates and equipment, together with the cost of management and direction, is borne by the Department of Agriculture this year. They prepare the product and dispose of it. It is expected that the plants established will become the property of the creamery patrons in another year, and that the work of the Department will be limited to expert direction and marketing. Though the total poultry products this year only take account of about 3,500 fowl, the demonstration is a great success, and the volume of work will be vastly larger next year by reason of the demonstration. There were imported into Calgary in 1905 over \$250,000 worth of poultry products, which

might as well have been produced at home for the dry, steady climate of Alberta is highly favorable to the growing of poultry. Requests have been made for the establishment of a Provincial poultry breeding station, raising chiefly the utility breeds, in order that the best class of fowl may become easily available to poultry raisers and fanciers. In addition to fattening poultry at the stations crate feeding demonstrations were given at fifteen of the fall fairs. A valuable bulletin on the poultry industry has just been issued by the Department.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT FAIRS.

The work done at the fall fairs deserves separate mention. In addition to the poultry demonstrations, dairy demonstrations were given at twenty-one of these fairs under the direction of Commissioner Marker, and Miss Edith Charlton gave lectures and demonstrations in household science at eight fairs. At Medicine Hat a domestic science school was conducted for one week, which was a pronounced success. In connection with the fairs also Mr. A. Mitchell, chief weed inspector, gave lectures and practical demonstrations on the identification, habits and extermination of noxious weeds. Expert judges in the live stock department were furnished at all fairs.

THE LIVE STOCK SCHOOL.

The live stock school interests are being carefully fostered by the Department. Stock judging schools lasting two days were conducted at sixteen points and eighty-three institute meetings were held, at which three of the Departmental staff were generally present. The Provincial spring show and sale at Calgary receives liberal support, and also the midsummer Provincial fair at Edmonton. The licensing of stallions is directed by the Provincial Department.

In fruit growing the Province has not yet attained great prominence. Small fruits are, however, an undoubted success, and at several points throughout the Province apples of hardy varieties have been successfully grown. During 1907 there will be tests made at seven stations throughout the Province in the best method of growing and cultivating suitable varieties of apples, crabapples and plums.

A NEW STANDARD FOR OATS.

The findings of the grain commission have demonstrated that the Province can grow a variety of oats that cannot be surpassed any place in the world, and a standard of forty-two pounds to the bushel has been set for Alberta oats. Alberta oats have been known to go as high as forty-eight pounds to the bushel. The growing of winter wheat is becoming more extensive and assured year by year. Turkey Red wheat, which has proved a success in Kansas, has improved so steadily on the Alberta soil and under the Alberta skies that it is now far superior to the original grain introduced. It is expected that the Orient will become a large consumer of our wheat products. Mills are springing up in great numbers throughout the Province.

IRRIGATION.

The progress of irrigation in the Province is very rapid. The practice of artificial watering is not to be underrated as indicated by the excessive dryness, throughout the belt, in which irrigation is employed the greatest success has attended agriculture under a modification of the Campbell dry farming method. It is the case, however, that irrigation re-



This is not in Western Canada, but a winter scene in Old Ontario.

moves a certain risk from drought, or at least thins the farming of water to crops at the right time ensures a large increase in the volume of the crop ranging from thirty to one hundred per cent. Additional area is being cultivated in the Leithbridge district year by year. The growing of alfalfa and sugar beets is increasing, and the manufacturing and feeding enterprises associated with them are becoming more important. The output of live stock is much greater year by year on account of additional feeding and the disposition of stock more uniform throughout the year. The irrigation enterprises of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Calgary embrace a total area of about three million acres, about half of which will be actually irrigated land. Water is already available for about thirty-five thousand acres, and a considerable part of this has already been disposed of to American settlers. These are usually men of means, who have disposed of land valued at from seventy-five to two hundred dollars an acre in the best of the Central States, and they are now buying as good lands under kinder skies at twenty-five dollars an acre, with water available at fifty cents per acre per year, which is probably the lowest cost for water rights in any part of the continent. A third large irrigation enterprise, with headquarters at Medicine Hat, is now under way, and it is expected that this district, in common with others where irrigation is already established, will be changed from a sparsely populated prairie to a dense agricultural community.

THE PROFITABLE BEET.

The sugar beet industry continues to succeed. About four thousand acres were planted to beets in the Raymond district during the season of 1906. Notwithstanding the ravages of the cutworm during the growing season, and considerable loss during the manufacturing season from scarcity of labor and the early setting in of winter, profits will be considerably larger than in any previous year. A small bonus by the Provincial Government, which is given only on condition of a fixed minimum price to the producer, will make the returns larger for him, and will lessen the disadvantages under which the small manufacturer of beet sugar within

the country has suffered from the competition of larger refiners and importers. The total output of the factory last year will reach one million four hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

J. McCAIG.

Believes in Mixed Farming

At the present time the cost of production in the different branches of farming has been narrowed down to a minimum. While there remains much to be done, yet the improved advantages over old-time methods and old-time drudgery is apparent. Brain counts as much to-day in agriculture as muscle. Effort is being more efficiently applied and energy economized. Labor has to be done, but it can be performed with an advantage over old-time methods by the use of improved machinery and economy and energy wisely directed. In view of this fact it is for the farmer to make the most out of the different lines of farming. There is not a single line that has not participated in the march of reform that has been going on for the last few years. Note the improvement in the tilling of the soil, rotation of crops, breeding of live stock, the quality of farm products and disposing of the same. What more remains for the farmer but to study carefully the various conditions leading to success and applying the principle of the same.

This country of ours seems to be especially adapted for all lines of farming, either a combination or specialty farming. But to my mind a combination of the different lines approaches nearest the correct idea of modern agriculture. We have repeatedly seen farmers starting out into specialty farming, and in almost every instance the result has been going from one specialty to another and eventually returning to the old routine of mixed farming. I do not mean to say that specialty farming cannot be made profitable, but with the conditions existing as they do, that is tillable soil, soil suitable to conduct mixed farming, and, above all, a good market for all the different kinds of farm products, there is no reason why these things should not be taken advantage of and utilized to their fullest extent.

There is this to consider in follow-

ing a mixed line of farming or launching out into specialty farming: the fertility of the soil and the line of farming that should be pursued to increase its productiveness.

The adaptability of the soil and climatic conditions are, we admit, the ruling features in agricultural pursuits. These vary so greatly from east to west and from north to south that certain lines pursued with profit in one district would prove unprofitable in another. The average farm is, however, pretty well adapted for mixed farming and in the general run is conducted on a paying basis. The risk attendant to specialty farming is greater, as compared with that of mixed farming, where there is a combination of five or six different lines. To be sure, there is some risk to go into all branches of farming, but the loss, if any, will be divided among the many different products instead of the only product of the farm. And, again, suppose one product is marketed at a loss, the others will usually more than counterbalance on the profit side.

Many of the different branches of farming are admirably suited to go hand in hand. There seems to be a sort of reliance on the part of one or the other, producing an unexpected evenness in the routine of mixed farming. To engage in it, embrace as many of the different lines as is practicable and in right proportions, and aim to have all production on an economic basis. Here it is where the most profitable part of mixed farming comes in.

Brains used in tilling the soil, in selecting breeding stock and in disposing of the farm products and the ability to produce the superior quality at the least cost, all tend to make success certain.

M. C. HERNER.

Waterloo County.

A Practical Test

Some visitors who were being shown over a pauper lunatic asylum inquired of their guide what method was employed to discover when the inmates were sufficiently recovered to leave. "Well," replied he, "you see it's this way. We have a big trough of water, and we turn on the tap. We leave it running, and tell 'em to bail out the water with pails until they have emptied the trough." "How does that prove it?" asked one of the visitors. "Well," said the guide, "them that ain't idiots turns off the tap."

Very Much Improved

Your paper has very much improved during the past few years. I have taken THE FARMING WORLD for a number of years, along with other agricultural papers. I consider it one of the best farm journals published in Canada.

FRED W. E. HASLAGE.

Queens Co., P.E.I.

"What is the secret of your life?" asked Mrs. Browning of Charles Kingsley. "Tell me, that I may make mine beautiful, too." He replied: "I had a friend"—Christian Commonwealth.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Doncaster was accosted by his landlord thus: "John, I intend to raise your rent." To this John replied: "Sir, I am very much obliged to you. For I cannot raise it myself."—Es.

At the Capital

Ottawa, Feb. 11.

According to a return brought down in the House of Commons a few days ago the cost to the country of the four stations built by the Government for the demonstration of the merits of the cool curing of cheese was as follows: Brockville, \$25,868; Woodstock, Ont., \$32,904; St. Hyacinthe, \$40,321; Cowansville, \$38,000. The cheese cured in these establishments last year was noted in the following totals: Cowansville, 4,325; Woodstock, 8,923; St. Hyacinthe, 10,946; Brockville, 12,439. It was stated that it was considered that the stations had served their purpose. The buildings at Brockville and Woodstock had been rented for the storing and curing of cheese and negotiations were in hand for a similar disposal of the other two.

A distinct move ahead in methods of marketing poultry products has been made in Quebec, where a co-operative egg and poultry association has been formed in order to dispose of eggs and dressed fowl in the most advantageous manner. The association is under the presidency of Mr. D. Muirhead and has Walter M. Wright, son of Mr. Wright, M.P., for secretary-treasurer. The plans followed in the organization are somewhat along the lines of the similar organizations in Denmark. It is proposed to gather in as many members as possible and as are willing to abide by the rules. White Wyandottes were adopted as the breed and the endeavor of this year will be to secure eggs of the best stock of this breed and give members an opportunity to get rid of their old stock. The eggs will be sent to town twice a week and each will be stamped with the name of the member sending it. Members sending in stale eggs will be dismissed from the association. It will be the aim of the association to gain a reputation for high-class goods and secure the best prices the market can offer.

In the House of Commons on Friday last, in the course of the debate, Mr. Clements, of Kent County, called the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the destructive spread of the San Jose scale among the fruit trees of the Dominion in several localities. In his county, he said, there was a very active fruit growers' association, but the men engaged in that business were becoming greatly discouraged because of their failure to cope with the pest by means of spraying. In reply Hon. Mr. Fisher said that he had not been informed that the ravages of the pest were as bad as described, but he knew of a slight appearance of the disease in Ontario, and the Provincial Government had taken the matter in hand with a view to remedying it. In aid of the movement information had been furnished through the entomologist at the Experimental Farm, Dr. Fletcher, and on some occasions he was with Mr. W. T. Macoun, the horticulturist, had been sent to see if trees said to be affected with the disease really were affected. Mr. Fisher made the intimation that the Dominion Department did not like to interfere with the work of the provincial governments. Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, also spoke of the havoc that is being wrought in the orchards of Canada by San Jose scale. A parasite had been tried against it in California with success, but that parasite would not live in Canada. He suggested that the Government should send an expert to Manchuria, a country whose climate greatly resembled

that of the Dominion, and study the method there adopted to eradicate the disease.

Before the select committee on agriculture and colonization last week, Dr. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, spoke upon the progress of agriculture and the extension of the experimental farms system. He contrasted the farming of twenty years ago, when knowledge was not supposed to be necessary, to that of the present day, when knowledge was held to be indispensable. He said that in 1880, when the experimental farms were first started, the communications the staff of the farm dealt with were but 8,000. During the past seven years the average draft weight had been over 67,000 per year. Dr. Saunders said that so worldwide had become the reputation of Canadian wheat that he had received requests for samples from the governments of India, Japan, the Egyptian Soudan, Italy and Mexico.

Eight-Hour Day Movement and the Farm Help Problem

The following letter from one of Canada's leading manufacturing concerns, who for obvious reasons do not wish their names published, touches upon a matter that has a distinct bearing upon the farm help problem. Farmers will do well to read it carefully:

"You have no doubt already learned that the labor union through the representative in Parliament, Mr. Ver-ville, have introduced a bill providing for an eight-hour day on Government contracts. Knowing that this measure, if passed, would soon result in the introduction of legislation to make the eight-hour day compulsory everywhere, we take the liberty, therefore, as citizens, and also as advertisers in your journal, of calling your attention to two conditions which we believe will result from the introduction of any such eight-hour law:

"1. The shortage of labor in this country (which the farmers have already felt so keenly) will be very seriously augmented, if the hours of labor are cut down from ten or nine hours to eight hours; that is, there will be from one-tenth to one-fifth less labor done each day, requiring over one-tenth or one-fifth more people to do the same amount of work per day as is now necessary, with the labor supply so limited.

"2. It seems to us that the farmers have not yet realized that their great difficulty in the matter of getting help to stay on the farm is not so much the attractiveness of the city (although that is great enough in itself) as the fact that men and women can leave the farm, come into the city, find employment with all city advantages, and only have to work at the most nine or ten hours per day. In our opinion, nothing has done more to make farm help so hard to secure, and correspondingly high priced, than the above fact, so that if the hours of labor are still further reduced to eight hours, the farming community will be up against even a much more difficult proposition in not only the wages they will have to pay, but in securing the help necessary to run them in carrying on the work of their farms and other enterprises.

"Under these circumstances, it seems to us that every farmer as well as every agency interested in the

farmer's welfare ought to bring such pressure to bear upon the members of the House of Commons as to make sure that this bill would be defeated in Parliament and be defeated so thoroughly that it would not be again introduced.

"We can readily understand that, for obvious reasons, the farmer cannot expect much help from representatives of city or town constituencies and, therefore, we do not think we are going out of our way in calling attention to the above aspect of the matter. At the same time, if our views meet with your approval in any degree, we shall be glad if our letter has started a discussion of the matter in your paper that will lead to defeating a bill which is not needed under present conditions and against which there is so much that is objectionable."

Prince Edward Island

During the month of January we have had some very severe frost, but not many storms. The roads have been very good during the latter part of January, there is just enough snow and no more. Teams are crossing the ice, as it is reported quite safe.

A good deal of pressed hay is offered for sale.

The annual meeting of the Orwell Dairying Co. took place on January 15. The company was reported clear of debt, the average price received for cheese was 12.13c. and for butter 24 cents.

The annual meeting of the Emerald Dairying Association was held on January 16. A large number of patrons and shareholders were present. The president, J. R. Elliott, in his opening remarks referred to the past cheese season as the most successful and encouraging to the industry since it was established in this Province. The seasonal report showed that 1,089,606 lbs. of milk had been received in the factory during the five months it was operated, and 103,922 lbs. cheese manufactured. The patrons received upwards of 95 cents per 100 lbs. for milk.

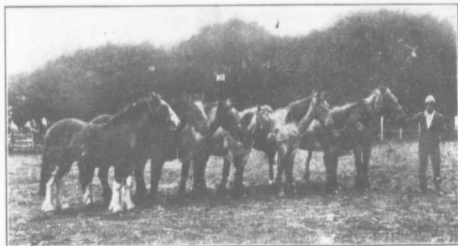
During the year that has closed the New Perth Dairying Company paid 74 cents per 100 lbs. of milk during the butter season from January to June; 95 cents per 100 for the cheese season from June to October, and 95 cents for butter during November and December, the highest prices ever paid in these three divisions. The directors have decided to operate the factory during the winter months.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Charlottetown Driving Park was held on January 24. The directors, in their report, congratulated the shareholders on the success of the first Dominion Exhibition held on their grounds in October.

The amount of prizes won by Provincias was as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$6,483.25; Nova Scotia, \$1,479.25; Ontario, \$1,087; New Brunswick, \$87.50. The statement of revenue and expenditure for the year was read, showing total receipts to be \$21,456.96, showing a balance to the good of \$647.28.

The Dunstaffrage Dairying Company received an order for a shipment of butter for Medicine Hat, to be shipped during the first week in February.

The Condensed Milk Factory Company are paying \$1.30 per cwt. for milk this winter. Milk is reported very scarce.



Marcel and six of her progeny. The young man standing at the head of the mare was left at the age of 17 to manage a farm of 430 acres stocked with 400 sheep, 80 pigs, 20 horses and 100 head of cattle.

Among New Zealand Stockmen

"Oh! New Zealand you come from," exclaimed the typical American who had joined us at a wayside station on the prairie, as we were traveling in a C.P.R. sleeper. "Oh, yes, New Zealand; I've seen it on the map, a little place down in one corner, and from what I remember it's about the shape of a boot, I guess (this with a merry twinkle in his eye), if you were to drop it heel first into Lake Michigan she wouldn't touch bottom." Believing this to be the opinion of the average American or Canadian, it may be well to give you a few notes gleaned quite recently of our little "Sea Girt Land" and its products, more particularly those that will most appeal to a farmer.

With a population of less than a million people, and an area of 260 square miles, or 67,000,000 acres, New Zealand has produced a team of footballers that took everything before them in Great Britain, except the referee in Wales. Webb, the sculler, is pronounced by the ex-champion to be in a fair way of winning the championship of the world. At the annual contest, held at the Crystal Palace, London, England, in 1903, the champion bowler of the world was Mr. Dingle, born in New Zealand. In D. Pretty, the axeman and cross-cutter (who is one of a family of four; all of whom are men who simply play at the game, and handle the axe as ordinary mortals would a walking stick) she produces the

CHAMPION AXEMAN

of the world. In cross-cutting a two-foot log with a mate, they won the sawing contest in 30 4-5 seconds, and for the two feet standing championship chop, he cut his log in 3 minutes 34 3-5 seconds, beating the world's record made by Blane in Australia in 1903 by 24 seconds, and winning without an apparent effort.

Rathania's gymnastical performance at sheep shearing, in a shed of eight picked men, will never be forgotten until a better man turns up. Giving them an hour's start, he gave them all a beating, and rolled off his fleeces at the rate of a fleece for every minute and 31 seconds, reaching in nine hours the phenomenal score of 332 short sheep. If the other men had been as fast, it would have required 30 men in the wool shed, working 12 hours, to keep them going. That is in driving in the sheep, counting out, carrying fleeces, and baling the 40 bales of wool they would have rolled off. (This is for my friend in the C.P.R. sleeper).

BUTTER EXPORTS

The productiveness of the New Zealand

land soil, and the energy of her workers is so great that her exports last year were valued at over 88 million dollars, and this is continually increasing. In the Auckland District, the butter exported last year exceeded by 700 tons her previous year's export; while the exports generally have increased the last five years by 25 million dollars in excess of the exports at that date. In the matter of gold production, we have one mine, "The Waihi," that prevails to the discovery of the cyanide process was almost valueless, but since that time has yielded gold of over 20 million dollars value. Another mine, "The Waitohi," was about to be abandoned quite recently, but is now yielding gold at the rate of 100,000 dollars per month, and has up to date given an aggregate return of 2,355,000 dollars, and of this more than half has been paid in dividends to the fortunate shareholders.

SOME MILK YIELDS

In my journeyings southward, the first port of call was New Plymouth, in the Province of Taranaki, and one of the great dairying districts. During the present season one man with a dairy of 32 cows received a cheque for his milk for the month of November for \$380, being an average of over eleven dollars per cow for the month; for the previous month his cheque was for \$945. Since the dairymen have gone in for systematically testing the individual yield of their cows some great averages have been reported, and with the introduction of greater milking strains still better results may be expected. Having heard that there was a

NOTED HERD OF HOLSTEINS

on a farm some six miles distant, we

at once arranged for a visit. We passed through some very fair country and as we approached the property of Mrs. Street (the owner of the Holsteins) there was a decided improvement in the quality of the land. The property, of some 450 acres, was purchased by the late Mr. Street about 25 years ago, when it was simply a dense forest. The evidence of the costly nature of the clearing operations were quite apparent to the experienced eye, by the clumps of trees left for shelter and shade, and the few stumps of hardwood trees left in the ground. The whole farm, with the exception of the small clumps of trees left for shelter and ornament, has been cleared, stumped and brought to a high state of cultivation. The property is well watered with springs and streams of clear water. The work of the estate is carried on with about 20 horses; the greater number were bred on the place.

The old mare and six of her progeny, as seen in the photograph, speak of the great care taken with the horse stock.

What is grown on this property without the aid of any fertilizer, and yields from

60 TO 70 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

About 30 acres of oats and turnips are grown, to help the stock tide over the winter. They have a flock of about 400 sheep, including some Leicesters, with which many prizes have been secured at the local shows. Their cattle include about 100 Holsteins; and the dairy of 60 cows of this breed are heavy milkers, the milk being sent to a conveniently situated creamery. The separator milk returned is sufficient for rearing the calves and the surplus does justice to seven breeding sows and fattens about 80 hogs during the season.

The first introduction of the Holstein blood took place some 16 years ago, when 15 head of grades were purchased from the herd of Mr. John Grigg, of Longbeach, Canterbury, N.Z., also the pedigree bull "Dutch Boy," whose first get yielded 60 pounds of milk per day and made 165 pounds of butter per week at a show test. Mr. Street was not, however, satisfied with grade cows, and so sent one of his sons to the United States to purchase a few of the best Holsteins procurable. The young man succeeded in bringing home one bull and four cows. The bull

"KING MANOR BE COL"

(29815) he secured at a cost of \$500 from the breeders, Messrs. Averill & Gregory, Syracuse, New York. This bull combines the blood of all the greatest record cows of this breed, and is a well-developed, massive animal. His sire was "A and G. Butter King" (25729) and dam "De Koller



Holstein cows and bull. Imported from New York.

Lady" (41214). The cows are, "American Pauline 3rd" (39910) and bred by Mr. O. U. Kellhogg, of Courtland, New York. A yield of 65 pounds of milk, with a 3.1 test, establishes her character. "Lady Trana Parthenia" (39928), bred by Mr. W. Rood, Maples Stock Farm, Binghamton, New York. "Mutual Pauline De Kol" (58096), also a typical cow of the true breed, was secured from Mr. George E. Carter, 126 North Sabina Street, Syracuse, New York, and "Oakland Grace" (57645), also a splendid animal, bred by Mr. S. A. Mitchell, of Weedsport, New York, makes up the list of this splendid importation. The bull and cows have been exhibited many times, and have secured prizes, while the young bulls are sought after near and far. It is very gratifying to see such a herd being built up in the midst of such a large dairying district. The photograph of the cows, with the bull in the centre, will give an idea of the typical Holstein. Since the death of the proprietor, Mr. Street, which took place three years ago, the property and stock have been under the management of the son, a lad who had only numbered 17 summers when left in this responsible position. The condition of the farm and stock reflect great credit on his ability and gives another instance of the efficiency of the New Zealand-born youths.

WALSGBARO.

Stallion Shows and Seed Fairs

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent, has addressed a letter to agricultural societies, urging upon them the advisability of holding a stallion, bull or seed fair this spring. Section 21 of the new Act provides for this as follows:

"Societies that hold a spring stallion show, a spring bull show, or a combined spring stallion and bull show, shall receive a grant equal to one-half the sum expended in the holding of such show, but such sum shall not exceed fifty dollars.

"Societies that hold a spring seed fair shall receive a grant equal to one-half the sum expended in the holding of such fair, such sum not to exceed twenty-five dollars."

The superintendent further says: "Agricultural societies can, if they wish, hold a combined spring seed fair and cattle show. The maximum Government grant will be \$75 where a combined show is held. It is of great importance, that these spring shows should be held, and the department is anxious to further in every way possible the holding of these fairs. If you decide to have a seed fair or horse and cattle show under the sections quoted above, we can arrange to send you expert judges for your stock. At these spring fairs farmers are given an opportunity to see and examine carefully and select the stallions that will be used in the locality. Bulls can be exhibited and offered for sale, and agriculturists who have seed grain to sell will find purchasers.

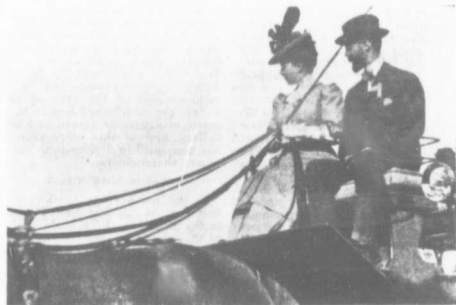
"The Department is willing to send without cost to your society, lecturers on the different varieties of grain, seed, potatoes, etc., the experts considered would be best suited to your soil and climate. With this end in view, the officers of the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa have agreed to furnish a number of expert lecturers to attend spring seed fairs."



Training the Pleasure Harness Horse*

Before going to the trouble and expense of further schooling the horse, presumably clever and well trained as a roadster, it is well to first be assured that he is "classy" enough, in conformation, size, weight, and quality. For, while a great deal may be done by skilful handling to improve defects in action, style, manners and carriage, and even in conformation to

an animal preferably not over 15-3 hands in height, and showing a combination of breediness and quality with roundness and smoothness of outline, and possessing all the action and style possible. The small, smooth and breezy looking horse that can go high and can "set away" is the term that the horseman uses to designate



Holding the reins over a double tandem.

THE FASHIONABLE HORSE

of the hour. A horse of this size and character, if well schooled and handled is worth a long price, and the better the work is done the longer the available price is.

Before commencing further schooling with a horse with this possibility before him, it is well to be assured of several things more. How have you succeeded in your previous efforts? Is he as handy in all respects as you would desire and a really pleasant, clever and safe roadster? Does he drive up with promptness and spirit on a light rein, responding readily to its light touch, and the gently spoken word of command? Are his manners, both when standing still and when moving, such as please you? If not, it is well to spend a little more time with him, until he is about as good as he can be made. If he is all this, and you have succeeded in making him this yourself, then you are a safe pair of which to prophesy still further success. Begin by giving your first

ATTENTION TO HIS GAIT.

Shoe him in front with a pair of

some extent, yet there is much that he must have to begin with, or all further handling will be hopeless. He must have a clean, well set and handsome head, with a good length of breezy-looking neck, well cut out below, springing high over a sloping, shapely shoulder, and continuing into a strong, well marked but not a thick wither. He must be

"GOOD AT THE GROUND,"

shapely, clean, sound and strong in his legs and feet, and must show at least some degree of flexibility in action, the more the better. He must not wind his feet or travel too wide, for while a good deal can often be done to improve slight deviations in this matter, extreme cases are always impossible to deal with.

Should your pupil fill the bill fairly well in these particulars, it will probably pay well to continue his further schooling. The typical high-class harness horse, fashionable to-day, is

*This is the fifth in a series of articles on Training the Horse by J. W. Sawyer (FARMING WORLD MAN on the Wing).

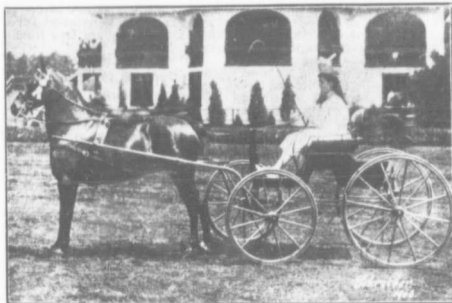


Fig. 1—Results of careful training with a dumb jockey. Note carriage of head.

heavy shoes, without corks, and with the front of the toe bevelled away, making a rather rolling surface. If the horse in moving brings his feet up good and true all round, turning the bottom of his shoes well up, and without perceptible winding or turning of his feet, you have so much the more to be thankful for, and he may be shod with a shoe of even weight and width all round. If, on the other hand, the horse shows any irregularity in his action, now is the time to begin to remedy it. If, in bringing his front feet up he winds one or both outwards, the difficulty is to be met by increasing the weight on the inside of the shoe, or on the outside should his tendency be to bring his feet inwards. The principle is one well known to trotting horsemen, that he will bring his foot more in the direction of the increased weight. Sometimes this plan is entirely successful, but not always, as some cases will show no improvement whatever. Shod in this manner, he must be driven carefully at first until he has become in a degree accustomed to the quickened "break over" as he lifts his front feet, and it is well at no time to send him faster than a rate at which he can maintain a high, smooth, round gait.

In regard to his hind action, the desirable thing is as smart and

FLEXIBLE HOCK ACTION

as possible, without any appearance, on the one hand of "trailing" his legs behind him, dwelling on his stride, so to speak, or on the other, of stubbing his toes in the ground as he sets his foot down. In lateral motion in the hind legs the desirable thing is that he go with hocks close together, "snapping" them sharply and cleanly up as he brings forward his hind legs. To go close at the hocks and to avoid interfering are the two main ideas to keep in mind. When the horse has for some time been accustomed to his heavy "roller" shoes in front it is time to consider the hind ones. When added weight is given to the hind shoes the following are the things to watch for:

(1) When the horse "trails" his hind feet, dwelling long on his stride, make the shoe rolling at the toe, moderately at first, and more if necessary. It is in this class of movers that horses which go wide at the hock are most often found. Placing the roll on the toe of the shoe a little to the inside of the exact centre will help to bring his hocks together.

(2) The opposite of this is stubbing his toes in the ground as he sets his foot down. Added weight, length, and thickness at the toe will assist in

improving this defect. The horse which goes wide and at the same time

STURS HIS TOES

is a harder kind of animal to improve, though something may sometimes be done by raising the outside of the foot along with the increased toe weight. If this does not result in his interfering it will probably help his way of going some. Do not attempt to do all this at once, or to correct more than one fault at a time, and do not attempt to send him along fast while he is getting accustomed to his new "feet." A little improvement should be sufficient to satisfy the trainer at a time. As a proof of this it is only necessary to ask the opinion of any expert trainer regarding this, and he will tell you at once that there are far more horses utterly spoiled by unskilled handling than are ever improved. This is an argument which should remind the beginner that he is playing at a very delicate game, but it is also only another way of saying that good prospects in horse-flesh are more plentiful than is the skill to develop them, which makes the skill all the more worth acquiring, and the horse handled carefully on the outlined plan is certainly not a spoiled one. Now, as to

THE BIT.

As he has already learned to drive in a handsome and clever manner on a



Fig. 2—The over-draw check rein. Compare with Fig. 1.

light rein, he must now by the same means be still further taught by its use, to carry his head in the most improved and stylish position. For the bar or snaffle substitute the Liverpool bit and the curb chain. Place over his back the dumb jockey. This latter is a strong padded surcingle, with crupper attached, while from each side of the withers and about 8 inches apart are placed two upright sticks at an angle of about 60 degrees, each stick being about 20 inches in length. They are supported by a brace to the crupper, and from the top of each are attached straps running to the reins of the bit.

A good plan for the first lesson is to back the pupil into a stall, and placing the head in a somewhat raised position, but yet with a good deal of freedom, attach the straps from the dumb jockey to the rings of the bit, not to the bars, and short enough to hold it there. Tie to each side of the stall and leave to himself for a short time, about ten minutes being enough for a single lesson. Keep on with this until he has learned that the bit will not hurt him if he does not fight it. After a time the head may be raised, the curb chain shortened, and the side reins attached to the lower holes in the bars, and the pupil turned out with the rig on in an enclosed paddock, but never make the mistake of lengthening the lessons unduly, or trying to get the horse's head too high. The trainer who leaves this rig on his pupil until he is seen opening his mouth, or boring his head against the wall to ease his aching neck has made a serious error. Above all things, never attempt to drive with

A LIVERPOOL BIT

a horse which has not first had a careful schooling with the dumb jockey. What has been so often reiterated regarding a light hand on the reins, is doubly true of an instrument which has such capabilities for torture when misapplied, and the horse must first be taught that it is something that he is not to hear on, while the driver must also learn never to bear on the rein, but also never to permit the horse to do so. Failure to do this quickly produces disastrous results, and the horse is soon a confirmed "bora," seeking hard for the insensibility which soon comes, and with mouth open and blackened and swollen tongue, style and carriage all gone, there is nothing left but a first

degree case for a humane society to deal with. How much, then, from every point of view, depends on never using the protracted severity which teaches the horse to "deaden" his mouth? Control of yours, first and secondly, of the animal, both of which mean doubled security in all emergencies, comfort, elegance, and the highest development of all that goes to make a horse valuable depend on whether you can do this or not.

When you have the pupil thoroughly acquainted with the Liverpool bit and the dumb jockey, in the paddock, and not before, he may be

DRIVEN TO HARNESS.

When you begin to drive you will find some trouble getting the new bit to work just right, and some adjusting will be necessary. Commence with the chain moderately slack, and the reins in the shortest hole on the bars, if this does not easily and inconspicuously accomplish all that you require, do not be in too great a hurry to change. Try it several times, to see if he will not catch on to its delicate hints. Keep the lines just slack, not dangling. The slightest occasional "feel" of the bit, the gentle tightening of the reins should be all that is required to remind him of where his head ought to be.

The horse's keenest faculty is his memory, and if found necessary the chain may be shortened and the bars lengthened. Keep him in memory of his lessons, but do not try to keep his head always keyed up to absolute conventional style of carriage. Ease up on him from time to time, and should he carry his head too low at such times a check rein moderately slack should be worn. This must not, however, be attached to the Liverpool bit. To do so has the effect of pulling the whole apparatus higher up in his mouth, where it will be tighter, will make him open his mouth, and will also spread the sides of the bridle wide open at the cheeks. A small bridle bit should be used to attach the check rein to. In all your lessons keep in mind the time when, with improved style and carriage, you may drive him out on the snaffle once again. This may be years, or it may be never, a great deal depends on the qualities of both trainer and pupil, but it is the goal of success, to keep in mind, and horsemen, fanciers and expert trainers all will yield homage unreserved to this—perfect manners, style and carriage, on

A SNAFFLE BIT.

But all this is still some distance in the future. Now is the time to begin to look the horse all over, in general and in detail. You have largely corrected his most obvious faults in his gait. He has been taught to go well with higher head and a better arch to his neck. His manners are in the main good. Now is the time to consider smaller things. Is his gait as smooth, harmonious, frictionless as would please you? Does he move with just the "balance" desirable? You know you could double his value in hard dollars, if you could make him go a little higher and equally good all round. Have you got all out of him that you can? Is he the kind of horse that a little more fitting and higher condition would improve, or spoil? These are the things to be considered now—the "little things, that mean much."

Some day now, when you have him out, step him a little faster. This may be for you a complete surprise, or a complete disappointment. If he "goes all to pieces," then it is prob-

ably a case where the development of a faster gait without loss of style or carriage will be a slow process, if he possesses little or nothing, then make the best of it. It is showing manners and "finish" you are working for now. Everything he can do, without loss of showiness and style, is something gained. Even if he break and can then come back to the trot in a perfectly elegant manner with no evidence of awkwardness, it would be a feat worth trying to land a prize with him.

Quarantine Regulations for Horses

We have been informed by Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General for Canada, that some new regulations governing the importation of horses will shortly be put in force. These regulations are intended to apply chiefly to the importation of horses, mules and asses into Canada from the United States. We presume, however, that they will also apply to horses brought in from other countries. The following extracts from the Veterinary Director General's circular give the chief features of the new regulations:

As many of the outbreaks of glanders in our own west have been traced directly to the large bands of unbroken bronchos brought in from time to time, principally by speculators or professional dealers, and as it is quite impossible to submit such animals to the mallein test, the new regulations prohibit entirely after March 1st, 1907, the importation of horses other than those broken to saddle or harness, or, in other words, such horses as can be submitted, without undue difficulty or danger, to a careful personal inspection, and, where so required, tested with mallein.

In the case of animals imported for commercial purposes, the following provisions apply:

Sec. 33.—Horses, mules or asses, other than those comprising part of settler's effects, shall be inspected and must be accompanied by—

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or

(b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian, provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or

(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Sec. No. 34.—When not so accompanied such horses, mules or asses must be submitted to the mallein test either at the quarantine station where entry is made, or under certain restrictions, at point of destination.

Sec. No. 35.—When tested at the port of entry, if any reactors are found they shall be slaughtered without compensation or definitely marked and returned to the United States, and must not again be presented for entry. All horses, mules or asses in the same consignment shall be returned to the United States, but the non-reactors may again be presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not during the said period been in contact with affected animals. When tested at destination points, all animals reacting to the test will be slaughtered without compensation, while those comprising the rest of the shipment will be detained in quar-

antine until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Director General that they are free from disease.

Opposed to Licensing

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

In regard to licensing stallions, I may say that this subject was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the directors of our agricultural society, and the majority were not in favor of a license system. While admitting that there were some stallions that were not of much use, still I think, each individual should be his own judge along these lines.

Wm. Young,
Mt. Brydges, Ont.

Grading Up Horses.

Dr. Alexander, of Wisconsin, in his recent bulletin on "Horse Breeding" gives the following sound advice on grading up horses:

The stallion owner could do much good by decreasing the practice of breeding from a mare of different blood than that of the stallion. If the mare is rich in the blood of a particular breed, further progress in the grading up process instantly is stopped by mating her with a stallion of a different distinct breed. The silly foal from such mating will be a cross-bred and, while such animals are often good sellers, they practically are useless for breeding up to purity of blood, so cannot profitably be used to carry on the up-grading work. If, on the contrary, the grade mare once more had been bred to a stallion of the breed used in her up-grading, her filly foal would be one step nearer pure blood than the dam, and if the filly, in turn, were bred to a stallion of the same blood, its sire the offspring would still further progress in purity of blood and all of the breed attributes accompanying its possession.

This is the process we advocate for general practice throughout the state. The stallioner will help on the good work if he unselfishly accepts as mates for his stallion only those mares that are of like blood or graded up to a certain degree with the blood of his breed. If he allows his horse to mate with a mare of alien blood he hinders the progress of horse breeding in Wisconsin and he should be philanthropic enough to educate his patrons to mate their mares with stallions of suitable breeding, so that, in each case, the upward grading process may be continued.

To make this matter plainer it may be suggested that the owner of a pure-bred stallion of any one of the recognized breeds should to the best of his ability dissuade the owners of mares from breeding to stallions whose blood are different from the mares. If a mare, brought for service, is seen to be of a breed different from that of the stallion the stallioner should persuade the owner to take her to a stallion of her own breed or blood, and in so doing, he will encourage the grading up of our horse stock.

By acting contrary to this plan the owner, even of a pure-bred sound stallion of fine individuality, quality and utility, actually is retarding the progress of horse breeding. On the other hand, did he always use his horse to a suitable sound mare of like blood, the upward grading process would go on apace and result eventually in a grand stock of practically pure-bred, sound horse stock in Wisconsin in place of the present somewhat aggregation of non-descripts, misfits and mongrels.

Sheep and Swine

More Sheep Worrying by Dogs

About the first of the month another case of sheep killing by dogs was reported at Galt. Mr. Hugh McNally, about four miles from that place, is the sufferer to the extent of several hundred dollars. He discovered a Collie dog among his sheep in the morning and found two sheep dead and fifteen so badly worried that only four of them recovered. The dog was captured and the owner is now being sought. The sheep were of the Cotswold breed.

A Sheep Fence

I read in THE FARMING WORLD that some speaker at the Guelph Winter Fair said that a good sheep fence could be built for 20 cents a rod, and that four wires will do. I do not see how it can be done for that price, or how four wires can be put up to keep sheep in. Will you please explain.

Murray River, P.E.I.

The speaker referred to was Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., one of our most successful and experienced sheep breeders. Mr. Jackson has supplied us the following information regarding this fence, which should help "Subscriber" to understand it better:

"For the benefit of your inquirer about a fence at 20 cents per rod to hold sheep, I would say that there may be other fences that are equally as cheap. The one I had reference to was what is known as the London Fence, using hard steel coiled wire. A five-wire fence, a No. 9 top and bottom with three No. 11 wires between, the five lateral wires would cost about 9 cents a rod. Another cent would get the staples and upright wire for wedging. A post at each end, with a stake one rod apart driven with a sledge hammer. The fence would only require to be 2 ft., or slightly more, in height, so that stakes equal to about 2½ in. square and from 4 to 4½ ft. long would be quite sufficient. The estimated cost of the stakes and putting up the fence is 10 cents per rod, making 20 cents a rod for a fence that would effectually keep sheep.

The machine for weaving this fence costs about \$10. A man could weave 60 rods of it in a day quite handy. This fence would be only for sheep.

A fence of the same kind to keep all kinds of stock, after the posts were set 24 or 30 feet apart, can be put up for about 25 cents per rod. This pays for all wire staples, weaving, etc. Weaving in seven wires, leaving the top wire out of the weaving. This may be a No. 9 steel coiled or a barbed wire.

Caring for the Ewes

There is danger of feeding too much bone material to a pregnant ewe, the writer having had an experience once that taught him a costly lesson. Having some very beautiful Shropshire ewes from which he desired to get the best possible results, he allowed them an unlimited amount of wheat bran, together with clover, and timothy hay. The ewes presented a beautiful appearance up until lambing time, and were certainly the picture of health and vigor. They dropped a large crop of lambs, many of which were of superb quality, but some of which were of such enormous size that they could scarcely be born at all. One ewe, especially, the finest of the flock, distinguished herself by delivering a lamb that weighed 17 lbs. at birth, whereas the normal weight of a lamb would be perhaps about 6 lbs. The unfortunate ewe died soon after, and the lamb, although at its birth very strong, was killed by the writer's unskilful attempts at feeding with cow's milk. Such lambs, however, as came safely into the world, developed well and every ewe proved full of milk, as might have been expected from such liberal supply of milk-producing food. The next winter, however, the writer, remembering his mishap, and being told by some old-time hill shepherds that his methods were all wrong, put his ewes on so scanty fare as to give opportunity to "rustle," and radically changed his programme. And being short of barn room, and feed as well, he turned the ewe flock out into the wooded pasture, giving its room to fattening lambs, and kept the ewes during winter upon corn stover and oat straw, mainly without any grain. When lambing time came the lambs were delivered easily enough, none of them being excessively large and many quite small ones. Indeed, were very strong and active at birth. But then a curious phenomenon of sheep nature manifested itself, for the ewes being very poorly fleshed and lamb-

ing before grass had come, found themselves without milk in their udders, and thus without any maternal solatide in their hearts. The writer learned then that curious truth that the nerve that goes from the udder of the ewe to the brain, reaches the particular region of the brain where is situated the instinct of mother love, so that unless there is a stimulation from a full udder, there is no development of mother love at all, and as a matter of fact, these ewes promptly disowned their newly-born lambs, leaving them to the careful attendance of their bewildered and dismayed shepherd. There never was a worse lambing, nor a more remorseful attendant than him during this season. However, later on he learned to strike the happy medium, and nourished the ewes well enough, so that the lambs were born strong, their mothers full of milk for them, and yet not too fat for the ewes so as to cause trouble at lambing time.

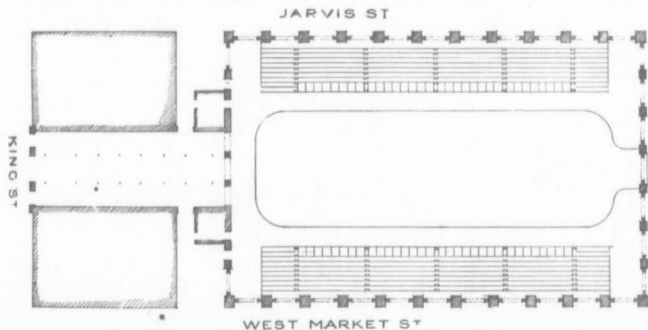
JOSEPH E. VING.

The Brood Sow and Her Pigs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD,

The farmer who has followed the oft-repeated advice given by THE FARMING WORLD, to stay by the hog, and keep on raising a few, is again in luck, as the very handsome prices of the past season allow for a reasonable margin of profit, after allowing for the somewhat high price of grain and labor. And, although we have no guarantee that the present prices will continue, we see no apparent sign of a slump in the immediate future, and are inclined to think the signs of the times indicate the opposite. In order to bring the prices down to any extent, and keep them down, the supply of hogs for the coming season would have to exceed that of last year by at least one-third to one-half. As we understand it, the packers have not been pressed by an over-supply of hogs at any time during the past season. And we are also informed that they could have easily handled and disposed of more than they were getting at almost any time. This should be a fair guarantee that there is little danger of an over-supply for the coming year, as the two extremes are not likely to be reached within the space of even two years. Then the prospects for the spring litters have to be considered, and if more than usual care is not exercised, the losses will be greater than in the past.

The rather severe cold winter so



Market building, Toronto, as fitted up for the Stallion Show, February 20, 03.

far, together with the fact that the mild days have been generally dark, is sure to have had effect on the coming

CROP OF YOUNG PIGS

and this calls for especial care on the part of owners of brood sows, which, if allowed to have their own way about it, and given a fairly liberal amount of food, will not take the necessary amount of exercise in such weather.

Had the mild weather been sunny the case would have been not quite so serious, for pigs enjoy the bright sunshine, and, if permitted, will go out and enjoy it, even on pretty frosty days. But if a sow in the early part of her pregnancy is forced or permitted to remain in a small pen, it is difficult, after she becomes a little heavy, to persuade her to take sufficient exercise. The habit of sauntering in a warm bed, and remaining there, is not alone one of the hired man's tricks.

It may at this date be a little late to force exercise on the average

BROOD SOW

sow and perhaps another means might be suggested. The almost inevitable result following the brooding that has been too closely confined during winter, turning her out now and reducing her feed, will not likely accomplish the desired result, because she is likely to be too heavy and feeble to exercise much, and is consequently liable to take cold, and perhaps paralysis, but she should be turned in a straw yard or on a mature pile for a few hours during the warmest part of every fine day. Her feed should be of a light, succulent nature, something easily digested; this will keep the bowels open. Do not feed heating grain in large quantities, and then try to counteract its effects by using roots in sufficient quantities to open the bowels. I find it better to avoid the use of barley or corn for sows in pig or suckling young pigs. A variety of waste from the kitchen, with sherts, a few roots, some ground oats, is about the best that can be provided on the ordinary farm, with butter-milk and skim-milk. Never, at any time, allow a sow that is in pig to become so thirsty that she will drink a large quantity of cold water.

CARLETON COUNTY FARMER.

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Resigns

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

The way that thoughtful stockmen are seeking to improve the character of their herds is by keeping up the standard of individual excellence to the highest notch, seeking it in the best blood to be found, but not accepting even the best blood unless the individual excellence that should accompany good breeding be coupled therewith.

Do not attach undue importance to popular strains that happen to be fashionable, or to fancy pigs, as to color of hair, etc., provided that you do not get outside the color of the breed, but give special regard to vigor of constitution, robustness and capacity for assimilation of food. Some of the more observant breeders are coming to think that in some of the breeds of swine the process of refining the bone and lightening the framework has been carried very nearly too far and the time has come to call a halt in that direction. Too little attention is given to securing sturdy, straight limbs and strong, upright feet, upon which the pig is able to stand squarely and steadily.

Among the objectionable features to be guarded against are the long, slender, pipe-stem style of legs, ending in nondescript ankles and weak feet, together with a failure to carry the ham full and well down towards the hook.

The strong arched back, the well-sprung rib, the full heart girth, the broad shoulders and deep ham, the strong, shapely foot—these are among the more vital points to be observed in the building up of a good and thoroughly useful herd of swine. These are the points chiefly sought after by intelligent farmers and breeders. An attempt at the combination of as many of these good points as possible in the shaping of the farm herd is a good thing.

Good brood sows should be large, long, and deep-bodied, with neat head and broad between the eyes, medium sized, flinty bone, and large heart girth, which last is very essential as indicating well developed vital organs and consequently a vigorous constitution. Select your sows from the progeny of matured dams, that are kind mothers, good sucklers, prolific and of quiet disposition. If a sow possesses these qualities and is a good breeder, keep her as long as you can, for she is a small gold mine. You do not discard a cow in your dairy that has proved valuable—act likewise in regard to brood sows.

In selecting between extremes, I should prefer the dam to be the coarser and more rangy and tone down with the sire. In selecting pigs for the farm, the male should be a pure-bred of the same breed as the females, and a first class individual. He should be, if any different, more compact in his make up than the sow, with a short head, broad between the eyes, a short full neck, short and well coupled back, loins strong, well sprung rib, legs short and standing on strong short feet, top and bottom lines nearly parallel, except that the back be slightly arched, his general style as near your model as you can buy for the money. Select the breed that is best adapted to your needs and taste and stick to it. It is the only way to grade up or to keep up a high grade. It is a good rule not to mate your sows before they are nine months old.

For the farmer, I would point out the advantages of having the sows of the herd farrow as nearly the same time as possible; then you will be more inclined to devote to them your careful personal attention; and then there is no more desirable feature in a bunch of sows, and no feature that more impresses the buyer, be he a breeder or a shipper, than an even, well kept drove of pigs.

If they are farrowed the same month and can be weaned about the same time, and the sows all go off to the clover held out of the sight and hearing of the pigs, the chances are the pigs will do better and feed more evenly than if weaned at different periods.

W. R. GILBERT.

NOTE.—Many experienced breeders will, perhaps, hardly agree with Mr. Gilbert in his preference for the coarser and rangier sow and toning down with the boar. We would be pleased to have the views of swine raisers on this point.—Editor.

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Testing Bovovaccine

At the Institute of Epidemic Research of the Royal Veterinary High School at Stuttgart an experiment was

recently made by Dr. Zwick in order to test the resistability of a bovovaccinated cow. The animal had come from tuberculous stock and was born July 25, 1904. On October 28, 1904—comparatively late—it was submitted to the first, and on February 16, 1905, to the second bovovaccination. It had not reacted upon a tuberculin test performed prior to its arrival at the Veterinary High School.

The test was made in the following manner. The bovovaccinated animal was put next to a cow highly infected with pulmonary tuberculosis. On the other side of the cow was placed an animal of about the same age as the test heifer, and which had not reacted upon a previous tuberculin test. The three animals were kept in a stall three meters 63 centimeters wide (about 11 feet) and three meters 10 centimeters deep (about 10 feet).

Upon slaughtering them, end of October, that is, after a test duration of about ten months, the bovovaccinated cow proved perfectly healthy, while the control animal was infected with tuberculosis of the bronchopulmonary and mesenteric lymphatic glands, as well as of the lungs. In spite of the severe conditions of infection, to which the bovovaccinated animal was exposed, it still remained healthy.

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He Got the Hare

An old sailor struck inland, thinking he would like to try work in the country. He approached a farmer for a meal one day, saying he was willing to work, but that he knew little or nothing of country life.

"I will give you a meal," said the farmer, "if you will round up those sheep on the common, and send three of them into this fold. Come back when you've done it."

In three hours' time the sailor came back looking hot, but happy.

"Have you done the job?" asked the farmer.

"Yes," replied the sailor, mopping his forehead.

"You've been a pretty long while about it. Let's go and see them."

Looking over the gate of the field, the farmer saw the sheep safely in the fold. "There's a hare sitting up among 'em," he exclaimed.

"Do, you mean that little feller there?" asked the sailor. "Why, that is the little beagor who gave me all the trouble, I thought it was a lamb."

♣

He Wanted Little

"Mike, Pat and Dennis were down in the trench digging a drain. 'Heigho,' said Mike, 'phwat wad ye do, Denny, me bye, if yez had a million pounds?'"

"Phwat wad I do, is it? Well, I'll tell ye; sure, the first thing 'd be wan av thim motor cars, and the next'd be a big diamond in me shirt front. 'Phwat'd ye be after doin' Mike?"

"I think the first thing, Denny, I'd buy th' owld woman a grand house, a fine dress, and meshit a new pipe and a fast horse. Phwat wad you be doin', Pat?"

"Well, I'll stell ye," replied Pat, thoughtfully, "I'd go up to the finest hotel I could find and rint the best room in the house, and thim I'd go 't bed and tell 'em to call me at six in the mornin'!"

"And phwat'd ye be doin' at six in th' mornin' wid a million pounds?" inquired the puzzled Mike.

"Well," replied Pat, "I'd wait till the owl come and knock on me door, and thim I'd yell, 'Go to th' devil—I don't have 't yet up!'"

Stockmen Discuss Important Matters

The first week of the second month is always breeders' week in Toronto. To the different associations' annual meeting delegates gather from all over the Dominion, and the week is characterized as much by its friendly reunion of old friends whose interests are the same, yet not always the same, and whose views are the same old ones, yet ever turning up something new. The presence of a few new and welcome faces, the regretted absence of some of the old ones, the development of new interests, with new plans for the fostering of the old, and Canada's breeders show an ever increasing interest in and appreciation of the importance of pulling all together.

CATTLE BREEDERS

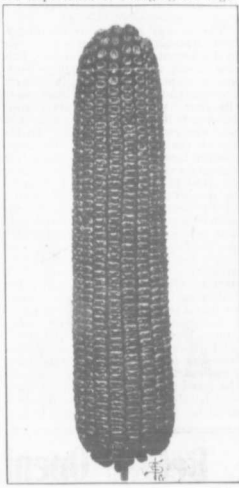
The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, whose members comprise representatives of all the different breeds of cattle, met at the Palmer House on the morning of Feb. 6, and as usual had a very large and representative attendance. Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, presided. Among the enterprises which this association actively carries on are the holding of two winter fairs, one at Guelph in December, and one at Ottawa in March; the holding of auction sales of live stock, one at Ottawa, one at Guelph, and one at Port Perry. Besides this the association is of material assistance in the shipping of live stock to the far west, their association car, which is always sent out as soon as sufficient applications are made by prospective shippers, providing a means for accomplishing this at a very nominal cost.

The annual report of this association, of which A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, is secretary-treasurer, shows a good year's business in the various lines. The Guelph live stock sale showed the sale of 49 animals at an average of \$75.45, that at Port Perry 23 animals at an average of \$82.47, and at Ottawa of 26 animals at an average of \$77.63. Sales will be held at these places as announced in 1907. In the transportation of live stock to points between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast, 16 head of horses, 41 head of cattle, 25 head of sheep and 14 swine were shipped. These were shipped by 48 different breeders, to 60 different points of unloading, and made a very considerable saving in the cost of the various transactions. At the Guelph Winter Fair of 1906 \$1,298.00 had been offered in prizes for beef cattle, and for which 100 head of beef cattle had contested. In dairy cattle \$1,111.00 had been offered and had brought out 1 head of cow, 1 head of sheep. At the Eastern Show, at Ottawa, \$674.00 had been offered in the beef classes and \$635.00 for the dairy department, and had been met by the entries of 66 head of fat, and 23 head of dairy cattle. Various items of general interest were discussed, the most important being the discussion which arose on the moving of the following resolution:

A great many cattle are being imported into Canada free of duty which are not recorded in any of the Canadian books of record for the various breeds. The result is that some of the owners afterwards record them here, but others continue to record them in foreign records. The term "pure-bred," as applied to cattle in Canada, should refer to cattle registered in the Canadian National Records. We now have a complete system of National records for different breeds of live stock, the standard for which is as high as that of any records in the world. They are author-

ized by the Government of Canada, and are conducted by the associations representing each of the breeds. It is also a fact that large numbers of so-called pure-bred animals are being brought into Canada and sold for any price that can be obtained for them. Such animals are often of low quality, and recorded in books that are not recognized, even in the country from which the animals come; but they are brought into this country as pure-bred, and sold as such.

It is, therefore, recommended that this association should take action to impress on the Dominion Government the importance of changing the regu-



Grand champion ear at Corn Judging School at Ames, Ia. Held a yellow belt. Sold at auction for \$100. (Breeders' Gazette.)

lations affecting the importation of live stock; to provide that stock must first be recorded in our books of record for the breed to which the animals being imported belong, and, if brought in for sale, must be imported and owned by a British subject residing in Canada before they are entitled to enter free of duty.

After a lengthy discussion of the motion, an amendment was finally passed striking out the last clause confining the privileges to British subjects residing in Canada.

The following officers were elected, Gen. Director, John Gardhouse; also appointed to represent association on fair board of Toronto Industrial Exhibition. To Ottawa were appointed as delegates P. Christie, M.P., Manchester, Ont., and Robt. Ness, Howick, P.Q. To London, Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, and H. Smith, Exeter. To the Winter Fair were appointed John Bright, Myrtle; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, and J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., and to the Eastern Winter Fair, Prof. Grisdale and N. F. Wilson, M.P., Ottawa. Representatives from the O.A.C. are Prof. Creelman and Prof. G. E. Day. Owing to changes in the Act for the Incorporation of Companies and Associations, it is now legal for boards of directors to appoint from their number presidents and vice-presidents,

a motion was carried empowering the board of directors to make such changes in the constitution of the association as would enable them to conform with the requirements.

SHEEP BREEDERS

On the same day the sheep breeders met, and the meeting was well attended, almost all of Ontario's representative breeders being present. The absence of such prize men, however, as Mr. Richard Gibson and A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, was deeply regretted. Some important questions were brought up for discussion, particularly that of the establishment of Canadian national flock books. In the case of the Shropshires, an understanding had been arrived at with the American association which met the exigencies of the case in a fairly satisfactory way. In the case of other breeds this had not as yet been effected, and some lively discussion arose over the matter. To many of the sheep breeders, the chairman and almost only market is the United States, the registration of sheep in Canadian records seems almost a useless expense and trouble, while others who have a dividend interest would, if possible, wish to arrange some satisfactory and convenient plan of joint registration. After considerable discussion a motion was passed referring the committee back to the motion of a year ago, instructing the executive to take such steps as might be necessary to institute a common registration in the two herd books. In this matter Dr. Rutherford spoke of the progress made in the matter of establishing sheep records in Canada. The expense incurred in transferring the many entries of sheep in Quebec to the American herd books was large beside publishing the books at home free of cost. He insisted, however, that Canadians stick to their own registration, and in reply to the remarks of some regarding the market at the present time stated that we would soon have a home market of our own that would make them forget about the American one.

On the question of the importation of pure-bred, or alleged pure-bred, stock not registered in Canadian herd books, there were some strong addresses made on both sides of the question. Mr. Lee, of Simcoe, in particular pointing out that recently a considerable number of Holstein cattle, represented as pure-bred, were exported into Canada from the United States and sold here at public auction as such, and as they were required to be registered in Canadian herd books, there was no means of proving they were not eligible for registration, as they proved not to be, or to prevent them being sold at a good profit, to the damage of the Canadian breeders. A motion was finally passed on this question referring it to the committee to deal with as they thought best.

The question of the fifteen days' quarantine of sheep landing at Point Levi from the ocean steamers was brought up by Mr. Whitelaw, of Guelph, who thought it an unjust and unnecessary imposition. This was also replied to by Dr. Rutherford, who stated that as this law was one on which a mutual understanding had been arrived at between Canada and the United States, the regulation would have to be maintained or else we could expect to have a quarantine of thirty days to stand for sheep before entering that country. The time of practical quarantine, from time of shipping to that of leaving quarantine was thirty days. This was just about enough to make a safeguard against such a malady as foot and mouth dis-



MIL W. G. PETTIT
Newly Elected Secretary-Treasurer of the
Short-horn Breeders' Association.

case, which had been carried here once before.

A committee was appointed to look into the matter of securing better customs regulations for Canadian stock going to the Chicago International. At present excessive brokerage fees have to be paid to get their show stock passed in and out of the United States.

The following directors were elected—Coteswolds, Lieut.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; Leicester, Andrea Whitelaw, Guelph; Hampshires and Suffolks, John Kelly, Shakespeare; Southdowns, John Jackson, Abingdon; Dorsets, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Lincolns, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; Oxfordshire, T. R. Arkell, Arkell; Shropshire, Wm. Dryden, Brooklin; Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; General Director, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph. Delegates to Fair Board—Canadian National—Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; J. Jackson, Abingdon. Central Canada—N. E. Wilson, Cumberland; J. B. Spencer, Ottawa. Western Fair, London—Lieut.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron; Geo. Telfer, Paris. Provincial Winter Fair—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; John Jackson, Abingdon; Lieut.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron. Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; J. A. Richardson, South March.

SWINE BREEDERS

The Swine Breeders' Association met in the Palmer House, Feb. 6th, with President R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, in the chair. The annual report was read, showing an exceedingly prosperous year for all concerned in the reign of King Hog. With an increase of over fifty per cent. in registration over the year 1905, with nearly \$700.00 accruing from membership fees, and with receipts of \$6,296.50 in the swine records department at Ottawa, the Swine Breeders' Association has every reason for congratulation on its prosperity.

Distinct advance is the watchword all along the line, particularly in Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester White breeds. The financial statement showed the total receipts of the association to be \$7,259.91, the expenditures \$3,421.20, leaving a substantial balance of \$3,838.71.

The following officers were elected: From the Berkshires, W. H. Durham, of Islington; Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Barford; Chester Whites, D. De-

Courcy, Bornholm; Tamworths, C. A. Smith, Hintonburg; Essex, J. Featherston, Streetsville; Durocs, Wm. Smith, Seotland. General Director, T. Teasdale, Concord.

Delegates to Toronto Industrial Fair, Major Hood, Guelph; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove. Guelph Winter Fair, Wm. Jones, J. E. Brethour and Prof. Day.

YORKSHIRE CLUB

The newly organized Yorkshire Club met on Feb. 6th and instructed the promoters to take proceedings towards incorporation. The club has now a large fund at its disposal to be offered in prizes at the different exhibitions which it will deal with as soon as a charter has been secured.

SHORTHORN MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Short-horn Breeders' Association was held in the Temple Building, Toronto, Feb. 6th. Delegates and members from nearly all parts of the Dominion were present, and although the business of the year has been of a rather quiet nature, still an unabated enthusiasm was everywhere to be noted. In the report the membership of the association foots up to 2,018, while the receipts were \$23,128.32, with a balance on hand of \$9,721.63. The retirement of the President, Mr. W. G. Pettit, of Freeman, Ont., who has for the past two years held the honored post, was succeeded by the election of Mr. A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont. In his absence, however, the first vice-president, Capt. T. E. Robson, of Hedderton, Ont., filled the chair. The following list of officers were elected to take the place of retiring officials: President, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; First Vice-President, Captain T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; Second Vice-President, Peter White, jun., Pembroke, Ont.; Vice-Presidents for the provinces, W. D. Cargill (Cargill, Ont.), John Richards (Bideford, P.E.I.), T. W. Patterson (Ladner,



MIL W. G. CLEMONS
Secretary Canadian Holstein-Friesian
Association.

B.C.), Wm. H. Gibson (Beaconsfield, Que.), Bliss Fawcett (Sackville, N.B.), John A. Turner (Calgary, Alberta), C. A. Archibald (Truro, N.S.), George Kinnon (Cottonwood, Sask.), J. G. Barron (Carberry, Man.). New members to the Board of Directors were: J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Thomas Russell, Exeter, Ont.; E. W. Brown, Brooklin, Ia. Prairie; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; J. Snell, Clinton, and Paul Britt, Regina, Sask. The delegates to the various associations and exhibitions were as follows: Dominion Cattle Breeders, John Isaac, Markham, Ont., and Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, Toronto Exhibition, W. G. Pettit, Freeman, and Robt. Miller, Steffville, Western Fair, John Gibson, Denfield, and C. M. Simmons, Ivan, Ont. Central Canada Fair, Ottawa, Norman F. Wilson, M.P., Cumberland, and Peter White, jun., Pembroke, Ont.

(Continued on page 181.)

Before Opening An Account

examine the growth of The Sovereign Bank.
In 4½ years, ending 31st October, 1906.

Assets have increased to	\$25,343,401
Excess of assets over Liabilities to the Public has increased to	5,278,557
Deposits have increased to	15,578,920

\$1.00 opens an account in the Savings Department.

Interest paid 4 times a year.

80

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Read this issue; show it to your
friends and have them subscribe for
The Farming World.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

In the Dairy

Testing Cows

One of the features of modern dairying is the importance being given to testing cows. This is not a fad, but a feature that is practical and useful. The man who knows his cows; what they will do at the milk-pail each day, each month and each year, is in a position to make his business more successful than the fellow who knows nothing about what his cows are doing. If he knows this and can give a fair estimate of what it costs to keep a cow a year, it will be a comparatively easy matter to make the year's business balance on the right side of the ledger. To be thus fortified is to be forearmed. The poor cows that do not pay for



their keep can be discarded and only the profitable ones kept.

The accompanying illustration shows an apparatus for weighing milk on the farm. It is simple and can be easily fixed in any stable and takes up very little time if properly arranged. Even if a little time is taken, it is not lost, and will be more than paid for three times over by the knowledge obtained. Some care and accuracy is required in the work, but no more than should be given to any kind of farm work.

It will pay, and pay well, to weigh each cow's milk separately, and to find out its quality. If you have no means yet for doing so, provide it now.

Profitable Dairy Herds

A most valuable competition reported upon at the Dairymen's convention in London a week or two ago was that of the dairy herds. The results were published in February 1st issue. The following are letters giving further particulars regarding the breeding, feeding, and caring for these herds, kindly sent us by some of the owners of the herds. In them will be found some information of value to dairymen in all parts of the country:

HOW THE SILVER MEDAL HERD WAS FED
Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have had many inquiries about the care of my stock since I was presented with the silver medal in the recent dairy herd competition, and I thought a brief description of my

herd and farm might interest some of the readers of your valuable paper. My farm comprised at one time 100 acres, but 10 acres were sold some years ago for village lots and for the G. T. Railway station, being built on the place. This leaves 90 acres of first class land. Dairying has been the main end of the business for several years, and everything grown on the place is fed to the cattle and hogs and put back on the place, consequently it has become very rich, and there is no trouble in getting first class yields of hay or grain.

A few years ago I purchased a first class pure bred Holstein bull, and crossed him on the cattle that I had at that time, with flattering results, and I at once saw that this was the only way to success. I have followed that up ever since together with weeding out the unprofitable ones. We weigh each cow's milk, so we know what each cow is doing. The past season, from April 1 to October 31, they yielded an average of 6,512 lbs. milk per cow, and for that amount of milk I received an average of \$92.20 per cow, all the feed fed the cows being raised on my farm of 90 acres.

In selecting a bull I like him to be proud, high spirited, courageous; to look as if he were able to transmit his good qualities to his offspring. We feed him as we would a cow giving a heavy flow of milk, so as to give him the greatest strength and vigor. I never like to use a bull when he gets sluggish in service.

In feeding our cows when dry we feed liberally of ensilage and roots, which is nourishing food both to the cow and her offspring; she gains in flesh and health and becomes strong again after a hard season's work. Some people claim that cows don't need rest, but my experience teaches me that they do. When they freshen we do not feed any grain for a few days, until the cow becomes stronger. Then we feed liberally until grass comes. I believe in regularity of feeding and milking. I think every dairy farmer should have some system in caring for his stock, and not think any old time will do. We usually sow a piece of peas and oats first, then Hungarian peas to come later ensilage. This has been our method of feeding and breeding, and the years have been profitable.

Our calves we always keep in the stable, and feed them on chop and ensilage. We have found they do better. I have some now that have never been outdoors.

M. L. HALEY,
Springford, Ont.

7,600 LBS. PER COW.

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

I have received your letter with regard to our methods of dairying, and am pleased to give you a brief history of my farm operations.

I have been engaged in mixed farming for a number of years, growing wheat, clover seed, raising hogs and dairying, the latter being considered the safest branch. My original herd of cattle was made up of Shorthorns, but fourteen years ago I procured my first pure bred Holstein sire, and since that time have been improving my herd by the use of pure bred sires of that breed. For several years I raised all of my heifer calves, thereby each year having a number to select from.

The cow stable is 50 by 30 feet. Two rows of stanchions run lengthwise with the feed passage in the centre. For convenience an ventilation there is a door at each end of the feed passage and a straw slide above the centre. The walls are double-boarded with felt paper between, thus the stable temperature is always above freezing point.

The cows are allowed eleven weeks rest in the winter, and during this time, except in bad weather, they are turned into the yard several hours each day, which saves labor and gives them exercise. They are fed Alstke clover and straw alternately in the stable, and grain enough to keep them in good condition. In the spring green clover hay is fed with grain until they are turned out to pasture, then the grain is gradually diminished, all being taken off when the pasture has enough substance to maintain flesh.

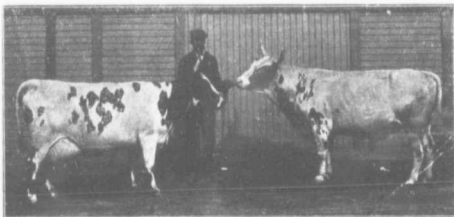
The past season was very dry here, so we began feeding green fodder in the middle of August, and kept our stock of young cattle and colts (27 in number) almost entirely on this feed, while the milk cows (20 in number) were fed enough fodder to keep some good pasture for them all the time. In the fall we fed the fodder, which was cut green and well cured, with a little grain, continuing until the cows were allowed to go dry.

The returns from the factory were thirteen hundred and sixty-eight (\$1,368) dollars, and the amount of milk supplied in that time over 122,000 lbs. The average age of my herds for the last season was five years.

W. E. MASON,
Tyrrell, Ont.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS,
Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

We have not kept an accurate account of cost of producing food consumed by herd, which is composed (as you see by report) of grade Holsteins and Shorthorns. Two 2-



A couple of pure-bred Ayshires, the property of N. Dymont, Wentworth County, Ont.

year-olds, two 3-year-olds and two aged cows. The others are from 6 to 8 years old. We have no pure breds, but have been aiming to get the cow that will give a good account of herself at the milk pail, and stick to it for at least ten months. We endeavor to feed and milk regularly (having cows milked by same milker if possible every day). We cool our night's milk as soon as milked. We consider this a very important matter with the dairymen, and we expect the best returns from our herd we must do our part by supplying pure, clean flavored milk to the factory.

Our herd has pastured on 22 acres clover pasture. In addition to this they were each fed twice daily, a quart of ground oats, barley and Hungarian seed (1½ quarts oats, ½ quart barley, 1 quart Hungarian). In the fall, when pastures began to dry up we added half bushel of mangel and sugar beets mixed for each cow. During the last winter we fed hay, cornstalks (cut) and turnips, and continued the chop ration just the same. Cows are kept in warm stable, except when turned out to water twice a day. When the weather is favorable they are left out for an hour or two. When out last winter they fed on a stack of Hungarian straw. In winter and summer they drink well water from a tank in the yard, which runs from a supply tank in the house. In summer we water three times daily.

We received from the factory \$94.55 in cash, after paying for drawing milk, manufacturing cheese and delivering same to station. Have sold up to date 130 lbs. butter, after keeping a family of nine in butter and milk during the year, besides raising three calves. Our pork crop also has been materially assisted with the by-products from the herd.

We consider our herd has done well for us, but know there is still room for improvement. I do not think a cow that gives less than 5,000 lbs. of milk during the cheese season of nine months will pay for the food we give her.

We dairymen are greatly benefited by the valuable hints given us in the dairy and farm journals, and thank the good work may go on. Thanking you for your kindly interest.

Springford, Ont. MARTIN SWANCK.

WHAT A BEGINNING DID,

Editor THE FARMING WORLD,

The size of my farm is one hundred and twenty-five acres, and the name of it Avondale Farm. The breed of cattle is Holstein; number of cows, twelve. The most important point to start with is to get right type of cows for milk.

I just bought my farm last spring, so I did not consider I had a fair show with the rest of the competitors, as I just bought my herd last March, and haven't had any chance for weeding them out, and had to buy all of my feed, hay and grain, also one cow came in in December the year before; five came in in February, three the last of May, and the best cow of all not until the middle of June. I was also feeding new milk to four calves for two months.

In regard to feeding, I fed nothing until after haying, then as the pasture dried up I fed one quart of Hungarian meal to each cow twice a day until I had my own grain threshed. Then I fed two quarts of mixed grain (barley and oats chopped) twice a day. This I continued,

I might say just here that I did not have any clover pasture for the cows, as there was none on the place when I came.

I cannot give you any points on winter feeding, as I was not farming last winter.

I have not made a practice of weighing each cow's milk separately. I hardly consider it worth while giving you any statements regarding my herd, as I have not had a good chance with them this year.

If there is a prize given next year I may have a better average for my cows, and be able to tell you more about it.

The factory I sent my milk to was the Newark factory, and the cheese maker was Mr. Fred Snell.

The average per cow was 6,666 lbs. of milk, which made \$60.90 per head from the 1st of April till the last of October; and from the 10th of March until the last of December they made \$92.29. The test for butter fat for December was 3.40.

Norwich, Ont. JACOB SWANCK.

The Good Family Paper

Whatever your age, six, sixteen or sixty, you will find "The Youth's Companion" to be your paper. It touches every worthy interest in life—every interest that promotes cheerfulness, develops character, enlarges the understanding and instills ideas of true patriotism. Fully illustrated announcement of "The Companion" for 1907 will be sent to any address free with sample copies of the paper. New subscribers will receive a gift of "The Companion's" four-leaf hanging calendar for 1907, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

The Line Fence

A good lawler learns many lessons in the school of human nature; and

this it was that Lawyer Hackett did not fear to purchase a tract of land which had been "lawed over" for years.

Some of the people wondered why he wanted to get hold of property with such an incubus of uncertainty upon it. Others thought that perhaps he wanted some legal knitting work, and would pitch in red hot to fight that line-fence question on his own hook.

"That's what the owner of the adjoining land thought. So he braced himself for trouble when he saw Hackett coming across the field one day.

Said Hackett: "What's your claim here, anyway, as to this fence?"

"Your fence is over my land two feet at one end and one foot at the other end."


"Well," replied Hackett, "you go ahead and set your fence over. At the end where you say that I encroach on you two feet set the fence on my land four feet. At the other end push it on my land two feet."

"But," persisted the neighbor, "that's twice what I claim."

"I don't care about that," said Hackett. "There's been fight enough over this land. I want you to take enough so you are perfectly satisfied, and then we can get along pleasantly. Go ahead and help yourself."

The man paused, abashed. He had been ready to commence the old struggle, both tooth and nail, but this move of the new neighbor stunned him. Yet he wasn't to be outdone in generosity. He looked at Hackett.

"Squire," said he, "that fence ain't going to be moved an inch. I don't want the land. There wasn't nothing in the fight anyway but the principle of the thing."



**A
Dollar Book
FREE**

TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

It will pay every farmer or every farmer's wife to sit right down and write for Sharples' "Business Dairying." This valuable book contains information that can be found in no other book, and will help any dairyman to make his business more profitable. It tells How to Feed, What to Feed, How to Care for Feed, What Foods Produce Greatest Amount of Milk, How to Care for the Dairy Cow in the way to get best results, and the whole book is practical. To get all the good out of your milk you should of course use

THE SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

It is not only guaranteed to more than pay for itself annually, but the ease with which you can skim, the low can, the self-lifting bearings, the simple Tubular bowl with only one little part inside to wash, the moderate price, are all points you should know about. Send today for the free "Business Dairying" and full information about the Sharples Tubular, giving number of cows you keep. Ask for booklet G, 292

Mrs. J. Benken, Trenton, Ia., says "We cleared \$100.00 in six months off seven cows."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.



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

The House Blessing

*The Beauty of the House is Order
The Blessing of the House is Contentment
The Glory of the House is Hospitality
The Crown of the House is Godliness*

EDITORIAL

The home—the place where the family eats and sleeps—so it would seem that many of the homes of the present day have degenerated into, but the thought is not a pleasing or satisfactory one. Rather would we shut our eyes and see the home pictured as Burns paints it in his "Cotter's Saturday Night"—the house where, indeed, contentment was its blessing, hospitality its glory, and godliness its crown. And yet this same house was only a cottage, small and unpretentious in every way.

"The marble floors and gilded walls
Can never make a home,
But every house where Love abides
And friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home, sweet home,
For there the heart can rest."

How grateful we should be that riches are not necessary in order that the home may be all that the word implies to us.

As we pause on the doorstep, with our hand on the knob of the door, a different feeling comes over us. We say, "Here the world with its prying eyes and gossiping tongue and itching ears cannot enter. This little kingdom is our own and we thank God that it is so."

"Here with joy unfeigned, brothers
And sisters meet,
And each for other's welfare kindly
spiers;
The social hours, swift-wing'd, un-
notie'd fleet;
Each tells the uncas that he sees
or hears."

Yes, truly, that is one great privilege of the home. We may speak frankly and freely of our disappointments, our successes, our future plans, and the little bits of gossip we have heard, knowing that our listeners, while perchance they may

chide and laugh, yet at heart have nothing but love and sympathy and true loyalty for us.

Here it is our blessed privilege after a day of business worries, losses and crosses to turn loose the safety valve and let out a little of our pent-up feelings, even though it be on the innocent heads of those we love best, who loving us, understand, forgive and love us still.

In our title, "The Home," we have much scope for intercourse with our readers. 'Tis in this department we seem to draw more closely together and prove mutually helpful. We will gladly welcome suggestions, items of special interest, good recipes, in fact any information which might prove of benefit to the home makers and housekeepers of our country.

It is our desire to give prominence to the work of the Women's Institutes, as they are undoubtedly proving so helpful in building up a high ideal of domestic life.

"We think at first that home is heaven. We learn at last that heaven is home."

The Old Valentine

By JEAN BLEWETT

I sent my sweetheart a valentine on
one St. Valentine's day,
A long time ago, when my hair was
brown; ah, now it is sprinkled
with grey!
My sweetheart was pretty as she
could be: a wild rose bloomed
in each cheek,
Her auburn hair rippled down to her
waist, her eyes were tender and
meek.

And, O, my sweetheart was dear to
me, though nobody could have
guessed
From my careless glance, or my care-
less word, the tenderness in my
breast.

I sent my sweetheart a valentine, a
flowery and foolish thing,

All covered with blue forget-me-nots,
and cupids gay on the wing;
Two hearts pierced through, a puff
of lace, a knot of ribbon, a dove.
And, better than all, a space whereon
I could write a message of love;

So burning the midnight oil, I wrote
with infinite patience and care,
This one earnest verse (for rhyming
came hard), to send to my lady
fair:
"I love you, I love you with all my
heart,
And fain would I call you mine,
My Mary, my darling, my beautiful
girl,
Let me be your valentine!"

This yellow old page from the book
of love was put in my hand
to-day,
As I growled, "Our Tom has fallen in
love in a very nonsensical way;
He is making a fool of himself, ha!
had he is writing poetry now,
To his Anna's lips, and his Anna's
hair, his Anna's beautiful brow."

"Why, what rubbish is this?" I asked
my wife, a portly but sweet-
faced dame,
Who smilingly showed me the verse
underneath which I had written
my name;

Shame-faced, I read it again and again
—let me confess to a truth—
I felt like disowning the yellow thing
that belonged to a day of youth.
Till I pictured myself an excited lad,
penning the words with care,
Knowing her answer would fill my
heart with rapture or dark des-
pair.

"It was yesterday, who says we are
old?" "I do," says Mary, my
wife;
"But age has nothing to do with it
since the choosing was done for
life."

I bowed my grey head over her hand,
"My sweetheart," I whispered
low,

"On this Valentine's day I tender you
the verse written long ago,
'I love you, I love you with all my
heart,

And fain would I call you mine,
My Mary, my darling, my beautiful
girl,
Let me be your Valentine."

When a man slips on an orange
skin, the first thing he does is to look
back to see what it was. The first
thing a woman does is to look round
to see if any one saw her.

He—"I shall never marry until I
meet a woman who is my direct
opposite." She (encouragingly)—
"Well, Mr. Duffer, there are numbers
of bright, intelligent girls right in this
neighborhood"—Art in Advertising.

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Women Were at Work

The Toronto Local Council of Women held its thirteenth annual meeting recently at the Canadian Institute, 125 Colborne street, the sessions being well attended.

The President, Mrs. Torrington, in her address, touched on a number of the points at which the Local Council's efforts had been concentrated during the year, including supervised playgrounds, prevention of crime, citizenship, medical inspection in schools, prevention of tuberculosis, petitions to the Ontario Government respecting the custodial care of feeble-minded women, the compelling of relatives to support aged and infirm poor, and the removal of inmates to asylums (in which the Council had obtained a lessening of the number of committals and of the period of detention), and the matter of the quinquennial meeting of the International Council.

Dr. Helen MacMurphy, in a report on the care of the feeble-minded, stated that she had found 70 imbeciles in the schools of Toronto during the present month.

Testimony of an Expert

It was their last climb—their very last! The thought persisted in repeating itself over and over, to the exclusion of more interesting ideas. Of course it was! Why shouldn't it be? She had spent a most delightful vacation out here among the mountains and forests of Washington, but it was over now. Tomorrow she would start eastward, back to the burdens of life and work again. Pah! She mentally shook herself. It wasn't a burden when she came away only a few months ago, it was the pride and ambition of her life—what she had dreamed of and worked for through hard, toilsome years at school and college and afterward. It was the ill health that had sent her here; that was the burden—such a miserable, discouraging burden to bear.

But that would be left behind in her going back. What more could she ask? Going back well and strong to the long coveted position which she had gained by months—yes, years—of earnest, conscientious effort. She ought to be the happiest, most thankful girl in the world—and she was. It was only that Curt, her guide, friend and comrade of the past months—Curt Burrows was so gloom and moodily lately it made her nervous and morbid. She wondered if he were sorry. Then she stopped. She was no foolish, sentimental girl, this independent bachelor maid.

She glanced up at the tall, muscular figure in rough cowboy attire stalking along by her side just as he looked down at her, and their eyes met. He put up his hand to assist her up a sharp incline, then, reaching a level space, they turned to look back at the little group of ranch buildings in the valley below.

"Sit down," he commanded abruptly, indicating by a slight gesture a large, flat rock, and she obeyed.

"Why don't you sit down, too?" she asked, merely for the sake of making conversation; and he threw himself down beside her.

"To-morrow at this time I shall be on my way east," she remarked with assumed cheerfulness.

"Are you glad to go?" His eyes were so searching, so wistful, that they, some days, would disconcerting.

"I—why, yes, of course—I must go," she stammered.

"Don't go, Miss Randalls—Olive. We have been so happy together. You will be sick again if you go back—stay here with me." He had risen to a sitting posture and laid his strong, brown hand over hers, as if he lay beside her on the rock.

She hesitated. He was so alluring, so compelling, as he sat there watching her with eager, pleading eyes—so capable and reliable—so much of the glad, free west as she had learned it, and—yes, loved it. Then she turned her eyes to the valley below and the moment of weakness passed. She drew her hand away. "I can't, Curt."

She said steadily. "I won't deny that I like you, for I do, and you know it; but I can't stay. I must go back to my work."

"Why?" he persisted. "If you love me, why don't you stay with me?"

She pointed at the valley below. "That is why," she said, almost tragically.

He looked and saw the little group of ranch buildings, the trail leading away beyond. Plainly, he did not understand.

"I mean that the women live here—no society, no recreation, the nearest store or shop and railroad ten or twenty miles away. Look at your sister down there. She does not see a woman's face outside her mirror often for weeks at a stretch!"

She had fallen far short of saying what she felt, what such an existence meant to her; but her arguments were silencing if not convincing.

The pat, pat of horse's hoofs on the trail above drew their attention to a woman on a pony coming down toward them. She was dressed in the regulation western riding costume for her sex—divided skirt, stout shoes and gloves, modified smockero hat, riding astride on the big western saddle and managing her spirited pony with the ease and skill of long experience.

"Do you want our picture?" she called merrily, as Olive reached for her camera, to catch a snap shot. "Shall we pose for you?" Then, in accordance with a few directions from Olive, she took the desired position with ready good nature.

"Billy Boy and I get accustomed to being photographed," she laughed, as she swung herself off the pony, after greeting Burrows and acknowledging the introduction of his companion.

"How delightful it must be to ride as you can," said Olive, almost enviously.

"Don't you ride?" inquired the newcomer.

"No, I never learned. I don't suppose that I could."

"Learn! You don't have to learn," laughed the other. "All you have to do is to get on the pony, and let him go—if he isn't a bucker."

"But, you see, I'm not used to horses at all."

"Neither was I till I came out here. I was never on a horse's back until after I was married; now I go wherever I choose. I wouldn't exchange my pony for an automobile." And she sank down on the grass, laughing up into Olive's face. Olive looked down at her with frank admiration.

"Do you like here?"

"On my husband's ranch, just beyond this spur. These," with a wave toward the valley, "are my nearest neighbors. I suppose that seems

dreafull to you," smiling up into Olive's serious eyes, "but I assure you, I never realized in the east how much pleasure and satisfaction could be gotten out of life, when lived free and unhampered. Please don't think me rude, but really I understand your views of life. You are an eastern teacher—or journalist. I was both, and thought, like a child climbing a step ladder, that it was mounting to fellowship with the stars. Then my health failed and I came out here to recuperate, as I presume you have long since found out. I'm only healthy but a husband, and so remained. My friends in the east prohibited all sorts of miseries and deprivations and regrets; but I have been here fifteen years and have yet to find occasion for repentance. I do more work and enjoy life more fully than I once dreamed was possible."

There was a brief silence, then she rose. "I must go now. I found, holding Olive's hand a moment at parting, "Learn to ride and come over and see me and I will convince you that I am sincere—convert you to true, ideal living free from conventionality and sham." Then she rode on down the trail; and Olive watched her until she disappeared around a turn, continuing to gaze dreamily away down the great valley, until recalled by Burrow's voice: "Shall we go down now?"

She gave him her hand in rising and allowed him to retain it as they started downward.

"You see, Mrs. Talbot is happy and contented here," he remarked, tentatively, as though in answer to some subtle thought transference.

She looked up at him with misty eyes, although her lips were smiling. "I may have to reconsider the case, on the weight of her expert testimony," she said shyly.

He understood, and she was promptly given the opportunity to reverse her decision.—By Gertrude E. Lambert.

Just as Jones was leaving his house in Harlem yesterday his wife called after him: "Don't forget to drop in at the corner and order some eggs sent up to the house right away. You know, the Smiths are coming over to dinner this evening, and I've got to bake some cake."

"All right," answered Jones, and mindful of his promise he stepped into the grocery.

"Hello," said Jenks, the grocer. "Don't often see you. What can I do for you this morning?"

"How many are your best eggs?" asked Jones.

"Well," said Jenks, "twenty more than I am now selling, for twenty-four cents would make them two cents per dozen less than they now are."

"All right," said Jones. "Send twenty-four cents worth over to the house right away. My wife is waiting for them."

How many eggs did he buy? After he reached the office he started to figure it out, and before he got through he was nearly crazy. Then he gave the problem to his bookkeeper, who also came to grief over it.

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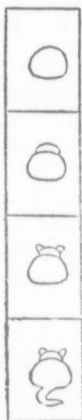
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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Cat in Art



I
Take a pencil, blue or red.
Draw a little loaf of bread
On a piece of paper white—
Make the lines extremely
light.

II
Then, before your work
you stop,
Draw a little loop on top,
And a satchel will be
found.
Such as ladies carry round.

III
Then you may, my pretty
dear,
Add a pair of little ears;
Add, if art is not at hand,
There's a little bag of salt.

IV
Pause, and in a rapture
lose,
Contemplate the great de-
sign—
Add a flowing tail, and
that
Makes a perfect pussy cat.

V
Thus a loaf evolves aright
Wailing Thomas of the
night
And you get into your
head.
How a pussy may be bred.

The Tale of a Tail

MARY C. M. DILLARD

This is just a simple little story of two very intelligent animals who lived and were loved not so very long ago—such a short time ago, in fact, that one of them, the gray kitten, is at this minute sitting on my desk as I write, making vigorous protests, by sunny pawings of my pencil as it runs over the paper, to my laying bare this chapter of her life.

The two actors in this melodramatic tale were "Billy," a staid, middle-aged fox terrier, and "Judy," a beautifully marked grey and white kitten. The children named her Judy because the very morning before we found the tiny blind pussy on our doorstep, a traveling Punch and Judy show had stopped in front of the house, and the kitten's weak little mew so reminded them of Judy's squeaky little voice, that at once they named her "Judy," and "Judy" she remained.

Well, Judy was a beautiful kitten, as I have said before. Her white paws and breast were always spotless and her dear little white face and blue gray eyes were at all times full of mischief. No one could help loving her, and I don't blame Billy one bit for his devotion to her, it but showed his good taste. In one particular, however, Judy fell short of perfection, and that particular was her tail. She had an abnormally long tail! Not only was it too long to be symmetrical, but it was also very thick. Now, hereby hangs a tale, for if Judy's tail had been like the ordinary tail of a kitten, this tale would never have been written, and Billy would never have had a chance to be a hero!

The dog's devotion to the dear little puss was certainly interesting. They were always together, asleep or awake. Judy's downy couch was in-

variably between Billy's front paws, and she was the only one invited to share the secret of the spot where he buried his bones to raven. To be sure, Judy was a wisp, found on our doorstep, and it might have been this fact that engendered the feeling of parental responsibility in Billy's breast. Their comradeship was a thing of beauty, and one day—something happened to prove it.

The day was peculiarly dark and shadowy, one of the kind that causes you to wonder if it is you or the atmosphere which makes everything so gloomy and depressed. In the case of this day, it certainly was the atmosphere, for we all felt it. There was absolutely no air stirring, and even the alders along the edge of the dam stared at their own reflection in the water in a dejected sort of way. No sound was abroad save the monotonous roar of water as it fell some five or six feet over the breastwork of the dam and down upon the stones below.

The day must have had a depressing effect upon Judy, too, else she would never have been tempted to go abroad for adventures, alone and unprotected. Billy seemed too lazy to be interested in anything, so he dropped down on the piazza and was soon fast asleep.

Mayhap the kitten knew this, and it was just the opportunity for which she had been waiting—who knows. At any rate, whatever the cause, there was Judy trotting down the path by the river, toward the dam, turning



her head, now to the right, now to the left, as though anxious to not lose a second of her freedom.

Suddenly, without any warning whatever, right in front and directly in the path, landed an enormous, fat old grasshopper. Now, if there was one thing above another on Judy's bill of fare that she found particularly delicious, that one thing was grasshopper. This fellow was big and fat and looked—oh, so juicy!

There he sat—his antennae waving as if to beckon Judy on—but Judy needed no invitation—she was alert on the instant, every muscle tense. Oh! how her mouth watered!

Slowly, slowly, she approached the big saucy green and brown ready-made luncheon. Her eyes grew larger and larger, darker and darker as the pupils expanded, her body lengthened and lay close to the ground. Now and then a nervous little mew escaped her in her anxiety, scarcely perceptible except from the motion of her jaw. All this time the grasshopper said, "Come on, catch me if you can," the waving of his "feelers" and each time that Judy accepted the invitation and "came on," he gave a great leap and landed some feet further down the path.

On and on when the merry chase—merry for the wise old grasshopper,

but Judy was in earnest. On and on, closer and closer to the edge of the dam.

Whether the grasshopper deliberately led the chase to the perilous spot, or whether it only happened to lie in his path, I wouldn't attempt to say. At any rate, he kept right on, until by a series of hops he had reached the very verge of the dam. Judy, in her anxiety, surely didn't know her great danger, for she crept closer and closer to the edge of the water until it seemed that with just one more spring, the grasshopper would be hers. Just at this moment, however, the grasshopper felt inclined to bring the exciting chase to a close, for with a mighty whirr of outspread wings, he darted across the dark water—but it was too late to prevent Judy's leap. With one bound she went high in the air and came down in the dark swirling water of the dam, just a few feet above the breast-work and, of course, where the current was strong.

Poor Judy! With a cry of terror she sank down, down in the cold, hateful water. When she came to the surface, she struggled with all her little strength toward the shore, but it was no use, the water was flowing so strongly that, despite all her poor little efforts, she was being rapidly carried nearer and nearer the dangerous fall. Those little soft white paws were not of much avail against the dark rapid water. She began to lose her strength, too. Oh! how she must have longed for Billy now!

Faster and faster she was being carried toward the breast-work and the fall; weaker and weaker grew the little paws, until, with a despairing mew, she raised her little white face out of the water and fell back exhausted. What was that? Surely something or somebody pulled her tail and held it fast! She was brought to a sudden stop and a new terror took possession of her—an unknown and unseen power held her in its grasp. She dug her claws as best she could into a stick which had lodged on the edge of the dam breast, and there she clung, the seething water all around her and just below the fall!

Poor little frightened Judy! There she hung in mid-stream, weak, terror-stricken, with an unknown something grasping her tail. I wonder if a procession of the ghosts of all the grasshoppers she had eaten passed before her and made her sorry?

Now Billy had about finished his nap, so he opened his eyes, yawned, stretched his body, and got up. Queer! it seemed so long that he looked around—no Judy! He got up, shook himself and walked lazily down the road. Funny! Where was Judy?

Whether impelled by a force within or not, I don't know, but Billy trotted straight on, down the path by the river in the direction of the dam.



What is that?

Was that a mew? Surely that sounded familiar. He quickened his pace.

"Another! Yes, sir—that was Judy and he bounded down the path, guided by the sound, until the dam burst upon his vision and his worse fears were realized. There, in the middle of the dark water-clung Judy, poor little wet, terror-stricken comrade!

The intelligent beast did not hesitate one instant, but plunged in and swam with swift strokes straight to Judy, and, with his paws on that piece of a limb, wailed until Judy scrambled on his head and clung there as best she could with that awful something holding her by the tail.

When Billy struck out for shore, something under the water snapped and Judy's tail was free.

They reached the bank in safety where we stood waiting for them. When they felt the solid earth beneath their feet, they both sank exhausted and lay panting for a long time. Judy's claws must have gone into dear old Billy's head pretty deep, for there was blood trickling down into his eyes.

When they had recovered sufficiently to walk, Judy became conscious of something the matter with the end of her tail. After hitting the offending member she succeeded in freeing herself of—what? A tiny fork of a twig! The mystery was explained! In her struggles she had been carried over a sunken limb which reached its fingers up and grasped the tip of Judy's tail as it was floating by.

The long tail—because it was so long, had saved her life!—From "Boys and Girls."

The Woodpecker's Dinner

"Tap, tap," knocked the woodpecker, tapping away.
"Now, what can I find for my dinner to-day?"

"Ho, there, Mr. Worm, in the old apple tree,"
"Oh, dear!" cried the worm, "he's a-knocking for me."

"Silent and swift I will curl up my head;
Then he'll think I'm away, or perhaps that I'm dead."

"Tap, tap," cried the woodpecker, tapping away.
"My dear worm, where are you? Come, answer, I pray."

"You won't! Well, we'll see," quoth woodpecker in ire,
His flaming crest rising still higher and higher.

"Tap, tap, knock, knock, peck, peck, peck,"
He worked and he hammered quite half of the day.

"Ah, ha, Mr. Worm, we'll soon see, I say,
Who's to be master this fine summer's day."

"Now, one final tap and then for my dinner;
I'm sure, my dear friend, you'll admit I'm the winner."

He gave a last peck—out tumbled the worm,
With never a wiggle, a jerk, nor a squirm.

There, down on the ground, at the foot of the tree,
A fat little toad had been looking to see

What all the commotion and knocking could be.

As the tidbit came tumbling earthward, quoth he,

"I'm sure this nice worm is intended for me."

And he gulped it right down with a chuckle of glee.

"I thank you, my dear woodpecker," said he,
And with one little wink hopped away from the tree.

Worth a Fall

A polite young lady, in hastily turning the corner of a street in London, accidentally ran with great force against a ragged boy and nearly knocked him over. Stopping as soon as she could, she retraced her steps and said very kindly, "I beg your pardon, my little fellow. I am very sorry that I ran against you."

The boy was wholly amazed; he looked at the lady one moment, and then, taking off a tattered cap, made a graceful bow and said, while his face lit up with a smile, "You have my parding, Miss, and ye're welcome to it. And say, the next time you run ag in me, you can knock me clean down and I won't say a word." After the lady had passed on, the boy said to a companion, "I say, Jim, it's fine to have somebody asking your parding, isn't it?"

And hang just where they'll reach it a good big sugar beet,
Or a cabbage chopped up nice and fine will be a reg'lar treat.
"Children, do you hear me?"
"Yes, ma'am!"

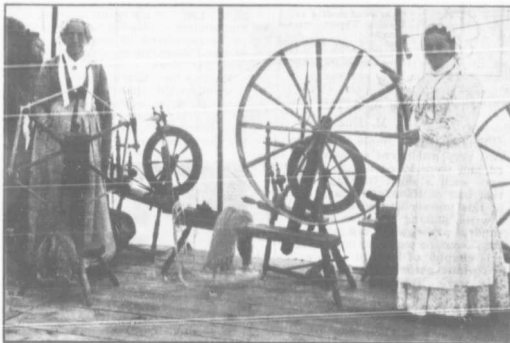
"There's nasty little parasites that fill a hen with wrath,
So fill a box with ashes so she can take a bath;
And scatter little handfuls of wheat among the straws,
And make them take their exercise a-scratching with their claws,
That's all that you will have to do, or pretty near, I think—

Oh, yes—give them lots of water that's fresh and fit to drink.
"Children, do you hear me?"
"Yes, ma'am!"

Oh, they talk about their August and they brag about their May,
But the nicest time of the year is when the hens begin to lay.
If you pay them much attention and hand them plenty food,
They'll lay, and lay, and lay, and lay, to show their gratitude.
Some dainties for the children—they are not far away,
But, dears, you must be patient till the hens begin to lay.

"Children, do you hear me?"
"Yes, ma'am!"

—The Khan, in Toronto Star.



The Old Spinning Wheel

When the Hens Begin to Lay

"Children!"
"Yes ma'am!"
"You will peep behind the fanning mill, you will peep among the hay,
For I fancy that the hens will soon begin to lay,
The little speckled Leghorn has a very ruddy crest—

I saw her snoopin' round to-day a-looking for a nest,
So you'll keep your eyes about you when round the barn, I beg,
And have your basket with you and gather every egg

"Children, do you hear me?"
"Yes, ma'am!"
"You'll give them lots of oyster shells and plenty pounded bone,
A basketful of gravel and a plate of broken stone,
Some scalded meal at noon is a ration that is right,
But give them nice, dry buckwheat at morning and at night;

She Knew the Text

A little Topeka girl came home from church the other day and was asked what the minister's text was. "I know it all right," she asserted. "Well, repeat it," her questioner demanded.

"Don't be afraid and I will get you a bed-quilt," was the astounding answer.

Investigation proved that the central thought of the sermon had been, "Fear not, and I will send you a comforter."—Kansas City Journal.

LADIES

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

A forecast of what is to be worn:

PLEATED SKIRTS

There is not much variation in the cut of skirts, which will be pleated almost the same as last season's. The lighter shades will hold for spring but there will probably be a tendency to change to darker materials later. Pull bands are used extensively for trimming.

DRESS GOODS

In ladies' dress goods broadcloths continue in excellent request and voiles are freely taken in blacks, creams, blues, browns, tans and greys. Stripes are expected to meet with great success, and there is increased interest in fancy suitings. Novelty pongee silks have taken well.

As usual there are a number of novelties in ladies' small goods, among them ladies' white duck washable belts, profusely embroidered. In trimmings narrow silk braids in all the light shades promise to be very popular and with them are shown crocheted silk buttons in corresponding shades.

May Manton's Hints

NINE GORED SKIRT WITH PANELS 5581

The skirt that is plain at the upper portion and full at the lower is unquestionably the favorite for walking length and is essentially graceful and satisfactory. Here is one that is quite novel, made with panels that are plain above and plaited below and which provides abundant and graceful flare. As illustrated, it is made of amethyst colored broadcloth, stitched with belting silk and trimmed with buttons, but it is adapted to all seasonable materials and it can be made more elaborate with trimming of braid if liked.



5581 Nine Gored Skirt with Panels, 22 to 30 waist.

5582 Blouse with Separate Yoke, 32 to 40 bust.

The skirt is cut in nine gores with extensions at their lower edges. These extensions are laid in inverted plaits and the panels are joined to the gores above them, and to their upper edges while the fullness at the back is laid in inverted plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11½ yards 27, 6½ yards 44, or 6½ yards 52 inches wide, if material has figure or nap; 9 yards 27, 5½ yards 44, or 5 yards 52 inches wide if it has not.

BLOUSE WAIST 5582

To be made with separate or attached yoke.

The blouse that can be worn over any pretty separate yoke or guimpe as liked is one of the novelties of the season that has been very heartily accepted and which has extended vogue. Here is one that is adapted both to the entire gown and to the separate waist and that appropriately can be made of silk or wool material and a little later of the pretty washable stuff. In this instance it is made with three-quarter sleeves and the material is taffeta trimmed with soutache braid and French knots and edged with velvet banding. By the trimming as well as the material depends upon individual taste and need and any finish that may be liked is quite appropriate for the prettily shaped bertha. The feature of the waist consists in the fact that it can be varied in a number of ways. It can be either lined or unlined with a separate yoke, or with a fitted lining faced to form the yoke, or it can be worn over any entirely separate waist that one may possess. Also the sleeves can be either in three-quarter or full length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards of material 27, 3½ yards 27, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of all-over lace and 6½ yards of braid to make as illustrated, 1 yard of all-over lace if long sleeves are used.



8579 Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 6 to 12 years.

GIRL'S BOX PLEATED DRESS 5579

To be made with three-quarter or full length sleeves.

Such a charming yet simple little frock as this one is quite certain to find its welcome in every household where there are girls of suitable age. It is graceful, becoming and altogether to be desired. It really means very little labor and is entirely free of objectionable fustiness. In this instance it is made of veiling, stitched with belting silk, and trimmed with velvet ribbon, while the yoke is of all-over lace, but a number of variations might be suggested. As shown it is adapted to afternoon wear, but it can be converted into a school frock by using the long sleeves and making the yoke of silk in matching color or some other durable material, while if a still more fancy effect is desired some lighter colored veiling or cash-

mere can be used with the lining cut away beneath the yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 3½ yards 27, 4 yards 26, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard of all-over lace for the yoke, 5½ yards of banding, ¾ yard of all-over lace if long sleeves are used.

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

Mrs. Cora B. Miller Makes a Fortune

Started a Few Years Ago with No Capital, and Now Employs Nearly One Hundred Clerks and Stenographers.

Until a few years ago Mrs. Cora B. Miller lived in a manner similar to that of thousands of other very poor women of the average small town and village. She now resides in her own palatial brown stone residence, and is considered one of the most successful business women in the United States.



Mrs. Miller's New Residence, Earned in Less Than One Year

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured of herself and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might use it. She started with only a few dollars capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Million Women Use It.

More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice to every suffering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine \$10,000.00 worth absolutely FREE.

Every woman suffering with pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping sensations up the spine, menorrhoids, desire to cry, hot flashes, sweats, or piles from any cause, should sit right down and send her name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 4546, Evokomo, Ind., and receive by mail (free of charge in plain wrapper) a 50-cent box of her marvelous medicine, also her valuable book, which every woman should have.

Remember, this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women are suffering will take advantage of this generous woman's offer. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the \$10,000.00 worth is all gone.

HELPFUL AND RESTFUL

Irrationalities

Ain't any reason in bein' proud,
Too fine to go with the rest of the
crowd.

Ain't any reason in bein' shy,
Wouldn't wait for you to pass
by;

Ain't any reason for being a shirk,
Clappin' for somebody else to work;

Ain't any reason for not bein' glad,
Ain't this life the best you have had?

Ain't any reason in bein' afraid,
Something 'll happen, 'cunt all down
grade;

Ain't any reason in talkin' fast,
The little you've got to say won't
last;

Ain't any reason in not lookin' up,
Soon as you've got to the dregs in
your cup;

Ain't any reason in not forgivin',
You must keep on lovin' to keep on
livin';

Ain't any reason in not bein' true,
Make a beginnin' and carry it
through;

Ain't any reason, or joy or beauty
In doin' anything less than your duty.

"The picture of the sick man is one
of Human Helplessness, and his de-
spairing cry, 'Sir, I have no man when
the water is troubled to put me into
the pool,' but while I am coming,
another steppeh down before me,
reveals the awful depths of Human
Selfishness as well. It has a familiar
appearance, for even to-day and
everywhere, when men will only stop
and think selfishness abounds. It
saddens, blights, and curses the world.
It is the most prevalent sin to-day.
It is in every life. There has been
in all the history of this world, only
one absolutely pure, just, selfish life—
that of the Lord Jesus Christ.

"What a beautiful insight this in-
cident gives us into the spirit, the
heart of Christ! He was moved
with compassion." Hear inspiration
is the best. His love, so real, so
genuine, flowed out from his loving
heart, and so he healed the afflicted
one. We want the Spirit of this
Compassionate Saviour.

"The most impressive text in the
whole Word of God is: 'If any man
have not the Spirit of Christ, he is
none of his.'"

The Teaching We Do Without a Text-Book

Twenty years ago, a discouraged
young doctor in one of our large
cities was visited by his old father,
who came up from a rural district to
look after his boy.

"Well, son," he said, "how are you
getting along?"

"I'm not getting along at all," was
the disheartened answer, "I'm not
doing a thing."

The old man's countenance fell, but
he spoke of courage and patience and
perseverance. Later in the day he
went with his son to the "Free Dis-
pensary," where the young doctor
had an unsalaried position, and where
he spent an hour or more every day.

The father sat by, a silent but in-
tensely interested spectator, while
twenty-five poor unfortunate receiv-

ed help. The doctor forgot his visi-
tor, while he bent his skilled energies
to his task; but hardly had the door
closed on the last patient, when the
old man burst forth:

"I thought you told me you were
not doing anything!" he thundered.
"Not doing anything! Why, if I had
helped twenty-five people in a month
as much as you have in one morning,
I would thank God that my life count-
ed for something."

"There isn't any money in it,
though," explained the son, somewhat
abashed at his companion's vehemence.

"Money!" the old man shouted,
still scornfully. "Money! What is
money in comparison with being of
use to your fellow-men? Never mind
about money; you go right along at
this work every day. I'll go back
to the farm, and gladly earn money
enough to support you as long as I
live—yes, and sleep sound every night
with the thought that I have helped
you to help your fellow-men."

"That speech," I said to a friend of
mine, one who has spent many years
as a conspicuously successful teacher,
went into the bones of the young
doctor's life, and strengthened him
for a life of unselfish usefulness."

"Ah!" said the professor, "that one
speech was worth years of text-book
teaching! And yet it was made with-
out an instant's preparation."

"Far from it," I answered quickly.
"I had taken sixty years of noble
living, struggling against sin and self,
pressing forward in paths of right-
eousness, bearing the cross, following
hard after the Perfect Man, to pre-
pare that old Christ to make this
speech. Then the moment came, and
he was ready to teach the glorious
lesson."

The Soul of the Singer

We read the song that is written—
A few little, grotesque signs,
Arranged in a certain meter,
With rhymes at the end of the
lines;

And by the thought or the music
Some chord in our hearts is stirred;
But the song in the soul of the singer
Is never heard.

The one who best sees the picture
Is he with the soul for art.
The one who best reads the poem
Is he with the poet heart.
The thoughts that are rarest and
sweetest

Are deepest from sight interred.
The song in the soul of the singer
Is never heard.

Some yearnings may not be spoken;
Some loves are so wholly blest,
Some dreams are so tinged with
heaven

They can never be expressed.
We miss the intangible something
Behind the veil of the word.
The song in the soul of the singer
Is never heard.

We meet, but are veiled in spirit;
Familiar, and yet unknown;
A reality of our inner beings
Where we are alone, alone.
In each is a strain peculiar
On no other heart conferred.

The song in the soul of the singer
Is never heard.
—J. A. Edgerton, in National Maga-
zine.



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is too
Good
for a
Good
Wife

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house work is worth having.

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do not require to touch the clothes to
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color sketch free. 171

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finish the work and teach you free; you work in
the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will
explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit
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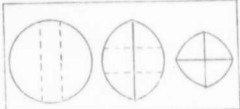
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IN THE KITCHEN

Cutting a Cake

The following practical illustration of cake cutting, taken from "The Literary Digest," will be found of interest.

"The problem to be solved was, 'given a round tea-cake of some five inches across, and two persons of moderate appetite to eat it, in what way should it be cut so as to leave a minimum of exposed surface to become dry?' The ordinary methods of



cutting out a wedge is very faulty in this respect. The results to be aimed at are so to cut the cake that the remaining portions shall fit together. Consequently the chords (or the arcs) of the circumferences of these portions must be equal. The direction of the first two vertical planes of section is unimportant; they may be parallel, as in the first figure, or they may enclose a wedge. The cuts shown on the figure represent those made with the intention of letting the cake last for three days, each successive operation having removed about one-third of the area of the original disk. A common india-rubber band embraces the whole and keeps its segments together."

Notes on Soup Making

After a long drive or a day's work in the cold or rain, nothing is more acceptable and stimulating than a plate of well-made, hot soup. During the cold weather, when fire is necessary for warming the house, advantage should be taken of it and soup frequently served, especially where there are school children.

For soup made from meat, any of the cheaper cuts of beef will do—sometimes a soup bone may be had at the butcher's for 10 or 15 cents. This will make soup for a family of eight or ten, but it must be boiled until all the meat and some leave the bone. It is best to boil the bones the day before the soup is used. When this is done the fat may be removed before returning the pot to the fire.

Put the soup bones (well broken) or meat into cold water, heat slowly and keep simmering—do not remove the scum, as this is the albumin and very nutritious. Two hours before the soup is served, add the flavors, onions, carrots, celery, turnip, potato, parsley, etc. Salt and pepper to taste.

These rules apply to all meat soups. Mutton makes a strong and nutritious soup, veal a delicate soup. Chicken is the most delicate of all and when prepared with two tablespoons of rice, salt, and pepper is nourishing and tasty for invalids.

A good plan is to boil a pot of soup bones for some hours, until the meat leaves the bones; remove the bones and fill several jars or bowls with the stock. The fat forms an air tight cover and the stock if set in a cool place and not disturbed will keep for several days.

When soup is required take one of the jars of stock, remove the fat, and add the desired flavors—one day it may be barley soup, another day vegetable soup, or tomato soup or celery soup, etc.

Early Tomatoes

The vegetable garden is so akin to the kitchen that we would like to suggest putting in right away a few tomato seeds, so as to have plants that would fruit early in the season. It is the age, not the size, of the plant which brings it into bearing, and about the middle of February is considered the proper time to plant seed to have tomatoes in July. A good sized flower pot or small box will start eight or ten plants. These may be re-potted when a couple of inches high and be in bloom or even have small tomatoes on when finally planted in the garden.

The Beneficial Lemon

We know in a dull sort of way that lemons are useful, and if we didn't we might easily find this out by looking over the papers. But just how valuable they really are few of us realize. They are of very great medicinal value, and are better than patent medicines and nostrums put up in bottles and sold by the benefit (?) of the human faculty.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee will drive away an attack of bilious headache, but it is better to use them freely and to avoid the attacks of headache. A slice of lemon rubbed on the temples and back of the neck is also good for headache. These facts help in beautifying one, for who can be beautiful and ailing at the same time? The days are past when the delicate woman with "nerves" was the heroine of all the novels and the "clinging vine" supposed to be admired by all the men.

For discolored or stained finger nails a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of warm soft water is invaluable; this is one of the very best manicure acids. It will loosen the cuticle from the finger nails as well as remove discolorations.

Lemon juice in water is an excellent tooth wash. This is about the only thing that will remove tartar. It will also sweeten the breath.

Cranberry Sauce

Good sauce cannot be made of unripe berries. Select those that are of a dark purplish red, and do not strain; the skins of the berries give an additional flavor, and strained sauce becomes a jelly, losing its original character entirely. If obliged to use under-ripe berries, sprinkle with soda, heat until some begin to burst, wash them thoroughly, and proceed as in making sauce ordinarily.

"Dat's as fine a goose as I ever saw, Brudder Williams," he said to his host. "Where did you get such a fine one?"

"Well, now, Mistah Rawlew," said the carver of the goose, with a sudden access of dignity, "when you preaches a special fine sermon I never sees you where you got it; seems to me dat's a triv'l matter anyway."

Windsor Salt

is ideal for salting butter.

Pure, clean, dry, well-savoured—it dissolves quickly—works in even-ly.

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It should cost more—but is sold at the same price as other salts.

In bags and barrels. All dealers.

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HEALTH IN THE HOME

Physical Exercise

An eminent physician the other day expressed very decided views concerning the advisability of girls' teams of basket ball and hockey, saying that girls and women are in great danger of overdoing these sports and are likely to sustain permanent injury.

Let women rather confine herself to the lighter and more graceful forms of gymnastics and athletics, he says, and make herself supreme along these lines, as she has already done in artistic dancing.

Among the athletic sports and games likely to prove injurious to most women if played in the form in which they are enjoyed by men Dr. Sargent mentioned football, ice hockey, basket ball, pole vaulting and heavy gymnastics.

These games prove injurious to women, he adds, because of the limitations imposed by their physical configuration, the tendency to become masculine in form and character if they try to excel in masculine pursuits and their inability to bear prolonged mental and physical strain. Nevertheless such sports could be so modified as to meet the peculiar requirements of the sex, with the result that they could be played by women with reasonable hope of physical, mental and moral development.—Boston Traveler.

Substitute for Hot Water Bottle

A screw-top coffee can, such as workmen use with their dinner pails, has proved a most satisfactory substitute for the rubber hot water bottle for nearly all purposes. One can be bought at any house furnishing or tin store, for a small sum, in tin or granite. A slip case of cutting flannel is an improvement. It has the advantage over the rubber bag in that boiling water can be used, and so filled and put into the bed will retain the heat until almost morning. I have suffered with cold feet in winter, going to bed warm, but waking about 3 o'clock so cold that I could not go to sleep again. My tin can filled with boiling water at bedtime and pushed down in the bed is warm enough to obviate this trouble. To keep a baby's bottle warm it can be wrapped with the bottles in a blanket and will keep the milk at the proper heat all night. And it has the additional advantage of being cheaper than the rubber, never springing a leak at an inopportune moment. I buy the largest size, holding about one quart. K. S. B.

Catarrh Cure

Nearly everyone suffers from catarrh nowadays. This remedy faithfully followed for two months cured a bad case of catarrh that had caused nine years of suffering, and has never been known to fail in any case. Mix thoroughly ½ pt. of rain water, milk warm, with ½ teaspoonful of glycerine, ½ teaspoonful of salt and 2 small drops of carbolic acid. Force the amount through the head every night before retiring. If the catarrh is bad repeat in the morning.

At the Rush Medical College a

few years ago a substantial cash prize was offered the student who would submit the best remedy for curing a hard cold. The winning remedy is so simple and inexpensive it can be followed by any one. It is to dress the body warmly with plenty of wraps, protect the head as well, and go outdoors for a few moments at a time several times a day, no matter how cold the weather; face the wind and inhale, by deep breathing, long, slow but very deep, draughts of pure cold air, thus carrying to the innermost recesses of the lungs the microbe-destroying oxygen, and expelling the vitiated air laden with waste, a process that quickly puts a "hard cold" to rout.

More Time for Sleep

Want of sufficient sleep is a potent cause of irritability, inaccuracy of work, nervous disturbance and breakdown. This was the undisputed verdict of physicians at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association at York, England. Young children, they said, by want of sufficient sleep often lay the foundation for nervous diseases which tax the skill of physicians in after years. Dr. T. D. Acland said that mental and bodily inefficiency of school children was caused by over-pressure and deficient sleep, which produces similar effects to the tobacco habit. Of twenty-nine experts connected with public schools, eleven named ten hours as the minimum time for pupils to sleep, fourteen named nine to ten and one half hours, and four thought nine hours might suffice. It was agreed that adults who work need more sleep than those of the last generation, because they live at a faster pace. Hard play does not reparate for hard work. Exercise taken from time required for sleep extracts double reparation. Old people may retain their vigor long by taking a nap after luncheon, or whenever they are so disposed. "No harm," said an eminent practitioner, "is likely to follow in these strenuous days from the advice to take as much sleep as is desired." "Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty," is a Bible text which in the judgment of physicians is far from being universally true.—Congregationalist and Christian World.

A Wife's Ready Wit

A popular clergyman, says a story in the "St. Louis Republic," saw a lady about to call, whom he was not anxious to meet. So he said to his wife, "I'll run upstairs, my dear, and escape till she goes away."

After about an hour he quietly tiptoed to the stair landing and listened. All was quiet below. Reassured, he began to descend, and called out over the ballustrade:

"Well, my dear, you got rid of that old bore at last?"

The next instant a voice from below roared him to the spot. "It was the voice of the caller! Then came a response which sounded impressively sweet to him. It was the voice of his wife:

"Yes, dear, she went away over an hour ago; but here is our good friend, Mrs. Clark, whom I am sure you want to meet."

FREE! My Book

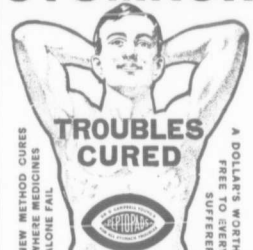
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Women's Institutes and Their Work

That the Women's Institute organization is appreciated by the women of our province is evident from the fact that in less than ten years it has grown from one institute, with a membership of not more than fifty, to four hundred institutes, with a membership of over ten thousand.

In the minds of many, the mention of the women's institutes is associated with instruction in cooking, and that only. It must be remembered, however, that the work undertaken by these institutes is most comprehensive.

A glance at the reports which come in each month will show that, while the preparation of foods and their relation to the body demands a share of the study of the members, attention is given to others matters that also

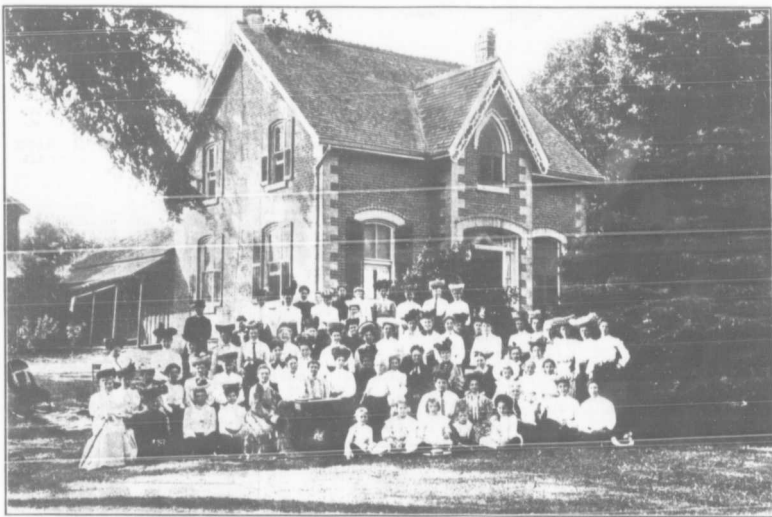
is made to send two speakers in May and June of each year to attend meetings at places where such assistance is desired. During the summer of 1906 twenty-six speakers were sent out and 351 points were visited. During the present winter about 250 of the women's institutes are being visited by lady delegates, in connection with the meetings of the Farmers' Institutes. Many expressions of appreciation are received regarding these speakers.

Reports recently received from the delegates now attending meetings would indicate that the institutes are carrying on most aggressive work, and a commendable feature in connection therewith is that the institutes are able to conduct this work from month to month with very little outside assistance. It is found that in every

Saving Steps

By MRS. WHELAN, THORNTON.

It is wealth to the man whose wife's steps are made few, and when everything about the house is as convenient as possible, saving her health that she may be the helpmate of her husband. It seems to me the one thing necessary with all workers, and especially with farmers' wives, is to keep above the thought of drudgery, to look beyond the toiling to the results, and so transform drudgery, which no one enjoys, into work, and when work becomes spontaneous it is no longer under the law of necessity, but is joyful and free from strain. In many farm houses there is little thought given to the steps the housewife and mother takes, as farmers too often fail to give due consideration to the necessity for improved kitchen furnishings, while they have all the late improvements to make their own



A Women's Institute Meeting in Peel County.

interest the home-maker. The comfort of the home is essential, and we find that the heating, lighting and ventilation problems are being discussed. In dealing with the practical the beautiful is not lost sight of, for consideration is given to the decoration of the interior of the home, and to making the surroundings pleasing. The best methods of performing and lightening the household tasks form an important part of the study of these institutes, and questions dealing with home nursing, cost of living, etc., find a place in the discussions by the members. Poultry raising has also been found an interesting, as well as a profitable, study. That the members of the institutes are anxious to get as much information as possible along these lines is shown by the number of libraries which are being established in connection with the institutes.

These organizations are under the direct control of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and provision

is made to send two speakers in May and June of each year to attend meetings at places where such assistance is desired. During the summer of 1906 twenty-six speakers were sent out and 351 points were visited. During the present winter about 250 of the women's institutes are being visited by lady delegates, in connection with the meetings of the Farmers' Institutes. Many expressions of appreciation are received regarding these speakers.

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locality there are a number of ladies who, with very little practice, are able to give excellent addresses, and write instructive papers. Many of these papers are received by the Department from time to time, and arrangements will be made for them to be printed in the leading agricultural and weekly papers.

The annual report for 1906, which has recently been issued, is full of valuable hints, and should be in the hands of any who are not now members of women's institutes. We would strongly advise those who are not members of this organization to join at once, in order that they may receive a copy of this report and other literature which will be issued from time to time in the interests of the work of the Women's Institutes.

Full information regarding organization will be furnished to interested persons in districts where institutes are now being established. Apply to Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

work easy and save steps. Men can help a great deal to save steps. They can lighten our work by encouraging us. We can get into bad habits making needless trips from room to room while in good health, when we feel it not particularly worth while to save steps. These cost us dearly, however, when at last infirmities come upon us, as they are sure to do sooner or later. A great deal more work can be accomplished by forethought. A certain lady on waking in the morning and before rising plans the work of the day, studying how to save steps, and thus she finds that if she goes about her work thoughtlessly she unnecessarily travels over the same ground several times. If we are orderly, having a place for everything and keeping things in their place, a great deal of uncalled for labor is saved. The interior arrangements of houses and the placing of articles make a great deal of difference in the number of steps taken. Articles not used often should be kept in the farthest corner

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"Bun" Red Clover	\$10.50 bush.
"Ocean" Alfalfa	9.00 "
"Diamond" Timothy	3.25 "
"Gold" Lucerne	10.00 "

Ask for samples and see for yourselves.
Send for list, catalogue.

**GEORGE KEITH, 122 King St. E.
Toronto, Ont.**

of the room and give place to those which are constantly in use. A convenient for the housewife in place of going to the well for water, to turn a tap in her kitchen and get all the water needed.

If the water be brought to the barn by a windmill, why not be brought into the house? Perhaps she has to convey the waste water to an outside door, down a flight of steps to a safe distance from the house, where it is thrown upon the ground, when a sink with a waste pipe might be constructed in the kitchen, thus saving many steps and much hard lifting. If the sink and table be high, much stooping will be avoided. A tall stool adds much to the housekeepers' comfort. She can sit upon it when compounding bread and cake and other foods, also washing and wiping dishes and cleaning vegetables. A drop shelf is convenient and saves room. It can be attached to the wall by hinges and a prop fastened to the shelf by another hinge, this prop then falls into place easily and the shelf is against the wall when not in use. A dumb-water saves much travelling up and down stairs, but we who are not so fortunate as to possess one can stop and think how many things are needed before going to and from the cellar and thus save our time and strength. When we are cleaning away the remains of one meal we can decide what is to be had for the next, and if there is anything in the pantry or cellar which will require time for preparation, bring it back with us when we go there with what is left from last meal. Before beginning to prepare a meal, it is wise to stop and think how many things are needed from the cellar and bring as many as possible at a time and not travel the 12 or 15 steps as many times as there are articles required. It is a good plan to use a tray in carrying things to and from the cellar.

When the remains of one meal are removed from the tray, what is needed for the next meal can be placed upon it. Another lady saves steps by putting all refuse into a pail at the end of the table. The pail is kept clean by means of a newspaper placed in it before it is used.

She keeps three dredging-boxes on the table, containing salt, sugar and flour, which are so often in demand. Mrs. A. has a cupboard half way down her cell stairs in which to put provisions and two or three shelves on the side that can be reached by just opening the door and will hold many things conveniently.

The home is the centre of the universe. Woman is the centre of home; civilization, therefore, is dependent upon her health and her stimulating influence. All household improvements which can be provided to conserve her strength will add to her power and efficiency.

A Farmer's Plucky Wife

A few years ago a farmer died, leaving his wife with five children to support and some bills to pay. His wife was not insured either. The neighbors professed that the widow would either sell the farm or hire a man to work it, but the brave little woman did neither. She decided to manage the farm herself, with the aid of her eldest son, who was about nine years old. The neighbors helped to put in her crop and she worked outdoors herself; in fact, she could turn her hand at almost anything. She is succeeding admirably, for she is an excellent manager. Her children are now becoming a help, for they have been taught to work almost from infancy.

One day when passing her place last fall, I saw the widow and her flock of five all out in the field picking potatoes. She hires very little, preferring to do the work herself, thus saving money and obtaining better satisfaction, as a general rule. I met her on the road the other day driving a load of pressed hay to market. Some women are too proud to do men's work, but she isn't. The outdoor exercise agrees with her, for she looks the picture of health. Her children are well-dressed and look strong and hearty. Industry, economy and good management always invite success.

A. R.

Whooping Cough, when complicated with pneumonia, is one of the most fatal of all the children's diseases. An abundance of pure air, proper food and general hygienic measures reduce the mortality.

One Man Does It

Compare the one-man-one-hammer way of laying REX Flintkote ROOFING with the crew of skilled laborers and apparatus necessary to lay any other kind of roof.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

costs less both for material and labor of laying than any other good roof, yet lasts longer and gives better protection from fire, rain, snow and wind.

WRITE FOR BOOK AND SAMPLES

The book will tell you all about REX Flintkote Roofing and give you a list of buildings on which it is used, with letters of recommendation from users. The manager will tell you what REX Flintkote Roofing fully and exactly to suit his proposition.

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Canadian Agents: 115-117
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FARM HELP

If you want help for the farm for the season or the year, write the Provincial Bureau of Colonization for form of application. No fees.

Thomas Southworth,
Director of Colonization,
TORONTO.

Cancer Cured No Knife, No Pain

People I have cured of cancer show the astonishing results of my treatment. Peter Keaney, Glenside, Ill., writes: "It is only a question of time I think I can see me here. My wife's method was slow and to-day Mr. Keaney's cancer of the throat is cured and he is well. I have made wonderful cures without knife, operations, steady balms, oils or plasters. My treatment is simple and reliable. It is not treated with the ordinary oil and has been shown given up by the faculty physician and operating, feeling and terrible burning pain, destroys the offensive odor and has been shown given up by the faculty physician and operating. If you have cancer or have a friend who has cancer, write me today. Full information, free, by mail, without charge, will be sent to you. Address: DR. RUPERT WELLS, 2146 Hazel Hill, St. Louis, Mo."

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Will Help you up the steps to
Success and Prosperity.

We give instruction by mail in—Book keeping, shorthand, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Complete Commercial, Agriculture, Stock Raising, Poultry Raising, Electrical Engineering, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Civil Service, Public School Course, High School Course, High School Entrance, Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates (any Province), Special English or any subject.

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SCHOOL OF CANADA, LIMITED**
Dept. J. Toronto, Canada.

in consultation with
**The Canadian Correspondence
College, Limited.**

The Orchard and Garden

Pruning Trees in Winter.

To grow apples successfully requires skill and study. There are two kinds of apples—small and large—it is the latter ones which we all strive to grow. There are many ways to produce them, but pruning (not in itself alone, though) is one great essential. This simple looking operation is one which is sadly neglected. Thousands of dollars are annually wasted through lack of attention to this simple matter. We may take a drive through an apple section and see many an orchard a veritable brush heap.

Summer pruning can be made useful where wood growth is to be checked, and it will be repressed in proportion to the severity of the removal of the foliage. Fruit trees planted in a generous soil frequently attain a luxuriance incompatible with a fruitful habit, and their flowering may be somewhat hastened by judicious pruning or pinching, so as to retard wood growth, but care must be exercised, and much observation and experience are requisite before the object can be safely attained.

WINTER PRUNING

invigorates wood growth. When a portion of the branches of a tree is removed after the fall of the leaves the balance of growth is destroyed and the roots have the preponderance. The remaining buds will now shoot forth with increased vigor—an important consideration with trees or vines that have become weakened from overbearing or any other cause, imparting new vigor to weak and sickly plants.

The time for winter pruning may be regulated by the condition of the plants. If pruned immediately after the leaves fall or ripen the shoots will be stronger the succeeding year than they would be if the operation had been delayed until spring. This arises from the fact that during the winter the plant still continues to absorb food by its roots, which is distributed over its branches, and as the princi-

pal flow of sap is always directed to the extreme points or shoots the highest buds are most fully developed. If, therefore, pruning is delayed till spring, this accumulation is cut and thrown away, and to that extent the plant is weakened. Early winter pruning is eminently advantageous to native grapes. As the retained buds become charged with sap during the winter they start and advance rapidly—a matter of much importance where summers are rather short for ripening the fruit and wood of these plants.

There is a great tendency in many varieties of trees to form strong central growth at the expense of the side branches, more especially while the plants are young. Pruning these strong shoots in winter only increases the evil, unless summer pruning is attended to by pinching out the ends of every shoot before it gains sufficient headway to injure the growth of the lower branches. Strong growth should be pruned in summer and weak ones in winter. In the management of hedges, where uniformity of growth is all important, this rule should constantly be kept in view.

WHEN NOT TO PRUNE

When the size of the tree is the only object sought, pruning should not be practiced. But it may be said that pruning of any kind is a negative operation, and probably it is within the limits of possibility that the trees may be trimmed to any form and maintained in a fruitful condition without any instrumental pruning whatever, unless to remedy disease and casualties. It is much easier, for instance, to rub off a bud in May than it is to cut a branch in December, and if a judicious system of disbudding and pinching was strictly followed there would be no occasion for winter pruning; or, were it possible to place a tree in such soil and under such conditions that it would only make a moderate growth of well-matured wood, little, if any, pruning would be required. But, as all of these conditions are difficult to realize in the happy combination, we have to

resort to pruning, and a knowledge of the principles involved will materially assist the operator.

In pruning the one thing to be remembered is to cut the branch off close to the trunk or larger limb. Be sure you cut off all limbs that cross each other, as in the wind and their swinging they naturally rub the bark from one another, and may cost you the two limbs instead of one. Where pruning is done as it is in some parts of our county by men who are not competent, and who work for the wage of a common laborer, great injury is done. These men cut the branches about two to three inches from the limb, and in that way leave a stub which decomposes and then breaks off leaving a hollow in the limb or trunk on which the storms and sun beat, and in that way the trees go on for a few years and then die, and you find that the trunk inside of the bark has all decomposed, or rotted, and you have a new tree to grow to replace that one, or leave a vacancy in the orchard, and all because of not knowing how to prune them properly. The best thing for you to do is to get the best books on pruning, and study them carefully, as they will give you good information on this subject.

W. H. STEVENSON,

Ontario County.

Some February Garden Hints

There are many things that can be done by the farmer and gardener during the winter and early spring months that will save much worry and bother later on when time becomes more valuable and there are so many other things calling for attention.

The making and repairing of the hot-bed and cold frame sashes, the making of rollers and markers, trellises and supports for the various plants, are but a few of those important preparatory duties.

Studying up the subject of farming and gardening, and learning of the methods carried out by the most progressive growers and the experimental farms and the results obtained thereby, is putting time to good use during the long winter evenings.

How many times during a year would you be willing to pay 5 cents an hour for a reliable power?

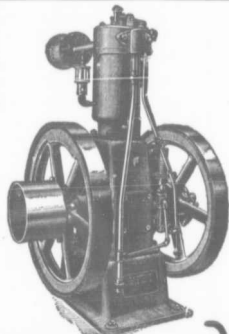
A good many times, no doubt. For shredding fodder, grinding feed, sawing wood, husking or shelling corn, churning, pumping water, separating cream, grinding tools, etc. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay.

An I. H. C. gasoline engine will furnish such power—a 3-horse engine, for instance, will furnish power equal to that of three horses at a cost of five cents an hour, and it will be always ready when you want it, and ready to work as long and as hard as you wish. You don't have to start a fire—not even strike a match—to start an I. H. C. gasoline engine. All you have to do is close a little

switch, open the fuel valve, give the engine a turn or two by hand, and off it goes, working—ready to help in a hundred ways.

Stop and think how many times you could have used such convenient power last week, for instance.

There should be a gasoline engine on every farm. Whether it shall be an I. H. C. or some other engine on your farm is for you to decide, but it will pay you well to learn of the simple construction of I. H. C. gasoline engines before you buy. It will pay you to find out how easily they are operated, how little trouble they give, how economical in the use of fuel, how much power they will furnish, how strong and durable they are.



These engines are made in the following styles and sizes—Horizontal (stationary or portable), 4, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse power.

Vertical, 2 and 3 horse power. It will pay you to know these things. Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(INCORPORATED.)



Just Figure out the Cost

What's the use of putting up a barn that will last only ten or twenty years, when, for the same money, or even less, you can build one that is good for a generation at least, and is *lightning-proof, fire-proof and water-proof*?

Use "Acorn Quality"

Corrugated Galvanized Sheets

and both price and quality will be right. They will cost no more than an all-wood building. The process of corrugating, renders the sheets so rigid that a lighter frame-work may be used, than with any other structure. Sheeting boards are quite unnecessary and only wood strips are required.

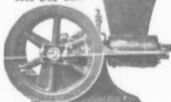
Then, the cost for labor in applying Corrugated Sheets, is, by actual test, less than half what it would be for wood shingles. The economy effected by labor, sheeting boards, and lighter frame-work, more than makes up the difference in cost between present day wooden shingles and our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets.

Our lightning proof barns are in almost every locality in Canada. We will mail you, on request, a list of users in your own county. Get their opinion.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.



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For \$150.00 GILSON GASOLINE ENGINES

To introduce our famous

STRONG ENOUGH TO SAW WOOD, grind feed, and run all kinds of machinery. **FROST PROOF.** Starts readily in coldest weather. Write for catalogue—all sizes. **FREE TRIAL.** GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., Dept. 219 Guelph, Ont., Can.

Such books as Bailey's Principles of Vegetable Growing and Fruit Growing, Henderson's Gardening for Profit, and almost all of the books written upon various farm topics in a practical and interesting way will repay thorough study. One difficulty in reading or studying this class of books, or rather a mistake that is liable to be made, is to take the writer too literally and thus try to carry out some of his suggestions or methods, identically the same as they are worded. Now, anyone north or south of the locality the writer has in mind will have to modify the method to suit the climate, or, again, the soil may be altogether different in texture or fertility or both, and also there may be certain varieties of plants that may give different results under varying conditions. All this calls on the reader's part for good judgment, and instead of being a drawback, encourages the reader to use his reasoning faculties, coupled to the results of past experience, to arrive at a safe conclusion. While many books have been written telling how to do a certain thing, they are not always as practical as they seem, for the author who tells why and gives the reasons for the method stated as well as the one who will do the most good, interest his readers more, and the student of his writings will have a greater opportunity of carrying out the conclusions gained to a successful issue.

The agricultural press of recent years also contains a vast amount of practical information in their columns which too often is merely glanced over before being laid aside.

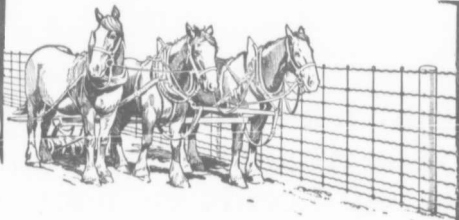
A very effective, cheap and practical way of preserving the most useful of those items or short articles is by means of a scrap book. A filled-up

THE "THREE HORSE TEAM" FENCE

It is pretty generally conceded that one three-horse team, with one driver, can accomplish about as much work as two two-horse teams and two drivers.

It can do so because a three-horse team is heavier and stronger than a two-horse team. Just think of the economy of using a three-horse team!

Similarly, the Frost Fence, because it is heavier and stronger, is the "three-horse team" of wire fences. It will outlast any



two of the lighter fences. Just think of that for economy.

Built entirely of hard steel material—laterals, stays and locks—on your own property, it will fit the surface, level and hilly, with an accuracy which no ready-made

fence can begin to approach. No fence can compare with it in strength, rigidity or neat appearance.

Of course, you'll write for our free Illustrated Catalogue before you decide to fence your property.

FROST WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton, Ont.

"Frost" fence

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Roof your Buildings with "EASTLAKE" Metallic Shingles

Made in Canada 21 years

Warranted made of better material, more accurately and scientifically constructed, will last longer and cost less for labor in applying than any other metal shingles.

RUST, FIRE, LIGHTNING AND STORM PROOF

We are manufacturers of all reliable kinds of SHEET METAL BUILDING MATERIALS. No cheap trash. Careful, thorough and prompt attention to all enquiries. Prompt shipment and right prices. Catalogue upon request. Write for prices.

The METALLIC ROOFING CO. OF CANADA, Limited
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

account book or any other suitable book does very well.

The pieces to be inserted should be neatly cut from the papers and pasted in regular order in the book. A written index should be inserted in the book, giving the title and number of the page on which the articles are to be found, so that when information is needed on a certain subject, little time need be lost in looking it up.

Thus, the owner has a sort of encyclopaedia, and if the time is available several may be made. The writer has one on vegetable gardening, one on fruit growing, one on poultry and several others under way, all containing an immense amount of information, which, if purchased in book form, would cost a considerable sum.

E. MacKINLAY.

Halifax, N.S.

previous to nationalizing the records. This is all the more noticeable from the fact that during 1906 in some cases two volumes of the herd book were issued instead of one, as heretofore. The following table shows the saving to the associations under present conditions, as compared with a commission basis as formerly:

Association.	Number of Members.	Number of Volumes Issued in 1906.	Number of Volumes Issued in 1905.	Estimated Saving.
Shorthorns	8,830	30	30	\$1,891.30
Ayrshires	2,860	32	30	127.11
Herefords	132	71	70	125.72
Swine	582	71	70	673.48
Northants	332	30	30	287.91
Shires	150	30	30	287.91
Hickmays	1	30	30	6.00
Shire	35	30	30	6.00

National Records Have Successful Year

One of the most valuable reports ever presented to the breeders of this country was that of the record committee. It gave in detail the work of the year, which had been a most successful one. The work of organizing the record office had been completed, which is now being done in a more systematic manner, the aim being to have the certificates of registration and the printed volumes of records correct, and in addition to have the work of recording completed promptly and the certificates of registration forwarded to the breeders without delay. This has resulted most satisfactorily and the committee were able to report that the work is up-to-date.

THE HERD BOOKS

The volumes of the records issued during the year were as follows: Shorthorn Herd Book, Volumes 22 and 23, number 22 containing pedigrees recorded in 1905, and Volume 23 pedigrees recorded up to December 31st, 1906, bring the work right up to date. Swine Breeders' Record, Volume 17, containing the swine pedigrees recorded up to the end of 1906. Ayrshire Herd Book, Volumes 15 and 16, number 15 containing the pedigrees recorded up to December 31st, 1905, and Volume 16 those recorded to December 31st, 1906. Clydesdale Stud Book, Volume 14, containing pedigrees recorded from October, 1903, to March, 1906. Hereford Herd Book, Volume 4, containing the pedigrees recorded from January 1st, 1905, to May 31st, 1906.

New Records have been established as follows:

Cattle—Aberdeen Angus, Red Poll and French Canadian, Horses—Thoroughbred, Sheep—Shropshires, Southdowns, Leicester, Oxford, Dorset Horn, Cotswolds, Lincoln and Hampshires.

REGISTRATION AND RECEIPTS

The following table gives the chief items for each association. In the receipts are included the balances from 1905. Some of the associations only began recording late in the year, hence the small figures:

	Registra- tions.	Trans- actions.	Receipts.
Shorthorns	9,565	2,626	\$10,351.40
Ayrshires	1,823	651	3,416.80
Herefords	827	345	1,459.05
Swine	6,215	533	6,396.50
Clydesdales	1,586	320	4,210.70
Hickmays	103	22	323.60
Shires	53	12	138.60
Thoroughbreds	52	—	50.00
Sheep	324	100	468.00
Aberdeen-An- gus	103	40	345.15
Galloways	77	7	93.75
Jerseys	94	6	135.25
Red Polls	7	—	17.75
Guarneys	24	5	25.25
French-Can- adian Cattle	128	22	134.55
French-Can- adian Horses	84	13	101.00

MAKING MONEY FOR BREEDERS

The committee's report shows a great saving to the associations in the work, as compared with conditions

the aim of the committee has been to have the work done promptly and in order. To accomplish this, strict rules of procedure had to be laid down and strictly adhered to. One of the regulations that has been strictly adhered to, and will be in the future, is the following:

"That the accountant be instructed to return immediately all applications for registration not accompanied by fees; and that in cases where the fees enclosed are not sufficient to pay the full charges of the application made; that all applications contained therein shall be held for one month, and if the proper fees are not completed by that time, all applications shall be

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, known as a "cool" engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single-cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to look after. Sold everywhere. Always mounted on a new wagon. This is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 16th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

returned to the sender and refund order in his favor made out for the amount of the fees sent in. This regulation shall not include the application for registration of foreign pedigrees."

While the enforcing of this regulation may work a little inconvenience to some at the start, it seems to be in the best interests of the breeders generally. It serves to facilitate matters in the office and enables the officials to get out the work in good time.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Brick Wall for Granary

I would like to know whether grain will keep against a brick wall? I am going to raise my barn up one wall next spring and want to put the granary down below.

JNO. W. HANFORD,
Lambton Co., Ont.

A brick or stone wall is not suitable for a granary. Moisture will gather on the walls and spoil the grain. Your best plan is to put up studding around the wall, and line this with lumber, leaving a dead air space between brick wall and grain. You will have to watch carefully that rats do not get in.

Frost in Root Cellar

I rebuilt my barn last season, using for the foundation wall the brick 12 inches wide and making in the interior a root cellar of the same, only in place of laying the brick flat, as in the foundation, they were put in edge-wise, making a wall six inches thick. The top, which is below the upper floor of the barn, is covered first with one-inch boards, then a two-inch scantling laid down and on top of this a covering of two-inch plank. For a door I have a double one, with a thickness of heavy felt and an air space, all of which I was in hopes would make it frost proof, but am sorry to say it has disappointed me in that respect. Can you devise some means whereby that end may be attained? Would an outside window or some means of ventilation do so? I have been a subscriber of your paper since the first of the year and appreciate the articles very much.—Chas. F. Kaiser, Elgin Co., Ont.

As this winter is nearly over and as nothing can be done just now in the way of remodeling the structure, why not try burning a lamp in the root house on very cold nights. We know of several cases where this has been done with considerable success in keeping out frost. The heat that the lamp will give out may be just sufficient to keep the frost out. Of course, you would have to see that the lamp is handled so there will be no danger from fire.

Your best plan when the winter is over is to build a tight board wall inside the root house, leaving a dead air space of about 6 inches. This can be easily done by putting up six-inch scantling and boarding on these. The tiled brick, though hollow, does not give the same effect. Also see that the space between the wall and the ceiling, especially on the outside wall, is tightly closed. This can best be filled up with cement.

To get ventilation in a root house, a good plan is to build a sub-earth duct or pipe. Have this open to the outside and extend down below the

BREEDERS' HORSE SHOW

Under the auspices of the
Ontario Horse Breeders' Association

TORONTO, - ONT.

FEB. 20, 21, 22, 23, 1907

Entries Close Feb. 9th.

For Prize Lists, Entry Blanks and all information, address

A. P. WESTERVELT,
Secretary and Manager,
Parliament Buildings,
TORONTO, ONT.

Tudhope Carriages



It's a positive luxury to ride in a Tudhope. The perfect ease and solid comfort, make Tudhope the Carriages for business as well as pleasure.

Guaranteed by a firm that has been building Carriages in Canada since 1855.

TUDHOPE No. 4

The most popular carriage sold for general use. Green wood cloth or hand buff leather seat—select hickory gear, wheels and shafts—Dayton 5th wheel—rubber tire wheels if desired—silver dash rail—green or wine painting. You'll see dozens of them on every road. Let us send you our free illustrated catalogue—which gives details you want to know.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO. LTD., OSHANA, Ont.

ground, coming up into the centre of the root house. Though this pipe will be open at the outside, the frost will not penetrate further than the usual distance in the ground. By having a ventilator opening up through the barn, this will give a circulation of air through the root house and help to keep it dry. The dead second wall, as described above, will also help to keep the place dry and therefore more frost proof.

Forester Wanted

Will you kindly inform me where a person must apply to become a timber inspector? There is no inspector in my county here, and I believe there needs to be some one, as forest in the winter time many people go after wood for fuel, and because they don't know where to go, they often take wood off homestead land.

Will you answer me please in THE FARMING WORLD—V. S. Sakatchewan. Write the Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, or to the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

Treatment of Spavin

I have a heavy draft horse, that has developed what I am told is a jack spavin. There is a hard, bony

growth at the lower part of left hock joint, on the inside, a little to the front; and the horse is quite lame; it is a bone spavin and what is the treatment? 2. Another horse, five years old, when he commences to get warmed up, acts as though he felt very uncomfortable. Last summer, while running loose, he bit his flanks until he had the hair all off a good sized patch, which was quite lumpy. He is very late in shedding his hair in spring, and has to be clipped. Would a wash of some kind do him good? I don't think there are any insects on him. I am feeding raw potatoes and sheaf oats.—M. S. P.

1. Your horse has spavin, or, as horsemen term it sometimes, a "jack." The treatment required is rest and blistering, though if professional skill is at hand, it would be better to fire than to blister. The following is a suitable blister: Bismuth of mercury one drachm, cantharides two drachms, lard two ounces. Mix well together. This is applied by brisk rubbing for ten minutes, first removing the hair. Repeat the blister every fortnight for several times and rest horse completely. 2. Some suspicion of lice in this case. Wash him with creolin and water (1 to 50) when you can find a really mild day, and clip him as early in the spring as possible.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscribers, 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.

About a Ditch

A and B owned adjoining farms, both of which are crossed by a county road. A sluice crosses the road in the centre of A's farm. A gets a job on the road and moves the sluice so as to empty on B's farm, and then requests B to dig a ditch to keep the water off A's farm. B refused, and the water finds its way back to the original watercourse on A's farm. In 1884 A bought B's farm and in 1887 dug a ditch where water used to dig it. In 1890 A sold the B property to C. Can A compel C to keep this ditch open, as it is a damage to B's farm and the original location of the watercourse is considerably lower than the existing ditch? Can C compel A to open the original watercourse.

A partnership lane has existed between the two farms for over twenty years. Both farms have changed in ownership since the construction of the lane. Can either party move his fence to the lane and demand a private lane?—J. W. (Ont.).

By right of long user one tenant may acquire an easement over an adjoining tenement which otherwise would not arise. In this particular case A, at one period owned both farms, and during that time one farm could not be said to acquire any easement over the adjoining farm (save possibly a way by necessity or something of the same nature), which would remain as an enforceable right after a sale had been made of the servient tenement unless such right or easement were specially retained in the deed of the farm sold. If when A sold the B farm to C he did not retain the right to have the water run through the new ditch instead of in the old watercourse, he cannot derogate from his grant by claiming any such right after the grant, if (as in this case it is intended to be) it is a damage to C's property.

By uninterrupted user for a period of twenty years or over A may, however, acquire that right in connection with his farm.

Possibly if C brought on the township engineer under the provisions of "The Ditches and Watercourses Act" he might direct that the original watercourse be opened, or that a ditch to carry off the water be constructed, following the level of the old course. Without knowing more of the location and of the circumstances in connection with the matter, we cannot advise him what to do in that regard. Neither can we advise him intelligently in regard to the partnership lane. It has been so long used as a partnership lane that it is quite possible either party can insist on it so remaining. It is also possible that there might be a written agreement establishing it. We would have to have fuller data before we could advise you as to the rights of the respective par-

ties. By mutual agreement they could, of course, do away with the lane.

Claim for Insurance

I had a farm rented adjoining my own place, on which farm was an empty house. I am insured in a farmers' mutual fire insurance company. I had some oats stored in this house, and the house and contents were burned. I did not know the exact quantity of oats, but think there were about thirty bushels. To be on the safe side I placed it at twenty-five bushels, for which quantity I asked the insurance company to pay. Two directors of the company inspected the premises, and allowed 33 cents per bushel for the oats, making \$8.25, and \$1.75 for cartages, and left a claim paper for the total amount, \$10.00, which I had to have properly filled out and attested. It went before the Board of Directors, and they gave me only \$7 when I called at the office of the company.

(a) Had the Board of Directors the right to deduct anything from the claim I put in?

(b) If a farm is insured for one thousand dollars and was totally destroyed by fire, can the directors deduct anything from that amount, or must they pay the whole sum?—F. W. (Wroxeter).

(a) We would presume that the two directors were there merely to inspect the premises for the purpose of reporting that a fire had actually occurred and not for the purpose of appraising the amount of the oats lost, as they would have no way of doing this by an inspection. They merely fixed the price per bushel, and their board would have to be satisfied as to the quantity or number of bushels lost. They would consider the whole matter when your claim came before them, and it would have to be adjusted between yourself and the company in accordance with the terms of your policy. If you were dissatisfied with the amount they were allowing you, and thought it was not enough under the terms of your policy, you should not have accepted it.

(b) When a building is burned the insurance company in which it may be insured is liable only on the actual insurable value of the building. For example, a barn worth only five hundred dollars might be insured for two thousand dollars. If the barn were burned the company would not have to pay the two thousand dollars, but only the proper insurable value of same.

Legal Adoption

I was left with a family when only one year old and no legal adoption papers were made out. I now want to go into business for myself. What steps will I have to take to have my name made legal, and about what will it cost?—Subscriber, (N.B.).

The proper method for a person to pursue when desirous of changing his surname is to apply to Parliament for an Act granting him the relief sought. Your proper course would appear to be to apply to the Legislature of your Province. We cannot approximate the cost for you. You would no doubt, find it necessary to consult a solicitor in your own Province in order that the necessary petition or bill for presentation to Parliament may be drafted.

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and become a successful railway man, Notrader or profession offers letter opportunities now. Let us give you a good start by making you a competent telegrapher. We can do it in a short time, and at little cost to you. Send us your name and address, and we will send you, free, a copy of our illustrated telegraph book. Address H. WALKER, 204 BARRIS, Principal.

DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
AND RAILROAD NG
TORONTO, - ONTARIO

I Can Cure Your Rupture



Just READ THIS and You Will Know Why 15 DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT FREE

To cure your rupture you need a treatment which will hold your rupture secure, and a good treatment that will close the rupture opening, while the rupture is being held back. Now, it would seem nearly dead. It is always held the rupture.

If it does not, why not? Just because the law is not the proper one to retain the rupture.

Now, you know, you can hold it back with your fingers, but that they will never and fill the opening. My inflexible Truss does exactly the same thing. It is now a small, finger-held pad, lined with air to the size of the rupture opening. It covers the opening and holds it in a good truss, the one that holds rupture recovery, the one that you need. You need the Truss I can say on my own side, because it is my patent. It was patented in Canada on Dec. 1, 1891, and in the U.S.A. on June 24, 1893. I employ no agents or drug stores.

Trusses which create this rupture are manufactured in Canada and so do not to be paid by my patients. When used in connection with my Fibro-Plastic treatment, which creates new tissue across the rupture opening, it will close the opening and cure your rupture.

Yes, my patented Inflexible Truss and Fibro-Plastic treatment accomplish this. I have done so in hundreds of cases. I can do so in yours. I know I can. Write me today for my 48 page book, giving further details, and my 15 days' trial treatment which will send you absolutely free of charge.

LEONATY WATKIN, M. D.,
332 Chamber of Commerce, Ingersoll, Ont., Canada,
or Drawer 117, G. W. Windsor, Ont.



ONE MAN

Can now more grain with a Cahoon hand broadcast seed sower than six men can sow by hand. 12 acres per hour is a fair average for the Cahoon, and the seed is distributed evenly, with a great saving.

The Cahoon Hand Seed Sower

is a practical machine for any size farm. It is made of iron and steel, and is light and easy to handle. It is better crops raised, and time and seed saved. For more information, write for new book "Sowing for Profit" and "Six Men's Work" to the Cahoon Seed Sower Co., 47 Main St., Ashby, N.S.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work and a good education. Advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Shows all details of the organization, how to get in, and the job position. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Ass'n, Dept. 66, London, Can.

FREE the RUPTURED

A QUICK NEW CURE

I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the first time in days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try the **Remedy's Home Cure**, FREE, as a claim to the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail it to Dr. S. K. GLE, 61 Chestnut St., Brock, Ont., Toronto, Ont.

Age..... Time Ruptured.....
Does Rupture pain?.....
Do you wear a Truss?.....
Name.....
Address.....

In the Poultry Yard

Turkeys and Turkey Raising*

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

The origin of this variety is supposed to have been the selecting of extra light colored Narragansett in years gone by. It is generally conceded that the name is not a correct index to the locality of their origin. There is no doubt that if selections of the lightest colored birds in the flocks each season were mated together for a number of years a race of fowl could be obtained to breed fairly true to white color. Extra size has been attained in this variety the past dozen years, and, it is stated, was caused by careful introduction of Bronze blood, some say from a white "sport" in the Bronze.

It is a fact that the white turkeys are easily kept from rambling when not raised in large flocks, and many favor them on this account. When their plumage is kept clean they are also a handsome bird, but it is almost impossible to do this. Carefully mated and given proper attention when young, they will be found as hardy as any of the other varieties. The body of the White Holland is not so long as in the Bronze, nor yet so deep. The back also lacks the gradual curve of the latter, being flatter upon the shoulder. Plumage should be a pure white throughout, except for the black beard in males. Beak, legs and toes are white or pinkish-white in color. A common defect is a "tickling" of small black spots on the feathers. Standard weight for adult male, 25 pounds; adult female, 16 pounds; young male, 18 pounds; young female, 12 pounds.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS

The name of this variety is derived from the Narragansett Bay, R. I. This State years ago had a world-wide reputation for raising fine turkeys, and this was the variety they bred extensively at that time. The writer cannot understand why the Narragansett turkey has not become more popular. Almost as large as the Bronze, beautifully marked feathers and a splendid opening for some breed to rival the latter, all will combine some day to fill the pocket of some progressive breeder. From a rough glance, one would say their color was similar to a Silver Wyandotte hen, and if one has never seen this variety it will give some idea of their appearance running in the yard. The wings and tail in color are somewhat similar to these sections in the Bronze, but with this exception the plumage is a metallic black, each feather ending in a broad steel-gray band edged with black. Legs and feet are brown. In shape the Narragansetts have thick-set, plump bodies and moderately short legs. Buff or slate-colored feathers in any part of the plumage disqualifies. Standard weights are: Adult male, 30 pounds; adult female, 18 pounds; young male, 20 pounds; young female, 12 pounds.

BLACK TURKEYS

This is a very old established variety, and if it was not originated in Norfolk, England, undoubtedly was brought to its greatest perfection there. They were the first turkeys bred on the writer's farm, over twenty-five years ago, but they were very small. In recent years breeders have

crossed them with Bronze, but it seems impossible to get the Bronze markings entirely eliminated from the offspring. I think it would be a difficult matter—in this country at least—to get pure black breeding stock, as all who exhibit them admit they are more or less crossed with Bronze. Plumage is a lustrous black throughout. Standard weights are: Adult male, 27 pounds; adult female, 18 pounds; young male, 18 pounds; young female, 12 pounds.

BUFF TURKEYS

Mr. Babcock, a leading U. S. turkey writer, says of this breed: "The Buff was produced by crossing the Bronze and White Hollands, many Buff turkeys showing plainly the marks of such ancestry." The Buff is the only variety of turkeys admitted to the



WHITE HOLLAND TURKIE.

standard which is allowed full latitude as to color of feathers. You can show a turkey of any color in the Buff class and it is impossible for the judge to disqualify it for color. The fact is, however, that they resemble Buff varieties of other breeds so slightly that the committee in charge of arranging the description in the standard almost decided to exclude them at the last revision. They gave the impression that this would happen at the next revision unless better specimens were met with upon exhibition. In addition to being a poor buff color in general, their wings are invariably a dull white, sometimes pure white. Standard weights are: Adult male, 27 pounds; adult female, 18 pounds; young male, 18 pounds; young female, 12 pounds.

SLATE TURKEYS

Slate or Blue turkeys are of recent origin and do not breed very true to color, off-colored feathers being common even in exhibition specimens. They are good market birds and handsome when not "speckled" too much with foreign color. Feathers other than slaty or ashy hine, disqualifies. Standard weights are:

Adult male, 27 pounds; adult female, 18 pounds; young male, 18 pounds; young female, 12 pounds. In addition to the disqualifications I have mentioned, a wry tail or crooked back disqualifies in all these varieties, but is seldom met with.

I might say in closing this brief description of the different varieties that no one who is trying to breed any of them pure should be without a copy of the "Standard of Perfection."

In buying stock it is impossible for you to tell whether you are getting good quality or not unless you have the "Standard" and see what the color and shape of each section should be. I have met old exhibitors of turkeys—men who have been shipping breeding stock all over the country—who could not tell the wing primaries from the wing secondaries. He prepared for dealing with this class by getting a "Standard."

Second Annual Poultry Institute

(Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD.)

The second annual Poultry Institute was held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on the 3th, 6th, 7th and 8th instants. These meetings immediately followed the regular short course for poultry at the college. The students attending the course remained over to take advantage of the opportunity for hearing some of the leading experts in poultry work. Their number was augmented by a number of prominent poultry men and women from Ontario, Quebec and the United States.

The great need there is for such meetings grows more apparent every year, and we believe the Government would do well to make the Poultry Institute a permanent annual affair. The wisdom is that more interested in the poultry industry have not taken advantage of being present at this year's session.

The aim and purpose of the poultry Institute can be seen as well known as it should be, or undoubtedly the lecture room would be crowded beyond its capacity and a growing and far wider interest will be shown in its work. The proceedings, we understand, will be published as a Government bulletin for general distribution; but the most careful perusal of its contents can never equal the advantage of being present to witness the practical demonstration with charts and blackboard. The very life, too, of an institute meeting is the opportunity to closely question the speakers, and every opportunity is taken to draw out all a speaker knows and to find out what he does not know.

The opening session began promptly at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, Mr. L. H. Baldwin, of Deer Park, Ont., was asked to take the chair. He outlined the purpose of the institute and urged

SMITH'S OVARY TONIC

MAKES HENS LAY



When eggs are 40c. and 50c. a dozen, there is good money in them. That is the time YOU! will have plenty of EGGS TO SELL if you give your hens Smith's Ovary Tonic regularly once a week.

It makes hens lay, Winter and Summer. Of course, if you want eggs all the year round, you have to give her Smith's Ovary Tonic all the year round. START NOW.

25c. and 50c. a bottle. At dealers.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

*This is the second in a series of articles on turkey raising, by Mr. W. J. Bell. The first one appeared in February 1st issue. The third article will appear in next number.

all who were present to closely question the speakers on any point that was not made perfectly clear. In the absence of Prof. Gowell, of the Maine Experiment Station, who was unavoidably absent on account of illness, Prof. W. R. Graham gave an address on the general principles guiding one in improving the vigor, and with it

THE LAYING QUALITIES OF THE HENS.

The healthy hen is the laying hen. He did not think that on the average farmers got more than 80 eggs per annum from each female. This could be greatly improved by carefully selecting the laying stock, and rigorously culling out all weaklings. He thought that the pullets that matured earliest usually made the best layers. He stated that at the Maine Experiment Station under Prof. Gowell only hens over one year old were used as breeders, any females developing weakness or disease the first year being culled out.

Mr. Brown followed with a very interesting account of his experience on a large poultry plant in West Virginia.

The whole of Wednesday morning was given up to Prof. W. H. Day, of the O.A.C., who has been making during the past year a very close scientific study of the conditions under which eggs are incubated, naturally and scientifically, testing the condition of the air under hens for the presence of carbon dioxide, the relative humidity and temperature, testing also the loss in weight of the eggs during the process of incubation. These tests were made with hens under varying conditions. The address was devoted to scientific, but with marked ability Prof. Day popularized his subject and assisted materially in making the institute meeting a pronounced success.

INCUBATORS

This was followed in the afternoon by a discussion on this subject, led by two manufacturers of well known incubators, Mr. Charles A. Cyphers, of Buffalo, N. Y., the maker of the "Model" incubator, and Mr. J. L. Nix, of Homes City, Penn., maker of the "Prairie State" incubator.

Mr. Cyphers considered heat as the common medium in incubation, and the successful operation of an incubator was a question of balancing heat and cooling. The feed for breeding stock had a considerable bearing on the hatchability of the eggs, the over-feeding of vegetable matter producing a watery egg, which would not hatch.

Mr. Nix explained how he was trying to imitate the hen and approach as closely as possible to natural conditions. He now favored applied moisture in machines from the beginning of the hatch. He thought the chicks hatched under such conditions were more robust, had more down, and looked to be better adapted to those hatched under dryer conditions.

Thursday morning was devoted to

ARTIFICIAL BROODING

Mr. Cyphers explained his system of "shelf" brooders as a nursery for young chicks, the aim being to facilitate the work in caring for a large number of chicks. For a long brooder house for the chicks after they came from the nursery "shelf" brooder, he preferred running the building north and south, giving east and west exposures for the windows and avoiding in this way the hot sun of mid-day.

Mr. Nix explained the use of the

"Universal" brooder and its advantages. He thought that young chicks should be kept for the first few days under conditions that would incubate eggs, and then gradually harden them off. He thought that if the temperature and ventilation were right there would be little trouble about the chicks in brooders.

On Thursday afternoon Prof. J. E. Rice gave a most practical talk on the care of poultry generally, and discussed various plans of hen houses. In the evening he illustrated with lantern slides various poultry plants and the work under his direction at Cornell University, Utica, N.Y., and in closing emphasized by a table of statistics the great importance of the poultry industry and the fact that the governments in the various states of the Union were not expending an educational work in poultry anything like the amount in other branches of agriculture, and yet the poultry industry nearly equalled, and in some cases surpassed, the dairy industry.

Mr. Baldwin was asked to speak on the results of his work for the past season. He said that he had undoubtedly improved the conditions under which he had operated his incubators during the past season. This was evidenced by an improved condition of his young stock. The young birds made better development, the pullets have laid better, and have laid eggs of better size. He had installed a very complete

VENTILATING SYSTEM

in his incubator cellar. He had pipes to trap the lamp fumes from all his incubators, and these carried the fumes outside. Then he had four intake 6-inch pipes, one at each corner of the room. These intake pipes stood outside about 3 feet above the level of the ground, passing down and through the foundation and rising about 3 feet above the level of the floor. This system kept the room always well aired. Then, with regard to the question of temperature, he had found that in order to get chicks free from white diarrhoea, he had to run the incubator at a temperature of about 103 degrees, taken on top of the eggs. It seemed to him that a fairly uniform temperature was most important during the first two or three days of the hatch, and for that reason to close up the ventilation of an incubator as much as possible at the beginning of a hatch. With regard to the question of the influence of carbon dioxide on incubation, he quoted some interesting statements made in the "British Medical Journal," showing that a proper equilibrium must be maintained between the proportion of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the lungs to maintain healthy life. It was quite possible that we were ventilating our incubators too much, and so allowing the carbon dioxide accumulated in the egg chamber to too great an extent for obtaining the best results.

On Friday morning, Prof. W. R.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

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

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

J. A. VAN ZIMMERMAN, Box 113, Innisville, Ont., Pure Red Pouter, Descriptive Folder free.

EGG SALE—Soup extra well bred Barred Rocks. Prices right. Write A. S. WELLEN, Annesia Farm, Bethel, Ont.

WESTMOUNT POULTRY YARDS, Oshawa, Ont., White Rocks and Black Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Young Stock for Sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. **RUNNIE & KIRBY**, Box 200.

Graham gave an account of his investigation as to the amount of evaporation that took place with eggs under incubation, both with

HENS AND INCUBATORS.

He showed by charts how each egg seemed to have its own individuality in this respect, and yet the variation in amount of evaporation in the egg apparently having little if any bearing on its hatchability. With regard to applying moisture in incubators, he thought from the experiments he had made the results showed that the chicks hatched from molting in which moisture had been applied from the first day, that the chicks produced had the appearance of more down; that is to say, that the down appeared to be longer with the "wet-hatched" chicks, and then these chicks looked and seemed to be more robust than when hatched under "dry" conditions.

Miss Yates, of Terrington Farm, Toronto, gave a very interesting account of her management for two years of the egg-laying competitions in England.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK



and a Manual for 1907 contains the names with full descriptions of over 100 breeds of Poultry. It tells all about chickens, their uses, uses and diseases. All about incubators and how to operate them. All about poultry and its products. It is really an encyclopedia of all that is needed for the poultryman. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 101, PREPOT, ILL.



MORGAN'S CHICK FEED
Makes chicks grow and keeps them healthy—it pays to ask for free article on "Feeding Chicks and Poultry." See Morgan's Home Care, 25 cents postpaid. Use Morgan's Meal, Leg Beans and Markers.



Hatch Chicks by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR or WOODEN HEN
Simple, reliable, economical. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest cost of production. **W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.**

Bell's Bronze Turkeys

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

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

W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

On Friday afternoon Mr. William McNeil, of London, gave a demonstration of how to prepare birds for exhibition. Mr. Richard Oke, of London, demonstrated the method of scoring and judging Orpingtons. Mr. Newton Gosh, of Port Dover, did the same with Plymouth Rocks, and Mr. John Martin, of Port Dover, for White Wyandottes.

The evening sessions were devoted to more popular subjects. On Tuesday evening President Creelman gave an address on the aims and work of the O.A.C. Mr. Nix and Mr. F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., followed with a general talk on poultry. On Wednesday evening Prof. W. A. Parks, of Toronto University, gave a most interesting illustrated lecture on "New Ontario."

The Institute closed with very hearty votes of thanks to the speakers, and to the chairman, particular reference being made to the work done by Prof. W. H. Day and Prof. W. R. Graham. It was considered most important that Prof. Day should be afforded every opportunity for continuing his investigation on incubation, which he has so well begun. It was also considered most important that the Poultry Institute should be continued from year to year.

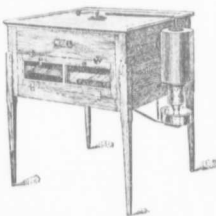
Notes

Messrs. Bunelle & Kirby, the proprietors of Westmount Poultry Yards, Oshawa, Ont., whose ad. appears in another column, are prepared for the

coming season to furnish eggs from pens of birds that are hard to beat. Being experienced in all branches of the business their stock cannot fail to give satisfaction. Write them.

To learn what it is to be a genuine Christian and why such a Christian does not go to wreck amid all the temptations of this present evil world, we need only go to our Bibles.

MODEL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



There are no others just as good. We manufacture the celebrated right up-to-date Chas. A. Cyphers Model Incubators and Brooders.

Automatic in action, perfect in ventilation, once set it runs a whole season without change.

The Model Incubators will give better results than any other incubator on the market. We give better value than any other Incubator manufacturer in Canada.

Send for our No. 4 catalogue, and get acquainted with us. We want your business, and can please you, also, with poultry supplies.

Address—

MODEL INCUBATOR CO., Ltd.,

201 River St., - TORONTO, ONT.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

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

And, I didn't know anything about the man very well either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

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

You see I make Washing Machines—the "100 Junior" Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

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

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

Now I know what our "100 Junior" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time, I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

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

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

Our "100 Junior" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

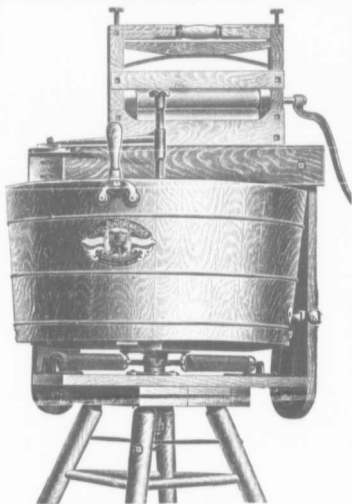
It just drives nasty water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "100 Junior" Washer saves every work, for in years and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself, I'll just do with my "100 Junior" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person a "100 Junior" Washer on a full month's free trial. I'll pay for freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "100 Junior" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handiest Washer on Earth. It will save its



whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after a month's trial I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the "100 Junior" Washer that washes Clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way—J.B.S. Bach Manager "100" Washer Co., 335 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.

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

Another dispersion sale in the Shorthorn ranks is in order; this time one of Ontario's leading showing herds, that of James Crerar, of Shakespear, Ont. For a considerable number of years past this herd has figured in the leading showings of this country, and its leading event at Toronto or London has failed to turn them out winners in the best classes. Such names as Capt. Mayfly, the grand breeding bull, which carried off the championship at the London Fair in 1903; Gem of Ballechin, champion cow of Toronto Industrial, with her mother for reserve, and many of the progeny of the same strain winners in the younger classes of the world is long familiar. March 13th, 1907, is the date set for the offering of this strong herd of Shorthorns at public auction, and visitors or prospective purchasers will look far to find a finer herd in finer condition than the easy-keeping, profitable-feeding Scotch cattle which have been carefully bred from three grand cows imported by Jas. Crerar, of Shakespear, Ont. Fuller particulars of the breeding of this herd will appear in our next issue.

Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont., well known as an importer of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine, makes an announcement in this number, offering for sale a number of fine young Yorkshire sows, imported and home-bred. These are an excellent lot, of the right bacon character. They are bred to his imported boar, and their progeny will in turn bring an enhanced value with ready sale for breeding purposes. Mr. Davis has also on hand some fine young imported Shorthorn bulls, of choice breeding and grand value at the money asked. His home-bred young bulls and heifers are also an excellent lot, a number of them sired by his imported Mistic bull, which is proving a worthy successor to the well known Bapton Chancellor. Fuller particulars will appear later.

Mr. Thos. Mercer has just landed a fine consignment of Clevelands and Hackney fillies and stallions at his home at Markdale, Ont. Mr. Mercer reports that the animals he has this time landed are a very satisfactory lot and as good as he has ever handled. He reports a rushing business in sales since his arrival.

Mr. John Davidson, of Ashburn, Ont., has long stood at the head of the Shorthorn business of the famous Ontario County. Since the death of his father, J. I. Davidson, he has carried on the business and he always been able to show to the visitor some showing goods of the superlative kind. The herd at the present time is in a very flourishing condition, containing representatives of the strains which have proved to the owner the most successful, comprising such families as the Lovells, Village Girl, Brawley Red. The younger animals bred on the farm are many sired

by the Marr Claret bull Clarified Prince, and by the two present herd bulls, Commander, a bull of Clipper family and sired by the bull of Pine Grove fame, Village Champion, and Village Secret. The dam of this latter bull is the successful breeding cow Sally 2th, whose sire, the Jemidar, a son of Waverly, the sire of Silver Plate, and the dam of Jemidar was also the granddam of Silver Plate, making him a close relative to that great championship winner, Village Secret is a bull of outstanding merit, and showing character. Among the young bulls fit for service is a grand young bull one year past of showing character, and choice breeding that can be bought right. A grand young red of Gold Drop family, about 22 months of age, is another of the plants that would make a very successful herd header, sired by Clarified Prince. Another 14 months red bull of straight Mina pedigree, sired by Village Secret, will do good wherever he goes. One of the same age is by the Clipper bull Commander and is a good, thick, sappy bull, which can be bought right. Mr. Davidson has always before a reputation second to none as a breeder of the right kind of goods and buyers can depend upon whatever he recommends in the Shorthorn line.

Attention is again called to the announcement of the dispersion sale of Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont. Shorthorn breeders and prospective breeders should bear in mind the character and high standing of this herd and remember the representative standing which it has ever borne and maintained. An urgent call is made to come out and maintain the reputation of this kind of goods. It is needless to remind established breeders that the reputation based on merit and they are the kind which one can well afford to pay for.

Mr. T. A. Cox, manager of the Langton Stock Farm, at Brantford, Ont., has to offer some first rate stock in Hackney stallions, mares and also fine Hackney ponies. A number of these are imported and the rest bred from prize winning parentage. Warwick Maul and Warwick Daisies are a matched pair of imported Hackney mares, a nice brown in color and of choice action, style and breeding. Bold Lady is a good one, bred by Sir Walter Gilbey, a get of Clifton, and her dam was sired by old Bonfire. She has to her credit a young, fine filly bred by Warwick Premier. Warwick Albert is a good stallion now rising three years of age which Mr. Cox imported this fall. He is a son of Garton Duke of Con-

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hoof, Brained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Engorged and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Erysipelas, Burns, Herpetic, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, charge, 10c. per bottle. Write for circular, and free sample, if desired, to the following address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

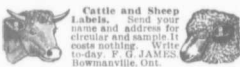
ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without hurting the horse up. Does not blister, stain or shake the hair, and a bottle delivered. Painsuit 1st Free. A BOTTLE FOR 10c. If not wanted, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Syphilis, Venereal Ulcer, Strains, Sprains, etc. Erysipelas, Hemorrhoids, reduces carious Teeth, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Allays pain. Book free. Genuine sold daily by

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

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
Prof. A. Smith, P.R.C.V.S., Principal,
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Cattle and Sheep Labels. Send your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write today to F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

BIG MONEY For Trappers.

The money saved on travellers commissions and expenses is added to the price we pay for your raw furs when you deal direct with us. Write us to-day for price list. We are the largest buyers of furs.

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134, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Glenhodson Yorkshires

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

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

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

naught, and his dam is by His Majesty. A beautiful red roan filly by the same sire is also to be had at a right price for the kind of goods at the farm. There are a number of young huckney mares on the farm raising colts from the two Hackney stallions, one being a son of Jubilee Chief and the great Miss Baker, the other a get of Fandango. Mr. Cox has also to offer some fine imported and home-bred Berkshire swine, some Shropshire sheep, also imported and home-bred.

J. M. Gardhouse's Sale

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse's sale of Lincoln sheep, Clyde and Shire horses and Shorthorn cattle, held at Weston, Ont., on February 7th, was a success, more, perhaps, for the buyer than for the seller. Good animals, with good pedigrees, were offered, and though good values were received in many cases, the larger number sold below their full value. The attendance was large and representative, more of Canada's leading breeders and stockmen being present than are usually seen at auction sales. The sale room was crowded so much that it was difficult sometimes to display the animals properly. The bidding was not as brisk as it might have been. Why buyers who want certain animals need hesitate about bidding lively is a mystery. In several cases animals would start at \$50 and run up by \$5 bids to \$150 or over. This makes unnecessary labor for the auctioneers and wastes time. Quick, brisk bidding is better for both buyer and

seller. The auctioneers, Captain T. E. Robson, and Messrs. J. K. McIlwain and H. Russell did their work very well, and, on the whole, Mr. Gardhouse is to be congratulated upon having so successful a sale. The large attendance from all parts of the country was a tribute to his popularity and worth.

The most notable event of the sale was the selling of the imported Clyde stallion Lord Kimberly, described in our last issue. He went for the low price of \$1,010, which, considering the way horses are selling, was consider-

ably below his value. The highest priced mare was \$470, paid for Lady Grace imp, and \$400 for the Shire mare Black Jewel, also imported. These were splendid types of the Clyde and Shires, and should have brought more money. The horses were brought out in fine condition.

The Shorthorns were in good breeding condition and on the whole brought fair prices in most cases. There was certainly some choice breeding offered and many good bargains going. The top notcher was the bull calf Dunrobin Villager, sold



Get Ready for Spring

THIS IS

CARNEFAC SEASON

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

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

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,
Toronto.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALES

OF

PURE-BRED CATTLE

(Registered)

(150 Head, Males and Females of Beef Breeds)

will be held at the following points:

GUELPH, FEBRUARY 27TH

1907

PORT PERRY, MARCH 1ST

1907

OTTAWA, MARCH 8TH

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

Special Inducement to Purchasers in Ontario:

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

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

Live Stock Branch

Ontario Department of Agriculture, TORONTO

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—was on hand all cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Flow and usually an itching, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's **Yew-Pocket Veterinary Ad-Viser**. Write us for a free copy. Single-fold pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Thoroughly tested, indexed and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Chesham,
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

Raw Furs

We buy all kinds of Raw Fur, also tanning, and pay the highest possible price. We have no agents. Deal direct with us. Write for price lists and particulars to **MURIEL & CO., 535, 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.**

to W. D. Flatt for \$250. He is about as fine a show calf as one will find anywhere. The imported Princess Royal sold for \$135 and Nonpareil Eclipse at \$170 to Mr. Peter White. The following is a list of the sales:

CLYDESDALES

Lady Grace (imp.), foaled June, 1901, M. Slingerland, Niagara-on-the-Lake, \$470.

Blossom (imp.), foaled June 2, 1902, W. F. McLean, M.P., Toronto, \$350.
Nellie MacQueen, foaled May 25, 1904, W. Vance, Gainsborough, Sask., \$295.

Jessie Burk, foaled April 30, 1904, A. G. Clark, Alton, \$330.
White Stocking (imp in dam), foaled June 15, 1905, David Milne, Ethel, \$250.

Lord Kimberly (imp.), foaled 1904, R. McLellan, Ferris, \$1,010.
Gay Lavender, foaled July, 1905, W. Vance, \$275.

SHIRES

Black Jewel (imp.), foaled 1902, A. G. Clark, \$400.
Round's Belle (imp.), foaled 1902, Wm. Pears, Toronto Jct., \$370.

SHORTHORN COWS

Ury Maid, calved Feb. 1902, D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton, \$155.
Dalmey Maggie (imp.), calved Feb. 4, 1902, Peter White, Pembroke, \$300.

Daisy Dalmey, calved May, 1906, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$100.
Dalmey Queen, calved Feb., 1905, James Brown, Norral, \$105.
Princess of Pitivie 2nd (imp.), calved March, 1899, Peter White, \$215.
Miss Howie (imp.), calved April, 1901, W. D. Flatt, \$200.
Weston Ramsden, calved July, 1906, W. D. Flatt, \$50.
Aggie Grace 2nd (imp.), calved Jan. 1899, Peter White, \$190.
Rosa's Jill, calved April, 1904, T. E. Robson, London, \$75.
Missie of Springfield 2nd, calved March, 1899, D. Gunn & Son, \$100.
Dunrobin Ury, calved April, 1906, Chas. Gardhouse, The Hamber, \$60.
Village Bride 2nd, calved Dec. 1893, and calf, Downie Bros., Castlederg, \$85.

Hamber Snowdrop, calved Dec. 1894, and calf, John Holdershaw, Collingwood, \$120.

Minnie Rosebud, calved Jan., 1900, and calf, M. Smithson, Peterboro, \$130.
Princess Fairy, calved May, 1903, J. L. Gibb, St. Catharines, \$100.
Fairy of Weston, calved March, 1903, Chas. Gregg, Weston, \$70.

Verbin's Princess, calved July, 1903, G. Porter, Woodbridge, \$85.
Victoria's Lass, calved July 20th, R. J. Falkner, Orangeville, \$55.

PROF. WINGREN'S ELECTRIC INSOLE



Cure cold feet, rheumatism, rheumatoid, foot and ankle irritation, Her case in U.S. and all other countries. "Take no other." Millions in use. They wear the feet and limbs, cure cramps, pains, and all aches arising from cold, and will positively prevent and cure fibrositis. The regular price is 50c. per pair, but in order to introduce our large lot of Electric Ankle-braces, Trusses and Druggists' Sundries, we will send one sample pair, any size, and our new Catalogue on receipt of 25c. Agents wanted.

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts. Toronto, Can.

Nonpareil of Fay, calved Jan. 1898, Wm. Clarkson, Malton, \$75.
Lady Monarch, calved July, 1906, W. D. Flatt, \$100.

Nonpareil 51st, calved May, 1906, Chas. Gardhouse, \$55.
Nonpareil 52nd, calved May, 1906, Wm. Wrigley, Bolton, \$40.

Nonpareil 47th, calved May, 1904, M. Brockelback, Malton, \$60.
Nettie Laurier, calved March, 1905, Wm. Baldick, Mt. Charles, \$55.
Dunrobin Lily, calved Oct., 1905, Thos. McGeoghy, Cotingham, \$50.

THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW

— WILL BE HELD AT —

Ottawa, Ont., March 4th to 8th, 1907

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

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

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

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

J. C. SMITH,

President.

A. P. WESTERVELT,

Secretary, Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

DISPERSION SALE

— OF —

SHORTHORN HERD

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

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th, 1907.

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

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

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

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

JAS. A. CRERAR,
Proprietor.

Lady Rosebud, calved Feb. 10, 1906,
Chas. Gardhouse, \$130.
Mabel 5th, calved Jan., 1906, W. D.
Flatt, \$195.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Ardlethan Royal (imp.), calved
April, 1903, John Barr, Blyth, \$135.
Nonpareil Eclipse, calved Sept., 1904,
Peter White, \$150.
Misses Lad, calved Oct., 1903, G.
A. Cameron, Cateract, \$65.
Dunrobin Villager, calved April, 1906,
W. D. Flatt, \$250.
Right Ruler, calved June, 1906,
James Leask, Tamnton, \$95.

SHEEP

The sheep sold very well. Prices
ranged from \$10 to \$20 each, and the
lambs at from \$11 to \$14 each.

AVERAGES

7 Clydes sold for	\$2950.	aver.	\$425.70
2 Shires	770.	"	385.00
27 cows, etc.	2820.	"	104.00
5 bulls	715.	"	143.00
12 sheep	230.	"	19.16
3 lambs	39.	"	13.00

Total - - \$7524

Gossip

Mr. W. H. English, Harding, Man.,
has purchased from Mr. Thos. Red-
mond, Millbrook, Ont., the Shorthorn
bull, Marquis of Marigold, first prize
junior yearling at Toronto, 1906, sire
Sailor Champion, dam Marigold 6th.
He is a show bull from top to bottom
and should give a good account of
himself in the showings of the West
the coming season. Mr. English evi-
dently knows a good bull when he
sees it and buys only the best.

Is your Horse always "Going Lamé" ?

Either it's an old Strain or Swelling—or there is
chronic weakness of the joints. In either case, your
horse needs FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

Strains in any part of the body—sprained or wrenched
back, shoulder, knee or fetlock—bruises from kicks
or falls—all lose their soreness when you rub the
sore spot with

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

for Lameness in Horses

It makes weak joints strong—enables a horse to do
a good day's work every day. Get a bottle and keep
it handy in case of accidents.

50c. a bottle. If your dealer has none, write

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



CLYDESDALES
SORBY - GUELPH

Dispersion Sale of the Entire Greenwood Herd



The Property of Mr. Arthur Johnston
Consisting of 65 Head of Shorthorns

All are imported, or bred from recently imported
and carefully selected stock. Two grand imported
bulls, together with a very choice herd of females.
A number of very superior young bulls, about ten
head fit for service. Sale to be held Wednesday,
March 6th, 1907, at the farm, 4 1-2 miles from
Claremont Station, C.P.R., and 7 1-2 miles from Pick-
ering station, G.T.R. Evening and morning trains
will be met at both stations. Sale to commence at
one o'clock, sharp. Catalogues on application.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

GREENWOOD P.O., ONT.

Stockmen Discuss Important Matters

(Continued from Page 156.)

broke. Halifax Exhibition, F. L. Fuller, Truro, N.S., and Howard Kennedy, Atna, N.S.; New Brunswick Exhibition, T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N.B., and Bliss Fawcett, Sackville, N.B.; Prince Edward Island Exhibition, C. C. Gardiner, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and John Richards, Biddeford, P.E.I.; Winnipeg Industrial, Waido Greenway, Crystal City, Man., and J. G. Washington, Ninga, Man. Calgary Exhibition, R. K. Bennett, Calgary, Alta., and A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta.; Brandon Exhibition, D. Simpson and William Chalmers, Hayfield, Man. Regina Exhibition, George Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask., and Paul Brett, Regina. New Westminster, T. W. Patterson, Ladner, B.C., and W. H. Ladner, Ladner, B.C. Victoria Exhibition, F. C. Pemberton, Victoria, B.C.; Sherbrooke, Quebec, E. B. Norton, Coaticook, Que., and F. Cromwell, Cookshire, Que. Maritime Winter Fair, J. Rupert Coats, Nappan, and C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S. Delegates to the National Record Board, Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville; Captain T. E. Robson, London; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; W. G. Pettit, Freeman, and John Gardhouse, Highfield. Guelph Winter Fair, W. A. Dryden and Wm. Linton.

After considerable discussion the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that none but pure-bred animals be allowed into Canada free of duty and that no animal be imported into Canada free of duty unless owned by a British subject, a bona fide resident of Canada.

Discussions of leading questions affecting the industry were dwelt upon at some length in able speeches by the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin; Peter White, Pembroke; R. Rutherford, Ottawa, and other representative gentlemen and members.

The election of a secretary-treasurer was relegated to the executive committee, who appointed W. G. Pettit, of Freeman, Ont., the retiring president, to fill the place vacated by the death of the late Henry Wade.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association, held at the Iroquois Hotel on Feb. 6th, was, as usual, well attended by enthusiastic supporters of this great dairy breed of cattle. Mr. R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., presided. In his opening address he congratulated the association upon another very successful year. The dairymen, he said, were looking for Holsteins. He strongly advised, however, that some little care should be exercised in the selling of bulls, and that only the best ones should be disposed of.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, G. W. Clemons, was a most comprehensive one. The registration for the year totalled 1,900, 779 heifers and 1,128 cows, a gain of 267. There were 785 transfers for bulls and 1,005 for cows. There were 103 registered in the record of merit. There were 14 additional, including 2 for 30 days, 6 for 14 days, and 4 for 8 months after calving. Six bulls from record of merit claims were also recorded. There was a gain of 121 members during the year. Volume IX, of the herd book was issued, containing bulls Nos. 3,760 to 4,275, and cows from 5,664 to 6,343, a total of 1,196, and also 79 cows and 3 bulls in the record of merit. Importations during the year were 111 cows and 12 bulls. The



CAIRNBROGIE

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

Breeders of **CLYDESDALES** and **HACKNEYS**.

GRAHAM BROS. - Clarendon, Ont.

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



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

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

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



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

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



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stations the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-deal, "Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance phone.

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.



JOHN BOAG & SON

Importers and Breeders of High-class Clydesdales.

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

RAVENSHOE P.O.

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

Advertise in The Farming World

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

total records to date are 5,947 bulls, 7,471 cows and transfers 3,467 bulls and 4,614 cows.

The finances of the association are in a flourishing condition. The receipts of the year were made up of balance from 1905, \$2,450.55; registration, etc., \$3,499.95; members fees, \$560; dues, \$176, and sundries totalling \$6,787.90. The expenditures were: \$795, secretary-treasurer; \$600, printing herd books, etc.; \$693.92, prizes; record of merit, \$525.00, and a number of sundries, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,482.50.

Dr. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, addressed the meeting on topics pertaining chiefly to the yearly record of performance being conducted by the department.

The meeting decided to print 600 volumes of the herd book this year, instead of 400, as heretofore. The secretary's salary was increased to \$900 per annum. An item of \$30 for expenses in connection with the Quebec branch was authorized to be paid.

Upon the question of the association taking up the yearly records of performance, under the supervision of the Dominion Government, a spirited discussion took place. This question came up a year ago, but was not taken up by the association. It fared better this year. Those opposed to it stated that it was not an official test, but a private test under Government supervision, and therefore not of very great value as giving an absolutely correct account of what a cow would do in a yearly test. They claimed that the present authenticated 7-day tests at present conducted by the associations were sufficient to meet all the needs of the members of the association. Those who advocated the yearly test claimed that it was the best guide to what a cow would do. Besides, the Holstein was losing caste in some places because it was said breeders were afraid to enter the yearly test. The Quebec members were most strongly in favor of the scheme. On motion of Mr. J. W. Richardson, seconded by B. Mallory, it was carried that the association recognize yearly tests, and that the Government records of performance be adopted. A later resolution empowered the secretary to correspond with the Live Stock Commissioner and arrange that unless all the expenses of the supervision of this test be borne by the Government, the association do not proceed with it.

Messrs. Herrock and Came reported upon the work in Quebec, where the Holstein was gaining a strong foothold, the membership in that province having increased by 100 per cent. during the past year.

Interesting reports from the different fair board representatives were presented.

The yearly grant of \$5 to each cow obtaining the record of merit, and also for each cow tested eight months after calving that came up to the standard, was made, and the following grants to exhibitions: Toronto, \$100; Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, \$150; Winnipeg, \$50; Ottawa Winter Fair, \$100; Maritime Winter Fair, \$50; London, \$50; Ottawa Central, \$50; New Westminster, \$50; Fredericton, \$50; Halifax, \$25. \$300 was voted towards a winter dairy show, providing it is held, and also \$145 to the Guelph Winter Fair.

The following officers were elected: A. C. Hallman, B. B. Hallman, Pres.; C. A. Gilroy, 1st Vice-Pres.; B. Mallory, Belleville, 2nd Vice-Pres.; J. A. Richardson, South March, 3rd Vice-Pres.; Stanley A. Logan, Amherst, N.S., 4th Vice-Pres.; G. W. Clemons, St.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs.

FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH SOWS, DRED TO FALLOW IN MAY.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

I HAVE SOME FINE

BREEDING HORSES FOR SALE

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING

TWO GOOD YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

By Hiawatha Godolphin

HACKNEY STALLIONS 1 Three-year Old, by Mathias; 1 Four-year Old, by Richmond; 1 Three-year Old, by Ganymede; 1 Five-year Old, by Duke of Richmond; 1 Hackney Mare, by Edemar, Polonius and Duke of Richmond. Clydesdale Mares by Marcellus, Baronson, Sir Ronald and Carthusian

A car load of Clydesdale Fillies and the grand Clydesdale Stallion, BARON KITCHENER, will also be landed shortly.

Write for Particulars.

W. E. BUTLER, - INGERSOLL, ONT.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE.



Clydesdales and Cheval Normans

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

A few French Canadians.

ROBERT NESS & SON,

Long Distance Phone. "WOODSIDE," HOWICK, QUEBEC

40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies

Every one a high-class actor and a show animal. Splendidly matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big, flashy lot, full of style and quality.



ROBERT BEITH

Bowmanville P. O. and Station

Long-distance Phone



Dalgetty's Clydesdales

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

JAS. DALGETTY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

Clydesdales, Hackneys



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

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

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

MILLBROOK, ONT.

J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager,

REGINA, N.W.T.

George, Sec.-Treas.; Directors for two years, James Rettie, Norwich; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Directors for one year, J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, and J. E. K. Herrick.

At a subsequent meeting the executive recommended the following as fair judges: Toronto, E. A. Powell, W. J. Gillette, A. A. Cortelyou, H. A. Moyer; Ottawa, G. A. Clemons, B. Mallory, John Richardson; London, A. C. Hallman, R. S. Stevenson; Sherbrooke, R. S. Stevenson, John Richardson; Halifax, James Rettie, B. Mallory; Winnipeg, H. Bolter; and, in addition, A. Kennedy, Lutering, G. A. Gilroy, W. W. Brown, George Carle, George Rice, R. F. Hicks, J. H. Patton.

Horse Show Programme

The following is the daily program, subject to change, for the Horse Show next week in the Market Building, Toronto:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

- 2.00 p.m.—Official opening.
- 2.30 p.m.—Clydesdale stallions, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1903.
- 3.30 p.m.—Standard-bred stallions, trotters or pacers, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1904.
- 3.50 p.m.—Hackney stallions, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1904, 15.2 and over.
- 4.20 p.m.—Shire stallions, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1904.
- 4.30 p.m.—Thoroughbred stallions, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1904.
- 4.50 p.m.—Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Shire stallions, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1905.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

- 2.00 p.m.—Shire stallions, foaled in 1904.
- 2.20 p.m.—Clydesdale stallions, foaled in 1904.
- 3.20 p.m.—Hackney stallions, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1904, under 15.2.
- 4.20 p.m.—Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Shire stallions, foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1905.
- 5.00 p.m.—Clydesdale mares, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1904.

THURSDAY EVENING

- 8.00 p.m.—Clydesdale stallions, foaled in 1905.
- 8.30 p.m.—Clydesdale mares, foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1905.
- 9.00 p.m.—Parade.
- 9.30 p.m.—Standard-bred stallions, trotters, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1904.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importations; Tamworth Swine bred from prize winner at Toronto, London; prize winning Leicester Sheep, Toulouse Geese. For Sale, 1 Bull three years old, 7 Bull Calves, Heifers, all ages, Cows in calf, 1 Tamworth Boar, and young stock.

L. F. STAPLES, IDA, ONT.

DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

Yorkshires Wanted

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

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.

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

Chiefly bred Shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on choice lines to choose from. Can supply a number of fine young bulls at season prices.

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

Allindale Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, (Imp.) Gloucesters, Lavender and Lavender families—Leicester Sheep—4 young bulls. Young cows and heifers for sale.

SAMUEL ALLIN, Bowmanville, Ont.



HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM MITCHELL, ONT.

A choice lot of Young Bull for sale—promising heifers, leaders, of the most desirable breeding.

V. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell Ont.



SHORTHORN BULLS

That are right, bred right, priced right.

Customers treated right.

Also choice Scotch-bred cows and heifers for sale.

Write for catalogue and come and see the herd. We can please you. Farm adjoins Exeter on the G.T.R. 30 miles north of London.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

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

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

Guelph, G.T.R.

Arkell, C.P.R.

Telephone, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
ARKELL, ONT.



THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT

MAPLE SHADE

are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding which is shown in the catalogue, where you can see the Cotswold-bred bulls used in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals.

Come and see them. Ask for a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

Salem Herd of Shorthorns

Champions of 1905

Owned by R. A. and J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta., 15 miles north of Guelph. G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Like produces like. Buy from the herd that produces the CHAMPIONS. High-class young bulls, the kind that suit all buyers, at attractive prices. Sired by the International winner, Mildred's Royal, and the Duthie-bred Scottish Beau.

Trains met by appointment. Telephone at residence.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HORSES

- SMITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbia, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- W. H. MCKEE**, Markham, Ont. See large ad.
- R. E. BISS**, Howick, Que.
- GRAHAM BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont. See large ad.
- HODGKINSON & TINDALE**, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. Right prices for the goods.
- JOS. EADY**, Vars P.O. and Station, G.T.R.—Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. Right prices for the goods.
- ALEX MCGREGOR**, Exbridge, Ont. Imported Clyde stallions and fillies for sale.

SHEEP

- J. LLOYD JONES**, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire Sheep.
- A. JULL**, Burford, Ont. Oxford Down—About 25 head of choice young Lambs, also a few breeding Ewes. Imported Lanes.
- J. C. ROSS**, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. Prize winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.
- TELFER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklyn, Ont. See large ad.
- RO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Leicester breeding ewes. Prize winners.
- DIETZ ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and home bred.
- RO. ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.
- RO. SRELL**, Yeoville, Ont.—Shorthorn, Newbon Prince and Lady May sires. 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.
- RO. N. HARRIS**, Lynden, Ont. Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs.

SWINE

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

CATTLE

- ASHLAND STOCK FARM**. Pure Scotch topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MAISTHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.—Paris Station, G.T.R.
- ROBERT SHAW**, Hranford, Ont. breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
- J. D. HEARTHUR**, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Shorthorns.
- W. J. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont. See large ad.
- SAMUEL ALLIN**, Allindale Farm, Bowmanville, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklyn, Ont. See large ad.
- HENRY REED**, Mimosa, Ont.—Hereford.—Young stock for sale. Write us.
- W. G. PETTY & SONS**, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- H. SMITH**, Exeter, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN BRYDON**, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Shorthorn cattle. If young bull calves from well-bred imported dams, and bred by Imp. Britton Victor—good.
- MACDONALD COLLIER**, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Arvshires.—The famous Bedford Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and strenuous extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. Write for particulars.

- RO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont. Imported and Home-bred Shorthorns for sale.
- AMOS SMITH**, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.
- W. F. STEPHEN**—Box 183, Huntington, Que. A Springbrook Asytrich for sale—some young stock, both sexes.
- J. T. DAVIDSON**, Ashburn, Ont. breeder of Shorthorns. A few very choice young bulls for sale. "Sire, Village Secret."
- R. A. and J. A. WATT**, Salem, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, imported and home bred. A few choice herd headers.
- D. D'OUCEY**, Hornbush P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.
- JOHN WATT & SON**, Salem P.O., Ont. Klora Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice females.
- W. CLARESON**, Malton P. O. and Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Some choice youngstock for sale.
- GLEEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gift, Young stock sired by Killbuck Bonny Imp. Ben Lomond and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. **Wm. Smith, Columbia, Ont.**
- W. BALANTYNE**, Stratford, Ont.—Ayr. Shires of the best milking strains. Some choice young bulls for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

- JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.
- J. T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., sta. G. T. R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorn, Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheen.
- RICHARD GIBSON**, Delaware, Ont.—Short-horn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all our orders.
- F. & G. PARKIN**, Oxford Centre, Ont. Best Swine to be had in Ontario. Poultry. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
- 5.20 p.m.—Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Shire mares, foaled in 1904.
- FRIDAY AFTERNOON
- 2.00 p.m.—Clydesdale mares, foaled in 1904.
- 3.00 p.m.—Clydesdale stallions, foaled in 1903.
- 3.45 p.m.—Hackney stallions, foaled in 1904.
- 4.15 p.m.—Shire stallions, foaled in 1905.
- 4.30 p.m.—Thoroughbred stallions, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1904.
- 4.45 p.m.—Thoroughbred stallions, foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1904.
- 5.00 p.m.—Shire mares, foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1904.
- 5.00 p.m.—Standard-bred stallions, trotters or pacers, foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1904.
- 5.15 p.m.—Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Shire mares, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SINGLE FARE

—TO—
TORONTO

FROM ALL ONTARIO STATIONS

For the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association,
held Feb. 20-23.

Tickets closed daily Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 20 and 21. Returated until and on Monday, Feb. 25.

See nearest C.P.R. Ticket Agent for tickets and full particulars.

FRIDAY EVENING

- 8.00 p.m.—Heavy draught geldings or mares, shown in harness, three years old and over.
- 8.30 p.m.—Champion Hackney stallion.
- 8.45 p.m.—Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Shire mares, foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1905.
- 9.00 p.m.—Parade.
- 9.30 p.m.—Special prize Standard-breds.
- 10.00 p.m.—Champion Standard-bred stallion.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

- 2.15 p.m.—Parade.
- 2.45 p.m.—Shetland stallions, any age.
- 3.00 p.m.—Heavy draught team in harness, geldings or mares.
- 3.30 p.m.—Champion Clydesdale stallion.
- 4.00 p.m.—Shetland mares, any age.
- 4.15 p.m.—Champion Clydesdale mare.
- 4.30 p.m.—Pony stallions, any age, any breed other than Shetland, 14.1 and under.
- 4.45 p.m.—Champion Shire stallion; Champion Thoroughbred stallion; Pony mares, any age, any breed other than Shetland, 14.1 and under.
- 5.00 p.m.—Champion Shire mare; Champion Pony stallion; Champion Pony mare.

Thanks for Such a Remedy

Clarkston, Ala., Feb. 6, 1905.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I have used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam on a mule for eczostosis, and it has entirely disappeared. Many thanks for such a remedy.

RICHARD E. BOWDEN.

\$1.00 A POUND, POSTPAID

Solanum Commersoni Violet or

URUGUAYAN POTATO

The new wonder. The finest tuber

It beats them all in productiveness and in quality as can be seen by the reports of the French National Society of Agriculture. In some instances 3,000 bushels have been raised in one acre. These new potatoes are of South American origin and began their remarkable transformation six years ago, in the hands of the French scientist, Mr. Labergerie. They thrive best in wet soil, the wetter the better, in marshy land where no other potatoes will grow; but they will do well in any soil as has been proved in France by the very dry season of last year. Any quantity will be sent, postpaid, to any address, at One Dollar per pound. I shall not send them before April, but to encourage early orders I will give a discount of 10 per cent. till the 15th of March.

E. Cheyrion, St. Laurent, Man. AGENT FOR CANADA

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, February 14th, 1907.

Wholesale trade continues healthy and fairly active, and numerous orders are being booked for spring delivery. Money is in great demand on call and for mercantile purposes and rates are firm.

WHEAT

The general tone of the wheat market continues to improve and the outlook for steady prices is good. Speculators are taking more interest and there is reported to be large buying at Chicago for May delivery, with the hope that the market will be higher then. The light receipts, which, so far as Canada is concerned, may be only temporary, owing to the snow in the West; the condition of the growing crop, are some of the things that are influencing speculators. Holders, however, should not bank too much on their action. Ontario wheat is quoted here at 71 to 72½¢ outside, as to quality, Manitoba wheat rules strong at steady prices.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats are about the best paying crop the farmer can grow. The price keeps up and the market rules firm. At Montreal No. 2 white are quoted at 52½¢ on spot. Toronto quotations are 39 to 40¢ and 38 to 39¢ for mixed. Barley rules steady here at 49 to 52¢ outside, and peas at from 80 to 81¢. The corn market is firmer. At Montreal American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 55¢ in car lots and here at 53 to 52½¢. Ontario corn is quoted here at 44 to 45¢. Chatham freights. Bran keeps scarce and feeders find it hard to keep up their supply. It is quoted at \$22.75, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market is quiet, holders seeming to be waiting for higher prices. Whether these will materialize or not remains to be seen. Present values are

on a pretty high level. At Montreal baled hay is quoted at from \$10.50 to \$12.50 for car lots on track, as to quality. Quotations are \$11.00 to \$11.50 for No. 1 timothy and \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2, in car lots, Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market loose hay brings \$13 to \$15.00 per ton. Baled straw is higher at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per ton for car lots on track, Toronto.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market keeps steady here at from 70 to 75¢ per bag for Ontarios and 75 to 80¢ for Easterns, in car lots. On the local farmers' market potatoes bring from 90¢ to \$1.00 per bag. There has been a little more activity in the bean market though prices rule about the same. Three-pound pickers are quoted at \$1.25 per bushel at Montreal in car lots. Here beans are quoted at \$1.55 to \$1.60 for hand-picked and \$1.40 to \$1.45 for primes, in a jobbing way.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market keeps firm under a good local demand, both here and at Montreal. At the latter point new-laid are quoted at 30¢ and selected storage stock at 26 to 26½¢. Receipts of new-laid keep very small here and the market is firm at 29 to 30; selects 25 to 26¢; storage 24¢, and lined 22¢ per dozen in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market is firm at 29 to 30¢; selects 25 to 26¢; storage 24¢, and lined 22¢ per dozen in case lots. The poultry market keeps quiet. Some rather inferior stock is coming forward, but is in slow demand. The following are the quotations to the trade:

Chickens, fresh-killed, 10 to 11¢; inferior, frozen stock, 8 to 9¢; fowl, 8 to 9¢; ducks, 10 to 11¢; geese, 9 to 11¢; turkeys, 11 to 12¢.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese prices continue to soar. There is very little trading, as there are few stocks to do any trading with. The

English market has advanced to 65¢ for white and 67¢ for colored. At Montreal October whites are quoted at 12½¢ and colored at 12½¢ per lb.

Choice creamery butter is in demand at good prices, but anything below this quality does not sell so readily. At Montreal choice quality is quoted at 24 to 25¢. There is a fair volume of export business. Prices here rule steady at 20 to 27¢ for creamery prints and 23 to 24¢ for solids and 21 to 23¢ for dairy prints and 19 to 21¢ per lb. for tubs.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock at both the city and Junction markets this week have ruled light and the quality offering shows little improvement over that of the past few weeks. Really choice cattle are wanted and will bring good money. Owing to light deliveries trade has ruled brisker and everything has sold readily enough. Choice exporters will bring nearly \$5.70 per cwt., though the bulk sell at from \$5 to \$5.30 per cwt. There is a scarcity of good butchers' cattle. The best offerings this week have sold at from \$4.60 to \$4.75, medium mixed at \$3.75 to \$4.40, common at \$3.50 to \$3.70, and canners at \$1 to \$2 per cwt. Few feeders and stockers are coming forward. A few weighing from 700 to 900 lbs. each sold at \$3.50 to \$3.80 per cwt. Milch cows sell at from \$10 to \$60 each and calves at from \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt., very few bringing the latter figure, however.

The sheep market rules steady at \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt. for export sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.25 for lambs of from good to prime quality, and \$5 to \$6 per cwt. for the common run.

Hogs have advanced a little in price since last writing. Quotations this week are \$6.80 per cwt. for selects and \$6.55 for lights and fats.

HORSES

The horse market seems to be holding its own well under a good demand, with supplies hardly sufficient to meet it. On the local market here quotations are about the same as last writing.



During the last few years the losses from barns struck and fired by lightning have been enormous.

You never know when it may be your turn—unless you take the only sure way of avoiding lightning's havoc. That is to cover the roof of your barn with Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles, and connect by conductors to the ground,

or cover the sides also with Galt Steel Siding, as shown on the right of ad., or to armor the barn with Galt Corrugated Steel Sheets, pictured on left of ad. Then your barn is fire proof, as steel cannot burn, and lightning merely glides over it and escapes into the ground. Wind and rain have no effect on these kinds of buildings, either.

Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles make the

best roofing that has yet been devised. Quickly and easily laid—will not leak, and cannot be blown off; neither do they rust, warp, crack or curl up. Cheap as common shingles, neat and attractive in appearance, built to last a life-time. No roofing investment can compare with Galt "Sure-Grip" Shingles.

More information in our Free Illustrated Catalogue, which we are anxious to mail to you.

THE GALT ART METAL COMPANY, Limited, Galt, Ont.

—THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.—

Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

FARMS FOR SALE

SPLENDID 223 ACRE FARM For Sale near village of St. George's. Has 125 acres woods and maple well watered; fine brick house, stone foundation, fireplace, bank barn, other outbuildings, good state of repair, orchard. For price and full particulars address S. G. READ & SON, Hurontario, Ont.

HELP WANTED

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

WANTED

Competent, experienced and practical Herdman wanted, to take charge of the largest and best Jersey herd in Canada. Must thoroughly understand breeding and feeding, and the producing of Pure, Clean Milk, and all its details. Apply "HERDSMAN," "Farming World."

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

HIG WAGES selling northern grown Trees, Ornith. supplied. **FAY WISKEY'S NURSERY**, Port Egin, Ontario.

Situations Wanted

EMPLOYERS of labor wanting farm help, experienced or inexperienced, mechanics, laborers of any description, apply at once, **ROBERT VEITCH**, Chief Agent, c/o the Central Registration Board of London, England, Consulate office, 37 Simcoe St., Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED by married Scotchman as Farm Manager, with practical knowledge of all kinds of farm work. Good references. Apply Box 150, Tremont, Ont.

WANTED—A position by a young man, as manager or handman, on a good dairy farm (Ayrshires preferred). Can give best of references. Address "Dairyman," Box 16, Farming World, Toronto.

FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian bull, **FOR SALE** by **CHAS. W. IRWIN**, Birkendale, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and building factory products farms in the Niagara district. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. **THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO.**, Dunnville, Ont.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED—A 100-acre farm in good cultivation, with good buildings and modern improvements, in central Ontario, near railway station. E. G. McALL, 1511, Ont.



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

There is an excellent demand for breeding stock. Graham Fros, Claremont, Ont., report the sale of seven Clydesdale and Hackney stallions at good prices during the past ten days. Mr. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., reports an excellent demand, especially for Clydesdale fillies, he having disposed of a number at good prices during the past week or two.

The Greenwood Sale

Mr. Arthur Johnston's sale of Short-horns, to be held on March 6th, will undoubtedly be an important event in connection with the Short-horn history of this country. The Greenwood herd is one of the oldest and best in the country and its dispersion must have some effect upon the future market for Short-horns in Canada for some time to come. Whe-

ther its effect will be good or the contrary remains to be seen. But it undoubtedly will have some effect on future prices and should make the sale of the greatest importance to every breeder of Short-horns in the Dominion.

Little more need be said regarding the quality and breeding of the herd than was said in our last issue other than that we would like to emphasize the fact that farmers and breeders will have a splendid opportunity offered them to secure as good as the best foundation stock in the whole country.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Cahoon Seed Sower

Not many concerns can truthfully say that their product has been continuously on the market for half a century. Time is the test of quality and the Cahoon Hand Broadcast Seed Sower, although remodelled and improved on various occasions, has never failed to give perfect satisfaction during its long test by farmers in all parts of the civilized world. The Cahoon is known in every state and territory in the Union, and in every country on the globe where seed is sown.



On the large ranches of the west, where alfalfa is a staple product, the Cahoon is used in preference to any other kind of seed sower. For speed and accuracy it can't be beaten. Ten to twelve men in line all armed with a Cahoon marching across the fields sowing alfalfa. For sowing peas, soy beans or any kind of grain or grass seed, the Cahoon is the world's standard implement for large or small farmers.

In order to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of the Cahoon Hand Broadcast Seed Sower, Goodell Company, Antrim, N.H., U.S.A., the manufacturers are sending out a beautiful booklet in colors with seeding calendar, and a handsome souvenir to all who are interested in sowing grain or grass seed. Write them to-day and ask for free booklet and souvenir, but be sure to tell them the name of your implement dealer.

Cheap Rates to Stallion Show

—Special Excursions.—Round trip tickets will be issued from all points in the Province of Ontario to the Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, at lowest one-way first class fare; good going Wednesday and Thursday, February 20th and 21st, good returning up to and including Monday, February the 25th, 1907.

—Certificate Plan Arrangements.—One-way ticket and Standard Convention Certificates may be issued from all stations in Canada, east of and including Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, and the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, to Toronto, at lowest one-way first-class fare, February 16th to 23rd inclusive. Validated certificates to be honored for tickets for the return journey free, regardless of number in attendance, up to and including Wednesday, February the 27th, 1907. Certificates to be signed by the Secretary of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, and vized by special agent of the transportation lines. Fee of 25 cents to be charged for each certificate vized.

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184

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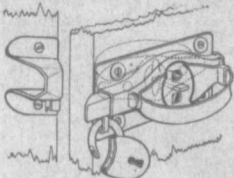


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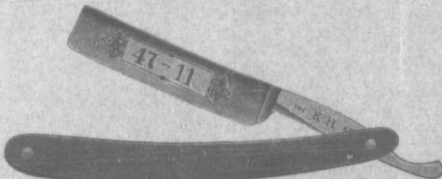
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