

THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



HORSES AT THE FOOT HILLS
ROCKY MOUNTAINS

JULY 15, 1907
Vol. XXVI., No. 14

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Irrigated Lands

SPECIAL NOTICE



ATTENTION is directed to the fact that the Land Department of the Union Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, has been appointed exclusive agent in Ontario, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces for the sale of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company's lands, a separate advertisement of which appears on page 666 of this issue of the Farming World, under the heading "Too Much Water."

The production of crops by irrigation in semi-arid districts is one of the most successful methods of crop raising. The farmer on an irrigated farm has an immeasurable advantage over his brother on non-irrigated land. By irrigation bountiful and diversified crops are insured **Every Year**. Farming is thus relieved of the risk and uncertainty of unseasonable weather—there can be no bad seasons.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

Auction Sale

Rawlinson Bros., Calgary—July 24, 1907.

Books for Farmers

On outside back cover of this issue appears a list of books of value to farmers. Read it over carefully. Any of these books can be had by sending in new subscriptions to The Farming World.

Packers to Meet at Ottawa

Invitations have been extended by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to each of the meat-packing companies operating in Canada to have a representative attend a meeting at Ottawa on July 17th, to discuss the provisions of the new Meat and Canned Food Inspection Act. It is hoped that the counsel and advice of these men may enable the Department to so frame the Order-in-Council governing the duties of inspectors that the continuous co-operation of the packing companies may be assured in safeguarding the industries that come within the scope of the ordinance.—S. B.

Sale of Irrigated Lands

As will be seen by an advertisement on the inside of the front cover of the present issue of The Farming World, the Land Department of the Union Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, have accepted the exclusive agency in Ontario, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces for the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company's lands. Last year the Land Department of the Union Trust Company sold over 180,000 acres of excellent lands within a period of less than ten months, and the fact that this progressive company has undertaken their exclusive sale augurs well for irrigation lands. Before taking up the proposition, a careful study and thorough inspection of the irrigation lands was made by two of the Union Trust Company's most experienced land men, who made a most favorable report.

Farming by means of irrigation has been put to long and severe tests, always with most successful and convincing results. It has been proved that by means of irrigation from three to five crops a year can be raised in Southern Alberta, where the conditions for farming operations are in every way ideal.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

The "Western Fair" of London, Ont., is again to the front with great preparations for 1907. The dates this year are Sept. 6th to 14th. A large amount of money has been expended upon the grounds and buildings, and everything will be in a first-class condition for the comfort and convenience of visitors and exhibitors.

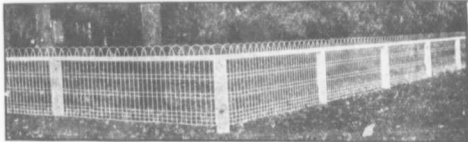
Several thousand prize lists have already been mailed and hangers and large posters are being sent out. Several new classes have been added to the prize list. There will be a

class for ponies. There will also be a dog show this year in connection with the Exhibition. The interest of the exhibitors has been carefully considered in arranging the prize lists.

The Attraction Committee will provide a very interesting and entertain-

ing program. Knabenshue with his airship will be seen daily.

The Secretary, Mr. A. M. Hunt, will be pleased to mail a prize list or give any information regarding the Exhibition on application to the office, London, Ont.



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Our school deserves your support and patronage because it has the most complete equipment, is the oldest and most reliable, uses the most up-to-date books and methods, employs the best teachers and obtains the best results. Write for catalogue and receive also Journal of Business Education. Fall Term from September 3rd. Enter any time.

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A Big Lead

A big lead has been made in the gasoline engine field by the Gilson Mfg. Co. of Port Washington, Wis. This company has a line of engines that is unsurpassed in quality, and sold at low prices.

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The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, 15th JULY, 1907.

No. 14

Note and Comment

Many who have harvested the hay crop have been agreeably disappointed in the yield. Though not a large crop the yield, especially of clover, has been greater than was expected a month ago. In any case, however, there will be a shortage, and unless other crops are being grown to supplement the hay crop, live stock may fare badly the coming winter.

A citizen living on one of the highways leading to Toronto, recently refused to contribute to a fund for the improvement of his particular piece of road on the ground that the more it is improved the faster the automobiles will go, and the faster the automobiles go the less useful will the road be to him. This may be a narrow view to take and yet there is considerable logic in the argument. The usefulness of an improved road is very much lessened to the farmer if that road is used as a speeding ground for automobilists, who care seemingly for neither man nor beast, so long as they can make their 30 miles an hour. While the efforts of the Automobile Club to improve the roadways of the country are to be commended, they should remember that these roads were built primarily for the people who live on them. Their rights must be safeguarded and the road kept safe for driving with horse and rig. The automobilist must be made to recognize this and to temper his speed accordingly.

Canada's trade agents in Australia, in reporting upon trade conditions in that country, state that \$15,000 worth of butter was exported to Canada last year. This is a rather remarkable condition of affairs. Canada, a great dairying country, cannot produce enough butter to supply the local demand. And yet we pay out thousands of dollars of public funds every year to promote dairying. What

is the matter? Are our efforts being wrongly directed or are our farmers going out of the business in spite of what is being done to keep them in?

Those who make cheese on Sunday are to have a little respite and be allowed to continue it this season with the distinct understanding that it shall be necessary for factory owners and makers to fully comply with the requirements of the Sunday Observance Law next season. It would be a hardship to enforce the law this season and the Attorney-General's department have acted wisely in postponing definite action till next season. Dairymen should make preparations for the change. There is no need of making cheese on Sunday if the proper appliances are on hand at the factory or farm for carrying for the milk.

The letter from Mr. R. E. Gunn in this issue throws considerable light upon the question of where the profits go in the journey of the live animal to the meat consumer in the city. He has not, however, shown us the leak, if there is one, that prevents the cattle producer from getting more for his finished animal. Perhaps, he is getting all that he is entitled to, and if the price of the live animal is to be increased the consumer will have to pay for it. However, there does appear to be a wide discrepancy between 18c. to 23c. per pound for ribs and sirloin over the retailers counter and 5c. to 5½c. per pound for the live animal in the farmer's stable. It may be accounted for in the fact that the meat buyer wants the best, and as the carcass is not all best, up goes the price of the choice cuts and down goes the price of the poor ones. If people could be taught how to cook and use the cheaper cuts properly the average price for the whole carcass could be raised materially.

A weak point in the system generally followed in Canada for converting the live animal into meat is that enough is not made out of the by-products. At the great packing centres of the United States every particle of the by-product of the animal is utilized and consequently the middleman is able to pay the grower a higher price for his cattle than he does in Canada. Mr. Gunn places the value of the hide at less than five dollars. A good average hide considering the price of leather should be worth more than this. A great many hides in this country are ruined by warbles, but this is a matter that will have to be dealt with at another time.

There are breeders here and there, who censure the record office at Ottawa for adhering strictly to the rules and regulations governing the recording of animals. They seemingly forget that these rules are laid down by the different breeders' associations, and that the officials at Ottawa receive explicit instructions through the record board to carry them out. If the rules are irksome and interfere with the breeder getting what he claims to be entitled to, the place to have them remedied is at the annual meeting of the Breeders' Association interested. If the rules governing the registration of swine, for instance, are not right, the Swine Breeders' Association is the body that is to blame and not the record office, and so on with the other associations. In fact, the record office is deserving of severe censure if it does not carry out to the letter the instructions laid down by the different associations for the particular breed of live stock over which they have supervision. Breeders will be well advised, if instead of heaping abuse upon the record office for enforcing the rules, as has been done by several parties lately, they will carry their grievances to the bodies responsible for these rules being there.

THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the
1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In Canada, if paid in advance, one year, **Sixty Cents**; two years, **One Dollar**; if not paid in advance, **One Dollar per Year**. **United States and Great Britain** 50 cents extra must be added.

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We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic which they are pleased to receive practical articles. For such we consider valuable. Send ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the FARMING WORLD, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, Breeding and Care of Live Stock, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished on other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage, if asked for within **THIRTY DAYS**. If not asked for, the expiration of thirty days it will be destroyed.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

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FARMING WORLD, LIMITED

Publishers
Rooms 504-505, Temple Building
TORONTO, CANADA

Eastern Agency of The Nor' West Farmer

Co-operation in Agriculture

The principle of co-operation is frequently accepted and worked out in practice without any organic union or it may be any definite design. Farmers while working separately and independently of each other by doing the same things really carry out the principles of co-operation. Whole sections of farmers follow the same methods and grow the same crops which joined together find their way to the same markets in bulk affording reasonable profits. A small quantity could never be handled because of the proportionate excess of freight. In this case the principle of co-operation applies without any definite design. The Farmers Institute or the Agricultural Association are in reality co-operative organizations intended to teach and stimulate the individuals within their influence to work towards a common result beneficial to all alike. But when there exists the need this principle can be carried farther with much benefit

to all concerned. We are delighted to notice how many of our farmers lately manifest a willingness to carry this principle in many directions certain to increase the profits of the industry.

Co-operation is valuable and important in assisting production, but it becomes even more valuable in many cases when applied to the profitable distribution of the articles produced. The surplus grain of any country must of necessity be shipped to its final destination in bulk. No one would dream of sending a small quantity to a foreign market, hence the custom of disposing of it to a common buyer who invests large capital and speculates on the result. Grain is easily prepared for market by machinery, but when it comes to dealing with fruit the proposition is much more difficult. The same necessity exists for forwarding in bulk so as to lessen as much as possible the cost, but in this case machinery cannot be utilized to any extent. The hand of an expert is needed and this is not always found on the farm where the fruit is produced. Hence the demand grows for some co-operation.

An organization in the southern part of Ontario County has been formed for dealing with the apple crop. Here the attempt is to avoid unnecessary loss in the sale of the product, or to put it in a positive way, it is to endeavor to secure all the value instead of giving most of it to the purchaser and shipper. We wish to congratulate the parties interested on this new move. It has for a long time been much needed. The sale of apples as usually conducted is entirely guess work. They are purchased so long ahead that it is impossible to estimate their real value. Besides, they are usually handled so roughly that much of the value is lost. The organization in Ontario County is, as we understand it, an attempt on the part of the growers to conserve their own interests in this respect. If by collecting them at a common centre they are able to offer 1,000 or 10,000 barrels, instead of lots of 50 or 100, they are much more likely to receive their full value. But this co-operation will fail unless the same principles are applied in all the grading of fruit. If the apples of any district could be gathered in the rough at some common centre on the railway where they could be sorted by an expert and guaranteed to be

a certain grade and then offered in large quantities to buyers in Britain, their full value would be obtained. This would necessitate the erection at central points of storage buildings which need not be of an expensive character. But the main thing needed is a merciless grading so that the choice specimens would bring their highest value, while all down to the lowest grade could be disposed of and not wasted as at present.

The chief difficulty in dealing with the fruit problem in Canada is the limited time in which it must be harvested in order to escape danger from frost. This means that long before the ripening of the fruit the arrangements for handling it must all have been made so that no delay shall be experienced at any point.

Many parts of Canada are admirably adapted for the production of choice fruit, but so far no general scheme has been worked out to prevent the constant waste invariably witnessed in many places. The result is discouragement leading to further carelessness in management, all tending to much loss.

We venture to express the hope that out of this movement for co-operation in handling our fruit may come relief which will add materially to the returns of the actual producer. We make no excuse for saying that our sympathies are entirely with the owner of the orchard. He has diligently cared for it for many years and is entitled to the full value of his product. The dealers are it may be a necessity but they do not need nor do they ask for any sympathy. They can be trusted to gather in their full share of whatever profit is going. But without co-operation the producer is very often helpless and stands at the mercy of the dealer who has far greater knowledge of the situation and is often not always particular how he uses it.

There is still another direction where some enquiry should be instituted, as to whether some co-operation is not needed on the part of the consumers. We refer to the wide margin between the price paid for meat in Toronto by the consumer and the price paid 20 or 30 miles in the country to the farmer for the live animal. It would seem to cost much more to distribute the meat in the city than to produce it in the country. But this phase of co-operation we must leave for another article.

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Echoes from the West

The condition of the crops continues to occupy public attention and though conditions, as a whole, are not as favorable as could be wished there has been an improvement in the last ten days.

Southern Manitoba is still suffering from drought and things have gone so far there now that even an abundance of rain at the present time would not be much help. Thousands of acres in that part of the country are not over seven inches high and are passing into shot blade. The days have passed, however, when the Western crop depends on what they do in Southern Manitoba. Along the main line of the C. P. R., all through northern and western Manitoba and through Saskatchewan and Alberta rains have been plentiful and though the crop is still two weeks late it is making splendid progress and there is a good prospect for an average yield and in a good many sections something more than an average crop. An example is the Carrot River country where from the hour the seed was in, conditions have been almost ideal and the crop is as far advanced as it was at the same date last year. As far as can be ascertained by extensive telegraph inquiry 75 per cent. of the wheat will be in the shot blade on July 12th and five per cent. will be headed. On the same date in 1906, 75 per cent. of the wheat crop was headed.

If the Canadian west escapes an August frost this year, and there are years when no frost comes (though the outsiders find that hard to believe) there is every chance of a crop of 12 to 15 bushels to the acre and a very fine quality of wheat. Should there be frost it will not only materially reduce the quality, but it will reduce the quantity also. The reason why the yield will be light this year, even with continued favorable weather, is the fact of the wheat being sown too late and germinating too rapidly to stool well. These conditions always produce a crop more sensitive to damage than one that germinates more slowly and stools eight and ten to the grain, a common thing in the west.

The oat crop is liable to be short in the straw and this is looked upon with regret by all farmers with stock, as hay is also short. The reported failure of the oat crop in Ontario and

the consequent high prices of oats during the past month has inclined farmers to sell shorter of feed than was altogether wise. The reserves were smaller than usual this year, owing to the extra two months this spring when feeding was necessary. Everything the farmer has to sell this year promises to be a good price, so that even very considerably reduced yields will give a very handsome margin of profit, especially as a light crop, so long as the straw is a sufficient length to thresh, is always less expensive to harvest.

Deliveries of wheat have been enormous during June, as the farmers have been reaping the advantage of very high prices. One commission firm handled thirty-five cars of farmer's wheat loaded over platforms in three days, and there is com-

stimulated export trade in Winnipeg. In any event the French crop is late and as France never carries heavy stocks in store she will have to import a certain amount to meet the requirements of the immediate future.

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE.

The first bunch of export steers, grass fed, passed through the city of Winnipeg on June 24th. By that date last year thousands of head had been exported. The whole movement is slow, owing to the extreme winter and the late spring, though the steers that are coming forward now are in prime condition. Prices are ruling high and the bulk of the sales of choice butchers stock were, for the week ending July 6th, \$5.50 to \$5.75, while exporters went as high as \$5.90 and \$6.00. It is generally conceded that live stock prices will be high throughout the year.



AN IRRIGATION SCENE IN WESTERN CANADA

plaint that cars are short in some sections even yet. Over four thousand more cars of wheat passed inspection in the June of 1907 than in the June of 1906 and July promises to be a still heavier month. Over 62,500,000 bushels of wheat, crop of 1906, have passed inspection for the ten months of the year ending June 30, as against 60,730,000 last year for the same period.

Export trade in Manitoba wheat is very active and three days ending July 6th saw 1,500,000 bushels sold on the Winnipeg market for Liverpool. Over 3,500,000 bushels will leave the head of the lakes between the first and 12th of this month for British ports and the bulk of it will be carried in Canadian bottoms.

The reported shortage in France and the constant rumor that France will have to remove the duty to supply her own necessities has certainly

DAIRY SPECIAL.

The Government of Manitoba has at last seen the wisdom of active dairy education along practical lines and of taking that education to the farmers doors. At the close of June a dairy special was run to a number of points on the Canadian Northern Railway, that company supplying a well equipped train for the purpose, and lectures on the points of a dairy cow, the testing, ripening and general care of cream and the making of butter were given. It is generally understood that the movement is due to the perseverance of Professor J. W. Carson, head of the Dairy School at the University of Agriculture, and is the forerunner of aggressive work along dairy lines.

Everyone who knows anything of Professor Carson's career knows how thorough he is and in this work he is having the support and assistance of Prof. Rutherford. The spending

of two hours talking and demonstrating dairying at a dozen points in the Province is small in itself and may accomplish little, but the fact that the Government have at last been induced to make a practical move in this direction is much and points to brighter things in dairying for the future. Manitoba has been tremendously outstripped by the two newer provinces along the lines of dairy education, but it is not too late to pick up yet, now that a start has been made.

SCHOOL LANDS GO HIGH.

During the month of June the Province sold 86,662 acres of school lands and realized the high average of \$10.46 per acre for that number. The highest price realized was at Winnipeg where 28,334 acres averaged \$12.72. When it is realized that the upset price was \$7.00 per acre, it gives a good idea of the demand for these lands. Fully 95 per cent. of all sales were to farmers and a very large percentage of the lands were purchased by farmers living on adjoining sections.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.

June was marked by quite a number of changes in the editorial sanctums of agricultural papers in the West. On the 15th of the month Dr. A. G. Hopkins, who has been editor-in-chief of the Farmer's Advocate (western edition), for the past two years, left to join the staff of the Chief Veterinary Inspector and Live Stock Commissioner. The doctor will be much missed at gatherings of live stock men (unless his new duties bring him West). He is a ready and forceful speaker and dearly loved the scrimmage of a warm debate. He is followed in his new position by abundant good wishes from the West.

Mr. Eddy, who has been an associate editor of the Northwest Farmer, left earlier in the month to fill the position of representative of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture in Manitoba, left vacant by Mr. J. Bracken, who accepted the position of Superintendent of Institutes and Fairs for Saskatchewan, a position left vacant by the appointment of Mr. James Murray to be Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm.

It has been a general switch round, but to-date the vacancies in the editorial staffs have not been filled.

BEEF COMMISSION.

This august body has not yet

got through its deliberations, but judging from the class of evidence already in, there has been little proof of a combine so far. The cattle men of the West have a number of real grievances, and no doubt a thorough airing of these will bring about much needed reforms, even if the present day bug-a-boo of a combine is not discovered. Startling developments, however, are promised for Winnipeg. Very likely they will prove of the same order of mare's nest as "the startling revelations" of the Royal Grain Commission.

Agricultural Conditions in Saskatchewan

There has just been completed in the Province of Saskatchewan a series of Farmers' Institute meetings. The province was divided into two series, for each of which a delegation of two speakers was provided. The speakers were Mr. C. M. MacRae, B.S.A., and Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Orillia, for the Live Stock Branch, and Mr. T. N. Willing, Inspector of Weeds in Saskatchewan, and Mr. A. P. Ketchen, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for that Province.

Owing to the lateness of the meetings the earlier ones were poorly attended, as most of the farmers had not finished seeding, but during the latter half of the period the meetings were exceedingly well attended.

Messrs. Anderson and MacRae report that although growth was very slow in commencing that it has made such rapid progress since the summer weather and the rains have come that vegetation is very little behind what it was at the same period last year.

These gentlemen report that the live stock, particularly in the eastern part of the Province, have come through the winter in excellent condition. The farmers were supplied with an abundance of hay and oat straw, with which they were able to bring through their stock in really fine condition.

Mr. Anderson is enthusiastic with regard to the portion of the country which he visited north of the Saskatchewan. The land is rolling and much better adapted to mixed farming than wheat growing. He considers that there is a wide field for the milking Shorthorn. While beef cattle are needed they will be much more valuable to the

farmer if they are able to produce a good quantity of milk. Cream gathering creameries are springing up and these will be able to take care of a large quantity of milk from dual purpose cows. From the class of settlers in a large portion of the country and the physical features of the land, it would appear that in a very few years there would be a very extensive output of butter, cheese and bacon. With this combination associated with wheat growing, the rolling sections of Saskatchewan promise to become an ideal farmers country. S. B.

Farming in British Columbia

Farming, the first occupation of man, is fast taking its place, even in this mining, lumbering, fishing province, as the chief interest of a large section of the population. And the additions to the population in the past three or four years have been almost entirely because of more attention to the agricultural possibilities of the Province of British Columbia. This is worthy of note for two reasons; the increased interest has largely been from the outside as shown by the influx; the incoming agriculturists have found something well worth engaging their attention here.

A DIVERSIFIED FIELD.

The agricultural field is nowhere more diversified than in British Columbia. From growing chickens on two acres to growing range cattle on a thousand hills, miles on miles in extent; from dairying and potato planting in the rich delta of the Fraser River, to the peach orchards of the Okanagan, the strawberry fields of the Kootenay, and the tobacco plantations of Kelowna, diversified farming in all its forms may be seen. And the manner of cultivation is as varied as the branches of the agricultural industry. Down on the coast they joke about shingling the cows to keep the milk up to a standard. Up in the "dry belt" of Ashcroft and Kamloops and down in the famed Okanagan they grow peaches on a gravel bed by the single agency of streams of water led from the mountains through "irrigation ditches." And wherever man is found in the occupation of tilling the soil in this truly wonderful Province, he is securing not only a comfortable living, but a satisfactory surplus from his efforts.

There is a process of a natural indium. I strictly which all tried on. instance, of the kit orchard or tion, unless suburban other of the yard plant pasture ar nish a littl own grow orchard an the Okana berry field the Fraser couver Isla on its meri dend-earner ed show w plantations ers or not. of Peachlan only been th and many market as a common net product peach planta er \$300 in single acres been sold o fruit at prices. Fr tree has b worth of ch And there ough peac or cherries t market prop market to th berta, Saska toba, there title of the grown in Br one year th in the prai manded.

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From the cl are taking up veloping Briti icultural 1 things may be of the incomi not from east are from the and came orig east. These, l in the wheat-g raising indust amassed an i about them fo to their taste, the fruit whic valleys of Bri being free to f have concluded fruit grows."

This accounts ure for the surp

There is a reason for the success of all branches of agricultural industry in British Columbia. It is to be found in the strictly commercial basis on which all such enterprise is carried on. In fruit growing, for instance, there is not a vestige of the kitchen-garden type of orchard or small fruit plantation, unless it may be some suburban resident of one or other of the cities has his back yard planted in fruit trees as a pastime and incidentally to furnish a little choice fruit, "of our own growing." Every apple orchard and peach plantation in the Okanagan, every strawberry field in the Kootenay, in the Fraser Valley, or on Vancouver Island, has been set out on its merits as a possible dividend-earner. The results achieved show whether these model plantations are dividend-producers or not. The peach orchards of Peachland and Kelowna have only been three years in bearing, and many are not yet in the market as producers. Yet it is a common thing to hear of the net product per acre from a peach plantation turning out over \$300 in one season. From single acres of strawberries have been sold over \$600 worth of fruit at prevailing market prices. From a single cherry tree has been sold over \$15 worth of cherries in one crop. And there never have been enough peaches or strawberries or cherries to supply the local market properly yet. As to the market to the eastward, in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, there never has been a tithe of the quantity of fruit grown in British Columbia in one year that the consumption in the prairie provinces demanded.

THE NEWCOMERS.

From the class of people who are taking up the burden of developing British Columbia's agricultural resources, great things may be expected. Those of the incoming band who are not from eastern Canada direct are from the prairie provinces and came originally from the east. These, having made good in the wheat-growing and cattle raising industries and having amassed an independence, look about them for conditions more to their taste. They have seen the fruit which comes from the valleys of British Columbia and being free to follow their bent, have concluded to go "where the fruit grows."

This accounts in a large measure for the surprisingly large in-

flux of farming population into British Columbia. And the class of people is on the whole unsurpassed. One great revolution they have accomplished by their very presence. They have waked up the old timer from his dilatory go-as-you-please style of farming, a rut they got into because it was so easy to make a living from the land in this Province. To-day throughout British Columbia interest in agriculture has been aroused to an unprecedented pitch. And in all lines most modern and progressive methods are in vogue. Already the east may learn something as to fruit growing, packing and shipping for commercial results. In other branches rapid and satisfactory progress is being made. One item alone may astonish the reader and that is the day is not so far distant when a very large percentage of the butter consumed in this Province will come from its dairy-districts. These are located mainly in the coast sections.

EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Some experiments conducted in shipping different varieties of strawberries to Manitoba have been reported about as follows: Three varieties, Royal Sovereigns, Paxtons and Magoons, were shipped to Winnipeg. The conditions as to ripeness, packing, etc., were about as equal as possible. The first named reached destination in poor condition, so much so that it was difficult to get charges out of them. The Paxtons were in a fair condition, while the Magoons reached the market in perfect condition. The fruit had to be transhipped from Winnipeg to points in Southern Manitoba, a rather severe test. The Magoon has always been a favorite with growers here, and now it will be more popular than ever.

While the various creameries in British Columbia are about keeping up to expectations in production of butter, the quantity of dairy butter from local sources is surprisingly small. It indicates either of two things. The production of cream is less this year, owing to dry weather and late spring, or the larger proportion of it is going direct to the creameries, as their output is keeping up well. Creamery butter is selling wholesale at 30c. per pound, and is likely to continue so, though in previous seasons it has gone down

to 28c. and even 25c. The proportion of eastern butter coming into the Province is larger this year than last.

HIGH PRICED POTATOES.

Potatoes have gone up as high as \$50 per ton during the past few weeks, and they have been scarce at that. The famous Ashcroft district does not produce a quarter of the amount which could be disposed of. Even the Fraser Valley product has been high priced this season. New potatoes from California have been dear all spring, and now that local new potatoes have come on the market they are commanding \$3.50 and \$4.00 per hundred pounds.

Hay cutting is general throughout the Province. In the Upper Country at Armstrong, Enderby, Kelowna and Salmon Arm there is an excellent crop, there having been more than the usual amount of moisture. On the other hand, in the delta sections of the Fraser Valley, where moisture is usually more than abundant, the season has been too dry and continuously so from April. The crop of hay as well as grain will be very light. Hay cutting on Lulu Island and in the Delta began this week.

When hay sells at \$10 per ton the ranchers of the Fraser Valley make money, for they usually get two crops, and the total yield is often as large as five tons per acre for a single season. This year with half a crop and the price up to \$20 per ton, the prospects of making money are just as good. The oat crop of the Delta municipality, the chief in the Province, is as light as the hay, so that it looks as if large importations of oats from the Northwest are likely next winter.

G. S. B. P.

Nova Scotia Notes

During June and the first part of July the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture held a number of farmers meetings at which the following were the speakers: Dr. Standish, Walkerton; G. H. Vroom, Dominion Fruit Inspector, Middleton, W. H. Woodworth, Berwick, N. S.; F. W. Foster, Kingston, N. S.; R. J. Messenger, B. A., Bridgetown, N. S.; C. H. Black, Amherst, N. S., and S. J. Moore, Dominion Seed Inspector, Truro, N. S. The meetings were successful.

Mr. F. I. Fuller, Superintendent of the Agricultural College

Farm, Truro, and recently appointed Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, has assumed his new duties. Mr. Fuller is spending from one to two days with each society, holding meetings in the different sections and meeting the members personally. He is also inspecting the stock and endeavoring to effect improvements in the selection and management of animals purchased by the societies and is well qualified to give assistance in this connection.

There are 166 agricultural societies in Nova Scotia. These receive a bonus from the Government amounting this year to 80 cents for every \$1.00 subscribed. The money is used almost entirely for the purchase of pure bred stock. In some sections much improvement has been wrought by this means, but in other sections there has been altogether too much changing of breeds and a tendency to purchase inferior sires at low prices. When first organized the members, for the most part, had an idea that a pure bred bull could not but be good. They have now learned, sometimes after sad experiences, that even among pure breeds there are good and bad individuals.

The value of having a well organized Department of Agriculture is shown by the recent invasion of the "Brown Tail Moth." Through the efforts of the Department this pest has been located and its bounds defined before the people whose trees were being affected were aware of its presence. Another year without any public effort would have meant that this serious pest would have gained an almost impregnable foothold in the Province. By prompt and strenuous effort upwards of 3,000 nests have been destroyed. Now that the period for destruction has passed, the Department is operating two spraying outfits in those sections of Digby County where wild apple trees exist in large numbers and where little, if any, private spraying is done. These spraying outfits are in charge of Mr. G. H. Vroom, of Middleton, who reports that they are working very satisfactorily and assisting in the further destruction of the caterpillars.

One Travelling Dairy School is being operated this season, under the superintendence of Miss Bella Millar, of Guelph. She is holding meetings in Kings, Annapolis, Digby and Yarmouth counties.

The Government will this year import some more horses and sheep, which will be sold by public auction in several centres. About 100 rams and some ewes, 20 Clydesdale fillies and probably one or two stallions will be imported.

The importing of fillies is especially being commented on. Heretofore there have been some splendid sires of various breeds in Nova Scotia. Unfortunately there have not been many females of the same breed. As a result, little pure bred stock has been raised and there has been a tendency to save the best grade sires for subsequent use. This has greatly retarded progress. There are some who criticize this importation of fillies on the ground that a filly, at least for the present, can benefit only the individual purchaser, whereas, a stallion may be of value to a whole community. When, however, one looks at the subject as above, in the light of 10 to 20 years hence, the importance of securing pure bred females cannot be overestimated. Many Western readers will wonder why private enterprise would not accomplish this end. Undoubtedly it ultimately will but, up to the present, it has not, and the policy of the Government in devoting a certain amount of the agricultural appropriation for this purpose seems to be sound.—Com.

Prince Edward Island Notes

Matters agricultural are looking up a little here at last, after the exceeding late and cold spring. Grain is doing well, is a good color, and if we have seasonable rains it will be a good crop. Hay will be much under the average, as there is no clover in the meadows and timothy is thin. Clover was winter killed all over the Island. This means an immense loss to our farmers—a loss in feed and also a loss in fertility.

Pasturage has been poor, but is coming up now with the advent of warm weather and thunder showers. Grass with us is king. If it fails our stock interests suffer. Our best farmers depend almost entirely upon profits from stock, either in beef or dairy products, and good grass is the foundation for success in these. Corn is not to be depended on here, as our season generally is too short and too cool to bring it to maturity. Corn for green fodder for dairy cattle though it does not always come to the best stage of ripeness for

the silo, is valuable for its succulence in September and October, and if some grain is fed with it, makes a fairly well balanced ration.

Farmers are plowing up winter killed grass lands and sowing with oats and peas to cut for hay. This will help out the grass crop and help also to carry over more stock through the winter.

The co-operative cheese and butter factories have all been in operation since about the first of June. The supply of milk was small at first but is increasing now, and we look for a fairly successful and profitable dairy season.

Beef cattle never were so scarce here as they are now. In looking through the Charlottetown market a few days ago we noticed plenty of butcher stalls empty. The larger meat dealers have control of about all the available cattle. Grass beef will not be much in evidence till late in August.

Institute meetings are the order of the day here. The outside speakers are: T. H. Mason, Staffordville, Ont.; C. M. McRae, of the Live Stock Department, Ottawa; S. J. Moore, of the Seed Division, and Theo. Ross, Secretary of Agriculture for P. E. I., who accompanies Mr. Mason.

The Catalogue of the P. E. Island Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is just out. It will be held on October 8-11. Over \$6,000 are offered in prizes which will be open to competition in the three Maritime Provinces. We look for a good show in live stock, especially as the stabling capacity has been greatly enlarged.

We would suggest to the management the laying of water pipes to at least some of the larger cattle barns. This would save a great amount of confusion in watering stock and also relieve exhibitors of a great amount of work. There was a strong demand for this improvement from exhibitors last year. County Exhibitions will be held in both King's and Prince County. S.

Quebec Eastern Township Notes

Never was the value of a summer silo so well demonstrated as this season. Those who had silage to carry over have been in "clover," as the Irishman say, as they had something to supplement the short pasturage in June. Had every dairyman in the "Townships" had a summer silo, it would have increas-

ed very for that we note of corn season, pastures much be at this thinner cords was large for the facts both turned to the duct, net 25 cents than wh The mak much sn sons, an more th home coo with its i becoming our own much larj ing mad less by-p of young



being raise effect on t few years mistake as cows will l and suppli mand for o In some s of commer the increas it is usuall gravely so in humus v most extor require mor to make While con may be all yet it does most expen soils. I h places when spent each cial fertiliz allowed to yard, or ap

ed very much the dairy products for that month. Here and there we notice an increased acreage of corn for this purpose next season. On account of the short pastures the milk flow has been much below what it usually is at this time, cows are much thinner in flesh and the milk records will not therefore be as large for the season. Nearly all the factories equipped to make both butter and cheese have turned to making cheese owing to the high price of this product, netting the patron about 25 cents per cwt. of milk more than when turned into butter. The make of butter is therefore much smaller than for some seasons, and I question if it is more than will be required for home consumption. Our country with its increasing population is becoming a great consumer of our own dairy products. With a much larger amount of milk being made into cheese, there is less by-product for the raising of young calves and fewer are

judgment that it was practically wasted. To get the best results from commercial fertilizers requires a knowledge of what plant food our soils need. We may apply fertilizers rich in nitrogen, when there is sufficient nitrogen in our soils or the same may be said of potash or phosphoric acid. In my own experience with fertilizers extending over some seven or eight years, I had occasionally excellent results and again the results were scarcely perceptible, all owing, I believe, to the amount of plant food already in the soil. Fellow-farmers, take my advice and stick to, and economize, that best-of-all fertilizer, "barnyard manure."

The bacon hog sales, held in the Province last year, under the auspices of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and the packing companies of Montreal, are bearing fruit. A large number of breeding hogs of the bacon type have changed hands this

"roads." The writer well remembers that when a mere boy and just able to drive a team of horses he qualified for a day's work under the statute labor system as then enforced in the township in which he lived. The experience proved neither helpful in teaching the value of time, nor in inculcating good morals. The stories swapped by the wayside during the "rest" hour (in some cases it was nearly all "rest") were not always of a type that could be told in Sunday school or in the home.

But those conditions are largely of the past. While the statute labor plan does duty still in many a township for road improvement, people have learned in most places, at least, to economize their time a little better. The demand for better roads and the better knowledge of how to build roads and to improve those now in use have induced people to make the most of every agency at their disposal in the way of road im-



A ROAD GRADER AT WORK



A FAVORITE WAY OF DOING STATUTE LABOR

being raised. This will have its effect on the dairy industry a few years hence, and is a great mistake as a larger number of cows will be needed to maintain and supply the increased demand for our dairy products.

In some sections of Quebec use of commercial fertilizers is on the increase, and strange to say it is usually on those sandy, gravelly soils that are lacking in humus where they are used most extensively. These soils require more barnyard manure to make them yield better. While commercial fertilizers may be all right in their place, yet it does seem to me to be a most expensive way to manure soils. I have frequently seen places where large sums were spent each season for commercial fertilizers and the manure allowed to waste in the barnyard, or applied with so little

season, and we expect the output will be much larger from year to year. There is money in the bacon hog for the farmers of the Province of Quebec.

"Habitat."

The Old and the New Way

The accompanying illustrations need little explanation. They tell the story themselves. The one presents a once familiar scene, the sturdy yeomanry of the country "working for the Queen" as it used to be in the old days. It may be that similar scenes are to be found in Ontario to-day, even in this active, pushing twentieth century.

Years ago, and we speak from experience, it required but little in the way of manual labor to constitute a day's work on the

improvement. The old order of things is changing, and new ideals, looking forward to improved highways and improved agricultural conditions generally are being set up.

The second picture shows a grader at work on a piece of earth road. With this machine, the men who are operating it will do more towards road improvement in one day than can be done by a hundred men in the same time by following the old statute labor system.

Good roads not only add much to the comfort of the farmer and his family, but aid considerably in increasing the value of his property. A farm on a well kept highway is worth more per acre, other things being equal, than one situated on a road impassable at some seasons and never in the best condition at any time.

Converting the Live Animal into Meat

Editor, The Farming World:

Your editorial of June 15th re the advance in retail price of meat over the farmers' general and your calling for a general consideration of the meat question will no doubt result in a hearty discussion. Of course as a farmer who sells four or five cars of fat stuff yearly, the writer would like to see the farmer get all that is his due. But let us consider the course a steer runs from farm to city table and let us see how the farmer is treated.

Provided your 1,200 pound steer is sold off the farm at 5 cents per pound, the farmer receives \$60.00 from the drover. The steer arriving at Toronto market is sold say for \$5.50 or \$5.75 per cwt.—the drover receiving say \$69.00 for the steer. Out of this \$9.00 advance (this on an extremely favorable market) the drover has freight, bank interest at 6 per cent., to 7 per cent., market dues, feed, care, tips to railway conductors, and his time in buying and selling to pay for. We can, therefore, see that unless a drover handles a lot and has fair luck his profits are not so handsome. The steer now reaches the packing house whose expenses before killing will amount to \$1.00 or more, but we will put it at that, so the steer costs them \$70.00.

Taking again your figures, after the steer is killed there is 625 pounds of dressed meat ready for the butcher, to whom it is sold at 10 cents per pound all round—the packer receiving \$62.50. The hide may or may not bring this up to \$65.00. So we see the packer has to make the \$5.00 difference in selling and buying price up out of the by-products. This he does, but there is the time of the men, the wear and tear on machinery, the interest on money invested, the up-keep of delivery wagons, etc., etc., to be reckoned with, so a handsome margin cannot be found in this stage of the evolution from "grass to gravey."

Perhaps we are on the track of the villain though, who robs the public and cheats the farmer. The retailer usually pays 4 to 5 cents a pound, never more, to the packer above the live weight price of the bullock, so he pays about 10 cents for his beef and sells it for 23 cents, going by your extreme figure. That's a long call, but let us look into it. The ribs, the sirloin and the porterhouse are the only cuts

for which the butcher can ask from 18 cents up. Seldom, and only in the ultra-fashionable stores, does the price exceed 18 cents for these better cuts. The shank, plate, brisket, neck vary in price from 6 to 12½ cents, while the forequarter, roasts and ribs and the round steak or rump goes as high as 15 cents. Consider the proportion then of high priced cuts to the greater amount of cheap and medium cuts and we see that the average price the butcher receives is perhaps lower than we had at first anticipated. Then let us consider also the expenses a city butcher is put to: Carts at from \$150 to \$300, horses at from \$45.00 to \$80.00 a year, men to drive these at \$8.00 to

\$5.00 per week, men to assist in store at \$12.00 to \$17.00 per week, a bookkeeper at \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week, the rent, water, light and ice dues, then a margin to allow for tainting of meats in hot weather.

Let us not find fault with what we are receiving for our products, but thank our "stars" that we are not forced to run a city butcher store and smooth all the troubles that come from objections to tough meat, too much bone, too little fat, and the hundred and one worries the city "dames" can think up to bother their tradesmen. Is the farmer in a place to do much fault-finding? Do you think so?

R. E. Gunn.

Ontario County, Ont.

THE FARM

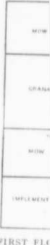
Handling the Hay

In view of the fact that hay and straw are likely to be light crops this year, it is of the utmost importance that the hay should be saved in the very best condition. It should be handled so as to retain all of the nutrients possible, be palatable and easily digested. In Ontario the mixture grown for hay as a rule consists of common red clover, a little alsike and timothy. The majority of farmers want to get as large a bulk per acre as possible, in doing so they allow the clovers to get too far advanced so as to catch the timothy when it is full grown. Perhaps this is one of the greatest mistakes made on the farm. The first cutting from a field containing this mixture will consist principally of the clovers. That being the case we should try to secure them at their best as they contain the greatest amount of food

value. If cut when in full bloom and properly saved it will retain a fine aroma and be palatable and nutritious. I do not think that there is any one way of saving hay. Judgment must be used all the way through. What might succeed in one section may fail in another.

I give you a plan that we have followed with perfect success for a number of years. We commence to cut before the whole of the red clover is fully out in bloom, if we did not begin then, some of it would get past the proper stage where there is much to handle. Our object is to get as much cut at the full bloom period as possible.

If the weather is good we cut in the morning after the dew is off, ted all before noon, ted again after dinner, rake up and haul to the barn and store in large mows. We formerly were



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The hay color, very fine frag after two year

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GATHERING THE HAY



FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF MR. MCKAY'S BARN

very particular to spread each load and tramp carefully, but we are not so particular now. The hay comes out a good green color, without ever heating or any signs of mould, with the fine fragrance of new mown hay after having been in the mow for two years.

I know people who have tried this plan and failed. Let us look for some of the reasons. My land is rolling, naturally dry or well under-drained, which means no excess of moisture in the soil. It produces a heavy crop of hay. On undrained land which holds an excess of moisture, mildew is usually found, if such is put into the barn on green hay the results are about equal to putting yeast into moist flour, the whole lot is leavened in the case of the flour, and the whole of the moist hay will be permeated with the germ that produces heat and mould. Sometimes a man will say, "I cut my clover when it is much more mature than yours, but did not succeed in saving it, and this clover was grown upon well drained land. I have seen a field that one-half of it was cut and saved by this one day process and the hay was A1. A heavy rain came during the following night and continued showery weather for over a week which prevented haying operations, the clover in the meantime was battered down on the ground, the continued wet caused mildew. If such had been put in the barn it would have spoiled. Hay of that kind should be well tedded after being cut, put into coils the same day, and allowed to dry out and cure in the coils.

We put no salt or anything else with our hay. Salt has a tendency to make the hay very dry so as to cause the leaves to fall off when thrown out of the mow. It also has a tendency to make the hay turn brown.

We save timothy as well as clover by this plan, also the third cutting of alfalfa. The first

cutting of alfalfa is put into small coils the same day it is cut and allowed to stand for three or four days and turned out before hauling to the barn. Our second cut of alfalfa stands about two days in the coils before storing. However, much depends upon the weather.

Palatability is one of the things that has been very much overlooked by the Canadian farmer. How often do we see men cutting hay at all hours of the day, and the hay allowed to remain spread out on the land over night and perhaps a day or two additional if the weather is showery.

Every one is familiar with the smell of new mown hay, as they have driven past a fresh cut field at night, we pass with the remark, "Neighbor — has cut his hay to-day," without stopping to think what is the effect of the loss of that fine aroma passing off in the midnight air.

H. Glendinning.
Manilla, Ontario County.

A Barn Plan

This barn is 50 ft. x 60 ft., with a 22 x 15 addition. It accommodates six horses, twenty-four cattle, twelve sheep, twenty-five hogs, and has two pens eight feet square for calves, a 10 x 9 pen for poultry, and a

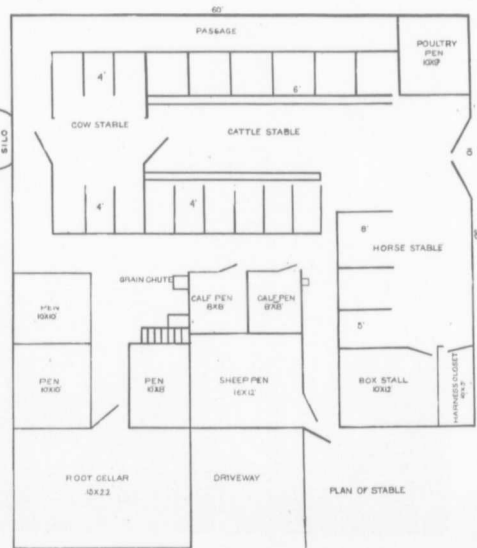
harness closet, 10 x 5. The sheep pen is closely boarded from floor to ceiling, with two ventilating shafts. The sheep are put under the barn during and after lambing time only. Poultry pen and harness closet are also closely partitioned.

The horse stable has a 10 x 12 box stall, with two single stalls five feet wide and one double stall eight feet. Cattle stable has twelve single stalls four feet wide and six double stalls six feet wide.

The root cellar, 22 ft. x 15 ft., has an implement shed and a sheep pen above it.

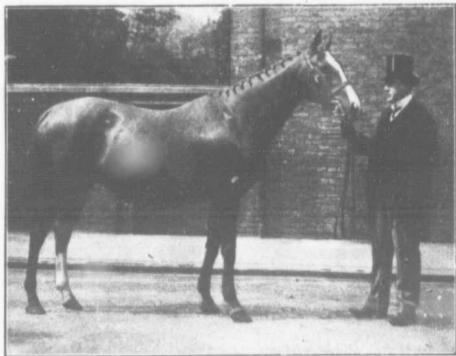
The barn has a 16-ft. driveway and 22-ft. mows. The main post and purline are fifteen feet apart and the two purline posts are twenty feet. I have a ventilating shaft beside each post. These join at the roof into four chimneys. Where necessary I use these shafts for feed chutes. I have a pipe from the granary to the passage below for the carrying of grain, a feature omitted in most barns. I allowed no doors or obstruction in the south wall, consequently it is well lighted, having six windows to the south, three to the east and three to the west and two to the north. It holds the stock and feed for a hundred acres easily, is well lighted, ventilated, and is very convenient.

Bruce County. C. E. McKay.



PLAN OF MR. MCKAY'S STABLE

LIVE STOCK



FIRST PRIZE MARE AT LONDON SHOW FOR BREEDING HUNTERS

The International Horse Show

London, June 19.

The measure of success that has attended the International Horse Show is greater and more complete than ever anticipated by its promoters. Olympia, where the show was held, is a huge glass building, most favorably situated in the West End of London, and this big hall was crowded to its utmost on each of the six days from the

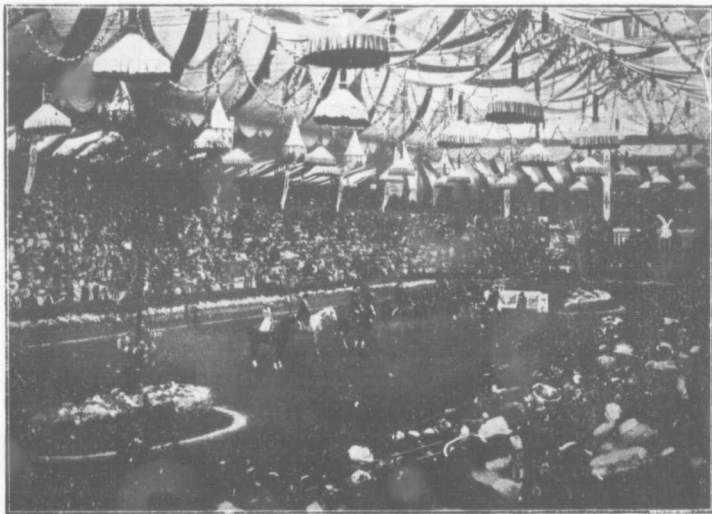
first thing in the morning to the last thing at night, and the judges and all connected with the show had a most trying time.

The exhibition presented many interesting features and was undoubtedly of great interest to the spectator, thanks in great measure to the varied programme. The exhibits included many of the most famous horses of England, America and the

Continent, but from the writer's point of view it is satisfactory to be able to state that the English horses well held their own and were not swept away by the champions of America.

The classification was on such a huge scale that I can only allude in a sketchy way to many of the exhibits. The champion gold medal for the best single hocco horse was won by Morocco, belonging to Miss Dora Schentz, of Liverpool. The championship for the high jump was followed with keen interest. Mr. James Glencross's "All Fours" was wildly cheered after each jump, and when he ultimately won the first prize of £100 with a jump of 6 ft. 9 in., there was an outburst of applause that lasted several minutes. Lieut. Dufresne (Belgium) rode on Loevensterins Revue and won the second prize. An extra special prize for horses jumping 7 feet resulted in the previous two winners dividing the money.

There were only two horses in the running for the best trotting horse shown in harness. They were Mr. Alfred B. Raelay's American Auditor B. and Mr. Walter Winan's Barney F. Each had already beaten the other in different classes and it was after much consideration that the American was put first. Barney F. is Mr. Winan's favorite horse and is kept at his



"THE OLYMPIA" WHERE THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW WAS HELD

The ladies' backs are being judged. Note the decorations. Canadian horse show managers might well take a lesson from this.

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owner's place in Kent, he is now nineteen years old, and this was his final appearance in the prize ring.

The parades of English and American draught horses were one of the most popular events. As the animals moved round the arena they made a picture of massive strength. The only team driven—the others were led—were Armour's "bix six" in a long wagon. These gigantic horses are perfectly trained and the way in which the driver manipulated them, turning the wagon in its own length and corkscrewing until the leaders were looking over the tailboard evoked loud applause. Sir Cuthbert Queller's splendid team of Suffolk horses, with driver in

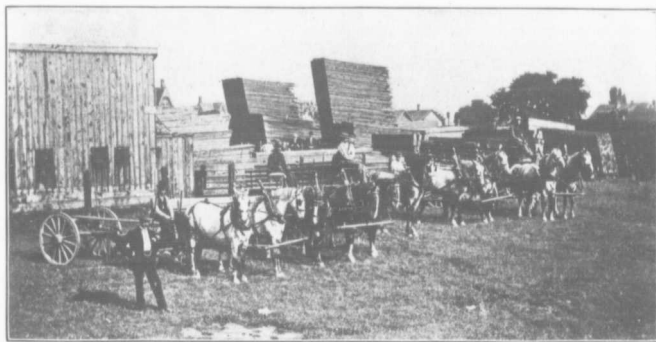
studied and its desires satisfied or it cannot be brought to perfection.

Under ordinary circumstances cattle are fed with a view to the production of beef as economically as possible, but labor and cost of feed must always be minor considerations to a would-be winner of championships. The number of times a day to feed is a matter upon which there is much difference of opinion, it probably depends largely upon the digestive powers of the animal itself, but certainly the advocates of "little and often" have been very successful, so much so, that one would be inclined to say it should be considered the rule.

It is always best to feed a

quiere by each animal will vary somewhat according to its disposition. Irritable, fretful animals requiring more than those which are of more phlegmatic character. Where animals get off their feed or become weak in the legs, it is useful to let them run on grass at night, but under ordinary circumstances where they are quiet and thriving well, it is best to keep them in comfortable box stalls all the time, except perhaps for an hour or two in the cool of the evening when they may be given an airing. In this way the feeder has complete control of his animals and is not likely to be troubled by stomach ailments amongst them.

Good and constant grooming



THE TEAMS OF G. G. MILES, LUMBER MERCHANT, TORONTO. ALL BRED IN HALTON COUNTY

smocks, were also much applauded.

Summing up, I may say that the show was a huge success, and it is perfectly clear that the motor will never drive high class horses out of the markets when something like half a million sterling worth of horseflesh is gathered together in one place it is clear that rich men prefer horses after all and that for show purposes and for pleasure the horse will always be in request.

A. W. S.

Fitting Cattle for Exhibition

Having first selected animals of the highest quality in their class available, the next step is to so handle and feed them as to place them in the ring in the very height of "bloom" and condition. It is impossible to lay down any rules which will meet the requirements of all cases; the individual peculiarities of each animal must be

variety of food. A mixture of ground grains, corn, oats, barley, wheat, bran and flaxseed meal, with roots and green forage crops will give good results. The feeding utensils must be kept scrupulously clean, especially in warm weather, or injurious fermentations may set up.

The health of the animals must be closely watched and the slightest indication of delicacy of appetite should be promptly attended to. Should sickness appear avoid as much as possible the use of medicine. Overfeeding and irregular feeding, with insufficient exercise, is generally the cause of sickness in pampered animals. In such cases a good dose of linseed oil will usually give relief, but dieting is the surest and most effective method of overcoming such troubles. Keep the animals short of feed for a day or two and they will soon recover.

The amount of exercise re-

is absolutely essential in producing high condition. Cattle which have been well bedded and kept clean if properly groomed should come into high class form in about three months. A good coat with a fine mellow skin are strong factors in a show ring and go a long way towards getting honors. If it is necessary to shed the coat do so by using a blanket or two and in addition wash the animals two or three times a week with carbolic soap and water. This will cleanse the skin and remove all scurf. When grooming use a soft brush and a piece of thick flannel or chamois skin and the skin will soon become soft. A curry-comb if used at all must be used very lightly, otherwise it will do more harm than good. When putting on the finishing touches nothing is more effective than rubbing with the bare hand. It should be understood, however, that in order to produce the perfection of condition

of the skin, work with brush, cloth and hand must be constant, all the time the animal is being fitted. It cannot be done in the last week or two, but must have been persisted in from the beginning.

It sometimes happens that the feet of show animals become overgrown and out of shape and serious results follow. Constant attention should be paid to them so as to avoid this. If kept clean and frequently dressed they will preserve their natural shape and healthy condition.

If the horns are rough or out of shape much may be done to improve their appearance by the exercise of a little ingenuity. To polish them, first scrape them smooth with a piece of glass and finish by using different grades of sandpaper from coarse to fine and then emery paper. When perfectly smooth, take a piece of soft cloth, moisten it with sweet oil and rub the horns well with it; then put some whitening on the oily cloth and rub that well over them. This treatment will leave a beautifully polished horn. The hoofs should be treated in the same way. Before placing the animals in the ring go over both horns and hoofs with an oily piece of flannel and they will present a very handsome appearance.

While fitting an animal for the show ring it should be handled as much as possible and trained to stand in any desired position, this enables the exhibitor to show it to the best advantage when before the judges.

Alberta Cattle Conditions

There is now in progress in Alberta what may be the last great round up of range country so far, at least, as the old ranching ground is concerned. The breaking up of ranching land into smaller holdings is rapidly changing the cattle raising conditions. The round-up party which commenced its operations on June 1st at Lethbridge are finding that the losses are not so serious as reported some weeks ago. Cattle that were supposed to be dead have been found to have strayed in some cases far south into Montana where they fell into generous hands. Not only were feed and shelter given them, but the cattle have been dipped in accordance with Montana regulations. As the round-up proceeds American and Canadian parties will make their exchanges and settle up accounts in a business way.

One of the largest herds in the country was recently disbanded. The Waldron Ranch Company, with headquarters at Montreal, have sold their entire stock of some ten thousand head, the price received being about one-quarter of a million dollars. This is one of the finest and oldest ranches in the West and what has befallen it is gradually overtaking many of the others.

S. B.

Cost of Producing the Bacon Hog

I have read with much interest the able letter in your issue of July 1st "The Evil of the Poor Hog." Your correspondent has brought out some good points in favor of the production of the proper type of hog, the one that will produce the choicest hams and bacon and help to increase the market for our products. When, however, he speaks of the cost of production and uses the illustrations given to prove his argument, he is to my mind pretty wide of the mark, unless he means that the one hog shown in the illustration at the top of the page can be produced as cheaply as the two at the lower left hand corner; if this is his contention, then I should think he is about right.

Undoubtedly Fig. 1 is a model from the packer's standpoint and those in Fig. 2 are not. But suppose these three hogs had been reared as hogs should be, were turned out at two and a half months old to rustle, and were fed from two to four pounds of mixed chop per day for two or three months, with a few roots, or all the clover or rape they would eat, and then brought in and fed for one month, I think their photographs would tell a different tale, and so would your correspondent if he were the farmer who fed them.

I am not by any means one who wishes to discourage the production of the perfect bacon hog; it is in the interest of our bacon industry that he be produced. But as matters are now and have been, he is being produced chiefly in the interest of our packers, and in many cases to the loss of our farmers. I say this after having experimented for several years in trying to produce the bacon hog as cheaply per pound as I can in the lower set fleshy hog, and I find in every case that it requires more feed, more time and more care to do it, and I am confident that the opposite results are only obtained on paper, instead

of in the hog pen. It rests with the packers and with them alone to encourage the production of the model bacon hog, and if they are ever going to induce farmers to go into the production of this class and stay at it, they will have to give us the extra price which it certainly costs to produce them; they will never succeed in any other way.

As to the custom of shipping under-weight unfinished hogs to market, I could understand a few farmers being forced by circumstances to do this, but am surprised to learn that such a large percentage of this class are received at Eastern packing houses. It is a serious and unnecessary loss to the country as well as to the individual farmer to slaughter those unfinished frames. When you have a healthy frame of hog, you have a ready and profitable market for your grain.

F. W. S.

Note.—Whether our correspondent is right or wrong in regard to the cost of production of the thick fat and the bacon type of hog, everyone will agree that the packer should make more discrimination than he does in favor of the bacon type. An advance of 25 per cent. in favor of the select hog will do more than anything else we know of to increase its numbers.—Editor.

Sheep Quarantine

A press despatch that appeared recently in a number of daily newspapers referring to a change in the period of quarantine for imported sheep, gives an erroneous impression in regard to the alteration recently made by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Under the regulations previously in force the quarantine period was of fifteen days duration after the stock had been landed at the station. Under the new regulations the period is changed to thirty days reckoned from the date upon which the vessel carrying the sheep left the British port. The usual time occupied by a freight steamer from port to port is from ten to fourteen days, so that the change does not impose an increased stay of the sheep at the station of more than four or five days at any time. It might be pointed out that the quarantine period of sixty days imposed on imported cattle is reckoned in the same way—from the time the vessel is cleared at the European port.

(Continued on page 683.)

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THE DAIRY

Shorthorns as Milkers

In a letter to Farming World, in April, from Mr. J. G. Clark, under the heading—"Is the Dual Purpose Cow Possible?" he makes some rather unfair remarks concerning the Shorthorns.

Breeders of Shorthorns do not make the claim that they are better than all the special dairy breeds in the dairy. But they do claim that they are a strictly first class beef breed, with none superior. And that in addition, they compare very favorably with the strictly dairy breeds, as producers of milk and butter.

Undoubtedly there are many "misses"—can this be wondered at when so many of our breeders not only have not encouraged the production of large quantities of milk, but in too many cases have discouraged it. And it stands as good proof of the persistency of deep milking quality in the Shorthorns, that they overcome such difficulties, and still compare very favorably with breeds specialized as producers of milk, and which have been bred very carefully for many generations, with the great production of milk and butter the prime object in view.

But are all the "misses" with Shorthorns? Is there not an unpleasantly large proportion of the strictly dairy cows "misses" as well?

I quite agree with Mr. Clark, that there are many farms, which (if the necessary help is obtainable), may be very profitably devoted to dairying exclusively, and especially with the excellent prices for all dairy products which have ruled during the past few years. In such cases the calves are usually destroyed. Then the cow that will give the largest quantity of milk of good quality, for the food consumed, should be the one in use.

However, it is to the very large number of farmers who wish to have cows that will give them calves to consume the rough feed, and pasture on a well regulated farm, and give good returns for the coarse grains fed them to finish for export, and at the same time will give them milk of good quality and in large quantity, that the Shorthorn appeals most strongly, and with whom she fills the bill so acceptably. The man who keeps that class of cows

will have something pleasing to look at and satisfying to his sons financially, and which they will think "worth while," when they have a bunch of handsome Shorthorn steers and heifers quietly and contentedly growing into profit, without so much labor. Regarding the claim that Shorthorn cows compare very favorably with those of the strictly dairy breeds in milk production, I need do no better than take the tests referred to by Mr. Clarke at the Provincial dairy shows in connection with the Winter Fairs, since their commencement. Following is the standing of pure-breeds:

1895—Were shown: 1 Shorthorn, 3 Ayrshires and 5 Holsteins. Three Holsteins and one Ayrshire made more points than Shorthorn.

1896—Records incomplete.

1897—Were shown: 1 Shorthorn, 7 Ayrshires, 8 Holsteins, 4 Jerseys, 3 Guernseys. Out of this lot 3 Holsteins and 1 Jersey only, succeeded in getting ahead of the Shorthorn.

1898—4 Shorthorns, 8 Ayrshires, 6 Holsteins, 8 Jerseys, and 3 Guernseys were competing. Four Holsteins alone succeeded in beating the Shorthorn, which was of the same family and closely related on dam side of Champion and Grand Champion, Shorthorns, at the Canadian National, Toronto, and International, Chicago.

1899—11 Shorthorns, 12 Holsteins, 3 Ayrshires and 1 Jersey shown. Shorthorn was fourth in list of breeds counting in quantity, and second to Holsteins in quantity of milk.

1900—Were shown: 1 Short-

horn, 9 Ayrshires, 4 Holsteins. Only one cow—Messrs. Rettie's great Holstein Altje Posh, 4th, stood between the Shorthorn and the championship, and the \$200.00 prize mentioned by Mr. Clarke.

1901—Showing: 9 Shorthorns, 10 Ayrshires, and 8 Holsteins. Only one pure bred cow, a Holstein, came between the Shorthorn and the championship.

1902—6 Shorthorns, 8 Ayrshires and 11 Holsteins competing. One Holstein and one Ayrshire, only, were ahead of the Shorthorn in points, and only one Holstein gave more milk.

1903—9 Shorthorns, 11 Ayrshires, 9 Holsteins shown. Four Holsteins and two Ayrshires were ahead of the Shorthorns.

1904—There were 5 Shorthorns, 10 Holsteins and 4 Jerseys competing. Holsteins were ahead, with Shorthorns second.

1905—2 Shorthorns, 10 Ayrshires, 9 Holsteins, and 4 Jerseys competed. Four of the Holsteins and two Ayrshires were ahead of Shorthorn. Four Holsteins and one Ayrshire gave more milk.

1906—Mr. Clarke says no Shorthorn scored high enough to win a prize, yet while seven of the cows of the dairy breeds scored higher, eight scored lower than Mr. Brown's Shorthorn.

If the above showing does not put the Shorthorn cows in favorable comparison, what of those purely dairy breeds that were so often below them?

Fortunately there have always been some of the Shorthorn breeders who did not lose sight of the great advantage good milking qualities gave to the breed, and they have bred with the object of retaining those qualities, while not impairing their great beefing capabilities. A. W. Smith.



"A WARM DRINK ON A HOT DAY"

Handling the Farm Separator

The hand power cream separator is the most reliable and best method of skimming milk at the farm. Some of the advantages over the other methods are: (1) Less loss of fat in the skim milk, (2) a better and more uniform quality of cream, and (3) the skim milk is in the best possible condition for feeding young stock. All the separators on the market will do efficient skimming if properly handled.

It is important that the separator run smoothly. Any trembling or shaking of the separator while skimming will cause a loss of butter fat in the skim milk. Only special separator oil should be used, and it is well to make a run about once in three weeks, using kerosene oil on all the bearings.

In skimming, three things must be observed: (1) The speed of the separator must be maintained according to the directions sent with it. The only reliable way to do this, is to count the number of revolutions of the crank by the watch. A low speed means loss of fat in the skim milk. (2) The flow of milk into the separator should be uniform. (3) The temperature of the milk should not be under 90 degrees, and for that reason, the best time to separate the milk is immediately after milking. A low temperature is also liable to cause loss of fat in the skim milk. The faster the milk passes through the separator, the less complete is the separation, and a thinner cream is given. One of the questions often asked by patrons is: Why does my test vary so? When one knows that the speed of the machine, the flow of the milk, and the temperature of the milk all affect the test of the cream, it is not difficult to understand why it may vary considerably. A variation in the test does not necessarily mean any loss to the patron. Every separator has some device for changing the test of the cream. In most cases the adjustment is at the cream outlet. If so, by turning the cream screw in, the cream will be richer, and by turning it out, the cream will be thinner.

All the parts of the separator which come in contact with the milk or cream should be washed in luke warm water, to which has been added a small quantity of sal soda or other cleansing powder, and then thoroughly scalded with boiling water each time the separator is used.

In some cases the separators are placed in the cow stables. This may be a convenient arrangement, but it is not by any means a proper place for separating milk, unless a special room, well ventilated and lighted, is partitioned off to exclude the stable odors and dust. This room should have a smooth cement floor, which can be easily cleaned.—From Bulletin No. 15, Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa.

Sweet Cream Butter

Bulletin No. 13 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission's Series, Ottawa, gives a critical study of the sweet cream butter-making process by Frank T. Shutt, chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms, and directions for manufacture of butter from sweet or unripened cream by J. G. Bouchard.

Mr. Shutt, reporting upon the work, states that by the sweet cream process there is no greater loss of butter fat than in the ordinary method with ripened cream and that the keeping qualities of the butter by the sweet cream method are distinctly superior to those of the ripened cream butter. According to his report the sweet cream method might well be adopted by all our creameries with beneficial results. It is just a question, however, whether it can be worked out satisfactorily in the gathered cream creamery, owing to the ripened condition of the cream when the butter-maker receives it.

Mr. Bouchard briefly defines the "sweet" cream method as differing from the more common plan in that it excludes the ripening of the cream. The process is as follows: The cream is cooled as soon as it comes from the separator—a fairly large quantity of pure culture, used as a starter is added to it, and churning is begun at once.

To successfully operate it, however, certain conditions must be strictly adhered to. The percentage of fat in the cream must be high enough to allow of churning within a reasonable time at a low temperature. It must be varied according to the season of the year, the more or less advanced period of lactation of the cows and the quantity of starter to be added. A safe rule is to separate in such a way as to have in the cream two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half times the percentage of fat contained in the milk. The cool-

ing of the cream is important. If the churning is to be done immediately after skimming the cream must be cooled to 40 degrees or 42 degrees, but if the churning is to be delayed a couple of hours a temperature of 50 degrees or 52 degrees will be low enough, provided that temperature is maintained up to the time of churning. The starter must be carefully prepared as upon it will depend largely the flavor which the butter will have.

More About Green Cheese

Much has been written and said this season about the shipping of green cheese, Canadians, however, are not the only sinners in this respect. In Scotland the practice seems to be carried on to a larger extent than here, if recent reports are to be relied upon. Messrs. Andrew Clement & Sons, cheese exporters, Glasgow, Scotland, writing to "The Scottish Farmer" in a recent issue on the subject of green cheese say:

The fault was had last year in Canadian cheese, but nothing compared to the green cheese many Scotch farmers are sending out at present. In the Glasgow market on Saturday one buyer came across no less than five lots of flat cheese which had been well lifted into Jame, some of the cheese not being more than ten days old. Farmers may reply that if the merchants are willing to take cheese so green it is their own look out, but they must remember that some of the merchants have not the farmers' interest at heart (or they would not take delivery of cheese not matured), for if prices require to be put down to a low basis to keep up the consumption, it is not the merchant that suffers; in fact, he gains, former experience having proved that farmers are easier to deal with when prices are low than high."

This grievance is a serious one. In Scotland, as here, the

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In answer to heifer's milk t first year as i fully developed er says that butter fat give somewhat wit lactation and

farmer or producer is advised not to sell under any consideration unless his cheese is ready to ship. While this is, no doubt, sound advice, those who give it are apt to forget that the farmer is human and if a buyer makes a tempting offer for his cheese and ship immediately, is inclined to accept it, whether the product is ready to ship or not. This may react against him in the long run, but the profit of the moment often appears more important than any future advantage that may come to him from abstaining from the practice of shipping green cheese. But all said and done, the practice should be discontinued and if the buyers will only co-operate a little by not putting the temptation to sell "green" cheese in the salesman's way, the trouble will soon cease.

Cream Foaming in the Churn

Generally this trouble is caused by a too full churn, too cold, too hot, or too thin cream, and is more prevalent in the late fall when many cows are stripping and which would not occur in the summer time under similar conditions.

It saves time and butter to draw off as much of the cream as possible and continue the churning with what remains, say half a churn full. Then churn what is drawn off later. The lesson to be learned is to provide a large enough churn to handle every possible batch of cream within reason, then to resist the temptation to make one churning of what should really be two. This is the chief error, the too full churn. Too thin, too cold, or too old cream can easily be rectified by a little more ripening, a little higher temperature, and more frequent churning of more frequent deliveries of cream.

It is worth while to try to induce as many patrons as possible to have some of their cows come in in the fall. Succulent food is also a factor in the winter-time productive of a more churnable cream.

Quality of Heifer's Milk

In answer to the question of a heifer's milk testing as high the first year as it will after she is fully developed, Wallace's Farmer says that the percentage of butter fat given by a cow varies somewhat with the period of lactation and often varies unac-

countably from day to day. This variation, however, is not very great, and it may be stated as a general rule that the percentage of butter fat in milk is fixed by the breeding of the animal; or, to put it another way, is an idiosyncrasy peculiar to the animal itself.

So if a heifer gives a certain per cent. of butter fat the first year she may be expected to give approximately the same during her entire lifetime, if properly fed, with the variations above mentioned. If she starts out to give rich milk she may be expected to continue to give rich milk; while if she starts out with milk low in butter fat, she can never be expected to give milk that is rich. There will be a variation in any case, sometimes an increase and sometimes a decrease but the percentage of fat is determined by the character of the animal and not by the character of the feed she is given.

Once again the committee having in hand the proposed dairy show has met and decided to go ahead with the scheme. There is always an if, however. This time they are not sure whether they will hold it in 1907 or in 1908. In our opinion it would be better to decide definitely one way or the other. If there is a doubt of holding it in 1907 postpone it till 1908.

The high price of cheese is weaning a number from butter-making to cheese-making. While

there may be a little more direct cash return from cheese the butter-maker has the advantage of being able to raise stock and keep up the fertility of his land at the same time.

Clean Skimming Means Good Living

The hog trough is no place to put butter.

Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different.

Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other separators—skim twice as clean.

Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union, says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the cleanest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent."

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tells how



POULTRY

Pure Bred Poultry

The branch of the poultry business which requires the highest degree of skill and intelligence is that of handling pure-bred stock. Any one with a little experience can obtain fairly good results with market poultry or a flock of hens kept for egg production. A poultry-man with good business ability can succeed in market poultry farming, using about the same degree of ability that is required for successful dairy farming. But to build up a lasting, paying business in pure-bred poultry requires a combination of qualifications for the other branches of the business, and, in addition, a very high grade of special skill in meeting the required conditions.

It looks easy for the beginner to buy a few eggs of some prominent breeder and raise pure-bred chickens. It appears that he has a fair chance of getting some stock that will win prizes, because in a sense he starts with the skill and experience of the breeder behind him, beginning where the breeder leaves off. Yet the man who starts in this way soon finds that there is more in the business than appeared at first, and he is by no means able to leap into the front ranks of the fancy poultry business.

Another plan sometimes adopted is to buy up prize-winning poultry. It is followed by men of ambition and capital who believe that money can do anything. They go about among the exhibitors and breeders regardless of price. This plan may of course succeed for a time, since prize birds are prize birds whoever owns them, but it is far different from building up a permanent, paying business. If often happens that the man who has bought up the best stock to be had at enormous cost finds himself beaten in a year or two by somebody who has bred his stock instead of buying it. It is well known that stock picked up in this miscellaneous way often deteriorates greatly in the second generation, because the combination of strains and individuals produces very uncertain and uneven results, especially when the combination is made by persons without a knowledge

of the history of the strains united, and a sound, thorough working knowledge of the underlying principles.

The part of the business which appears most difficult to the observer is that of the mating. It is very different arranging a pen for breeding purposes and preparing fowls for exhibition. Pens which would make the best appearance as an exhibit might, and in fact have, in actual experience, given very poor results as breeding pens. A very prominent and successful breeder says: "We consider not so much the individuals as what is back of them." The phrase at once suggests how complicated is the problem.

The breeder must not only know all about the breed and its qualities and requirements, and must not only be able to judge of the excellence of individuals, but must know their family history and breeding in order to make combinations which will offset weak points and strengthen the strong points in the direction he desires. A game

of chess is a simple matter compared with mating two or three score of breeding pens to produce combinations that will not only give certain lines of excellence for one season, but which will look toward results in years to come. A great many hours of careful thought must be spent in study of birds and their records.

Sometimes the combination of blood is more or less of an experiment and requires considerable thought to figure out the best plan. The successful breeder must have brains in his head to repeatedly win prizes against a competition from all parts of the country. It is found that in many of these long-established lines of blood the prize-winning quality has become established, and a bird will be pointed out as a prize winner which is the son of another prize winner, himself a son of famous prize winners in years gone by. But to establish the lines and to keep them up, that's the difficulty.

Only now and then is the pure-bred poultry business placed on a really solid basis; that is, made to pay well for a long term of years, with a steadily improving quality of products. In such instances it will usually be found that the successful man had very good natural ability

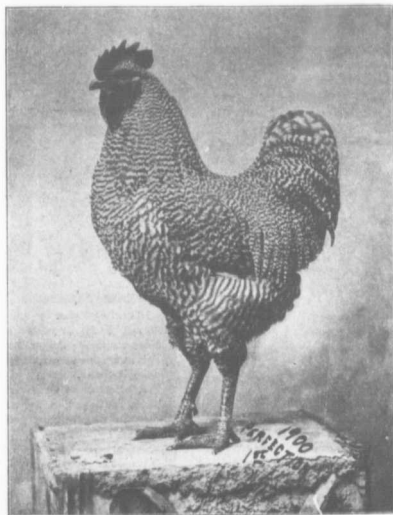
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BEAUTY AND UTILITY

and long experience, and was a man of energy and character, of persistence, and prompt, correct judgment. It is no work for the blundering, careless, timid man. The better the stock the better the owner must be, or both will come to grief.

It would be worse than useless for the ordinary man to pay \$100 or more for prize birds. He could not care for them to make them do their best; could not mate them to produce the right results, and could not sell their produce at paying prices. He might not even have the skill and nerve and money to exhibit such stock as its merits demand. Yet in the hands of the man who knows what to do with it, the highest-priced birds might be one of the best possible investments. What is \$100 for a cocker or more of the chicks for \$25 to \$50 each, and get \$3 to \$10 per sitting for eggs? Anybody who has tried to make the most of pure breeds soon discovers that the higher the quality and price the more skill is required to reach the right class of buyers, and a great many points must be considered all along the line that are of slight importance in plain poultry and egg farming. So special are the requirements of a successful handler of fancy poultry that some fanciers have given up the producing end of the business. They employ neighbors or acquaintances to raise the birds, and themselves do nothing but mate the flocks and attend to the exhibitions, the buying and selling, the advertising and the correspondence. The objections to dividing the business in this way are evident, but it is better in the long run than to try to raise a lot of stock in crowded quarters.

To have things just right the specialist in pure breeds should have a fair-sized farm with not many near neighbors, should confine himself to one breed, and keep well-paid helpers who have been trained to show skill and interest in the work. On such a farm there is room for wide range; no bother with mixing breeds, and plenty of opportunity for the owner to advance as fast and as far as his brains and ambition permit. The owner has the whole affair under his control, and is yet able to safely place on others a great many of the details.

Some persons have made money by keeping a large number of breeds at once, but their success is generally shallow. To

really master one breed is enough for one man, and will bring him all the business he can attend to. One man, one breed, one farm, is a good rule.



The Canadian White Wyandotte Club

This club is in a very prosperous condition, the membership having increased rapidly. At present we have nearly 200 members. Amongst them the most prominent White Wyandotte breeders in Canada.

Our egg distribution (being a setting of White Wyandotte eggs to all new members joining the club during the spring months) was a decided success. I might say that I believe through this means we have shown the poultry breeders that we are a live club and that we are pushing the most popular and useful breed of fowls that are in existence.

The club intend issuing a catalogue this fall and would particularly like to have every breeder of White Wyandottes become a member of the club and have their names inserted in the catalogue.

The club will offer the following specials at the coming fairs and exhibitions:

Toronto National Exhibition—Cocks, \$1.00 each for 1, 2, 3 and 4; hens, \$1.00 each for 1, 2, 3 and 4; cockerels, \$1.00 each for 1, 2, 3 and 4; pullets, \$1.00 each for 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The L. H. Baldwin Challenge Cup for best cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, to be won three times; won in 1906 by John S. Martin.

The Martin Challenge Cup, donated by N. S. Martin, Port Dover, for the best cockerel and pullet, shown by a member of the club who has never won a first or second prize at this show (previous to 1907), cup to be won three times before becoming property of the winner. The Western Fair, London, Ont.—Cocks, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd and 3rd, silk badge; hens, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd and 3rd, silk badge; cockerels, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd and 3rd, silk badge; pullets, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd and 3rd, silk badge.

Sherbrooke Exhibition—Silk badge for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet.

Winnipeg Exhibition—Silk badge for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet.

The above specials are open for competition amongst the members of the club.

J. F. Daly.

Seaforth, Ont.

Loss of Feathers

When fowls lose their feathers, the cause may be feather-pulling, in which one bird pulls feathers from another and swallows them. Too much oily food will also cause the feathers to come out. Loss of feathers is also caused by parasites, which attack especially the feathers, destroying the web, while the quill remains. The feather mites, which do great damage, are very small, requiring the aid of a microscope to observe them. Skin disease, such as eruption from chicken pox, white comb, or from impurity of the blood, will often cause the feathers to fall from the head and neck. The cheapest and best remedy against parasites is the dust bath. Feather pulling by fowls is usually the result of close confinement and lack of exercise.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

ONE CENT A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. On four entries won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 3rd hen, 8th hen. At the Ontario, Guelph, won 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen. Second pen, three large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, I won 1st and 2nd cock, 1st cockerels, and medal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens containing the best stock in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mating list and prices. Incubator eggs a specialty at \$3.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Free Orpington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Gainsville, Ont.

DURST'S WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred for beauty and utility. Send for descriptive egg circular and mating list. A postal will bring it. DURST BROS., Bensenville, Ont.

HARVEY PERKINS, Oshawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons (Imp.), S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 13. The only breed kept on farm. GEO. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont.

SCHOFIELD HILL POULTRY YARDS Brockville, Ont., White, Buff and Black Wyandotte, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. We have eggs from the above prize winning breeds for sale. The eggs will be found reliable and satisfactory. Correspondence solicited. CLOW & SON, Proprietors.

J. J. SACKETT, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of White Leghorns, S.S. Hamburgs and Barred Rocks.

J. P. RYLEY, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of Barred Rocks, W. Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and B. Minorca.

STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—26 kinds of fowls—Hamburgs, W. Leghorns, H. Caps, Houdans and W.C.B. Polands.

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I have the largest poultry plant in the world. I will sell postage for hatching, and I will send you my poultry card, and you will send me a copy of my large illustrated catalogue. Send for it at once.

J. R. Cote, Box F W, Chatham, Ont. Canada.

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Morgan's Song Restorer will bring your bird back to health and sing the postpaid. Bird Foods, Cages, Hooks, Cantinas and Gold Fish. Free article on Feeding and Care of Birds.



DOG

Supplies, Books and Medicines

HORTICULTURE

Enemies of Cabbage

The malady known as "club root" is the greatest and most serious enemy to the cultivation of cabbage as well as to the culture of cauliflower. It is not many years since gardeners thought this abnormal development of the root and consequent loss of vitality in the plant was caused by insects. But this idea is no longer held, for the trouble is caused by a low form of fungus, and insects have nothing to do with "clubbing," although they are frequently found in the diseased parts or in close proximity. The maggot is especially likely to be found working in the affected roots.

There is no cure for club root. When the plants are once affected, the only safe course to pursue is to burn or destroy them. Effectual preventive measures, may, however, be taken. The destruction after harvesting, of all refuse, as leaves and stumps, is strongly recommended and proper systems of rotations should be followed. It is not safe to plant cabbage in too close succession in the same ground. Lime is considered an excellent preventive and is used extensively in the largest cabbage-producing districts. Some gardeners grow cabbage on the same ground every other year and others almost every year, but lime is used freely. The quantity applied varies from twenty-five on light land to seventy-five bushels per acre on heavy soil.

When plants are known to be affected, all possible care should be taken not to carry soil on farm implements to parts of the farm which are free from the germs of this disease.

The green cabbage worm, which is the larva of the white butterfly, so familiar to every farmer, is the most troublesome of the insect pests attacking this crop. Various treatments are used and recommended, as Paris green, air-slaked lime, hot water, pyrethrum or Persian insect powder and several patented insect destroyers. The powder known and sold by druggists as Slug Shot is inexpensive and entirely satisfactory. Applications are made by means of a bellows or powder gun.

The well known cabbage-maggot is a serious enemy, sometimes. Serious, because if unchecked, the plants soon succumb, and if combatted, con-

siderable expense is involved. Prevention is the only practical course to pursue, and not knowing whether the pest will make its appearance or not, protection is not generally given until too late. One practical method of prevention is to place a disc of paper or cardboard about the stems of the plant. These discs should be about two inches in diameter, with a slit cut from the margin to the centre. After transplanting, the cardboard is placed about the plant, and this prevents the maggots, which are hatched from eggs deposited on or near the plant at the surface of the ground, from going down to the roots. These discs may be made by cutting them from cardboard, or building paper, either will answer the purpose, or they may be bought at a nominal price.

Another insect enemy which is very troublesome some years is the cabbage aphid. This pest may be destroyed by fresh, unadulterated pyrethrum or Persian insect powder, or by applications of kerosene emulsion, with ten parts of water. The spray must be applied thoroughly to the under side as well as to the upper side of the infested leaves.

Autumn Strawberry Planting

Fall planting will be successful if done in August or early September rather than at a later date, but of course it is somewhat dependent upon the season. Early fall planting makes it possible for the strawberries to become well rooted before cold weather sets in, so that danger from frost will be but slight.

For field culture nothing but layer plants such as are naturally produced are used, but for small home gardens many nurserymen produce what are known as pot grown plants, by sinking two and a half or three inch pots in the ground under a newly formed runner early in July, thus catching the entire make of roots in the ball of earth contained in the pot. Such plants may be transplanted to the garden in August or September without loss of vigor and develop strength enough to bear a fair crop of fruit the following June.

Pot grown plants are of course more expensive than layer grown plants and are only

adapted, on the score of economy, to beds made for home use, but where quick returns are wanted it is probably the best system to adopt.

Layer plants, however, strong enough for setting may be obtained in August and September of the same year in which they start. Ordinarily the runners will take root without artificial aid, though it is sometimes a good plan to stir the soil beneath them and peg the joints down. The runner should be pinched back so that only one plant will be formed upon it.

The best layer plants are those taken from stocks which have never borne fruit, that is from plants set the previous season, such layers are always more vigorous than those taken from older plantations. If young plants are taken from old plantations care should be exercised to select only the runners formed the previous season. These will have none but light colored roots, while older plants will have some black and dead ones mingled with the healthy ones, these should be discarded.

An important matter in handling strawberry plants is to keep the roots moist. They should never be exposed to sunshine or dry winds. If they cannot be promptly carried to the new ground and set out the roots should be covered with wet moss or a damp cloth. If it becomes necessary to plant, with no prospect of rain in sight, it is a good plan to puddle the roots by dipping them into a tub of very soft mud. This will serve to keep the air from them until they are set.

Roots that are more than three or four inches long may be cut to that length so as to facilitate planting.

Fruit Crop Prospects

The fruit crop report for June issued by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, on June 29th, is more encouraging than was expected, considering the lateness of the season.

Apple crop prospects are encouraging. The bloom was abundant, the weather favorable for pollination, and insect and fungus pests have developed thus far less than usual. Winter killing has had no perceptible effect on commercial orchards. It is not too late yet for adverse conditions to arise, but the crop has an excellent start. A medium to full crop of early fall and winter apples is reported from

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Nova Scotia, while the apple crop of British Columbia promises large.

The pear crop promises a medium to full crop in most places. Failures are reported in a few sections. In British Columbia pears have set well and a good crop is in prospect.

The outlook for plums is very hopeful. In the commercial plum sections of Ontario the trees are heavily loaded and there is every indication of a full crop of American and European varieties. Plum rot is reported in British Columbia and to a less extent in the Niagara district. There is a promise of a fair crop in Prince Edward Island, though Black Knot is reported very destructive to plums there.

On the whole, cherries promise a fair crop in the Lake Erie district. In other parts of Ontario a medium to full crop is expected.

In British Columbia the crop will be shorter than last year, while in Nova Scotia a medium to full crop is reported.

Grapes are making good growth every where and with favorable weather and no September frosts a large crop is insured.

The late season has disarranged the small fruit trade considerably. Strawberries from southern Ontario, which usually have been on the market the first week of June, did not appear this year till near the end of the month. The crop in the different sections has therefore ripened about the same time and is being put on the market all at once, thus making the season very short. Then if the weather continues hot and dry all kinds of small fruit such as strawberries, raspberries, cherries and currants will ripen almost simultaneously and be on the market at the same time rather than in consecutive order as formerly.

Strawberries appear to be a smaller crop in the aggregate. The general outlook for raspberries is a light crop. Currants, especially red, are being planted in larger quantities and are yielding well when the bushes are protected from the currant

worm. There is less risk, apparently, in growing the currant than any other small fruits.

Gooseberries are a medium to full crop. Some excellent English varieties are now grown in British Columbia and are likely to be a commercial feature in the near future.

Blackberries have been badly winter killed, but where the vines have been protected promise a medium crop.

The late spring frosts have seriously reduced the aggregate of tomatoes. Losses in early plants will be in part made up by later plantings, but there will still be a shortage not only for canning purposes, but for the general market.

Fruit canners this year are buying in large quantities at fair prices outside of their early contracts.

Insect pests generally will be less prevalent than last year. The cold, backward spring has been unfavorable for their normal development, so that insects of all kinds have been slow in making their appearance. If spraying has, therefore, been properly attended to, there should be good clean fruit this year.

Weather conditions in Great Britain have not been favorable for fruit. Frost and cool weather have prevailed and the indications are for a medium crop or something less of tree fruits. Small fruits will be something better. Continental Europe will not market more than a medium crop of fruits of all kinds.

The apple prospects of the United States will not be nearly up to that of last year.

Mushroom Growing

Would you kindly give me some information on growing mushrooms, as to the beds, place for growing them, temperature, etc.? Is it true that they will grow in the shade of a building or in an old shed or barn?

E. A. L.

There are so many important details to be considered in connection with successful mushroom culture that it would fill a book to treat them fully. If he is thinking of going into

mushroom culture, it would pay the enquirer to get William Falkner's book on "Mushroom Growing," published by the Orange Judd Co., New York, price \$1.00, which could be obtained through any local book dealer.

In brief, I may say that there is a great deal of uncertainty about growing mushrooms unless one thoroughly understands the business. The most satisfactory place to grow them is in a frostproof cellar. They may, of course, be grown in sheds or buildings during the summer, but when so grown the crop is liable to be injured by insects which deposit their eggs upon the stems, from which maggots develop, as are seen in mushrooms grown under natural conditions. Usually the crop is grown during the winter time, although it may be grown throughout the greater part of the season. The beds are made up of stable manure, which has been thoroughly heated and turned several times to insure strong fermentation throughout the whole pile. The beds are made up when the manure reaches its maximum fermentation, the manure being packed firmly to about a foot or more in depth and covered with three or four inches of good garden loam. After the beds are made up the temperature will probably rise to over 100 degrees. The spawn should not be placed in the bed until the temperature falls to 70 degrees or 75 degrees.

Much of the success in mushroom culture depends upon obtaining good fresh spawn. The spawn usually is prepared in the form of bricks and is broken into chunks the size of hen's eggs and placed about a foot apart each way in the beds. If the spawn is good it should run all through the beds in the course of a few weeks and in six or eight weeks should show signs of a crop. So much, however, depends upon getting good spawn and knowing all the details of management that we would recommend getting a book on the subject and studying it carefully before going into the business on a large scale.

H. L. HUTT,
Ontario Agricultural College.

"George," she said, "before we were married you were always giving me presents. Why don't you ever bring me anything now?"

"My dear," replied George, "did you ever hear of a fisherman giving bait to a fish he had caught?" Then the kettle boiled over.—Tit-Bits.



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THE APIARY

Foul Brood

The germ disease known as "foul brood" has evidently caused more or less trouble to bee keepers from very early historical times, for references are made to some such disease before the Christian era by Aristotle in his works on husbandry. It is only, however, during the last twenty-five years that the plague has become universal and for this the expansion of the honey producing industry is responsible. The trade in bees and queens and their consequent transportation from one country to another, carrying infection with them has spread "foul brood" into almost every part of the civilized world.

Scientific investigation has shown that our knowledge of "foul brood" is very far from complete, but that there are several forms of bacilli causing the group of diseases known as "foul brood" seems certain. Of these the disease known as American foul brood is the most widely spread and disastrous in its effects.

SYMPTOMS OF FOUL BROOD.

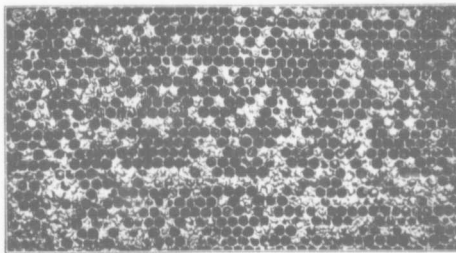
The brood in the combs will be badly scattered, with many empty cells. The cappings here and there are sunken and some of them perforated in the centre. On opening one of these cells there will be found a dead larva lying at one side of it, somewhat shrunken and varying from light brown in color to almost black, according to age. But so far all these symptoms may be present as the result of chilled, overheated, or starved brood. To determine whether the disease is the real foul brood or not, run a thin splinter of wood into the dead larva and then draw it slowly out. If the matted mass adheres to the end of the stick and draws out like glue it is probably a case of foul brood. In all other forms of dead brood, with perhaps one exception, this ropiness does not appear, but with foul brood it invariably appears.

There is another symptom, and that is the odor, which while not exactly foul, resembles that from a glue pot. When the disease is well advanced in the hive this odor will make itself manifest upon lifting the cover even before exposing the brood. If other colonies are affected in a similar way

and the disease appears to spread it is unquestionably a case of foul brood.

The following method of curing foul brood originated with Mr. McEvoy, of Woodburn. It has been tested widely and found generally successful. He says:

"In the honey season when the bees are gathering freely, remove the combs in the evening and shake the bees into their own hives; give them frames with comb foundation starters on and let them build for four days. The bees will make the starters into comb during the four days and store in them the diseased honey which they took with them from the old comb. Then in the evening of the fourth day take out the new combs and give them comb foundation to work out, and then the cure will be complete.



FOUL BROOD

By this method of treatment all the diseased honey is removed from the bees before the full sheets of foundation are worked out.

All the old foul brood combs must be burned or made into wax after they are removed from the hives, and all the new combs made out of the starters, during the four days, must be burned or made into wax, on account of the diseased honey that would be stored in them.

All the curing or treating of diseased colonies should be done in the evening, so as not to have any robbing done or cause any of the bees from the diseased colonies to mix and go in with the bees of sound colonies. By doing all the work in the evening, it gives the bees a chance to settle down nicely before morning and then there is no confusion or trouble.

This same method of curing colonies of foul brood can be carried on at any time from May to October, when the bees are not gathering any honey, by feeding plenty of sugar syrup in the evenings to take the place of a honey flow. If foul-broody colonies were worked with in warm days, when bees are not gathering honey, it would set them robbing and make them spread the disease; for that reason all work must be done in the evenings when no bees are flying.

Where the diseased colonies are weak in bees, put the bees of two, three or four hives together, so as to

get a good-sized swarm to start the cure with, as it does not pay to spend time fussing with little weak colonies.

When the bees are not gathering honey, any apiary can be cured of foul brood by removing the diseased combs in the evenings and giving the bees frames with comb foundation starters on. Then, also, in the evenings feed the bees plenty of sugar syrup, and they will draw out the foundation and store the diseased honey which they took with them from the old combs; in the fourth evening remove the new combs made out of the starters and give the bees full sheets of comb foundation and feed plenty of sugar syrup each evening until every colony is in first-class order in every respect.

Make the syrup out of granulated sugar and put one pound of water to every two pounds of sugar, and then bring it to a boil. As previously stated, all the old combs must be burned or made into wax when removed from the hives and so must also all the new combs made during the four days.

The empty hives that had foul brood in do not need any disinfecting in any way. I have handled many hundreds of colonies in the province of Ontario, and cured them of foul brood without getting a single hive scalded or disinfected in any way, and these colonies are cured right in the same old hives. In my judgment, resulting from experience, it is the greatest folly to waste any time over the empty hives, as there is no more reason for scalding empty hives that foul brood has been in, than there would be to scald the feet of all the bees that travelled over the diseased combs. No colony can be cured of foul brood by the use of any drugs. All the old combs must be removed from any diseased colony, and the honey got away from the bees before brood rearing is commenced in the new clean combs. Foul brood apiaries are cured every year in the province of Ontario by my methods of treatment, which are given here."

Though savage bees rarely do serious injury, it is well to remember that the owner of such may be held responsible for mischief, and, therefore, it is the better plan to place the apiary at a distance from the highway and neighbors' premises. Damage away from the apiary may have been done by anybody's bees, and it is not possible to lay the onus on a particular hive.

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FORESTRY

Effect of Trees Upon the Water Supply

During the past twenty-five years the progress made in agriculture in Ontario has been very rapid, our farmers as a rule having fully realized the fact that if they are to succeed in keeping the production of their soil in quality and quantity equal to that of other nations they must acquire a knowledge of the natural laws which govern the production of plant and animal life and apply that knowledge to their every-day practice on the farm.

By careful cultivation the mechanical condition of the land has in many cases been brought well up towards perfection and by the proper rotation of crops and scientific manuring the soil has been well supplied with plant food, yet only too often there is a failure in obtaining expected results because of an insufficient supply of that most necessary element, water.

The quantity of water required by plant life is enormous. Mr. Lawes found that in a plant of any one of our ordinary grain crops more than two hundred grains of water must pass through it for a single grain of solid substance to accumulate within it. He states the evaporation from an acre of wheat during the period of its growth to be 114,860 gallons, with clover it is rather more, with peas and barley less.

As this supply of moisture is furnished by the water in the soil it is necessary in order that the plant can develop itself normally, that the soil moisture shall be equal at least to the volume of water given off by the leaves. Should this equality be disturbed the leaves droop and dry up and the plant will eventually die.

Water is the vehicle by means of which the mineral food of the plant is carried from the soil to its leaves, it is also necessary to keep the cells expanded so that the plant may have sufficient rigidity to enable it to maintain its natural position and so permit all parts to perform their various functions. An ample supply of water therefore is the first essential to the production of crops, without it the most skilled tillage is labor lost and the richest plant food will lie in the soil unavailable to the plants for which it was intended.

The management of the water supply thus becomes one of the greatest problems the farmer has to solve; upon it depends the success or failure of all his efforts and with the solution of this problem, the forestry problem is most intimately connected, for without the maintenance of a proper proportion of woodland no systematic water management is possible to us.

Of late years the failure of our springs and streams has been very noticeable. Wells have gone dry which were never dry before, and constant stirring of the soil in cultivated fields has become a necessity in order to keep the crops growing at all; this certainly has not been caused by any deficiency in rainfall for of that there has been ample.

That the precipitation of water either in the form of rain or snow has not been scanty is evidenced by the fact that Lake Ontario has been for some time and still is much higher than it has been for many years; yet in many districts there is a scarcity of water. These constantly recurring droughts are becoming a very serious matter, they used not to occur in former years as often as they do now, nor when they did occur were the springs, streams and wells affected to an appreciable extent. The reason for this should be patent to every farmer who sees in the spring the water from the melting snow running rapidly over the surface of the land and pouring into the streams converting them for a time into raging torrents of muddy water which develop into a flood when they join the river below.

During the summer months the greater part of the rain which falls passes off in precisely the same way, a few hours precipitation sufficing to fill the channels of the streams with a great volume of surface water which carries with it to the lakes a vast amount of plant food leached from the soil and the small quantity of water absorbed by the surface of the land being exposed to the action of the sun and the drying winds which sweep over it, is evaporated too quickly to be of service to the crops and cannot by any possibility penetrate deep enough to replenish the underground springs which supply the wells. Thus it is that in all

countries having a similar physical conformation to ours, when the land has been overcleared droughts and floods alternate, rendering in the end successful agriculture impossible and causing serious injury to all other industries.

A proper proportion of tree cover on the land conserves the water derived from the snow of winter and the rains of summer and regulates its distribution at all seasons in such a way as to provide a continuous and even supply for all purposes in nature; by changing surface drainage into subsoil drainage and by lessening the evaporative effects of sun and wind. It keeps the soil porous and with its deep reaching root system assists the percolation of water from the surface to the soil beneath. Water falling upon tree covered land finds its level underground and furnishes the required constant supply to the fields, replenishes the underground springs which feed the streams and ensures their regular and even flow.

There is also a natural process at work which causes water to rise to the surface from greater depth in the soil than the roots of our cultivated plants can reach, bringing with it as it rises soluble plant food which would be otherwise unavailable, in this way the fertility of land well supplied with soil water is kept up under heavy cropping.



Studies in Trees

A thrifty wood lot presents a field for varied and important observation which a teacher experienced in presenting topics of nature study will know how to appreciate. Nowhere can better illustrations be found of the operation of many important biological laws and the lessons learned here are sure to be remembered, because once grasped other examples of the same phenomena are certain to be frequently presented.

Naturally one of the first lessons in forest work will be to study the different kinds of trees and to learn the characteristics which separate them into groups; for example the points of difference between evergreen and deciduous trees, between oaks and maples, and between one kind of maple and another.

Prominent among the distinguishing characters of trees are their twigs, buds, leaves, flowers and seeds. Great variation will be found, not only in

trees of different kinds but in the same tree at different seasons. The summer and winter condition of twigs and buds of

deciduous trees are so different that one can scarcely identify a tree in winter from a knowledge of its summer appearance.

tion of its wings, not far above the ground, towards some nearby post or bush, on the top of which it alights after an upward sweep which is very noticeable.

The shrike's nest is not exactly a high-class model of bird architecture, but it is a strongly put together structure of sticks, strips of bark and stout grasses, lined with rootlets and wool or such other fine material as is available. In it are deposited five or six eggs of a greyish or creamy white color, dotted and marked chiefly at the large end with various shades of brown.

The birds are very pertinacious in keeping to a suitable nesting place, usually returning year after year to the chosen locality if they are not disturbed, and as their food consists principally of insects and field mice, they are decidedly beneficial to the farmer. The only objection that can be urged against them is that they do occasionally destroy other small birds. In the case of the summer shrike this does not occur very often, and as those killed by the northern shrike in winter are chiefly house sparrows, but little fault will be found with that.

He who plants a tree is a benefactor of mankind. For more than a hundred years we have been destroying trees. We must now quickly plant other trees to take their places or we and our children will suffer from famine. We should plant fruit trees along the roadside and educate the school children to respect them and to care for them. We should plant all our rough hillsides with useful trees, both for the growing value of the trees and because that is the only way to control flood of waters.

Nature About the Farm

A Day in July

A few days ago the Entomological Society of Ontario held their annual summer meeting at the Agricultural College at Guelph, where the members from a distance were most hospitably entertained by President G. C. Creelman and members of the faculty.

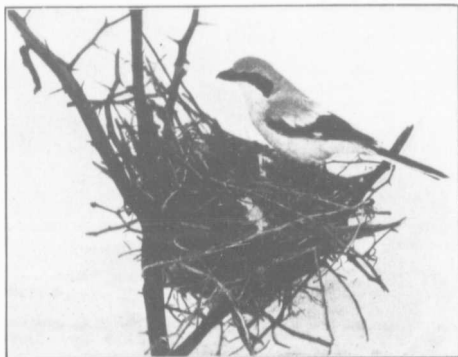
The meetings were well attended, many members of the Society from a distance being present. On the last day of the meeting the naturalists, together with the members of the large Nature Study class now attending the College, had a most enjoyable field day at Puslinch lake. The collections made during the day produced nothing particularly rare, but much that was both interesting and useful was seen and discussed.

On the way to the lake, perched on the telegraph wires by the roadside, a brood of young shrikes were patiently, or perhaps impatiently, awaiting their parents, which were busily seeking food for their ever hungry offspring.

The shrikes, or butcher birds as they are more commonly called, are peculiar and very interesting creatures. The family is a large one and widely distributed over the world, yet their characteristics are so strongly marked in all cases, that they are readily recognizable. In Ontario we have two forms. One, the Great Northern shrike, is a winter visitor only. The other, the Migrant shrike, is a summer resident, arriving here usually in April and leaving us about the end of August. In length, this species is rather over eight inches. Bluish ash colored above, whitish on the lower part of the back and scapulars; below, white. On each side of the head is a black bar which meets across the forehead; wings and tail black with white markings, which are very conspicuous when the bird is flying. The head is large and the beak strong and hooked at the end. They usually frequent roadsides or pasture fields where thorn bushes or locust trees are growing, upon the thorns of which they impale their prey when captured. Since the introduction of barbed wire fences, I have frequently found shrikes taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the barbs and stringing insects, mice, etc., along the wires in a manner which is probably very convenient for them when they wish to make selections from their larder.

When hunting, the shrikes usually perch themselves on the top of a bush or post from which they can obtain a clear view all round them. When a large insect, mouse or small reptile shows itself within range, it is promptly pounced upon and with a few vigorous blows of the hooked and toothed bill is killed. If the bird is very hungry at the moment, it is then and there devoured, or if young in the nest require to be fed, the kill is immediately carried to them, but if food is abundant, the prey is carried to some convenient bush, where it is impaled upon a thorn or sharp twig. It is sometimes said that the structure of the bird renders this habit necessary, because, while it has much the same habits as the smaller hawks, yet it has feet and legs similar to those of the perching birds, and therefore is incapable of grasping its prey in its claws and holding it firmly, while with its beak it tears it to pieces. This is probably correct, but the bird can and does sometimes devour even field mice without first spiking them, and, on the other hand, unless food is scarce, does not seem often to resort to its stored-up victims for food but leaves them hanging on the bushes to decay.

When on the wing this bird is easily distinguishable from all other small species by its peculiar method of flight. It rarely strikes out across country, but usually when it leaves its perch drops downward and progresses with a steady but rapid mo-



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THE HOME

This Department is edited by Miss Laura Rose. All communications referring to "The Home" should be addressed to her at Box 24, Guelph, Ontario.

"Water, air and sunshine, the three greatest hygienic means, are free, and within the reach of all."

"Cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society and to ourselves."—Bacon.

EDITORIAL

In travelling through the rural districts it is a most pleasing thing to notice the progressive spirit and rapid artistic development of our country people. The inconvenient, old-fashioned house no longer satisfies and one sees the old home remodelled, or a new, up-to-date one replacing it.

kitchen and there in the sink was a constant supply of hot and cold water. There was a washroom for the men and a laundry off from the kitchen. How proud those three lovely daughters were of their country home, and they had every reason to be, yet there was no unnecessary outlay of money or extravagant furnishings. Their parents had built well

ly mindful that they should have some room in which they can bathe. A bath is healthful and refreshing, keeps our clothing and bed linen cleaner and makes our presence more agreeable to those we come in contact with.

In planning a bath, sanitary plumbing is of great importance. Far better to do away with some of the things that only go for show than to deprive the bath of the best class of work. Cases of illness are certain to follow careless plumbing and doctor's bills soon show the false economy of inferior work.

The disposal of waste is a matter which should receive attention in the home and one that is very much neglected both in town and country. Very often the pipe from the wash sink is carried only a few feet from the house and the dislwater, etc., that runs from it makes a most offensive spot to the sight and nostrils,



THESE VIEWS SHOW WHAT IMPROVEMENT CAN BE MADE BY TREES AND FLOWERS IN A BACKYARD

The interior of a home reflects to a large extent the character of the people who occupy it. When one sees an effort to unite utility with beauty (and, fortunately, artistic surroundings do not depend on large expenditures of money), it reveals good judgment coupled with refinement.

In the county of Elgin I was in a farm home which had been recently built. One of the daughters said to me: "Our house looks very plain from the outside for we have not built the verandas yet. We thought we'd rather do without them for a time and have the modern conveniences inside, and we couldn't afford both just now." She showed me their large airy bathroom with its open plumbing. She took me to the

and wisely were enjoying the savings of their hard labor. How much better than keeping the money in a bank and depriving themselves of the necessities requisite to every-day comfort.

Last week I was in a very old farm home. The every-day dining-room was long and narrow. A partition had been put across the end of it. The door was ajar and there stood a large bath, evidently of home manufacture, made of wood and painted white, inside and out. The walls of the room were whitewashed. It was a nice little corner in which to retire at the end of a hard, hot day's work and free the body of its sweat and soil. It seems to me that the work of farmers make it especial-

besides attracting many flies, which find their way from there into the house and perhaps the next minute light on our food. The thought is not a pleasant one. The cleaner the home surroundings, inside and out, the fewer the flies.

Flies are now recognized as great carriers of disease germs and every effort should be made to keep them out of the house and especially away from our food.

The backyard, with a little attention, can be made almost as attractive as the front lawn. We have to look out on the former quite as much as we do on the latter. I like to catch a glimpse from the kitchen window, or back door, of a hedge of sweet peas or a bright nasturtium bed, or, perhaps, a little farther away, the stately nodding sunflower. These sights refresh and cheer us as we work.



MISS ROSE ON HORSEBACK

The Baby

The pretty girl had been spending a few days with a young married friend of hers in Victoria.

"I hope you have had a very pleasant visit," said I when she came in to see me, after her return.

"Oh, yes, they were both very kind and seemed glad to see me. Jessie was just as nice as ever—when she had a few minutes to spare."

"Why," inquired I in accents of surprise, "what kept her so busy? They are very comfortably off—it is not as if she had to be her own maid!"

"My dear," said Helen (that's the pretty girl's name), with impressive distinctiveness, "Jessie has a baby."

"I know she has! What about it? If she had two or three now, I could understand your tone of voice."

"Two or three?" laughed Helen in derision. "If she had two or three it would take the whole town to mind them, judging by the attention required by this one. He kept us all busy."

"Is he then such a cross child?"

"Not at all. He's a good enough little fellow and a darling—only they are spoiling him. I don't say he never cries."

"Of course he cries—all babies do cry—only thing they are born with the knowledge of how to do!" commented I flippantly.

"Naturally he cries now and then," went on Helen as if I had not spoken, "but they make too much fuss over him. If he just whimpers, they pick him up and carry him about, and dandle him, and shake things at him, and show him all the pretty pictures on the wall," and the "horsey-porseys" on the street, and let him have anything he grabs for."

"Indulgent parents evidently!"

"Well, rather. They are having up trouble for themselves. When he gets a bit older there will be no pleasing him." And she shook her head wisely.

"I never could have believed what a handful—perhaps houseful is a better word—one child could be if I hadn't experienced it," continued Helen disgustedly. "It's dreadful the way everything centres around the baby."

When he's awake he keeps them on the jump, amusing him—or else he cries, and Jessie thinks he's sick. And when he's asleep they all move around on tip toe and talk in whispers, for fear of waking him. If you go in, speaking in an ordinary voice, you are met by Jessie hanging over the banister. "Hush, the baby's asleep," and you sneak about like a guilty creature. Jessie never has time to go anywhere, and the piano is getting mouldy for want of use.

There is no time to play it when the baby's awake—and when he isn't you dare not touch a note for fear of the noise disturbing him. If he cries in the night they get up and turn on the

light and Tom carries him up and down (for he won't let you rock him, it's more fun to make people dance the two-step!) and plays with him. Oh dear! I used to hear them at it—and go to sleep again with a thankful heart. I was so glad I hadn't to entertain him."

And she sighed as if it made her tired to even remember the efforts of those devoted parents.

"It's all nonsense you know! There isn't a bit of necessity for all that to do over any youngster," was her summing up. "It never was intended."

"But I understand," said I presently, "that the up-dan idea is to feed a baby, and lay it down comfortably, and pay no further attention to it. The truly modern baby is supposed to entertain itself—and enjoy it."

"Then, if it is decidedly old-fashioned," returned Helen with decision, "I ever have a baby of my own I'll begin right with it and train it not to expect all this fuss."

"Yes," said I with interest—I like to draw Helen out.

"Yes," repeated she even more decidedly. "I'll not allow it to be carried about and dandled, and rocked, and picked up as soon as it wakes, and then it won't expect it. It will be kept clean and warm and well fed and allowed to lie there until it wishes to use its own little arms and legs, and learns to move about. That's the way all the other animals do with their young. They don't pack them around—unless it is for safety or to take them to another place. Humans are the only animals that make such a work of nursing and caring for their little ones. Look at cats and dogs and sheep and cows! You don't see them exerting themselves because their kiddies whimper a little."

"You've been thinking this thing out evidently," said I laughing. "But what if the favored infant did not realize its blessed lot and cried?"

"Oh, I would pat it a little and turn it over, and speak to it soothingly, and it would come to know that that was all that was coming, and be content."

Whether as a matron, my young friend will have strength of mind to carry out in practice her present theory, remains to be seen.

—A. T.

Bell

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Manners in Society—No. 6

When we make a call upon a friend, we should speak to each person in the room when we enter and when we leave, but at a party or other formal gathering it is not necessary to take leave of any except the host and hostess, to whom we must also speak as soon as we arrive.

A gentleman should allow a lady to pass through a door before him, holding it open for her. We ought not to pass in front of others if we can go behind them; but if it is necessary to do so, we should ask them to excuse us.

A gentleman should go upstairs before a lady, and behind her coming down, taking care not to step on her dress.

It is often our duty in society to introduce persons to each other, and we should study to do this gracefully. We should introduce a gentleman to a lady, saying, "Mr. Walker, Miss White," if we use this simplest form of introduction. We should introduce a younger person to an older.

We should be thoughtful to introduce strangers to each other, at the table and elsewhere, before they have time to feel awkward at not being able to speak, and we must pronounce the names distinctly. It is also nice to give a start to conversation by saying, "My friend, Mr. Stewart, of Toronto, Miss Jordan, our minister's daughter."

No one should make himself conspicuous in company by loud talk or boisterous laughter.

We must not interrupt one who is speaking and must pay attention to remarks addressed to ourselves or the company in general, even if we are not interested. A good listener is as welcome in society as a good talker.

When anyone is reading aloud, playing or singing, we ought to give him the same close attention we would wish to receive if we were in his place. Talking or moving about at such times is unpardonably rude.

It is ill-bred to contradict, and especially if the person be older. If a person says the meeting was on Wednesday, when it was really Thursday, it is not our place to embarrass the speaker by setting him right, when it is of no importance.

We should not open and read letters in company, unless it is necessary, and then we should ask to be excused for doing so.

It is a common saying that people unused to society do not know what to do with their hands and feet. The best direction that can be given is to do nothing. Let them take easy positions of themselves and think no more about them. Drumming with the fingers on tables or chairs or rocking rapidly back and forth is often very annoying to other people and makes them nervous.

We ought to be willing in company to contribute our share to the general entertainment. If games are proposed, unless there is some good reason for our doing so, it is not polite to decline taking part. It is much more the part of good manners to enter heartily into the amusement of the hour, and do our best to make it a success. It is this spirit of readiness to help on things that makes useful members of society, and the more earnestly boys and girls cultivate it,

the more fit they will be for their duties as citizens.

Giving Him a Show

Old Farmer Brownlee was moving slowly across his big onion field. He was on his hands and knees, and his head was bent low so that his near-sighted eyes could distinguish the weeds among the tiny, upright onion plants. Now and then he raised himself wearily. His back was too old and rheumatic for such work, and he wished that one of his boys had chosen to be a farmer instead of a business or professional man. When at home they had taken all such work as this from him, but now the last

Farmer Brownlee's face darkened. The idea that any one could be so ignorant as not to recognize growing onions never entered his head.

"None of your sass, boy," he said angrily. "An' just suppose you git down off that fence. Fust you know there'll be a rail broke, or suthin'."

The boy sprang nimbly to the ground, but it was on the inside of the fence and not on the outside, as the old man had intimated.

"I'd like awfully well to know what they be, mister," he said, as he bent down to examine the green, needle-like points. "I've been watchin' you a long time, an' s'pose likely they're some extra fine ones, you're so careful of 'em. But say, if you don't mind, I'd like to try a row 'of 'em across. I b'lieve I can do it."

The look of anger on Farmer Brownlee's face became one of as-



THE YOUNG HAYMAKERS

one of them was packing his trunk for the city, and hereafter he must do his own chores and onion weeding. Well, he would not complain; the boys had bettered themselves, and that was what he most desired.

When he reached the end of the row he straightened his shoulders with a sigh of relief. Then a look of surprised inquiry came into his face. He thought he knew every boy in the neighborhood; but there from the topmost rail of his zigzag fence, a ragged, unknown boy of twelve or thirteen was regarding him earnestly. As he looked up the boy grinned contentedly.

"What is them things you're so careful about tendin', mister?" he asked.

mentism. A boy anxious to weed onions, and not know what they were!—two phenomena that made him almost speechless. His boys had always been willing to do the work for him, but he could not remember that either of them had ever seemed anxious for the job.

"Not-know—onions! Well, that beats me!" Then a quizzical look came into his face. "I d' know's I mind you goin' across an' back. I'll sit under this tree an' sort o' keep an' oversight. You must be careful an' not pull up any onions. An' say, if the boy dropped on his knees astride one of the rows, 'you haven't told me your name yet, nor where you come from."

"Bob Cooper, an' I'm one of the

fresh air boys over at that farmhouse t'other side the hill."

"Um! yes, I believe I did hear Stool Perkins speak of takin' some sock boys for a week. Crazy idee, I thought it."

For some minutes he watched the boy dubiously, then the uncertainty left his face, and he leaned back comfortably against the tree.

"Mighty spy with his fingers, an' crafty as one of my own boys," he thought approvingly. "Ho the work twice as fast I can, it is a greasy. Um! maktin' of another good farmer lost in him, I s'pose." Here his eyes closed, and they had not opened when the boy came back on his second row. A sharp scrutiny and then Bob turned to the third row and again weeded his way slowly across the field. As he rose from the sixth row he heard the sharp clang of a bell. Going to the old man he touched him lightly on the shoulder.

"I guess likely that your dinner bell, mister," he said.

"Dinner bell! she! she!" Taint nime clost yet, that's what she'll say my eyes an' nectine." He glanced up at the sun, and then down at the newly weeded onions, and his face lengthened into incredulous astonishment.

"You don't mean you've weeded six rows? I say, that's much as my obstinate old back let me do in a whole day." Again the dinner bell sounded. "Yes, that's for me, sure enough. Won't you come in an' eat with me?"

"No, Mis' Perkins. It wonder where I've gone. But if you don't mind I'll come back soon's I've eat. I'd like to try them onions again."

"Mind! I should think not. I'm always more than glad to run across such hands."

It was nearly half a mile to Solomon Perkins, but when the old man returned to his onion field he found Bob already there and well down his seventh row.

They worked until dark, then the old man took out his pocket-book. Bob shook his head and grinned.

"I don't want no money, mister; but if you'll let me come again to-morrow I'd be much obliged."

"Come all you want to do. There's plenty of work, an' we can settle when we're through. But it seems sort of hard for you to come down here on a vacation, an' then work all the time."

"Oh, that's all right; it's like farming," and with a quick spring he was over the fence and running across the field.

It took three days to weed the onions, and when they were finished, the old man again brought out his pocket-book, but again Bob shook his head. The old man looked perplexed.

"Come, come, boy; take the money," he urged when they were finished. "I don't want nobody to work for me for nothin'. You've aimed it, every cent."

Bob shuffled his feet and looked at the old man sideways. "I didn't come for money," he said, "but there's something else. Had—has my work suited?"

"Yes, good work's I ever had. I'd like to hire you for a year."

The boy's eyes sparkled.

"An' would you be willin' to hire a man, too?" Bob asked, eagerly.

"One who could work lots better than me."

"No, I haven't work for two hands."

The eager countenance fell.

"I thought maybe you would," and

Bob began to climb over the fence dejectedly. "We wouldn't ask much wages, and we'd work like everything."

"Is he some of your folks?"

"My dad."

"Um! Well, there'd be no trouble about work, I guess. Good hands are scarce, an' your father could get plenty to do in the neighborhood. Perkins hires folks an' so does Brown an' Thompson. I've got an old horse that I'll rent you cheap, an' you can move in any time you like an' go to work. I'll keep you steady—an' he wouldn't get to git rid of' onion weeding," grimly.

But Bob's face did not brighten as he expected.

"I don't believe dad would come, 'cept he was sure of gettin' work," he said. "We went out in the country last summer an' tried lots of farms, but nobody would hire him. Dad said he wouldn't try again."

Then, in answer to a look of incredulity, he added, with a sudden flash coming into his face, "You see, it's just this way. Dad's the best man in the world, an' he's a splendid worker; but he's that way like an' pleasant he won't say no to nobody. He didn't drink any more mother-shed, an' he often goes weeks without it now—he did when I was sick last summer. Him an' me is all there is, an' sometimes he tries to give it up on my account; but most folks like him, an' there's ten whiskey shops in sight of our door. Taint easy to have."

man to go past 'em all. Dad says he just can't do it, if we lived 'way off in the country there might be some show."

"If he only drinks now an' agin," said the old man reflectively, "it seems sort of strange that he can't get work anywhere. I know a good many lured men who drink a little."

Bob flushed and looked embarrassed. "You see, he—he can't stop when he once gets started," he explained, "he's so awful easy an'—a good natured."

"Um! drunk most of the time, hey?"

Bob remained silent, but shifted his feet uneasily along the path.

"No, I don't want him," said the old man, decidedly. "I ain't reformin' drunkards."

"He ain't no drunkard," cried Bob fiercely. "He's easy, an' we've always lived among rum shops. He smells whiskey just as soon as he steps on the street, an' there's plenty of men to give him a drink. He can't stop, but I tell you he ain't no drunkard." He ain't! he ain't! he ain't! I guess I know, for I'm most always with him. I sit up when he goes out, an' I foller him when he gets out. I wouldn't be here now, only he went out early a lot of men for two weeks an' I couldn't go long. I thought maybe there'd be a chance for us out here, an' I worked for you just as hard as ever, but, an' hopes—won't he willin' to help me give him a show. He ain't no drunk-

ard, an' he ain't he don't me in all in he does drink he ain't no looks in the

Farmer B severity dur he laid his boy's knee.

"No, I do laid," he said, "he said most of t'over to mig agin in the brother who your pa, but Well, good n"

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"En! I n check off the ptoashed. Ho'd you it yourselves?"

Bob looked "How can ain't got no I'll fix th your pa bot

Too Much Water

OW many times have you seen your fields flooded with moisture after a heavy rain, to the ruination of your crops? The loss of crops by flooding is a thing unknown on irrigated lands, because where irrigation is practical drainage is perfect, and all the excess water which falls is promptly carried off where it will do no harm. The irrigation ditches act as drainage ditches in case of overflow.

On the great irrigated tract of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Sunny Southern Alberta is to be found some of the richest land on the American continent, where almost any kind of grain and root crops can be raised.

Alfalfa thrives, and with the natural conditions and constant water supply, which makes Southern Alberta a perfect fine stock raising country, the farmer is assured of reaping large and certain profits from the sale of his cattle, hogs and sheep.

The native grasses that grow on the plains of Alberta furnish fine feed during the summer months, and the alfalfa can be depended upon to bring the live stock through the winter in fine condition.

Sugar beet raising is one of the most profitable industries in Southern Alberta, under irrigation. Larger crops of beets can be raised here than in most of the states, and guaranteed, and the demand constant, so that the farmer takes no chances of having a drop on his hands when his crop is harvested.

Everyone who studies farming conditions knows that Southern Alberta is the greatest wheat raising country on earth, and oats and other cereal crops thrive and produce enormous crops.

Poultry of all kinds does well in Southern Alberta, and a good market is always ready for the fock who has chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese or other fowls to offer. Ouitting to make high priced land in the Central or Eastern States pay, and come out to Alberta where you can get five to ten acres for every one you now own, which will produce from three to five times as much under irrigation as your acres produce now.

Farming conditions are perfect in Alberta, good markets prevail, school facilities are of the best, and neighbors are Americans. Then why not come to a place where money-making is easy wherever you are, where you can be out of debt, independent of the world's ups and downs, and let us tell you how to see Alberta at very small cost. Let us tell you how to get a farm which will make you and your children rich.

Write and let us tell you how to see Alberta at very small cost. Let us tell you how to get a farm which will make you and your children rich.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION COLONIZATION CO. Ltd.
108 NINTH AVE., WEST CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA.

land, I can h an' about fort most nortu tent out. I'll or both you a time, an' you' r'ick work. Spare days so land. If you you will be, y An' as for y liquor-shop it suit?"

Bob did not on his face twinkle, then s "Um! I' he away abruptly and look at th go to the Perki gins" to stay. When it's time back, you can bring him dow in Epworth He

The Girl W "You probab of your importa us have," writo ter in Woman July. "Yet see that we depend without quit constantly assis ions and shapin ple whom we who apparently

and, an' he don't use no sweat talk, an' he don't fight. He never struck me in all my life—not once. Even if he does drink, he's a good man; an' he ain't no drunkard, no, not if no body in the world will hire him."

Farmer Brownie's face had lost its severity during this explosion. Now he laid his hand detainingly on the boy's knee.

"No, I don't believe your pa is all bad," he said, gravely, "an' maybe I said more than I meant. I'll think it over to-night, an' you come round ag'in in the mornin'. I once had a brother who must 'a' been some like your pa, but that's a long time ago. Well, good night."

Bob watched him until he was lost in the shadows, then he slipped down from the fence and went across toward the Perkins' farm-house.

In the morning he was back again long before Farmer Brownie was astir. When the old man appeared he was examining the beets and carrots.

"H'm! more weedin' for you," chuckled the old man, as he approached. "Well, about your pa. How'd you like to farm it a little for yourselves?"

Bob looked at him wonderingly. "How can we?" he asked, "we ain't got no land."

"I'll fix that. I can't hire you and your pa both, but I've lots of idle



THE FARMER BOY.

land. I can let you have that house an' about forty acres round it for all nothin', an' you can work the rent out. I'll hire you all the time, or both you an' your pa part of the time, an' you'll be able to get considerable work among the neighbors. Spare days you can work your own land. If you're careful, as I believe you will be, you can lay up money. An' as for your pa, there ain't a horse-shop in nine miles. Does that suit?"

Bob did not answer, but the look on his face made the old man's eyes twinkle, then suddenly grew misty.

"I'm 't," he said, as he turned away, abruptly, "s'pose we go over and look at the house. Then you can go to the Perkins an' tell 'em you're goin' to stay with me after this. When it's time for your pa to get back, you can go to the city and bring him down."—Frank H. Sweet, in *Epworth Herald*.

The Girl Who Pays Her Way

"You probably have no conception of your importance as a unit. Few of us have," writes Margaret E. Sangster in *Woman's Home Companion* for July. "Yet society is so constructed that we depend on one another, and, without quite understanding it, we constantly assist in molding the opinions and shaping the conduct of people whom we may never meet, and who apparently never approach our

neighborhood. For instance, I knew intimately a young girl who was born in a prominent home on the East Side of New York, who scrambled up as best she could through a meager and poverty-stricken childhood, working as a cash girl in a department store when she was fourteen, and later earning her livelihood in a tobacco factory. Her work when she first became one of my girls was very hard and unwholesome. Her face was pale, her fingers were stained, her hours were long, and for weekly wage, most of it given to her mother, was a sum that many girls in well-to-do families spend on candies and trifles without a thought of economy. But she had a dainty air, was fastidiously neat, arranged her hair very prettily and was gentle and attractive in speech and manner. She had the sweet and refined air of a lady. How to account for it would have been a puzzle had I known girls of only one condition and training. I asked no questions, yet I found out without much trouble what I wanted to know. My little friend was spending a Sunday with me, and she said, incidentally, when I was a "Fresh Air," the year I was ten, I saw a young girl who must have been fifteen. She was the loveliest thing you could imagine. She used to drive down the road past the farm where we were staying, and I knew she was going to the train to meet her father. Often she stopped with her mother and visited a little with us, and I made up my mind that I would be like that girl. I tried to talk as she did. I made her my pattern. Afterward, when I was a "cash," I sometimes saw her in the store, and oh! what a joy it was when at last she came to the Settlement and sang for us in the evenings. That girl has been my ideal."

"Did you ever tell her about it?" I asked.

"I have never spoken a single word to her," was the reply. "I don't want to. I like better to think of her as a star or a beautiful flower. She belongs to me and I belong to her, and if we were acquainted maybe it wouldn't be so perfect."

Wishes of All Ages

I asked a little child one day—
A child intent on joyous play,
"My little one, pray tell me
Your dearest wish, what may it be?"
The little one thought for a while,
Then answered, with a wistful smile:
"The thing that I wish most of all
Is to be big, like you, and tall."

I asked a maiden, sweet and fair,
Of dreamy eyes and wavy hair:
"What would you wish, pray tell me
true."

That kindly fate should bring to
you?"
With timid mien and downcast eyes,
And blushing deep and gentle sighs,
Her answer came: "All else above
I'd wish some faithful heart to
love."

I asked a mother, tried and blest,
With babe asleep upon her breast:
"Oh, mother fond, so proud and fair,
What is thy inmost secret prayer?"
She raised her calm and peaceful eyes,
Mariana-like, up to the skies:
"My dearest wish is this," said she,
"That God may spare my child to
me."

Again, I asked a woman old,
To whom the world seemed hard and
cold:

"Pray tell me, oh, thou blest in
years,
What are thy hopes, what are thy
fears?"
With folded hands and head bent low
The answer came, in accents slow:
"For me remains but one request—
That is that God may give me rest."

WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA
most desirable farms in the West (from
Potatoes, Nuts, Peaches) \$10,000, \$20 to \$50 per
acre. For list, J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH.

The Secret of A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION Now Revealed FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an
exquisite complexion and elegant jewels.
An opportunity for every woman
to obtain both, for a limited time only.

The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We will give this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost.
The price is less than one half what others charge.

The recipe is free with every ring.

It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolute-ly guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00. Notice style of ring.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring with size marked on diagram here-with and \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods.

Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

T. C. MOSELEY

32 East 23rd Street, New York City

FREE To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums send your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work write to-day. Address C. T. MOSELEY Premium Department, 32 E. 23rd Street New York City.

Health in the Home

Bruises

A bruise is a wound, differing only from the injuries ordinarily called wounds in the fact that the skin is not broken; but this is a very important fact, for it diminishes the probability of infection and consequent suppuration.

The skin, however, especially when its vitality has been impaired, as it is by the blow that produces the bruise, is not a perfect protection, and unless great care is taken, the germs of suppuration may filter through and cause an abscess.

A bruise is the result either of a heavy compression between two hard objects, as when the wheel of a vehicle passes over some part of the body, or of a smart blow by some hard, blunt object. The first indication of a contusion or bruise is pain. This is speedily followed by swelling and discoloration. The part is first red, then bluish or a dirty black, and this shades off into yellow and brown gradually lightening to the natural color of the skin as healing progresses.

This discoloration, a familiar example of which is the black eye of evil repute, is caused by the escape into the tissues of blood from the minute blood-vessels broken by the blow. Sometimes a larger vessel is ruptured, and then a rounded tumor, a blood-tumor, is produced.

The best treatment of a slight bruise is the application of cold, by

means of an ice-bag or of cloths wrung out of ice-water, and frequently changed when they become warm.

In the aged, or in persons given to the use of liquors, whose tissues have little vitality, and in cases where the contusion is of wide extent and very severe, the continuous application of cold may be injurious. Then hot cloths or a hot-water bag should be used instead. The cloths, whether hot or cold, may be advantageously wet with hot or cold claret or weak vinegar. As infection of the wound may occur, even when the skin is unbroken, the part should be washed gently with hot water and soap and then with alcohol as soon as possible after the injury and before the hot or cold applications are made. Firm but gentle pressure should be made with a bandage, or, if the bruise is where it can be done, a piece of lead or a paper-weight may be allowed to rest on the part, over the wet cloth. If an ice-bag or a hot-water bag is used, the requisite pressure may be obtained by binding a handkerchief or a bandage over it, or by having the patient lie on it. If the bruise is severe, the part should be kept at rest for a day or two.—Youth's Companion.

There is no healthier exercise in the world than walking, and to all those in search of health and beauty, I especially recommend the daily walk in all weathers. Carry the body erect, head well up, then step out briskly, breathing full deep breaths through the nostrils.

When standing be careful that the

weight of the body is equally distributed. Stand with the feet slightly apart, the abdomen well back, chest expanded, head erect.

Five minutes should be devoted night and morning to some simple gymnastic exercises, which help to keep one slender and supple.

Many cures for nerves are advised and advertised, but the greatest of these is—common sense. How shall we manage not to be nervous? By proper living, proper working and playing, eating, drinking and sleeping; above all, proper thinking, feeling and exercising.



There are Suitable Tools for Every Toil.

As the self-mangling reaping machine is superior to old methods, so is the New Century superior to the wash board or any other method of cleaning clothes.

The New Century Ball-Bearing Washing Machine in the home stands for clean clothes, lightened labor, quick and satisfactory results.

You sit while using it—and five minutes is sufficient for a tubful.

If your dealer has it, have him show it to you—if not, write us for descriptive booklet. Sold by dealers for \$5.00.

THE SUNDWELL MFG. CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

Can each when it underripe? If we ca or any kin up so that keep incli ning.

Bay jars and fit th rubber ring porous and plan to fir water into and cover i if it is ai and covers of cold wa come to ti fifteen mi hot oven f answers th The fruit over and if

The jars fruit and st pan or boil to have a the jars) a fruit is ten rich syrup immediately

Another n ries, etc., is fruit, using three pou stand an ho boil, and ca

In filling on a warm out of hot down and cozes out. next day, la dark, cool pl

Light Dess

CREAM

1 qt. milk.
1-2 cup ric
1-2 cup sug
A little gra
1-4 teaspoon

Wash the r gradient a about three brown crust cupful of raisi

ired.

PI

Pick over a then let soak to cover. C

soft. Remove fine or rub t Add a small cook five n

should be the lade. Beat th until stiff, ac ally, when ce of lemon juice tereed pudding minutes in a with boiled cu

ROLL

Beat lightly add 1-4 cup su str constantl cups scalded boiler until m coating is form

CONTINUOUS CROPS WINTER AND SUMMER—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS INVESTED IN A BARTLE FARM EARNS MORE PROFIT THAN FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN A CANADIAN FARM.

To the average Canadian farmer used to five months of unproductive winter, which largely eats up the hard-earned profits of a short strenuous summer, the true facts concerning Cuba and its advantages are somewhat difficult to grasp.

There is no healthier or pleasanter climate in the world. It is perpetual June. The average temperature for the year is 74 degrees, the lowest being 47 and the highest 98. No unpleasantness is felt on a very hot day. "The air is dry and light, tempered by the fresh " trade wind." The close, sultry days of Canada are unknown. Sunstroke or heat prostration are unheard of. Drinking water is clear, pure and abundant. Foreigners on the island enjoy better health even than at home.

Rainfall is ample and well distributed. The distribution of showers is highly beneficial to the luxuriant growth of crops, while the dry months of winter and spring favor their gathering at a time most advantageous for shipment to northern markets. Grass is green the year round. Fresh fruit and vegetables may be gathered from the garden at all seasons.

Here the orange and lemon are at home, yielding enormous and highly profitable crops. Groves once planted are not for yourself alone, but for your children's children. During the first two or three years while a grove is coming into bearing, pineapples and numerous other profitable crops are grown between the orange trees.

The garden spot of Cuba is Bartle, which is especially favored by altitude, freedom from insects and location for shipping facilities. Our lands at

Bartle, comprising some 25,000 acres of the choicest fruit-producing soil, are crossed by the Cuba Railroad, Sir Wm. Van Horn's line, which furnishes two passenger and mail trains daily. Fifty miles up the road is Camaguey, a city of 50,000 people.

That so shrewd a financial man as Sir Wm. Van Horn saw fit to leave the C.P.R. and go to Cuba to build and operate a railway speaks volumes for the future of that country.

Col. Peter Rennie, a nephew of Mr. Wm. Rennie, Canada's well-known seedsmen, after being for 8 years a resident of Cuba, bought a tract of land from the Cuban Realty Company. He says of the soil: "Your Company is fortunate in having secured such a large and desirable tract of land, which you can unhesitatingly offer as the best in Cuba."

In the brief space of a newspaper advertisement it is only possible to give but a vague idea of a district so favored by nature as Bartle. An interesting volume could be written about it.

We would like to send you more complete information regarding Bartle. You would be interested in learning about the farm we are offering for \$500. (terms to suit purchaser) which will earn more profit than a \$5,000 farm can do in Canada.

Other companies have already advanced the price of their lands, and it is our purpose to do so in the near future. Write us at once for free printed matter concerning Bartle. Address Department K.

CUBAN REALTY CO. Limited.

Temple Building

TORONTO, Onto o.

IN THE KITCHEN

Canning Fruit

Can each kind of fruit in its season, when it is best and cheapest. Select underripe rather than overripe fruit.

If we can kill the bacteria in fruit or any kind of food, and then seal it up so that no more can get in, it will keep indefinitely. This we do in canning.

Buy jars with orange-fitting covers, and fit them each year with new rubber rings. Old rubber becomes porous and lets in air. It is a good plan to first try each jar by putting water into it, putting on the ring and cover and inverting the jar to see if it is air-tight. Sterilize all jars and covers by placing them in a pan of cold water and letting this slowly come to the boiling point, and boil fifteen minutes. Putting them in a hot oven for the same length of time answers the same purpose.

The fruit should be carefully looked over and if necessary washed.

The jars may be filled with the fruit and steamed or may be set in a pan or boiler of cold water (be sure to have a cloth or board underneath the jars) and steam or boil until the fruit is tender. Fill the jars with a rich syrup (boiling hot) and seal immediately.

Another method for berries, cherries, etc., is to put the sugar over the fruit, using one pound of sugar to three pounds of fruit, letting it stand an hour, then giving it a good boil, and carefully bottling.

In filling the jars, let them stand on a warm plate or on a cloth wrung out of hot water. Avoid a draught on the jars. Turn the jars upside down and watch to see no syrup oozes out. Screw down tight the next day, label each jar and keep in a dark, cool place.

Light Desserts for Hot Weather

CREAMY RICE PUDDING.

- 1 qt. milk.
- 1-2 cup rice.
- 1-2 cup sugar.
- A little grated nutmeg.
- 1-4 teaspoonful salt.

Wash the rice and mix all the ingredients in a pudding dish. Bake for about three hours, stirring in the brown crust as it forms. A half a cupful of raisins may be added if desired.

PRUNE WHIP.

Pick over and wash 1-4 lb. prunes; then let soak several hours in water to cover. Cook in same water till soft. Remove stones and mash prunes fine or rub them through a strainer. Add a small half cup of sugar and cook five minutes. The mixture should be the consistency of marmalade. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, add prune mixture gradually, when cold, also half tablespoon of lemon juice. Pipe lightly in a buttered pudding dish and bake twenty minutes in a slow oven. Serve cold with boiled custard.

BOILED CUSTARD.

Beat lightly the yolks of three eggs, add 1-4 cup sugar and a pinch of salt, stir constantly while adding two cups scalded milk. Cook in a double boiler until mixture thickens and a coating is formed on the spoon. When

cold add a small teaspoon vanilla. If eggs are scarce, two yolks and half tablespoon cornstarch may be used. This is a delicious custard to serve with gelatine, and in hot weather makes an attractive and easy prepared dish for the Sunday dinner or tea.

FRUIT CUSTARD.

Arrange slices of oranges or bananas or both in a glass dish. Pour over them a boiled custard made as here given. Have it thoroughly cold before serving.

Salad Sauce No. 1

- 1 egg.
- 2 tablespoons sugar.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1-2 teaspoon mustard.
- 1-2 cup milk.
- 1-4 cup vinegar.
- 1 teaspoon butter.
- Sprinkle pepper.

Separate egg; mix mustard, salt, sugar and pepper with yolk of egg. Mix thoroughly, then add milk. Cook in double boiler. Heat vinegar and add. When slightly thickened, add the white of egg beaten to a stiff froth. Cook a few minutes longer.

Salad Dressing No. 2

- 2 tablespoons sugar.
- 1-2 teaspoon mustard.
- 1-2 teaspoon salt.
- 1-4 cup white wine vinegar.
- 2 tablespoons butter.
- 2 eggs.
- 1-2 cup whipped cream.

Mix sugar, mustard and salt in a small pot. Add the sugar, and put on to heat. Measure the butter and put on a pot with hot water to stand the bowl in. Beat the eggs very light in a round bowl, stir in the hot vinegar. Stand the bowl in the hot water and beat with the Diver beater until it thickens. Take the bowl out at once and stir in butter. Mix in cream before using.

The above salad dressings will keep for several days, and make an appetizing dish if poured over lettuce, cabbage, beets, celery, cold boiled beans, etc. During summer a salad should be served if possible once a day.

The Beef Ring

In many localities the farmers have organized a "Beef Ring," and what a comfort and blessing it has proved to be. A number of families unite and each in turn provides a choice animal that must be within a certain age limit and weight. The animals are killed by a butcher selected to do the work and the meat distributed. Where the farmer has ice it is possible to have fresh meat from one killing to the next. Great care must be taken not to cover the meat up tightly until the animal heat has left it. It is best to throw a cloth over the meat in the cellar or other cool place and let it stand for twelve hours before putting it in the ice box. The pieces for salting should be put in a crock or stone jar and lightly salted. If turned every day and kept in a cool place and watched, they will keep. Too heavy salting toughens the fibre and spoils the flavor.

Windsor Cheese Salt is always the same in strength and purity—and will always give the same excellent results.

It stays in the curd—dissolving evenly—never caking.

Cheese-makers everywhere are constant in its praise.

Use no other. Your grocer has it—or will get it for you.



is the purest, best, and most pleasing coffee obtainable. There is absolutely no waste with it, and its delicious fragrance and flavour never vary. It is the easiest of all coffees to make—boiling water, milk and sugar to taste—and it's ready at a moment's notice.

Ask for "Camp" at your Store and insist on having it.
R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists,
Glasgow.



is guaranteed pure and made with the finest Canadian milk with all the cream in it.

Household Hints

When cutting hot bread, first dip the knife in hot water.

When you take your cake pans from the oven, stand them for a few moments on a damp cloth; the cakes then will come out without sticking.

When you bake pies or bread, stand a pan of water in the oven and they will not burn.

When wishing to use salt fish quickly, freshen by soaking in sour milk.

When you wish to keep cookies soft, put a few crusts of bread in the jar with them.

When making lemon or any other acid jellies, do not mould in tin.

When you wish to beat the whites of eggs quickly, add a pinch of cream of tartar, or salt; salt cools and freshens them.

Fruit that is cooked in the skin, such as plums, cherries, etc., should never be plunged into boiling hot syrup, as this will toughen and crinkle the skin. Better cool the syrup before adding the fruit.

In warm weather meats may be freshened by washing in cold soda water before cooking, though washing of meat is detrimental to its quality and should only be done when necessity demands it.

In the Sewing Room

The Duty of Dress

To be well-dressed is a duty we owe both to ourselves and to others. The well-dressed person is one clothed in a style becoming to the occasion and to the weather, and in materials as good and as harmoniously colored as can be attained by such an expenditure of thought and money as can be justly advanced. It certainly deserves a due proportion of both. It is a sort of advance letter of credit. It has been said that dress is the outward index of an inward order of mind. The world in general judges us by our appearance. It is said that throughout life we are taken largely at our own valuation of ourselves, and one indication of this is found in our dress. A girl who is neat and tasteful in her person and attire carries with her the external stamp of an orderly, well-regulated mind.

It is not only natural and desirable that every girl should wish to look her best, whether she be pretty or plain, but to do so is a positive obligation. It carries an influence, silent, yet speaking, and we owe it to the world to give it the stimulus of all the brightness and helpful cheer which it is in our power to bestow. As a starting point, she should, of course, consider her own individuality. It is a pleasure to look at a girl who has enhanced the picture into which nature has fashioned her by a tasteful and harmonious setting. It ought to be superfluous to add that it is absolutely essential that she learn and obey the laws of hygienic living. Every girl has it in her power to have the chief attributes of attractiveness, a clear complexion, eyes bright with health, and a countenance alight with the glow of an unselfish spirit.

Servicable travelling dresses may be made of pannel, voile or mohair, the little jackets or boleros giving a becoming effect over a dainty blouse. One's attire may be very simple, yet never severe, and it must be immaculately neat. Shabbiness in dress is unpardonable, and the woman who thinks that anything will do for travelling is grievously mistaken.

Hints by May Mantion

OVER BLOUSE OR JUMPER 5672.

Each new variation of the over blouse is quite certain to meet its welcome. Selection has in any fashion taken such a firm hold upon feminine fancy and seldom has anything been devised that is so generally becoming and satisfactory. Here is one of the very latest developments that can be utilized both in the separate waist and for the gown, and which is adapted to silk, to wool and to washable fabrics so that it really supplies a great many shades. As illustrated it is made of crepe in one of the new apricot shades and is simply stitched with holding silk, the trimming consisting of bands of the material with little strips of velvet ribbon and ornamental buttons. Linen, however, would be most effective so made and various other washable materials and for these bands in the same material in contrasting color can be made to take the place of the velvet, or again, the velvet straps can

be omitted altogether and the stitched band can be made of contrasting color. For example, brown linen trimmed with white is greatly in vogue, and the blouse made of that material, with the stitched bands of white and worn with a skirt to match over a lingerie blouse, would make as charming and smart a simple gown as well could be devised, whereas made of pongee or other silk it becomes adapted to far more dressy occasions.



5672 Over Blouse or Jumper, 32 to 42 bust.

The pattern 5672 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

GIRL'S BLOUSE COSTUME WITH BLOOMERS 5705.

The girls of to-day are blessed in many ways but in none more truly than in the freedom allowed and in the sensible clothing designed for their use. Such a costume as this one means the ability to romp, to tumble and to play with perfect comfort without any hampering considerations of clothing and consequently contributes much both to health and to happiness. In the illustration it is made of a pretty Scotch gingham with collar and cuffs of a white linen but percales and chambrays, linen and all similar sturdy materials of the sort are appropriate for the washable frocks, while the dress also would be found satisfactory in serge or light weight flannel. Indeed, these materials are greatly used for the sea-



5705 Girl's Blouse Costume with Bloomers, 6 to 12 years.



5664 Nine Gored Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.

shore and the mountains and also are admirable for the general frock of cooler weather.

The costume is made with the blouse, skirt, bloomers and under waist. The skirt is made straight and in one piece and can be either

plaited or gathered at the upper edge, while it is joined to the under waist and closed at the back. The blouse is separate and is finished with a shirt waist plait at the front and with a roll-over collar and cuffs, and there is a convenient pocket arranged on the left front. The bloomers are comfortably but not over full and are gathered and finished with straight bands, the closing being made at the sides.

The pattern 5705 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

NINE GORED SKIRT 5664.

Perforated for Walking Length.

The plain nine gored skirt is always a desirable one. It never really goes out of style, the many seams mean satisfactory fit and good lines while it is always a desirable model for washable materials as it launders with singular success. Again, the very fact of its simplicity makes it possible to use trimming of many sorts. Here is a very satisfactory model that as illustrated is made of dotted linen with trimming of linen braid and which is entirely satisfactory. It could, however, be utilized for every possible skirting material while the trimming can be varied in an infinite number of ways. Straight bands of heavy lace inset are much used on washable fabrics, while for the pongees, silks, voiles and the like.

The skirt is made in nine gores and is laid in inverted plaits at the back. It is perforated for walking length and consequently suits both the street and indoor goings.

The pattern 5664 is cut in sizes for a 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist measure.

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

For Sore Eyes

An Irish potato finely scraped is the best and most cooling poultice that can be applied to a sty on the eye. The same remedy is equally good for weak or inflamed eyes, is always at hand and easily prepared. Having suffered for years with weak eyes that are now as strong as any one's, I cannot praise this simple remedy too highly.

A. M.

Smashing Black Birds

Experienced Trap Shots unhesitatingly recommend for trap shooting the Dominion Cartridge

"Sovereign" Shells

loaded with Nobel's Empire Bulk Smokeless.

This Powder is recognized the world over as the best in its class, unchanging by temperature, uniform in result and giving great penetration with minimum recoil.

*Retailed by dealers throughout Canada, manufactured and guaranteed by the

Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd.,
MONTREAL.

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Women's Institutes and their Work

They are Needed and Appreciated

The following extracts from a letter of one of the Women's Institute delegates to Superintendent Putnam, shows what need there is for agricultural work and how that is being appreciated:

"No part of Ontario that I have visited needs the 'Women's Institute' so much as the one through which we have just passed. The peculiarly isolated situation of so many of the homes, the narrowness of the interests of the localities, and the severe winters which, they tell me, shut them in entirely for four months of the year, makes it seem very essential that these women be inspired with a deeper interest in the importance of the home life, its pleasures, its sanitary conditions, and the preparation of wholesome foods.

"At one of the hotels visited, we sat down to a breakfast of hot biscuits, cold salmon, rhubarb pie and jelly cake, all of which was to be washed down with green tea, diluted with pale milk, and better not at all too good, and every meal almost the same—no meat, no eggs, no cheese, no plain bread, no cream, no vegetables, no fruit! When I paid the bill on Monday morning, I found the rates were the same as the best hotels, showing that they thought they were giving good and wholesome service.

"I have put up all our charts at each meeting, dwelling particularly on the value of foods, their preparation and formation, stating why some foods are most nourishing, and showing the saving of labor such a diet would mean to the women, as well as the increased health and strength of the family. Judging from the acceptance of these little side talks, they will be the means of good. Dozens of women came to thank me personally for the suggestions, which they assured me they would adopt."

Co-operation

Dr. Annie Backus, of Aylmer, who is now attending Institute meetings in South and Centre Muskoka, makes the following suggestions as to co-operation among farmers and farmers' wives in disposing of their produce: "If the people in the country could only be interested in co-operative work, it they would turn some of these lonely valleys into truck farms, supplying the large hotels with vegetables and small fruits; if they would co-operate in supplying butter and eggs to these places instead of each individual trotting off to the local store with his or her little basket, paying war prices for all they buy, and getting the lowest prices for what they sell, these valleys could be made to produce returns that would mean wealth to the people, and these rock-grown hills with their acres of pasturage could be made to yield five times what they do now."

Vegetables as Medicine

Few women understand that in the simple everyday vegetables and salads they have valuable medicines of various characters.

Watercress is noted as an excellent blood purifier. It is particularly useful when the nerves need strength-

ening, and should, after very careful washing, be partaken of freely and often. It should be noted that the bronze-leaved watercress is the best. Lettuce also has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia. Besides being used as a salad, lettuce should be boiled and eaten as a vegetable.

Those who have a tendency to gout should eat carrots but care should be taken that this vegetable is thoroughly cooked.

Celery is becoming well known as being of great use to all suffering from rheumatism. A judicious use of this vegetable—boiled—will often ward off an attack of this painful disease as celery contains saltpur.

Asparagus is known to stimulate the action of the kidneys and for that alone is of great value. It should be carefully cooked, and eaten soon after it has been cut.

Beets are of great service to thin people, who require a lot of flesh. By them they should be eaten freely, but stout persons should avoid this vegetable, as also potatoes.

Spinach has great aperient qualities, and is far better than medicine; it is very light and wholesome, but does not contain much nourishment.

Those who suffer from gout should avoid the tomato, which, however, is an excellent tonic for a torpid liver. The onion should be regarded by everyone as containing real nourishment, particularly when boiled. It is then relieved of much of its pungent oil, and is milder and more nutritious. It is not quite so wholesome when fried or roasted, but even then its good qualities cannot be denied. These qualities have given rise to the saying: "Eat an onion a day—no doctor you'll pay."

Parsnips contain a considerable amount of sugar, and should, therefore, not be eaten freely by those people who have a tendency to stoutness.

Good vegetables carefully prepared and well cooked are very wholesome, and should be used much more freely than they are at present. It is an admirable plan to serve them sometimes as separate dishes, and not always with the meat, particularly cauliflower, marrow, French beans and celery, which all make delicious dishes.

The careful cook will ever remember that vegetables underdone are unpalatable and unwholesome; if overcooked, flavorless and valueless as an article of food.

The Value of Fruit as a Food

There have been many changes in our ideas regarding diet in the last 10 or 20 years, due no doubt to the knowledge we have obtained of Domestic Science. Among other things we have learned the great value of fruit as a food.

We need to become better acquainted with our farm fruits and vegetables, for therein lies health.

The consumption of fruit has largely increased. We do not now use it as a luxury on festive occasions, but use it more as a regular article of diet three times a day.

In considering the value of fruit as a food, it is not only its nutritive value, but its power of assisting in the digestion or assimilation of other foods, and its medicinal properties

that render it of great service as an article of diet.

Fresh ripe fruits are excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system.

CONSTRUCTING FIREPROOF OUTBUILDINGS.

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

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

Such buildings are now becoming very common, and users everywhere affirm that "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets, manufactured by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont., is the most satisfactory material known for the purpose. They are so heavily galvanized that they easily outlast a generation and never need repairs. The firm above mentioned will gladly send to inquirers their interesting literature about "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets, and give names of users in all parts of Canada. 46

Talks on.

Banking by Mail

On "Easy Street"

The saving habit is better than the legacy of a Fortune.

It increases the desire to practice economy and thrift in man, woman or child—thus enabling the prudent saver in the autumn of life, "when energy walks on crutches," to live on "Easy Street."

Money—Respect—Honor—Influence—Independence! How every human heart hungers for those priceless blessings!

4% Compounded Quarterly

Cultivate the saving habit. There is nothing to be gained by waiting—start to-day!

No matter how small your deposit, we will give it the same careful attention as is given to the largest amount. Start with a dollar if you wish.

Our booklet C sent free on request, gives full information on Banking by Mail at 4 per cent. interest. Write for it to-day.

THE UNION TRUST
Company Limited
TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO
Capital and Reserve, \$2,900,000

"If you eat a ripe apple before going to bed, the Doctor then will beg his bread," is an old saying which has lost none of its truth.

Apples contain as much nutriment it is claimed as a potato, but in a pleasanter and more wholesome form. They are nutritious, medicinal, and vitalizing. It is claimed by some that an apple cooked without sugar is even more beneficial than a raw one, since it is more digestible, and the heat of cooking does not lessen the virtue of the Malic Acid contained in the fruit. This acid if free from sugar will diminish unpleasant acids that have generated in the stomach from a combination of rich, fatty foods, and this is the reason why unsweetened stewed apples are served with roast duck, or pork. Although most people know no other cause than custom for the happy combination, chemists inform us that apples contain more phosphorus in proportion to their other elements than any other fruit or vegetable; and phosphorus counteracts nerve waste in the human system so we will do well to eat plenty of apples.

Grapes, which are given the second place, are used in medicine, for convalescence, and in health, as a preventive, restorative and a cure. They are food and drink, refreshment and nourishment, all in one.

When we can take medicine in such a palatable form as in pineapple, they should not be excluded from our diet, as it is claimed that the juice taken at meal time will digest the toughest beefsteak.

Medical men say that an acid orange eaten daily before breakfast from December to April tends to produce a condition of almost perfect health, and the price of oranges brings them within the reach of everybody.

And so on down the long list of fruits, all of which should have a place in our regular menu as far as possible. To derive the greatest benefit from the use of our common fruits let only sufficient cream and sugar be used to give a relish so that the pure fruit acids may not have their cooling and corrective influence upon the system changed.

We must not overlook the value of dried and canned fruits, as for a great part of the year they must take the place of the fresh fruit. Prunes, figs, and dates contain great food value, and we should eat our fruit so as to retain its natural flavor as much as possible, and not destroy it by too much cooking, and a too liberal use of sugar.

Mrs. T. C. Dinsmore,
Central Algoma.

Linen Gowns are Now the Vogue

"There are so many different styles in the linen gowns this summer that this fact may be regarded as an important new feature of the season's modes," writes Grace Margaret Gould in Woman's Home Companion for June. "There are linen gowns suitable for almost every occasion, and some of them, with their combinations of Irish lace and artistic embroideries, are quite elaborate as the silk frocks. The linen frock with the jumper waist having the large armhole, and the skirt with fan plaits, is a very charming model, and will look well made up in any of the fancy linens. A scalloped edge finishes both the opening of the waist and the skirt which is in the front.

SAVE YOUR HORSE

BOG SPAVIN **CURB** **LAMENESS**
BONE SPAVIN **SPLINT** **SWELLINGS**
RINGBONE **POLL EVIL** **SOFT BUNCHES**

are CURED—leaving the horse sound as a dollar—by

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

No matter what you have tried—or how many veterinaries have failed—get KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, use it as directed and it will give perfect results.

NOTRE DAME DES BOIS, P.Q. Sept. 20 '06.

"I am treating two horses—one with Spavin—the other with Poll Evil. I am using Kendall's Spavin Cure and must say I find my horses much improved. I have used many remedies but find Kendall's 'The King of All.'" GEO. BRODEUR.

At a bottle—4 for \$5. Our "Treatise On The Horse" will give you many a hint as to how to keep horses free from blemishes and lameness. Write for free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.



WESTERN FAIR

LONDON - ONTARIO

Sept. 6th to 14th, 1907

40th EXHIBITION WITHOUT A BREAK

LARGE PRIZES OFFERED. SPECIAL FEATURES ADDED THIS YEAR

Dog Show commencing Sept. 10th.

Full program of attractions, afternoon, and evening, including Knabenshue's Airship.

Send for Prize List to

W. J. REID, President.

A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION!

Patented 1893, '95 '07

HARVESTING PEAS



The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at Work

Harvesting and Bunching Peas in the most complete and perfect manner as fast as the mower to which it is attached can cut Hay
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED OUR MOTTO: Not How Cheap But How Good
No drilling holes in Mower bar or inside shod. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send them direct to

TOLTON BROS., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONT.

The price of THE FARMING WORLD after January 1st next, will be \$1.00 a year. New and old Subscriptions at the old rate will be taken until that date.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Brittle Hoofs

I have a horse with brittle hoofs. Could you tell me what to do for him? Also, what is the cause of his rubbing out his tail, and is there any cure for it? J. MAC.

Make a clay stall by fastening a piece of scantling across the stall about three feet from the front, and put in from 4 to 5 inches of wet clay. Let the horse stand in this two or three times a week, being careful to keep the clay moist. Be careful not to put the horse on it when warm, as after a drive, but wait till he cools off.

The probable cause of the tail rubbing is that the horse has been kept in a stable without laxative food. Give a cooling diet such as bran mash or turn out on grass. Wash the tail well with soapuds and water, and then apply a wash made of one ounce acetate of lead to one quart of water.

Cows with Depraved Taste

Our cows have a bad habit of eating clothes, leather, boards, bones, etc. What is the cause and cure? If you or any of your readers know the cause and remedy, kindly publish in The Farming World? S. H.

The cause is likely a disarrangement of the digestive organs due to the cows not getting a properly balanced ration. The symptoms would indicate a lack of phosphates in the food. Give a bran mash frequently and lots of salt. We presume the

cows are now on the grass. We would be pleased to hear from others as to a remedy for this trouble.

Planting Strawberries

I wish to plant out a new strawberry bed next month. Is it safe to do so?

Is it true that there is a difference in the sex of strawberry plants?

Hastings Co. M. R. T.
We have dealt fully with autumn strawberry planting in this issue.

Strawberry plants do not always bear perfect flowers. Some varieties produce those having only pistils and no stamens, others produce flowers with both stamens and pistils; these are perfect or bi-sexual blossoms.

It is necessary to know before setting out a strawberry plot what varieties are pistillate or imperfect, so that if these are planted some perfect sorts may be grown near enough to them to ensure fertilization.

This subject was discussed fully and the difference in the blossom illustrated in our issue of May 1st last.

Stomach Worms in Sheep

I think my sheep are infested with stomach worms. What can I do to remove them?

Lambton Co. S. B. C.
If the sheep are adult, give a tablespoonful of gasoline mixed with six ounces of milk. Repeat the dose in three days and again in a week if necessary. For lambs, reduce the dose according to age.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 20 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on rails. With machines, horse power, riding simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Good for casing.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, we explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$1 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL BATTERY CO., Box 3008, Waukegan, Ill.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Patent drillers known. Great money earners! LOUIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
even on bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it fails. Cures most cases within thirty days leaving the horse sound and sound. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary ailments. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 73 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

SHERBROOKE FAIR

SEPTEMBER 2nd TO SEPTEMBER 14th, 1907

Sherbrooke's Biggest---Canada's Best

Fine Racing Programme Daily---Beachey's Airship Ascensions

Moving Pictures, Performing Elephants, Vaudeville

Magnificent Exhibition of Stock and Produce

Fireworks and Band Concerts Daily

Ample hotel accommodations and extremely low excursion rates place the trip within the possibility of every Canadian

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

W. M. TOMLINSON, Secretary

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Rural Law

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscribers all the 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 our readers. For communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

Payment for Cow

I bought a cow at an auction sale in February last, due to calve May 20th last. I gave my note for thirty dollars, payable eight months after date. In time I saw she was not with calf. Will I have to pay the full amount of the note or what part of it? G. O. (Ontario.)

Unless there was an absolute guarantee by the vendor that the cow was with calf, you will have to pay the note in full. Even if there were such a guarantee given and the note has been transferred by the holder to another person for value, you will, as between you and such other person, have to pay the note in full, though you may have an action for damages on his guarantee (if any) against the person from whom you bought the cow.

Fence By-Law

Has a township council power to pass a by-law declaring what kind of fences are proper to be built in such township? A. J. C. (Ontario.)

The Consolidated Municipal Act provides that By-laws may be passed by the councils of townships, cities, towns and villages, "for settling the height and description of lawful fences and for regulating and settling the height, description and manner of maintaining, keeping up and laying down fences along highways or any part or parts thereof; and for making compensation for the increased expenses, if any, to persons required so to maintain, keep up or lay down such last mentioned fences or any part thereof."

Also "for regulating the height, extent and description of lawful division fences; and for determining how the cost thereof shall be apportioned; and for directing that any amount so apportioned shall be recovered in the same manner as penalties not otherwise provided for may be recovered under this Act."

Until such by-laws are made, "The Line Fences Act" continues applicable to the municipality in respect of division fences.

Barb Wire Fence

I own three lots in a town. These lots are enclosed by a barbed wire fence. I have been notified by the town council that I must remove this fence and build one of material other than barbed wire. Can the council compel me to do this?

M. A. C. (Ontario.)

The council of towns and cities have power under the Municipal Act to pass by-laws for wholly prohibiting the construction or erection along streets and public places of fences made wholly or in part of barbed wire or any other barbed material. The council has power also to pass

by-laws for causing vacant lots to be properly enclosed. If they have passed such by-laws, it would, therefore, appear that they have the right to compel you to remove that part of the barbed wire fence along the street or other public place and to enclose the lots by another proper fence.



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FOR THEIR EQUAL.
No other head off only twice a year. Ask about our two wheel power mills and our arm over breakers. First book 10c. 1 1/2 more books for \$1.00 for 10 days.
DOUBLE POWER MILL CO.
Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.



Whether it is a fresh bruise, or strain of back, shoulder, whiffle, lock, pastern, or coffin joint—or an old swelling,

Fellow's Leeming's Essence

For Lameness in Horses

takes out all the soreness and stiffness—strengthens the muscles and tendons—and cures every trace of lameness.

10 50c. a bottle. At dealers, or from

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited Montreal.

ADVERTISING

Is Business News

Read the Advertising in THIS ISSUE—Read it in every issue—you will gain VALUABLE INFORMATION even if you do not desire to purchase the goods : : advertised at present : :

DON'T PUT IT OFF

READ THE ADS.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

These conditions of the country. Any condition of the Our desire is to breed animals. All breeders is possible. The suited to our a

The Farm

Mr. F. H. the office week. He re Venue Stock tion, and ex days with sheep for the splendid sele swine for s The shipment he imported fine condition well broken The line S Pride, bred erich, is turn ises to make order. There choice lot o and ewe lam for fall deliv

T. Baker write:—"We Mr. R. M. C. ling. Short milking strain very useful i We have sold dal, Ont., a cow; a splen ceptionally g field Prince, Stewart is herd and has purchasing su ful pair of f two-year-old not a cull in and imported lage Hero, a the late John are doing wel

Mr. A. A. G (successors to and favorably high-class She stock as Baro head of their ender females their name h quality. A cludes the fan derton Hill (His dam was for three year old land.

In their sal dozen young s Choice and bred to this i Mr. Colwell purposes two Bamford Bros

Two Cly

There is sti for a good Cly recent auction

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. F. H. Neil, of Lucan favored the office with a friendly call last week. He reports his stock at Maple Venue Stock Farm all in fine condition, and expects to start in a few days with 300 head of Cotswold sheep for the far West. He has a splendid selection of young Tamworth swine for sale at the present time. The shipment of Welsh ponies which he imported a year ago are now in fine condition, many of them being well broken and looking their best. The fine Shorthorn bull, Lovely's Pride, bred by E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, is turning out a grand animal and proving a fine breeder, and promises to make a showringer of a high order. There are also at his farm a choice lot of imported Lincoln ram and ewe lambs, which will be ready for fall delivery.

Gossip

T. Baker & Son, Solina, Ont., write:—We have recently sold to Mr. R. M. Cole, Bowmanville, a yearling Shorthorn bull from a good milking strain, which should prove very useful in a dual purpose herd. We have sold to John Stewart, Kendal, Ont., a heavy milking Shorthorn cow, a splendid breeder, with an exceptionally good heifer calf by Carsfield Prince, a Cargill-bred bull. Mr. Stewart is starting a Shorthorn herd and has made a good start in purchasing such a well-bred and useful pair of females. We have eight two-year-old yearling heifers for sale, not a call in the lot, from home-bred and imported cows, and got by Village Hero, a splendid bull, bred by the late John Miller. My Shropshires are doing well.

Mr. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont. (successors to Colwill Bros.), well and favorably known as breeders of high-class Shorthorn cattle, with such stock as Baron Tulip—53879—at the head of their herd of Sym and Laxender females. In Tamworth swine, their name has been a guarantee of quality. A recent importation includes the famous young boar, Chelton Hill (bred by Lord Stephen.) His dam was a sweepstakes winner for three years in succession in the old land.

In their sale yard it to be seen a dozen young sows, sired by Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, and bred to this imported boar.

Mr. Colwill is shipping for show purposes two fine young boars to Bamford Bros., Chilliwack, B. C.

Two Clydesdale Filly Sales

GUELPH.

There is still an unabated demand for a good Clydesdale filly. The two recent auction sales of imported

Clydesdales showed a good demand at a fair price for the right kind of goods. The best individuals called forth spirited bidding. At the sale of J. F. Kiliott, of Oxford Centre, held at Guelph, June 26th, 1907, the following sales were made:

Females.

Lady Kinloch, to G. Gunnnett, Nassarawa.....	\$270.00
Lady Stirling, W. A. Walker, Carnegie, Man.....	500.00
Bandeath Flower, W. Giles, Paisley.....	255.00
Atlanta, to W. Jones, North Bruce.....	270.00
Lady Ann, R. Hall, Guelph.....	205.00
Jean McGregor, J. Weatherston, Iverton.....	200.00
Jennie Harvie, J. Atkinson, Guelph.....	330.00
Roste Jarvie, W. A. Walker, 283.00	
Madge, to J. Starkey, Arkell.....	180.00
Young Maggie, S. Young, Guelph.....	165.00
Hetty of Colours, R. H. Nordwell, Hillsburg.....	260.00
Bandeath Susie, Chas. Currie, Morrison.....	305.00
Elsie Carrick, W. Jones, North Bruce.....	175.00
Lily of Campsie, E. Dyson, Guelph.....	140.00
Maggie Jarvie, P. R. Munson, Wallenstein.....	240.00
Mary of Kirkton, P. R. Munson.....	165.00
Daisy Barness, W. Elliott, Galt.....	175.00

Stallions.

Strathview Prince, H. Devlin, Framosa.....	290.00
Prince Francis, W. Giles, Paisley.....	350.00
18 females sold for \$4120, average \$228.88.	
2 stallions sold for \$640, average \$320.00.	
20 head sold for \$4760, average \$238.	

ELORA.

At the sale of Messrs. Watt & Aitchison, of Elora, Ont., the average was somewhat higher, and some fancy animals were sold at good prices. The following is the list:



YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.

I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Pame, Cinderella, Clara, Mianie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale is a large number of sows bred and ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not skin

J. W. HOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

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.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founders, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Bruise, Blisters and other horse lameness. Cures all skin diseases or Parasitic Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Throats, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price 50¢ per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express charges paid, with full directions for its use. If you need for descriptive literature, send for it. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



Tuttle's Ellixir

Cures lameness, splint, curb, thrush, colic, founder, distemper, etc. "Treat" by day, good every night. 50¢ for a bottle where we say it will cure. "Warranted Satisfaction" from 100 people. The perfect horse cure. Write for a copy.

Tuttle's Ellixir Co., CANADIAN BRANCH, 130 Beaver St., Boston, Mass. 214 Central Street, Toronto, Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse heavy, have Thick Wind, or "Hoarse" cough, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. 25¢ per bottle, delivered. Book \$1.00.

ABSORBINE, J. R. for man, child, Rheum, Liver, Croup, Gout, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Variocoele. Book free. Made only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.

71 Monmouth Street, Brimfield, Mass.

Canadian Agents:

LYMAN BONS & CO., Montreal.

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



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

Females.

Maggie Scott, sold to J. A. Stewart, Campbellford	\$85.00
Bankhead Bell, J. A. Stewart, 280.00	
Silver Bell, Neil McLean, Everly	290.00
Royal Blossom, N. McCallum, Brampton	380.00
Brown Bess, A. Boyce, Cum-nock	285.00
Queen Thyra, A. T. Anderson, Mich. Agr. College	335.00
Marinetta, A. Richardson, Marden	300.00
Lizzie, T. A. Thamesville	335.00
Margaret, Mich. Agr. College	325.00
Melody, E. Evans, Chilliack, Miss Scott, J. Stewart, Ash-grove	630.00
Sadie Press, W. R. Elliott, Galt	320.00
Jenny net of Grange, W. J. Church, Arthur	280.00
Dandy Girl, J. Monkman, Eras-mosa	220.00
Ardyne Belle, O. Sorby, Guelph	270.00
Heather Bell, W. J. Church, Arthur	320.00
Margie Alexis, A. Lawrence, Thamesville	355.00
Susie McMillan, W. Bye, Elora	315.00
Lady Ronald, H. Wright, Guelph	245.00
Princess Nettie, W. Burnett, Salem	205.00
Jessie Dick, Thos. Lyons, Creebank	405.00
Black Damsel, W. R. Beattie, Ennerville	300.00
Mills, H. Wright, Guelph	325.00
Duchess, H. Wright	260.00
Daisy, G. Clayton, Peppan	295.00
Young Rosie of Masterton, John Watt, Elora	400.00
John Watt, Elora	300.00

Stallions.

Reval Ascot, E. Aitchison, Elora	310.00
Cian Roland, J. Robb, Salem	300.00
26 females sold for \$8260, average \$317.70.	
2 stallions sold for \$1010, average \$505.00.	
28 head sold for \$89,270, average \$331.07.	

Special Prizes at Ottawa

A feature of the Ottawa Fair price list is the number of special prizes given by the citizens of Ottawa and vicinity. They total forty-five. The following is a list of those to be given for live stock at the coming exhibition, Sept. 6-13.

Gold medal or \$20—By Messrs. Mulligan Bros., proprietors, "The Russell," Ottawa, for the best Thoroughbred stallion, any age.

Gold medal or \$20—By T. Lindsay, Esq., Ottawa, for the best single carriage horse (mare or gelding), in harness. (Novice class).

Gold medal or \$25—By the Bank of Ottawa, for the best pair of matched carriage horses (mares or geldings), in harness. (Novice class).

Gold medal or \$20—By Messrs. Thos. Birkett & Son Co., Ltd., Ottawa, for the best single carriage horse (mare or gelding), in harness. (Open class).

Gold medal or \$25—By C. Gordon Edwards, Esq., Ottawa, for the best pair matched carriage horses (mares or geldings), in harness. (Open class).

Gold medal or \$25—By Russell Blackburn, Esq., Ottawa, for the best pair of matched horses, high-steppers, mares or geldings.

Gold medal—By the C. Ross Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., for the best hackney mare or gelding, 4 years and over.

Gold medal or \$20—By E. E. Plain, Esq., wholesale fruit dealer, Ottawa, for the best Hackney stallion, any age.

Gold medal or \$20—By John Grimes, Esq., Proprietor "The Windsor," Ottawa, for the best Standard-bred stallion.

Gold medal or \$20—By the R. J. Devlin Co., Ltd., Ottawa, for the best single roadster (mare or gelding), not less than 15 hands, in harness.

Gold medal—By Jas. White, Esq., president C.C.E.A., Ottawa, for the best pair of roadsters, style, speed and value considered.

Gold medal—By Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons, Jewellers, Ottawa, for the best saddle horse (mare or gelding).

Gold medal—By D'Arcy H. MacMahon, Esq., for the best team of horses giving best performance with lady rider. (For particulars see Saddle Class).

Gold medal or \$25—By J. B. Fraser, Esq., Ottawa, for the best team of general purpose horses (mares or geldings), in harness.

Gold medal or \$20—By J. R. Reid, Esq., Ottawa, for the best team of agricultural horses (mares or geldings), any age.

Gold medal—By J. K. Paisley, Esq., proprietor "Grand Union," Ottawa, for the best pure-bred heavy draft stallion, any age, imported or Canadian-bred.

Gold medal or \$25—By R. L. Borden, Esq., M.P., County Carleton, for the best Dominion-bred heavy draft stallion, any age.

Gold medal or \$20—By Levi Cran-nell, Esq., Ottawa, for the best Shire stallion, any age.

Gold medal or \$20—By A. A. Tail-son, Esq., manager La Banque Nationale, Ottawa, for the best French-Canadian stallion, any age.

Gold medal—By Thomas Fleming, Esq., proprietor "Butler House," Ot-tawa, for the best Percheron, Belgian, Norman, or Suffolk Punch stallion, any age.

Gold medal or \$25—By Albert Mac-Laren, Esq., Buckingham, Que., for the best herd of Shorthorn cattle, over 1 year.

Gold medal or \$25—By Jas. W. Woods, Esq., Ottawa, for the best herd of Galloway cattle, over 1 year.

Gold medal or \$20—By the Murphy-Gamble Co., Ottawa, for the best herd of Hereford cattle, over 1 year.

Gold medal or \$25—By Messrs. John M. Garland, Son & Co., Ottawa, for the best herd of Polled Angus cattle, over 1 year.

Gold medal or \$25—By C. Jackson Booth, Esq., Ottawa, for the best herd of Holstein cattle, over 1 year.

Gold medal or \$25—By T. L. Will-son, Esq., Ottawa, for the best herd of Jersey cattle, over 1 year.

Gold medal or \$25—By J. Fred. Booth, Esq., Ottawa, for the best herd of Guernsey cattle, over 1 year.

Gold medal or \$25—By John Man-uel, Esq., Ottawa, for the best herd of Ayrshire cattle, over 1 year.

Gold medal or \$25—By F. A. Heney, Esq., warden County Carleton, for the best herd of Ayrshire cattle, under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor.

Gold medal or \$20—By L. N. Bate, Esq., Ottawa, for the best herd of French-Canadian cattle (Race Cana-dienne), over 1 year.

A Percheron Record

A meeting of breeders and others interested in Percheron horses will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Regina, on August 1st, at 9 a.m., for the purpose of organizing a Record Society for this breed, under the Dominion Act respecting the incorporation of Live Stock Assns.

WANTED

Copies of Volume one and eight of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Parties having these in their possession and wishing to dispose of them, please write J. W. Saugster, Secretary, Transvaal, Clydesdale Horse Association, Temple Building, Toronto.

CRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

H. J. SPENCLEY, Box Grove, Ont.

Hillicrest Clydesdales

We have now for sale 8 imported fillies, bred by such sires as Royal Favorite, Cian Chastan, Sir Hugo, Baron Mitchell and Meridion, etc. Seven rising 3 years old, and broken to harness. Long Distance Penae, Manchester P.O. and Station, G.T.R. Box 102.

R. M. HOLBY.

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.

THE CHAMPION IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION

BARON KITCHENER (10499)

This year's winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup at Glasgow, will stand for service to approved maters for the season of 1907, at "The Firs," Woodstock, Ont. Mares from a distance will be kept on pasture at One Dollar per week. Terms to insure \$50. For further particulars apply to the owner.

J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

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Judges at Ottawa

The following have been appointed judges in the various classes at the Central Canada Exhibition, to be held Sept. 13-21: Ayrshires, W. F. Stephens, Huntingdon, Que.; Jerseys, J. L. Clarke, Norval, Holsteins, B. Mallory, Belleville, French-Canadian horses and cattle, Louis Lavelle, St. Guillaume, Que.; sheep, D. G. Hamer, Burford; swine, Geo. Gray, Hull, Que.

Clydesdale Importations

The Donaldson liner Lakonia, which sailed on Saturday last, had again a big cargo of Clydesdales for Canadian buyers. Nearly twenty head were shipped by Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, to Mr. S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont. The lot consisted of one stallion, and the balance fillies. The stallion was Sir Mungo (13767), an exceptionally well bred two-year-old, bred in Kintyre, and got by Sir Hugo, out of a mare by Good Gift, grandam by Roseberry, by Prince of Wales (673). All these have been noted horses. Sir Hugo is one of the best breeding horses of the present day. He was got by the great Sir Everard (5353), and is half-brother to the champion sire Baron's Pride (9122). Good Gift won many prizes, including first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, Glasgow. Both his sire and his dam were noted winners. Roseberry was a Highland and Agricultural Society first prize winner, and a first-class horse in every way. Amongst the fillies in Mr. Prouse's shipment are several by the Glasgow premium horse Sir Simon (10495), and that useful breeding horse Watson's Baron Leven (12831), which left good stock in Dumbartonshire. Other good sires represented are Royal Blend, a choicely-bred horse, and a noted premium winner; Prince of Laughton, which left useful stock in Kintyre; King Edward; Perfection; Royal Everard and Gay Everard, two horses which carry their breeding in their names, also the West Lothian and Falkirk premium horses in recent years. The fillies are thick, short-legged, well-trimmed animals, likely to meet with a ready sale in Canada.

Messrs. Crawford & Boyes, Thedford, Ont., a new firm, made an excellent shipment of fourteen head. They had several from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkenbright, including a couple of exceptionally well bred colts. One was bred at Harviestown by Mr. Kerr, and was got by the good breeding horse Balmiedie Queen's Guard, out of one of Mr. Ernest Kerr's prize mares. Another colt was got by the prize horse Durbur out of the dam of the prize-winning horse King's Crest. Both Durbur and Balmiedie Queen's Guard are sons of Baron's Pride, and are uncommonly well bred on the dam's side. There are two fillies in the shipment got by "crack" horses. One is by Royal Blend, than which there are few better horses, while the other is by the noted Ruby Pride, one of the best bred horses in Scotland, and own brother to the celebrated champion mare Royal Ruby. Several were purchased from Mr. Wm. Dunlop, Dunire Mains. One colt was by the noted premium horse Royal Edward, out of the fine mare Lady Kyle (15001). Another, a filly, was by Royal Dean, and won second at Dumfries in 1906,

and first at Lesmahagow in 1907. Another was by Balmiedie Queen's Guard, and was second at Maybole in 1906, and second at Lesmahagow in 1907. A scorching filly, by Dunure Freeman, was first at Lesmahagow, and a well-bred mare was third at Lesmahagow in 1906. This is decidedly one of the best shipments made for a long time.

Messrs. Lavin & Richardson, Harri-ston, Ont., had on board four stallions from Mr. T. Public Somerville, Sandilands, Lanark. One of these was a But-bred two-year-old, got by the famous prize horse Royal Blend



Clydesdale Fillies

A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting Royal Chattan and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Booking Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshires from the choice of the litters of our seventy-five brood sows to farrow in a few weeks, 125 young hours and sows now on hand. Pans-not skin a speciality. Write for prices, inspection invited. Customers met at G.T.R. or C.N.O.R. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton

Long Distance Phone.

P.O. and Sta.



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

We have now on hand only the choice imported colts, Dashing King 3 years old, and Baron Columbus, the Toronto winner, as a 2 year old. Also a couple of good Canadian 7 and 8 year olds.

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

LISTOWEL P. O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.



Clydesdale Fillies

A few big drafty ones, sired by Up To Time, Acme, Baron Mitchell, Lord Fauntleroy, Clan Stewart, and other noted breeding horses in Scotland. Also two grand Yearling Stallions sired by Baron McNece and General Hunter. Personally selected in Scotland by myself. Come to St. Thomas for a grand imported Clydebred Brood Mare.

ALEX. McNEVIN, St. Thomas P.O., Ont.

(11893), out of an exceptionally well-bred mare by Prince Rosemount (1992). The others were got by Scotland's Fortune (11902), a son of Royal Gartly's Heir. These colts are out of mares, got by the Bigger and Peebles and Lanark premium horses, and are thick, well-built animals, such as the Canadian breeders fancy.—The Scottish Farmer.

Cow Testing Associations

Some of the recent results of the weighing and testing for the regular periods of thirty days are as follows:—

Woodburn, Ont., May 26, 139 cows average 698 lb., milk testing 3.2, 22.8 lb. fat. Highest yield of milk 1270 lb., lowest 245 lb.

Cowandville, Que., May 27, 130 cows average 549 lb., milk testing 4.1, 22.8 lb. fat. Highest yield of any one cow 1290 lb., milk testing 4.5.

Keene, Ont., May 28, 92 cows average 730 lb., milk testing 3.3, 24.1 lb. fat. Best yield of milk 1260 lb., and lowest yield 290 lb.

Mansonsville, Que., May 29, 75 cows average 568 lb. milk, test 3.6, 20.7 lb. fat. Most milk from any one cow 890 lb., testing 2.4; lowest yield 270 lb., testing 3.9.

Hatley, Que., 29 May, 118 cows average 850 lb. milk, test 3.6, 21.3 lb. fat. Highest yield 865 lb. milk testing 4.0, lowest yield 225 lb.

Lothbinière, Que., May 30, 84 cows average 653 lb. milk, test 3.4, 22.7 lb. fat. Highest yield 940 lb.

East and West Oxford, Ont., May 27, 104 cows average 842 lb. milk, test 3.2, 27.4 lb. fat. Highest yield 1620 lb. milk, lowest 290 lb.

Central Smith, Ont., 2 June, 107 cows average 828 lb., average test 2.9, 24.1 lb. fat. Highest yield 1530 lb. milk in 30 days. C. F. W.

Won Thirteen Prizes

At the London International Show, the Hon. Adam Beck won thirteen prizes—first for hunt teams, first for qualified hunters, Corinthian class; second for heavy-weight qualified hunters, second for tandem, third for best lady hunter, third for light-weight qualified hunter, third for middle-weight qualified hunter, third for the best pair under 15.2, twice defeating Mr. Vanderbilt's crack pair; third for the best lady's harness horse, single, besides two reserve prizes, and two highly recommended. Mr. Beck's horses were fourteen days aboard ship, having been detained at Montreal owing to the longshoremen's strike, and arrived in London only four days before the show opened, whereas the American horses were three months before. All the horses exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Beck were bred in the Province of Ontario.

Clydesdales for Canada

Last week Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, shipped fifteen mares and fillies to Mr. W. J. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont. These animals went by the Donaldson line steamer which sailed early on Saturday morning, and were altogether an exceptionally well-bred lot. All except two were bred and purchased in Wigtownshire. One was

bred in Ireland by the late Colonel James Longworth, and was got by the champion horse Everlasting (11331), thrice first in succession at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows. Two were by the noted Baronson (10981), the sire of the Cawdor Cup champion Dyama; and an equal number by each of the great Cawdor Cup champion horses Marcellus (11110) and Hiawatha Godolphin (12062). Two were also got by the premium horse Froyolty (11640), and one by the noted Darnley horse Cartusian (9722). A good four-year-old mare was got by the Newton-Stewart premium horse Top Knot II. (10372), and another good mare was by the famous horse M'Raith (10229), which bred so well at Merton. Others were by King's Signal (12198); Missionary, alias Gay Gartly (13000); and Luffness (11418). The dams of many of these

fillies are exceptionally well bred, being got by Sir Everard (3553), the sire of Baron's Pride (9122) and other grand stock; Up to Time (10472), one of the best of the sons of Baron's Pride; the good Darnley horse Excelsior (5751); and Prince Robert (7138), a noted prize-winner, and sire of the unbeaten champion Hiawatha (10067). So far as breeding is concerned no better lot of fillies and mares than this has been exported to Canada this year.—Scottish Farmer.

Likes Home Department

I think The Farming World a very good paper, especially the Home Department.

MISS E. M. MCCONNELL.
Bruce Co., Ont.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Unbroken record of several years' success at all leading Canadian Exhibitions, is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of Live Stock on the American continent.

When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON

Brampton, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs

FOR SALE—Two imported Clydesdale Stallions, six years old; one imported Hackney, five years old; five Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

R. REID & CO. Hintonburg, Ont.

Huntlywood Shorthorns

We have a few extra good young Bulls for sale, sired by imported Cleely's Pride (78594). One Imported Lancaster just arrived from Sandringham.

W. H. GIBSON, Manager

Huntlywood Farm - - - Beaconsfield, Quebec

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

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

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

Mr. Fr. Ont., had a spacious farm for large stock of ardsion. The stock blocks, the outer barn are the patted will give stabling to be cover shingles a handsome

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The Clyde Canada has report for 1907, which indication and horsebri fast awaken interests ar During the current ven sand dollars for registar was receive altogether. horses are ti

Gossip

Mr. Fred Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., has just created a splendid and spacious barn and horse stable on his farm for the accommodation of his large stud of Clydesdales, the property of the firm of Smith and Richardson. The barn is the ideal thing. The stables are built of concrete blocks, with a wall 11 feet high, and the outer dimensions of the main barn are 100x50 with an extension of the pattern 100x30 feet. This latter will give 100 feet of box stalls and stabling for horses. The barn is to be covered with Peillar metallic shingles and is one of the biggest and handsomest in the country.

Messrs. Smith and Richardson, Mr. John Bright Myrtle, and Mr. John Boag, of Ravenshoe, sailed for Scotland on July 12th.

Mr. Peter Christie, M.P., of Manchester, Ont., left for the West on July 11th. He will extend his trip as far as the coast, taking in the leading shows in the course of his duties.

Mr. Thos. A. Graham, Claremont; Mr. E. C. H. Tisdale, of Hodgkinson & Tisdale; Mr. Jas. Torrance, of Markham, and Mr. J. W. Sangster, Sec'y. Clydesdale Horse Association, are visiting the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Mr. W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, Ont., is taking his champion Clydesdale stallion, Baron Kitchener, to Winnipeg Exhibition to compete for honors with the western men. He is also shipping a carload of choice-bred fillies for sale and exhibition purposes.

Mr. G. Pepper is shipping his string of high school, saddlers, hunters and highsteppers to Winnipeg this week. This will add an interesting item to the bill at the Industrial there.

It is rumored that the six grand Clydesdale geldings exhibited in the east by the Dominion Transport Company will also parade the ring at the Winnipeg Industrial.

Hon. Mr. Adam Beck vindicated Canadian horses and horsemen at London in a rather sensational way. To defeat the champion saddle and hunter horse of both England and Ireland at their own show is something to be proud of. To defeat such a well-subsidized fancier of harness horses at his own game as Mr. Vanderbilt anywhere, is a feat of which few can boast. And the splendid, breedy, trim and graceful Kakabeka and Kennebec, as well as the flashy, stylish, dandy little steppers, Sparkle and Splendor, were all bred in Canada.

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada has received from Ottawa a report for the first six months of 1907, which can be taken as a fair indication that Canadian horsemen and horsebreeders in the Dominion are fast awakening to what their true interests are in the horse business. During the first six months of the current year, better than one thousand dollars more has been received for registration of Clydesdales than was received during the year 1906 altogether. Of all farm animals, horses are the most profitable, and of

all horses the Clydesdale the most deservedly popular, while the pedigree which the animal can show is coming more and more to be a very important factor in determining the value.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian BRED BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS at all times for sale. Also some excellent CALVES of both sexes for show purposes.

Imported YORKSHIRE SOWS and YOUNG PIGS, all ages, of true bacon type. Write

H. J. DAVIS,
Woodstock, Ont., C.P.R., G.T.R.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

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

James Smith W. C. Edwards & Co.,
Limited
Superintendent, Proprietors.
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milk- ing Strains. Prize-winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

Maitland Bank

STOCK FARM

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

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

HOLLYMOUNT
STOCK FARM
MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON,
Mitchell, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Aed (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

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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 cruckshank bulls used in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals.

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SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character. Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale. Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

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We have for present offering a number of first-class imported and home-bred yearling and ram-lamb, the home-bred ones being all sired by imported ram; also a number of yearling, two-shear and ewe lambs.

Our flocks will be seen this fall at Toronto, London, Sherbrooke and other exhibitions.

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GUELPH, G. T. R. ARKELL, C. P. R.

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High class Shorthorns from recent importations. Tamworth Shire bred from prize winner at Toronto, London; prize winning Leicester Sheep, Teulon's Grege. For sale, 1 Bull three years old, 7 Bull Calves, Heifers, all ages. Cows in calf, 1 Tamworth Boar, and young stock.

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12 Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE

from 10 months to two years old. Several of their dams or grandams winners in Ontario. Prices very moderate.

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Richmond Hill, - Ontario.

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DAVID MCPHAE, Jamefield, Guelph, Canada. Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

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Two High Class Red Bulls
bred in the purple

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JOHN GARDOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale.

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- R** E. NESS, Howick, Que.
- H**ODGKINSON & TIBBALLE, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdale—Stallions and fillies for sale.
- J**OS. EADY, Van P. O. and Station, G. T. R.—Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. Right prices for the goods.
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- J** LLOYD JONES, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire Sheep.
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- C** ROSS Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading show. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.
- J** M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brockton, Ont. See large ad.
- G**EO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Leicester breeding ewes. Prize winners.

- PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater, P. O. and sta., C.P.R. Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, shroving and breeding stock, imported and home bred.
- J**OS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock. Oxford Down Sheep.

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- T**AMWORTH AND BERSHIRE PIGS. Pedigreed, nice stock Write. EMBERTON TOWNS, Welland, Ont.
- JOHN ELLENTON & SON**, Hornby, Ontario. Choice young Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.
- D** O. COLLINS, Rowsellville, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Good Young Stock for sale.
- J** E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont. See large ad.
- J**AS. WILSON & SONS, Fergus, Ont., breeders of Yorkshire Swine, Young Boars and Sows of choice breeding for sale.
- J** COWAN, Donagay P. O., Atwood Sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.
- D** N. GLAZIER, Marshall, Ont. Yorkshire Whites and Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

CATTLE

- JOHN SCOTT**, Dunblane, Ont. Shorthorns—Young stock for sale. Write us.
- PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**—Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont. Tarr Station, G.T.R.
- SHERRILL SHAW**, Brantford, Ont., breeder of choice Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brockton, Ont. See large ad.
- HENRY REED**, Mimosa, Ont.—Herefords—Young stock for sale. Write us.
- T**HOS. ALLEN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont. Shorthorns—Gloster, Hamsden, Symes families.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—The famous Infants Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William G. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale, also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large tests. Write for particulars.

JOHN BRYDON, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. See large ad.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Imported and Home-bred Shorthorns for sale. See large ad.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntington, Que. Shorthorn Aryhalines for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

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- J**AMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.
- J** T. GIBSON, Denbigh, Ont., Sta. G.T.R. Imported and Home-bred Scotch Shorthorns—Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.
- R**ICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.—Short-horn cattle and Clyde Horses—Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

Dominion Exhibition

Announcements are out for the Sherbrooke fair, which this year includes the Dominion exposition as well, having the grant of \$50,000 from the Government to add to its other grants and its own profits of former years, which are invariably re-invested in the Association's fine plant at East Sherbrooke.

Already the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, through its secretary, Mr. W. M. Tomlinson, reports that an astonishingly large interest has been taken by both intending exhibitors and the public at large.

Many of the buildings in the Association's beautiful park at East Sherbrooke have been entirely rebuilt, the ground stand has been greatly enlarged and a number of changes in arrangement have been made. An interesting effect of the increase of ad-

vertising by fairs all over the country this year has been the possibility of comparison of plants, in such a comparison Sherbrooke does not suffer. Even the famous Brockton fair has less acreage in its park than the little town over the Canadian border. Sherbrooke has 65 acres, Halifax, a much larger city, uses only 36. In fact, Sherbrooke's fair this year will really call for more than one day, in order to see it properly. The hotels and railroads have recognized this, and both have made most liberal arrangements to permit visitors to robust young men.

There are 14 hotels in Sherbrooke and East Sherbrooke, in addition to numbers of boarding houses. Besides all these, some of the seminaries of the town—some with accommodations for 600 people, have thrown open their doors for fair time. Some will supply lodgings and breakfasts, others lodgings alone. The railroads have made excursion rates to Sherbrooke for every point in New England and Canada, most of at rates which make the rate little more than a single fare. Many people will go nightly from Sherbrooke over to North Hatley, where the summer hotels can accommodate a great many people, and allow them to be more quiet than in the town itself, which will probably be very busy for those two weeks.

Starts Operations

The new factory of the Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, is now ready to begin operations. The plant is modern and up-to-date and fully equipped with everything necessary for the economical production of the famous "Goes Like Sixty" engines.

Cure the lameness and remove the lumps with spavin, the horse—have the root looking just as it did before the lameness came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid swellings of the hock, knee, fetlock, splint, curb, capsud, hook, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a poultice, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be rubbed out. May be used on all horses required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinarian describes and illustrates all kinds of blebs and diseases, and gives you the information you want to know about them—free if you write.

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This book was compiled and printed at a cost of more than \$10,000 and is available retail for 25 cents a copy. If you are a progressive farmer you will want to get many dollars to you. We send it free.

You will be astonished to learn how little it costs to establish a telephone system in your locality—no previous experience in this work is necessary.

We make and sell Rural Telephones. We are strictly independent manufacturers. We belong to no Trust or Monopoly. We help you organize a company and construct the line in your neighborhood. We refer you to any Bank in Chicago as to our financial responsibility and our methods of doing business. We want to get acquainted with you. Take the lead in your community and write for our FREE book today. If you won't receive:

Dept. C, SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Me
The Tr

General the same. of July an little al and con are hope about the more plan may help this side servative in and are no

The U. S. is interested in this influence of nations show expected. holding off now expect ing. The on July 1, 1907, 85,600 on July 1, 1907, 87,748 and 91 on tion of spiri bled on \$7.8 on July 1, 1907. The Old C and on the to present y tained. The buying of M for export, t the market is nominal, about 90c. f tations here 2, and 91c. Toronto fair CO

While the quiet side of offering, priced at quarter. The barley y will be littl arrives. Pr barley, are no ment report the corn cot 1st to be 8 July 1, 1906 is larger, the as against market is fine low being 62 1/2c. per track, Toront HAY

The hay quiet showing any fa Montreal, bal to \$16.50 for No. 2, and \$14 for lots. A steady and y for No. 1 tin 2 in car lots Toronto farm is quoted at timotly, and Baled straw \$7.25 per ton Toronto.

EGGS
The egg r same. Supplie

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, July 13.

General trade conditions rule about the same. During the holiday season of July and August things will be a little slack. The outlook is bright and conditions for a good fall trade are hopeful. The money market rules about the same. Money seems to be more plentiful in England, which may help to relieve the situation on this side. Banks are, however, conservative in regard to money matters and are not pushing loans.

WHEAT.

The U. S. Government crop report, issued this week, exerted but slight influence on the market. The conditions shown are the most favorable that are expected. Large interests that were holding off waiting for the report are now expected to figure in the trading. The condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 78.3, against 77.4 last month, 85.6 on July 1, 1906, and 83.7 on July 1, 1905. Spring wheat condition on July 1 was 87.2, against 88.7 last month, 91.4 on July 1, 1906, and 91 on July 1, 1905. The condition of spring and winter wheat combined on July 1 was 81.6, against 87.8 on July 1, 1906, and 85.8 on July 1, 1905.

The Old Country market is higher, and on the whole the situation points to present values at least being sustained. There has been considerable buying of Manitoba wheat this week for export, though the general tone of the market is quiet. Ontario wheat is nominal, though buyers are paying about 90c. for what is offering, quotations here being 89c. to 90c. for No. 2, and 91c. to 92c. for fall wheat on Toronto farmers' market.

COARSE GRAINS.

While the oat market rules on the quiet side owing to little or no offering, prices keep firm. No. 2 is quoted at 44 1/2c. to 45c. outside. The barley season is over and there will be little doing till the new crop arrives. Prices for both peas and barley, are normal. The U. S. Government report shows the condition of the corn crop of that country on July 1st to be 80.3, as against 87.5 on July 1, 1906. The acreage, however, is larger, the figures being 98,099,000, as against 95,535,000 in 1906. The market is firm, No. 2 American yellow being quoted here at 62c. to 62 1/2c. per bushel in car lots on track, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW.

The hay market, while a little quiet owing to the season, does not show any falling off in price. At Montreal, baled hay is quoted at \$16 to \$16.50 for No. 1, \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 2, and \$13.50 to \$14 for clover, in car lots. The market here rules steady and unchanged at \$14 to \$15 for No. 1 timothy and \$12.50 to No. 2 in car lots on track, Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market, loose hay is quoted at \$13 to \$15 per ton for timothy, and \$11 to \$13 for mixed.

Baled straw keeps high at \$7 to \$7.25 per ton for car lots on track, Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market rules about the same. Supplies have fallen off some-

what during the hot weather. At Montreal, quotations are 16 1/2c. to 17c. in a wholesale way and 17 1/2c. to 18c. in small lots. Eggs are quoted here at 17c. to 18c. in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market they bring 21c. to 23c. per dozen.

Spring chickens on the farmers' market sell for 20c. to 25c. per lb., and others at 12c. to 14c. per lb.

FRUIT.

The fruit crop report of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, a resume of which is given elsewhere in this issue, shows that a fair crop of fruit is in prospect. All small fruits are coming in in a rush. Prices, however, keep up well. The deliveries of strawberries have fallen off somewhat and prices keep high. On the fruit market here they are quoted at 8c. to 11c. per box. Gooseberries are quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.50 and cherries at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per basket. New American potatoes sell for \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bin.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The cheese market rules high with little prospect of lower values. A number of butter factories, mostly in Quebec, that have outlets have begun making cheese, as the price is better than for butter. This is, however, not likely to effect the general output

any. Prices at the local markets rule at from 11 1/16c. to 11 5/8c. As high as 11 11/16c. has been paid for cheese during the past ten days. At Montreal, Ontario cheese is quoted at 11 1/2c. to 11 5/8c., and Eastern Townships at 11 1/8c. to 11 3/8c. The English market rules firm.

The butter market rules steady.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

MUSKOKA

Muskoka Express leaves Toronto at 11.20 a.m. arriving Muskoka Wharf at 2.55 p.m. This train has dining and buffet parlor cars to Muskoka Wharf.

NIGHT EXPRESS

to Muskoka Wharf leaves Toronto 2.40 a.m. arriving Muskoka Wharf at 6.35 a.m. This train carries pullman sleeper, which passengers may occupy 10.00 p.m., and makes direct connection with fine new steamer "SAGAMO" which leaves Muskoka Wharf at 7.00 a.m. for principal points on Muskoka Lakes.

COBALT SPECIAL

leaves Toronto at 9.00 p.m. arrives Cobalt 8.45 a.m. This is a solid vestibule train with through coaches and sleeping car to Temagami, Cobalt, New Liskeard, making connections at Temagami with steamer for points on Temagami Lakes.

Secure your tickets, reservations, etc. at Grand Trunk City Office North-West cor. King & Yonge Sts.

SAVED \$55.00

A MAGNET user wrote us that he wanted to get a larger size owing to the increased number of cows in his dairy. We informed him that he did not require to change his machine, that his present one would do, and that we could increase the capacity by changing the skimming device in his present bowl, which would only cost him a few dollars.

We made the change and after a full trial he writes us: "I am more pleased than ever with my MAGNET, it skims the increased quantity, turning as easy as it did before, and cost me just \$55.00 less than my neighbor paid for exchanging his small machine for a larger one; of course his was not a MAGNET and the whole machine had to be changed."

C. C. Diefenbacher of Hawkesville, Ont., writes us on June 6th, 1907:

"I have used a MAGNET in my dairy over eight years.

Never missed a skimming and no cost for repairs.

Takes all the butter fat out and turns easy.

I like the double support to the bowl. The square gear suits me—would not buy a worm gear machine at any price.

Desiring to get a larger machine, I was glad to find it was not necessary to get a new machine, and that I could get the capacity of the present MAGNET increased at the cost of a few dollars, which I have done and it is working fine.

Remember, the MAGNET Cream Separator will not wear out in fifty years' use.



THE PETRIE MFG. CO., Limited

FACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

BRANCHES: WINNIPEG, MAN. ST. JOHN, N.B. CALGARY, ALTA.

Exports of butter from both the United States and Canada are very much below what they were a year ago, and the situation is strong. During June, butter in New York sold at from 20c to 4c per lb. more than during June of last year. The Canadian market shows little change from last writing. At Montreal, Townships is quoted at 20-34c to 21c, and Ontario at about 20c. Here creamery prints are quoted at 20c, to 21c, and solids at 19c. per lb., and dairy prints at 17c, and solids at 16c, to 17c. per lb. On Toronto farmers' market, dairy butter brings 19c. to 22c. per lb.

WOOL.

The wool market is unchanged, at 13c. to 14c. per lb. for washed and 22c. to 23c. for unwashed, Toronto.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No clipping rate or cut allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

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FOR SALE—One hundred acres good land. Good buildings, orchard. One mile from Oshawa, Ont. Will be sold cheap on terms to suit purchaser. Possession to close after harvest. 620, Oshawa, O.

FOR SALE—First-class 138-acre farm, Township of South Dumfries, 3 miles from town of Paris; 33 acres wheat; large brick house, 2 barns, granary, etc. Price, \$5,000. Terms, \$2,500 cash, balance 5 per cent. Possession today. Apply to B. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

Help Wanted

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

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in their own homes. Waste space in cellar, garden or barn can be made to earn \$15 to \$25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. **MONTREAL SUPPLY CO.**, Montreal.

For Sale

FOR SALE—One Imported Mare, 7 years old, with first-class bones, 3 weeks old, and bred again to the best Clydesdale Horse living today.

NEIL SMITH, Brampton.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and general produce farms in the Niagara District. Good soil, land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. **THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO.**, Dunville, Ont.

THE PERFECTION OWL TAIL HOLDER (patented), makes cones of white milk while milking. It will please you, thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. **Wanted** sold. Price right. Address, **WM. NIXON**, Foston, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Good Farm for sale, 200 acres, 3 miles from P.O., 2 miles from Unionville, on G.T.R., 18 miles from Toronto. Market good residence and bank barn, with stable room, good heat and water at house and barn. For hard and soft water at house and barn. For further particulars apply, **Rolt, Canning, Hagerman & Co.**, Ont.



BOCK SALT, for horses and cattle, in tons and sacks. **Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.**

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock have ruled fair this week. There are very few good cattle offering, the bulk being of the common, medium and inferior kinds. Trade has ruled good for the best cattle and many of the poorer grades sold for more than they were worth. There were some cows offered for beef purposes that had done duty in the milking yard for a dozen years or more. More choice cattle would have found ready sale. Very few exporters are offering. At the Toronto Junction market on Monday, exporters sold at from \$5.70 to \$6.85, the bulk selling at \$5.95 to \$6.15 per cwt. Export bulls sell at from \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt. The best butchers' cattle sell at from \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. Fair to good stock sold at \$4.50 to \$4.90, and cows at from \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt.

There is little doing in feeders and stockers. Feeders are worth from \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. and the best stockers from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Trade in milch cows and springers rules dull, especially for the common ones. Common cows sell at \$25 to \$30, medium at \$35 to \$45, and the best at from \$45 to \$60 each.

Deliveries of veal calves have been large, with prices ranging from \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt., the bulk selling at from \$5 to \$6 per cwt. Choice, nice milk-fed calves are worth \$7, but few of this class are offering.

Export ewes are worth \$4.60 to \$4.85 per cwt.; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Lambs bring \$3.50 to \$5.50 each for the bulk of the offering or \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Receipts have ruled light and prices are 15c. per cwt. higher, at \$6.75 per cwt. for solids and \$6.50 for lights and fats.

HORSES.

The horse market has ruled on the quiet side this week. First-class draft horses, real good expressors or driving horses of some size are in demand; for other kinds, things are a little quiet. Dealers are still complaining that farmers are asking higher prices in the country than they can afford to pay and make a profit on the transaction. They forget, perhaps, that the farmer is not anxious to sell and puts up the limit. Prevailing quotations here are:—Heavy draughts, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$250; first-class expressors, 1,300 lbs., \$200 to \$225; good wagon horses, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs., \$175 to \$200; first-class driving horses, \$175 to \$250; saddle horses, 15 hands 3 in., \$175 to \$225; chunks, \$125 to \$170; second-hand workers, \$75 to \$100; second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$90.

Cyclopedia of American Agriculture

One of the best and most comprehensive books on agriculture which has been produced in late years is that bearing the title as above, the first volume of which has been recently issued. It is edited by Mr. L. H. Bailey, late Director of Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and editor of "Country Life in America," and is published by "The Macmillan Co., Limited."

It has not been the purpose in this work to mark new paths in special subjects, but rather to bring together in one compendium some of the most significant facts and opinions now

Build a Metal Home

In every way metal is superior to wood or plaster for the interior of homes. Classified Metal Ceilings and Walls, designed and manufactured by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont., are to be preferred over all others for their beautiful and harmonious finish. They are made in a great variety of designs to suit all tastes, and are classified according to the prevailing styles of architecture.

Metal ceilings and walls are fire-proof and vermin-proof, are sanitary and easily cleaned. They may be beautifully decorated at a small cost. Those who are tired of the yearly expense of re-plastering, re-painting and re-papering, should make a change to metal ceilings and walls. They may be put on over the old plaster, without dirt or mess, and in much less time than plastering would require. They last a lifetime, and never need repairs, so that the first cost is the only cost. Life insurance companies recognize the security which metal ceilings and walls afford, by making their rates one-third less on homes constructed of this material.

Illustrated catalogues and complete information as to cost may be obtained by writing the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

current. Free use has been made of all published data that is relevant and available. A great store of information is presented from the publications of the agricultural experiment stations and colleges and other institutions, from which everybody interested in the cultivation of land can learn something of value.

The work is well illustrated and the literary matter so well constructed as to be pleasant reading even to those not directly interested in the subject.

"Cyclopedia of American Agriculture," by L. H. Bailey. "The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.," 27 Richmond St. west, Toronto.

Reliable in Emergencies

Mr. L. Struther, 92 Crescent Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada, writes under date of March 26th, 1907:—"I have been using Absorbine for the past year or more and find it everything that can be desired for soft swellings such as wind puffs, capped hocks, thoroughpins and strains. Many customers write of the satisfactory results Absorbine gives in removing blemishes, curing lameness, etc. You try a bottle. Price, \$2.00 at druggists or delivered. Manufactured by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 71 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

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Mr. A. E. The Beatrice braaka, one concern in De Laval Sject, says:

In regard to of high pared with experience testing a far superior cost, to 25 advantage creameryman

We are in cheap separa ed for sale agents and these machin for the trou is causing

The manufac cheap machi able to skin thorough we wink the e underw to the reason t the country thick cream men can mal farmer, but the farmer t

The farmer of the these order to tra to do anyth necessary to machine fro minute. Th machine in a of turning t unconsciously which means doubtedly a skin-milk.

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How Cut Saw

D o y engine? The e quick way to do the farm power, it cost run an generati engine i want it you don to start open the wheel a

THE FARMER'S LIBRARY

The following is an excellent list of books which can be had through the FARMING WORLD

No person has as much time for reading and study as the farmer. The evenings are free in most farm homes and afford an excellent opportunity for acquiring information about agriculture and kindred subjects. It is also well to note that no calling demands a greater diversity of knowledge than does the farmer's. He must know a great deal about many subjects and everything about some subjects. No citizen can make a better use of a good library than he.

To enable the farmer to acquire this information at the least cost to himself, the following list of books has been compiled with great care and selected with a view to their meeting the needs of the farmers of Canada. These books can be had without any cash outlay. Secure the requisite number of new subscriptions and the book is yours, postpaid.

General Farm Books

Manual of Agriculture—FLINT.....	\$1.00
Chemistry of the Farm.....	1.00
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