

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

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Canadian Grown Seed Corn

A TOPIC of vital importance discussed at the recent seed growers' convention at Ottawa, and to which, perhaps, too little time was given, was that of seed corn. While wheat and wheat growing are of the greatest importance to Western Canada, corn and corn growing plays, or should play, just as important a part in the agriculture of Eastern Canada. The Seed Growers' Association can render no better service to our farmers than by encouraging the selection and breeding of types or strains of seed corn that will mature and grow well in this country.

Canadian corn growers, for the most part, have had to depend upon American grown seed. While this seed in itself has, on the whole, been good, it is not suited to our more northerly conditions. Of late years growing seed corn has become somewhat of a specialty in Essex county. Essex grown seed, though a considerable improvement on the American variety, so far as meeting our more severe climatic conditions is concerned, does not altogether meet the needs of the more northerly parts of the country. The only way these needs can be wholly met is to experiment in the production of seed corn in the more northerly districts. Many good seedsmen are skeptical about anything very practical ever resulting from work of this kind. We, however, have faith enough in it to wish to see it tried. The possibilities of seed selection and breeding are almost illimitable, and it should not be a very difficult problem to produce seed corn in the more northerly districts that would be so acclimatized as to insure the farmer a well matured crop of corn almost every year. Frosts sometimes injure the corn crop in some of the corn growing centres of the United States, yet they stick to the corn. The same thing might occur here, yet not sufficiently often to discourage the corn grower. With an early maturing variety, specially selected and acclimatized, a corn crop should be a reasonably sure proposition for most farmers in Eastern Canada. At any rate the advantages from such a crop are so great as to well repay considerable effort in this direction.

Paying for Milk for Cheese-making

The views of the dairy instructors on the question of paying for milk for cheese-making by the Babcock test, as given elsewhere in this issue, will bear careful reading. Every farmer who supplies milk to a cheese

factory should be interested and ready to act upon the advice given. There can be no doubt but that this system is largely in disrepute among the great majority of the patrons of cheese factories in Ontario. As several of our correspondents have pointed out, the chief reason for this is to be found in the attitude of the maker towards the test. Until his attitude changes, or until a competent outside man is engaged by a number of factories to make the test, it will be difficult to influence patrons to accept the principle of paying by test. Nevertheless the growing tendency to tamper with milk for cheese-making purposes, makes it necessary that some steps be taken to replace the present system of "pooling" milk for cheese-making by some plan that will give each patron pay for his milk according to its quality. The Babcock test if properly handled supplies a cheap, effective and reliable means of doing this.

Weeds and Crops

The weed problem is a most trying one at any time for the thrifty farmer, but this season it is especially exasperating. The prolonged period of wet weather, while it has produced rapid growth in all grain crops, has caused weeds to grow as they have seldom grown before. Cultivating has comparatively little effect. About the time the cultivation of a field of roots or corn is finished, a rain storm comes up, battering the loosened weeds into the ground, when they immediately begin to grow again as if nothing had happened to disturb their onward march. The dry, hot weather, the delight of the farmer, who likes a clean farm, has been absent this season, and unless the cultivator or weeder is kept going almost continuously, weed pests will much more than hold their own this year.

But there are compensations. Weather conditions that make the weeds grow make the grain and root crops grow also. At present writing the prospects for abundant field crops in Ontario are bright. Hay has picked up well, and new meadows especially give promise of a big yield. Growth has, however, been so rapid and the weather so wet that grain is very soft in the straw. A week or two of dry weather, not too hot, is needed to stiffen things up a bit. A heavy storm will put things flat on the ground if this soft condition continues. In fact, reports of some storms a week ago show that in several localities grain has been knocked down so badly that it is not likely

to straighten up again, thus causing an immense loss. Live stock, however, is the mainstay of the Ontario farmer, and losses in the grain crop do not affect him so seriously as in other places.

The School Book Commission and Agriculture

The commission appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the school book question will not be doing its full duty to the people, a majority of whom reside on farms, unless they make a thorough canvass of the position of agriculture in relation to the rural schools of this province.

We appear to have reached the "do-nothing" stage in regard to this important question. Some years ago the Department of Education authorized a text-book on agriculture for use in public schools. That this text-book had considerable merit and was well adapted for the purpose for which it was intended is shown by the fact that it has since been authorized by several of the States of the Union. Moreover, some of the new provinces of the West have authorized this book for use in the schools. But if it is not adapted for the purpose, get some book that is suitable.

Considerable prominence was given to this question at the time, both by the Department of Education and the press, but for some reason or other, which we have never been able to ascertain, the subject has become practically a dead letter so far as public school education in this country is concerned. What is called nature study has come largely into prominence in recent years, but its relation to agriculture and the teaching of that subject in rural schools has not been made very clear. The new commission should make an exhaustive study of this phase of our educational system. There cannot be any doubt but that the best way to keep the boys and girls on the farm is to educate them for the farm. Whether we call it nature study or agriculture, pure and simple (we prefer the latter term), makes little difference. The important thing is that the children from the farm, and from the city, if need be, be taught enough of the principles of agriculture, the conditions of soil and climate that have to do with plant growth, how these plants grow, etc., and in such a way as to create within them a love for the farm and the beauty of country life. Why should not a country boy, even in his early years, have a knowledge of the life and conditions with which he comes in direct touch every day of his life? Will not such knowledge aid his mental development as much, if not more, than some of the subjects that to-day crowd our public school curriculum, and fit him better for his life's calling?

Canadian Seed Growers' Association

The third annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was held at Quebec, P. E. I., and St. John's, N. B., on July 10 and 11. While the attendance was not large it was very representative. Among those present were Dr. J. W. Robertson, St. Anne, Que.; G. A. Giguault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec; John Mooney, Valley River, Man.; W. L. Davidson, Bethel, Que.; Prof. L. S. Klinek, St. Anne's; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan; Thos. S. Waugh, North Bedford, P. E. I.; J. O. Duke, Olinda, Ont.; Donald Innes, Tobique River, N. B.; Theodore Ross, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Geo. Batho, Winnipeg; J. W. Wheaton and Messrs. Steele and Rennie, Toronto; Geo. Robertson, St. Catharines, Professors Harcourt and Buchanan, O. A. C., Guelph; Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, and Professors Macleize in, and Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa.

A gathering of this kind must of necessity be small, as it costs a lot to bring delegates from a distance. Besides, in the early stages of organizing the work of the association the work can, perhaps, be better done by a smaller body than a larger one.

The program provided by Secretary Newman was a comprehensive one and quite sufficient to fully take up the time of the delegates. The directors' report advised several more or less important changes in the constitution, tending to a greater safeguarding of the registration of seeds.

The secretary presented a most satisfactory report. The association was in good financial condition, and the past year had been one of steady progress. Farmers were more sympathetic with the objects of the association and applications for membership from them were rapidly increasing.

In discussing the directors' and secretary's reports, Mr. G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, spoke of the general work of the association. It was a work which it would be difficult to persuade the majority of farmers to take up, as there did not at first sight appear to be any profit in it. The results from selecting seed were, however, always satisfactory, the yield was increased and the quality greatly improved. The success of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association depended upon the reputation of its members and, therefore, only those of the best standing were wanted in it. Every effort should be made to drive out men who fraudulently disposed of poor seed.

Representatives of the Seed Commissioner's staff in the various provinces reported on the work of the association in their respective districts. Mr. F. W. Broderick for the Maritime Provinces, Mr. J. C. Cote for Quebec, and Mr. McKillean for Alberta and British Columbia. They spoke most encouragingly of the work of the association and its effect in creating a greater interest in good seeds.

About twenty-five new members were nominated for election to the association, and all were admitted by a unanimous vote.

NOTABLES SPEAK

On Wednesday evening the delegates listened to three important addresses by Dr. Robertson, President of the association, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agri-

culture, and the Hon. Mr. Motherwell. Dr. Robertson emphasized the work of the association was being in the interest of good seeds. Its chief object was to increase the yields of field crops by seed selection. From returns received from 50 members, 85 per cent. report improvement in size, plumpness and quality of kernels; 64 per cent. report that respective strains mature more evenly; 83 per cent. say that the method of selection has been valuable in enabling them to keep the strains pure; 75 per cent. report that strains are better adapted to local conditions and 47 per cent. report that selection gives ability on the part of the plant to withstand rust. This educational campaign of the association was widespread and vigorous. There is good profit for the farmer in growing seed for sale. It opens up a field to specialize in. While the soil and climate cannot be greatly modified by anybody, the crops can be very greatly improved by better seed.

The gist of Mr. Fisher's address was agricultural and educational. While Canadians rather gloried in their systems of education, after all it was somewhat superficial and inclined to skim over things—more so than in the old lands—were, perhaps, a little too self-reliant. There is an inclination among farmers to think that study is not necessary. There is a great lack of knowledge in all walks of life, but in no walk is there a greater lack of knowledge than in agriculture. We have to reach the grown-up farmer. A great deal has been done in this direction, but it has not yet reached the heart of our agriculturists.

Mr. Motherwell's address was of a more or less general character, with special reference to the need for good seed in Western Canada and the efforts being put forth to secure it. There was to be no more demand for good seed in the West than the supply. He referred to the good work done by seed fairs and the seed grain special.

A WESTERN SESSION

The addresses and discussions Thursday morning pertained more particularly to wheat growing in the West. The Hon. Mr. Motherwell led the way, in an address "Wheat growing." There were three points to be considered: soil moisture, good seed and weeds. In the West soil moisture was obtained by summer fallowing. All fall and spring plowing should be harrowed down as soon as possible, so as to retain moisture. Weeds compel Westerners to be good farmers or quit. They sow deep and thin, as the latter will stand the drought better than thick sowing.

The relationship between soil conditions and crop improvement formed the subject of a valuable paper by Prof. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College. He laid special stress upon the importance of feeding plants and the proper food necessary to their growth. As well expect an animal to thrive on improper food as a plant to grow on an insufficient or incomplete plant food.

Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Central Experimental Farm, followed with a well prepared paper on "Quality in Wheat." Variety in grain is a race or breed and has its own characteristics. The color of the skin was no indication of the mill value of wheat. He preferred the terms hard

and soft rather than red and white to indicate quality. Softness or hardness was governed by the color in red rather than in the skin. A hard wheat had an advantage in the quality of the flour. A wheat with a white skin is just as liable to be soft as one with a red skin.

DOCTORS DIFFER

At the close of his address, Dr. Saunders stated that the superiority of Western wheats was not so much due to soil and climatic conditions as to the fact that Red Life was so much grown. Frank T. Shutt, Chief Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, at the opening of his address on soft wheats and smut preventions, made a statement that differs somewhat from the above. He said that climatic and soil conditions have a great deal to do with the quality of wheat. With this latter view we are inclined to agree. How far the color of Western wheats be accounted for otherwise? Red Life was grown in Ontario long before it was taken to the West, but the term No. 1 hard was never applied to Eastern wheats. Continuing, Prof. Shutt said that soft wheats were probably more susceptible than hard wheats to injury by smut treatment. Germination was retarded by smut treatment. The degree of injury was determined by the strength of the solution, the time of immersion, the period between treatment and sowing and the vigor of the germ. He gave some figures to show the effect of the bluestone, formalin and salt treatments, giving somewhat similar results to those reported last year.

CEREAL CROPS

Some effects in varieties of cereal crops arising from different conditions of growth were the subject of a valuable address by Prof. Buchanan, O. A. C., Guelph. He stated that the milling qualities of winter wheats were affected by conditions of the season. The Red Life grown several years at the College became much softened in quality. Grown as a fall wheat it was better than Ontario grown spring wheat, but not so good as the Western variety. Referring to oats, he stated that one variety of white and black oats had some of the characteristics of wild oats.

Mr. Buchanan's address was followed by several valuable papers, copies of which have been secured and will be published later. These are: "Improvement of the Potato," by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm; "Some Results in Horticulture from Selection of Seeds," by Geo. Robertson, St. Catharines; and "Methods of Storing Indian Corn," by Prof. L. S. Klinek, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Mr. J. D. Duke, Olinda, Ont., gave a county county grower, led in the discussion on Prof. Klinek's paper.

The old board of directors was re-elected with the following changes: Hon. Mr. Motherwell takes the place of Dr. Robertson, St. Anne, Que., and Theodore Ross the place of John Readey, Charlottetown, P. E. I., L. H. Newman, Canadian Building, Ottawa, is secretary. Information and particulars regarding the work of the association may be had by addressing him as above.

Before closing a resolution was unanimously adopted commending the rural school garden and recommending rural schools in all parts of Canada to take up this important educational work.

Lessons From Summer Field Meetings

NO. 1.

The summer field meetings, held in the seed producing centres of the province during June have been very satisfactory. The interest in weeds and their destruction has never been keener. The hints the delegates have been able to give have proved helpful. Wherever meetings were held samples of the weeds found in the district were brought to the meeting and their characteristics, with methods for getting rid of them, were discussed. For instance, a sample of the perennial sow thistle, which is the weed that is spreading most rapidly in this province at present, would be presented along with some of the underground root stem. It would be shown how it was necessary to weaken the stored up energy in this underground stem by leaving it in the ground undisturbed instead of plowing it up, and by killing all the growth of young plants it sends up before they have a chance to use their lungs (leaves) in storing up material for future use.

All the weeds are said to belong to one of three classes, annuals, biennials or perennials. There are two classes of annuals, the simple annuals and the winter annuals. The former germinate from a seed but are unable to stand frost. The latter may germinate and make some growth but the frost does not kill them. They both complete their life history in one year. The biennials spend the first year in storing up material in the roots to draw on the second year in producing seed. The perennials may also be divided into two classes, viz., those with underground root stalks and those with the simple top or fibrous ones. Both classes produce plants which go to seed annually and so long as the roots remain in the ground they will continue their work.

DESTROYING WEEDS

To get rid of the annuals early cultivation directly the harvest is off, is the best time to fight them, by getting the seeds sprouted and afterwards killing the plants. By preparing the corn ground, if possible, a week before the planting is done would allow of the sprouting of the small seeds in the soil, which could easily be killed while tender by a stroke of the harrow or weeder as soon as the corn was planted. This would necessitate the use of tested seed corn. The harrowing is most serviceable when the sun is out good and strong and the ground is dry.

A short rotation of crops is also a useful means of fending annuals in check. Not too short, as fall wheat and clover, for this would perpetuate some of the winter annuals, but such a rotation as would bring in the hoe crop, clover as well as grain crops. For the destruction of all classes of weeds, a three or four year rotation is the most effectual. One great trouble is that so many farmers are working more land than they can handle and do it well.

Biennials are most troublesome along roadsides, fence corners, and in unbroken pasture lands. The ground gets full of seeds and while the plants die at the end of the second year, multitudes of plants are still coming on. They may all be killed effectually if they are spudded below the crown of the root about the blossoming stage, and they will be prevented from producing seed when this is done.

The perennials are the hardest class to deal with, especially those with the root stem system.

THE CANADA THISTLE

is no longer the menace it used to be, as by growing clover, two cuttings in the one season, seem to get it up. The perennial sow thistle must be greatly weakened by the same method. If Canada thistles are allowed to grow on a fallow until they are about to bloom and then plowed under and the surface afterwards is kept well cultivated, but few thistles will ever appear afterwards. The same might be said about couch or twitch grass, which is unquestionably a weed which is giving farmers a great deal of trouble and extra labor. It is a weed which flourishes in a large constituency, and to some farmers it is not an unmissed evil. The thorough cultivation required for its eradication also makes available large quantities of plant food and moisture. In wet seasons it is impossible to fight it successfully. It may be fought on a dry time after harvest, by getting the roots on the surface and drying them, by ribbing up the land late in the fall and getting the frost to help, and by following this with a crop of buckwheat crop, which allows of thorough cultivation until July 1st, and which may be termed a smothering crop.

SMALL SEED CROPS

In order to produce good, clean, strong grass and clover seeds, it was made apparent that the seed should be grown on live crop ground or summer fallow, where weeds had been successfully dealt with. Unless quite weedy the hoe crop ground should not be plowed after the crop is taken off, as plowing, unless very shallow, would turn up a lot of weed seeds which would otherwise be left to sleep for some time. They would not at any rate be found to trouble the seed crop. If seed is produced after pasture it is a good practice to run the mower over on shutting out the stock, unless they have done a good job themselves. The best red clover seed is produced in this way. Some years of good early growth, it pays to pasture or clip both mammoth and alsike about June 1st, but the grower's judgment must be exercised in this matter. One thing is certainly sure, and that is, that all the weeds growing on the killed out places in the fields should be cut before seeds are produced, which may be done with a scythe, the curled dock should be pulled and carried off, and other weeds, such as rib grass or buckhorn, night-flowering catchly, false flax and Canada thistle, should be pulled or spudded out. Plants of rib grass should be looked after in about a week after the crop is coming on the second time. It can easily be seen then, but later the clover would obscure much of it. Any thin portions of the crop, if so weedy that it would not pay to pull, should be cut for hay and not mixed in the seed crop. The necessity of producing good pure seed is now more necessary since the Seed Control Act has come in force. The seedsmen are prepared to discriminate in favor of pure seed, enough to pay the producer to look after his crop in the field where the noxious weed seeds can be removed the easiest and cheapest. The plants which should be look-

ed after most closely are rib grass, night-flowering catchly, Canada thistle, curled dock bladder campion, false flax, oxeye daisy, wild mustard, ragweed and foxtail. Timothy should be kept out of alsike seed as well. The timothy seed is very hard to separate from alsike, in fact, impossible, and for the export trade bars its sale.

SOME NEW WEEDS

Pennycress, sliakweed, or French weed, as it is called, is making its appearance here and there over the province. It is too bad that this weed seed should be added to our already overly large list of seed impurities. It will be a hard one to remove from red clover.

The flour and feed men are having shipped quantities of wheat screening with orders of flour from points in our Northwest. These screenings are mostly used for chicken feed, and in this way some of the weed seeds, among them pennycress seeds, get into the stable manure, which some farmers buy and haul on their fields. In this way the seeds get on the farms. Then an exchange of seed grain widens its constituency. Some of the mill feeds partly produced from cracking Western wheat screenings, are doubtless another source from which such plants spring. It would be well for farmers to examine feeds or seeds so bought to feed to see if such seeds are still vital.

The spirit of co-operation is in the air. There is a growing tendency for producer, dealer and retailer in seeds to get together more closely, in order to prevent, as well as destroy, the many forms of weed life for which farmers are yearly paying a large toll.

T. G. RAYSON.

The Late Wm. Hendrie

On June 27th there passed away one of the most historical figures on the Canadian turf. When the Ontario Jockey Club was organized in 1881 he became one of its directors. He was president of the club from November, 1900, until his death, succeeding the late Sir Frank Smith. Mr. Hendrie was owner of one of the largest racing stables in America. He twice captured the Queen's Plate, with Butter Scotch and Lyddite, and was the only Canadian who ever had the distinction of winning the Futurity, the richest two-year-old stake in America, which he captured with Martimas. He also won the Brighton and Spencer Handicaps, with the great mare Laverock.

He was a man of sterling honesty. He never bet on his horses, no matter how well he thought of their chances. He was in the game for the love of it, and was one of the old school of genuine sportsmen, who are all too few in these modern days. He was the first Canadian to be made a member of the English Jockey Club. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1831, coming to Canada in 1854.

A certain man who was much troubled by a braying mule was advised that the mule could be kept silent by tying a weight to his tail. It was some two months after this advice was given that the man was seen again. He looked like a person who had thoughtlessly toyed with a cyclone and barely escaped with his life. "How did that experiment work with the mule?" he was asked. "As a theory," he answered, "it may be all right, but in practice it is a blamed failure."

About Live Stock

The Open-Air Horse Parade

No event arouses more interest among the general mass of the citizens of Toronto than the Open-Air Horse Show. This year's event was no exception to this rule. It was held on the morning of Dominion Day (July 2nd). There were over 500 entries and more than 700 horses in the parade. A judge was provided for each class. One hour was given for them to make the awards. The parade began sharp at 10.30, through the principal streets of the city, taking fully one hour to pass a given point.

And it was a sight to please the lovers of good horseflesh. In no city on this continent is a better class of horses to be found than in Toronto, and the cream of them were in the parade; drafters, carriage horses, saddle horses, dray horses, ponies, general purpose horses, all were there, with their line trappings and newly painted rigs. The drivers seemed to take special pains in fitting up, on the occasion, the whole parade presenting a most attractive appearance. The management of the fourth Open-Air Horse Show is to be congratulated upon its success.

"Trials of Speed"—"Horse-racing"

Mr. H. R. Cowan, Superintendent of Agricultural Section, has sent to the societies the following definition of trials of speed and horse racing. This definition has been approved by the Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture.

"Trials of Speed" shall mean competitions among driving horses in which conformation, soundness and style are considered as well as speed in the winning of the prize. In the judgment of the officers or judges it is deemed advisable to test the speed of the contesting horses it is allowable to do so, but the prize must in every case be awarded on general excellence, as seen in the action and characteristics. It is not intended that purses shall be offered made up of deposits or entry fees from owners of contesting horses, but that premiums shall be offered in the usual way.

"Horse Racing" shall include competitors in which all or any of the following conditions are followed:

- In which speed only is considered.
- In which entries are restricted by time limits.
- In which any restrictions are made as to the number of entries.

The Flesh of the Goat

Those who speak from experience will agree that the flesh of kids is a delicacy, and an honest city butcher will tell you that they constantly pass over his block at "lamb" and that customers do not complain of the quality of such "lamb." The large packing houses purchase every year considerable numbers of mature goats which are sold in the carcass or canned as mutton. The meat is not as palatable as good mutton, but it may easily be better than poor mutton. The general reputation of the goat as an animal unsuitedly free from serious diseases should be a further evidence of its food value. The prejudice against goat meat is based upon the name and not the quality of the flesh, and if packers would put the meat upon the market for what it is it would gradually gain in favor.

A Joint Branding Office

The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have decided to operate a joint brand office, and for that purpose have moved the present office from Regina to Medicine Hat. All correspondence with regard to brands should now be addressed to "The Recorder of Brands, Medicine Hat." In the past applicants for cattle brands were not allowed a choice, but at the recent session of the legislature provision was made that by the payment of an extra fee of 50 cents an applicant can have a choice. This will be received as a boon, especially by the new comers from the United States, who already have their cattle branded and wish to retain their old brand.

Sheep Interests in Alberta

The season in lambs and wool in Alberta has been, on the whole, favorable. Rainy weather in the lambing season reduced the percentage of lambs considerably, except where lambs were dropped early. The percentage of increase will not be above seventy-five, but the sheep wintered so well that the annual loss from stress of weather is on the whole not large. Little shelter is provided in Alberta, as the limitation of the range indicates a pinching out of the business, and this temporary aspect of the business is against elaborate provision and the investment of much money in sheds.

The woolen mills at Medicine Hat are running steadily, but they do not buy any very considerable portion of the clip. The range wool has gone to Eastern buyers chiefly, and it is in favor with them for tweeds and dress goods. Mr. J. Kennedy of the Auburn Woolen Mills of Peterboro, will work up the bulk of the clip in Alberta. Mr. Siegel, of New York, is associated with him in his Western purchases. Wool prices are only half a cent better than last year in spite of common opinion of general shortage. The price this year runs about six pence and a half cents. The total clip for Alberta is about 600,000 pounds of a high grade of merino. The average clip will be

about six pounds per head. This price is nearly double of what it was five years ago.

Mutton shows a corresponding lift. Winnipeg quotations give 6 to 7 cents alive and 13 to 14 for dressed mutton, without discrimination as to ewes or wethers. Lambs are not yet a staple and no per pound quotations are given. Though the beef market is expected to be favorable, the present price of butcher's stuff is only half the price of mutton. Prairie sheepmen will be able to get Winnipeg prices right at home, owing to the British Columbia demand, and a very strong local demand. There is no chance of an easing of mutton prices by Montana importations, as the duty is twenty per cent, and the high price of both wool and mutton against the line means a better thing than we can afford to offer. Though a few feeders were bitten last year the demand for both lambs and wethers on the range promises to be not less strong than last year. The total sheep stock in Alberta and Saskatchewan is on the decline. It is probably not above 140,000 or 150,000 to-day.

J. McCRAE.

Dip the Sheep—Better Late Than Never

I have been amazed at the complete indifference of so many of our sheep breeders in Ontario, as to the dipping of their sheep. Some will tell you if you remonstrate with them on their shortsightedness, that they never seem to get any time for ticks, or they would do it if they had a suitable vat. I have known these same men sit up every night and sleep half the following day, watching for a mare to foal, and generally at the end of two or three weeks the mare would foal safely while the man dozed off to sleep for a short time, and the foal be up sucking when he awakened, and would have been just the same if he had not been so regular rest. But he could not find a half day to dip the sheep.

While it is more convenient to have a properly constructed vat in which to dip, no one need hesitate to dip for want of it. Any box or tub that will be large enough to hold a sheep will answer the purpose, and if necessary the dip can be poured over the sheep with good effect. But in any case, and however it may be done, be sure to dip them, and dip every sheep and lamb on the farm, and after they are all dipped, if any dip is left, as is generally the case, take an old broom or brush and scrub the walls of the pen in which the sheep have been kept in the winter. There will be sure to be some of the lice remaining in the crevices that will be ready to infect the sheep when they come in next winter.

Most of the shepherds who have been in the habit of dipping will have it done several weeks ago, but so many, and those who need to do it most, are in lots of time, and should attend to it without fail. Sulphur and tobacco is a good, safe and sure destroyer of all insect life on the sheep, if used according to government regulations; or any of several coal tar preparations are effective.

Many farmers wonder what is the reason they lose some of their sheep. There are many reasons—often it is indigestion, and sometimes, although not often in Canada, it is worms, and then sometimes the ticks and lice, especially those mean little red lice, are the cause.

An instance of this kind came under my notice this year, which, while exceptional, no doubt shows what

\$100 PRIZES

Send us the names and addresses of friends or any one who is building or intends to install a FURNACE in his house during 1906.

To the person sending us the largest number of names we will pay \$5 second largest, \$3 third largest. To all others sending five names or more we will give a useful present.

Lists may be received on or before the 31st of July, and in the event of several lists containing the same number of names, the list first received will receive the preference.

Inquire of your friends who are interested in a Heating system, and send your list early.

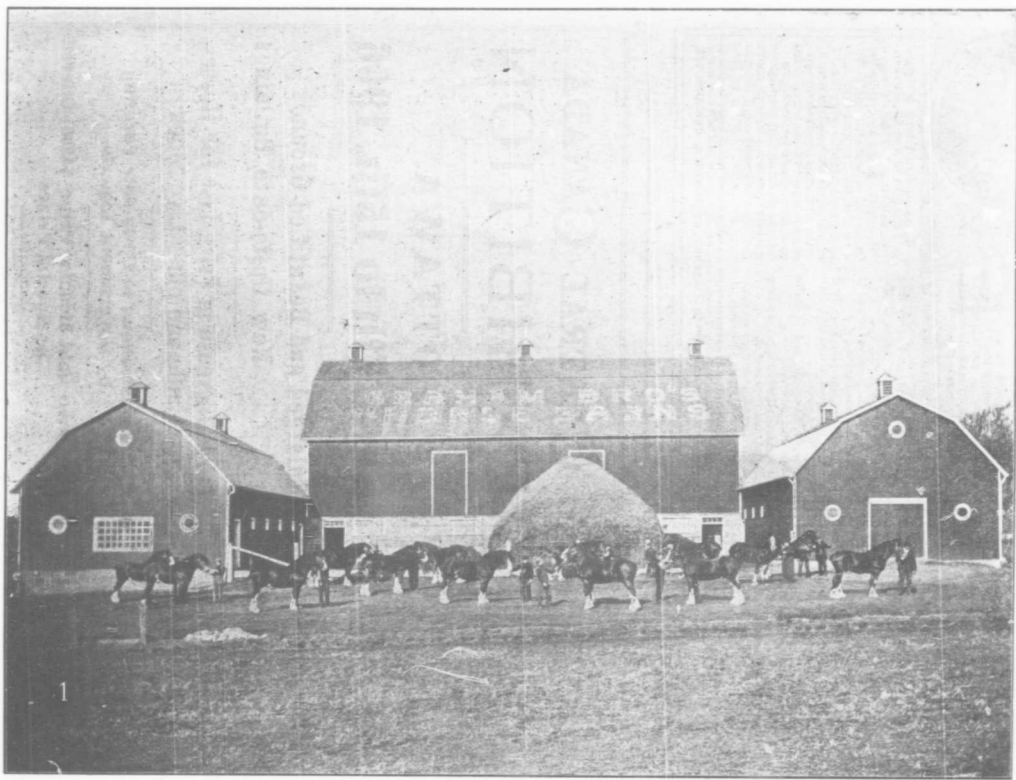
Only actual names of intending purchasers will be counted.

We will advise you of the those winners, and give the number of names sent in by the.

The Down Draft Furnace Co.

Limited

GALT, ONTARIO



A group of Clydesdale prize winners, Cairnbrogie Stock Farm, Graham Bros., Proprietors, Clarendon, Ont.

one who neglects the dipping may expect. Last fall I bought seven nice strong ram lambs. They were delivered near the end of the year, a couple of months after I bought them, and I noticed they had shrunk considerably. We had dipped all our flock some time before, and the seven, with three of my own breeding, were placed in a pen apart from the rest of the flock. After a short time I noticed they were not doing well, and were biting at their wool—a sure sign of red lice being present—and upon examination found them very badly infested with both ticks and red lice.

Soon after that one of them died, and upon examination I found a large ball composed of wool and partly digested food, and quite firm and solid, completely blocking the passage, and in this case caused inflammation of the bowels. The first opportunity of good weather I had all the others shorn, but a few days after another died, and upon examination found the same case as the first. Not long ago I bought the last one of the seven I bought, and one of those put with them, and upon opening them found the same cause in every one of the eight. The other two seem to be all right.

Now, while this is an extreme case, it shows what may be the possible result of neglecting to dip regularly.

Nor are the benefits from the use of a good dip confined to avoiding loss. You will get more wool and of better quality, the sheep will do better on the same feed and keep stronger and better able to resist other ailments, and the lambs will do very much better. By all means dip at once.

Building up a Herd.

I live in eastern New York, where wheat was for many years the main money making crop. For the past five or six years, however, wheat has not produced well for some reason, hardly paying the expense of growing it, at least in my neighborhood. Land that formerly produced 25 to 30 bushels per acre now produces only 10 to 15 bushels. So I decided to try something else, and began to raise more corn, oats and clover.

My farm consists of 200 acres. I had always kept grade cattle, but concluded to try better ones that would cost no more to raise, but when raised would bring more money. After carefully considering the various dairy breeds, I chose Holsteins, and purchased a bull and four breed cows in the fall of 1900. The next fall I bought two more cows with calves at foot, also a six-months-old heifer. The four cows first purchased dropped two heifer calves and two bull calves. My neighbors called me crazy for paying such prices as I did, and declared that I never could sell the calves in our section for enough to justify such prices. But I sold the first two bull calves before they were weaned at very satisfactory prices, and I now have a nice herd that promises to be very profitable. I think I can improve the herd, improve my land, the cattle in my neighborhood, and make some money. Many people have told me they would like to have pure-bred stock if it did not cost so much to begin with. I always tell them that they can't have the best without paying the best prices. If we buy cheap we must sell cheap. Good stock will always bring good prices. Eastern New York can and should have as good dairy cattle as any other section.

J. P. FLETCHER,
Fulton Co., N.Y.

A POWER on Every Farm

THERE should be a power of some kind on every farm.

It saves labor, time and money, and increases the earning capacity of the farm.

It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product.

All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power.

Our I. H. C. gasoline engine is the best gasoline engine.

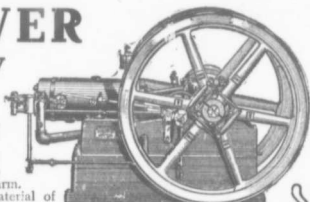
It is strong, durable, long lived and is of full rated, actual (not estimated) horse power.

It is easy to operate and is easily kept in working order.

It develops the maximum of power with the minimum of fuel.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.
CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Montreal, Regina, Toronto, London, Ottawa, St. John, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL.
(INCORPORATED)



Horizontal—(Portable and Stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 15 Horse Power.

Vertical—2, 3 & 5 Horse Power.

Specially adapted to cutting dry fodder and ensilage, husking, shelling and shelling corn; threshing and grinding feed; sawing wood, separating cream, pumping water, etc.

Indeed there is no service required of a power that will not be performed most satisfactorily by this engine.

If you are not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

OTTAWA Sept. 7th to 15th, 1906

Enlarged and Beautified Grounds
New Up-to-date Buildings

Large Increase in Prize List for Horses,
Cattle and other Live Stock

Demonstrations in Up-to-date Farming
by Government Experts

Forty-two Gold Medals (Value \$1200) Offered
as Special Prizes

In fact Everything Possible to Please the
Farmer and Breeder

Write Sec. E. McMahon for Prize List

How the Danes View Canadian Bacon

The following extract from the Danish (London) Consul's report on bacon, to be published shortly in Denmark, and kindly sent us by the Hon. Mr. Dryden, who is at present in London, will be of interest to Canadian hog raisers. From one source the Consul learns:

"Canadian bacon is undoubtedly the most formidable competitor of the Danish. The regular lines of steamers from Denmark and the shorter distance from the English market, however, enables the Danish bacon to come forward in more perfect condition. One or two of the Canadian houses have adopted the Danish packing in bales instead of in boxes, but whether with success is doubtful. The Canadian bacon in bales is treated differently to that in boxes; the Danish practice is followed in the "curing" and the bacon is carried in cooling chambers on board the steamers. This bacon has scarcely proved satisfactory; it is unkeeping and must, therefore, be sold at once on arrival. The difference in price between Danish and Canadian bacon varies from 3s. to 8s. per cwt.; this depends upon the supply and demand, but there are times when the Canadian obtains as high prices as the Danish.

"As regards London and the South of England, however, there is a decrease in the consumption of the Canadian bacon, as buyers who have once become used to the Irish or Danish bacon do not find the Canadian satisfactory. In other parts of the country the Canadian is no doubt gaining ground, and superseding inferior American goods."

"From another source it is reported: "Canadian bacon is, as a rule, treated differently to the Danish before shipment; often it is not carefully treated; it is too soft, and insufficient salt has been used. For this reason much of the Canadian bacon will not keep and must be sold at once, and even then there are large quantities that are tainted, and for this reason many dealers will not have it. Danish bacon is reliable. Canadian mairized could, if properly treated, compete with the best Danish brands, but the Canadians have much to learn yet."

"From a third source it is reported "that the dealers in England seem more satisfied with the general improvement in the quality of the Canadian bacon, and it is maintained that much of it is second to none from any other country. The Danish is milder and finds more favor in the London market. In Wales, which is probably the best market for Canadian bacon, Danish is not considered "hard" enough; it is thought to lose its color more quickly, and that it is therefore not as satisfactory to handle as the Canadian. A large shop owner there maintains that the Canadian bacon suits him much better even than Irish, and that he sells twenty times as much Canadian as Irish; but on all sides complaints are made of the large amount of bones used in preparing the Canadian bacon."

"From all sources reports say that there is a well-established and good business done in Canadian bacon; but that it can only be maintained and increased when packers keep their attention directed to the wants of the different markets, when no "tainted" bacon arrives, and when the use of bones is reduced."

The two latter conditions it may perhaps be difficult to conform to at

the same time. The number of slaughteries in Canada increases, however, year by year, and though not particularly rapid, still a keener competition from that quarter must be expected when the time comes when cheap feeding stuffs and other favorable conditions give rise to an increase in the stock of pigs—which, of course, is a still further reason why the Danish producer ought to see that the quality of his goods is as perfect as possible"

Money in Pigs

Our experience in raising pigs has been that we can keep a good sow in perfect condition the year round for \$15. This estimates the meal at 1c. a pound, and includes the cost of pasture, building and everything, except labor. From the average sow we may anticipate eight pigs, if she gives only one litter. That reduces the cost of the young pig to less than \$2. If she gives two litters, it costs somewhere near one dollar per pig. If you add to this \$7, which we say is the cost of finishing a 200-pound pig, you get \$9, the whole outlay. The lowest price for which we have sold this year has been \$10. Prof. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm.

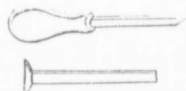
Ashes for Pigs

Prof. Henry, in Feeds and Feeding, says: "When feeding corn to pigs as the exclusive ration, the writer observed a strong craving by the pigs for wood ashes, considerable quantities of which were consumed, if opportunity offered." Were the ashes a benefit to the pigs or not? To answer this question, three experiments were conducted. In each trial six pigs, all from one litter, were used, the animals being from 105 to 128 days old when the feeding began. The result of the test showed that where ashes were fed, 491 pounds of cornmeal made 100 pounds gain, and where it was not fed it took 620 pounds of cornmeal to make 100 pounds gain. The test also showed that the ashes made strong bones, it taking a pressure of 581 pounds to break the thigh bone of the one fed on ashes, whereas 301 pounds broke the thigh bone of the one which received no ashes. The test included bone meal on one lot, ashes on another, and the third lot did not receive either. The bone meal and ashes had virtually the same result, showing that the ashes were as good for feed as the bone meal. In speaking of the results of the test, the professor says:

"By the table we learn that feeding bone meal or hardwood ashes to pigs otherwise confined on a cornmeal diet, effected a saving of 23 per cent. in corn, required for 100 pounds of gain. We further find that by feeding hardwood ashes or bone meal to pigs, otherwise living wholly on corn, the strength of the thigh bone was about double that of pigs not allowed bone meal or ashes. It was further found that when the bones of those pigs getting ashes or bone meal were burned, about 50 per cent. more ash was obtained than from the bones of the pigs that did not receive ashes or bone meal. This latter fact was substantiated in a rather interesting way. After burning the bones of the pigs which had received no ashes or bone meal crumbled at once upon handling, while those of the pigs fed on ashes or bone meal still retained their form after burning and did not crumble when carefully handled."

Instrument for Tapping Stock:

A simple and useful instrument is the trocar and cannula, used in tapping horses, sheep, or cattle when bloated from the formation of gases due to acute indigestion. As will be seen, the cannula is a metallic cylinder or tube with the rim at one end bent outward with a sort of flange, which apposes the handle of the trocar. Into this cylinder or cannula is received the trocar, which, when in place, should exactly fit top with the sharp-pointed end protruding beyond the end of the cannula. In this way together the instrument is to be driven within the distended flank of the suffering animal, nearly to the flange or guard, the cannula held there firmly by the thumb and forefinger, and the trocar removed, thus allowing the escape of gas. There is almost no dan-



ger in the use of this instrument on cattle or sheep, and very little danger with horses.

With cattle and sheep bloat is the distention of the rumen or paunch, and the trocar should therefore be used on the left side, about half-way between the point of the hip and the last rib. In the horse the distention takes place in the large intestine, and appears on the right side instead of the left, and the puncture should therefore be made on the right side, and in the same relative location as in cattle or sheep.

"This little instrument will be found invaluable in an emergency. Like the revolver once in Texas, "you won't need it all the time, but when you do you'll need it mighty bad." When not in use, both trocar and cannula should be kept clean, and should be smeared with gasoline to prevent rusting.—N. Z. "Farmer."

Toot Your Little Whistle

If you toot your little whistle
And then lay aside your horn,
There is not a soul will ever know
That such a man was born.

The man who owns his acres
Is the man who plows all day,
And the man who keeps a-humping
Is the man who makes it pay.

The man who advertises
With a short and sudden jerk
Is the man who blames the printer
Because it didn't work.

The man who gets the business
Uses brainy printers' ink,
Not a cutter and a splutter,
But an ad. that makes you think.

And he who plans his advertisements
As he plans his well-bought stock,
Has the future of his business
Just as solid as a rock.
Saddlery and Harness.

Only a Difference of Opinion

There is a difference of opinion between a conductor and brakeman on a certain line in Montana as to the pronunciation of the nation's name, Europe.

The conductor is considerably startled on seeing this particular station to hear the conductor yell:

"You're liar; you're a liar!"
The brakeman is then confirmed by the brakeman, who roars:
"You really are; you really are!"

The Royal Show at Derby

The Royal Show of 1906, held at Derby the end of June, will go into history as one of the most successful exhibitions ever held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The show has redeemed its reputation as the leading show of the old land, and under the new management has again itself capable of rendering a valuable service to the breeders. Great pains had been taken in selecting the judges, in this respect satisfying both visitors and exhibitors. There was a good show of stock, Shorthorns, Shire horses, Hunters, Hackneys, Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Shropshire and Southdown sheep were in the ascendancy.

Shorthorns were a splendid lot, outnumbering almost all the other cattle breeds combined, excluding the Jerseys. Both championships went to Mr. J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor, for yearlings bred by himself, and got by one sire, the choicely bred Violet's Fame (1207), a Scotch-bred sire. The Royal Farms at Windsor were a clear first in the cow-in-talk class, with the big red cow Sylph, got by the champion, Royal Duke. Mr. Robert Taylor's, Edinburgh, had champion, Donside Princess was second, with Willis' White Heather third. In a superb class of sixty yearling heifers Mr. Deane Willis scored with his beautiful heifer, Golden Garland, a perfect run by Violet's Fame, out of a Count Lavender cow. The bulls were scarcely equal in merit to the cows. The aged and yearling classes, however, contained some fine specimens. In the aged class first went to Mr. F. Miller's, a Dublin champion, Linkfield Champion. Mr. A. T. Gordon scored in a class of sixty two-year-olds with his young bull Fascinator, got by Lord Lynedoch. In a class of 80 yearlings Deane Willis was on top with his red bull Capt. Kersey, by Violet's Fame, out of a Lavender cow. His outstanding merits are levelness of the top and perfection of the tail root. The first prize champion is reported sold to go to the Argentine.

There was a good showing of "Doddies." The champion for the best bull went to Mr. G. Smith Grant's Prince Forest, and the female championship to Mr. Greenfield's. The Galloways were out in goodly numbers, but the quality has shown better at the Royal. The champion bull was John Cunningham's Chancellor of Ballyholy. The same exhibitor also had champion female in Doris of Killyanthy.

Ashshires, although not numerous were quite a fair representation of the breed. Mr. James Howie was a large exhibitor and winner, Mr. Thomas Barr being a good second.

mares. Clydesdale stallions did not appear so bad in the entry sheet as in the stalls, as a goodly number were not forward. In three-year-old stallions the Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.) was first with the black horse Game Cooek (12583), by Aires (12846). Major Spencer's Hiawatha colt Rich and Rare (13132) was second. Mr. James Kilpatrick, Kilmarnock, had first in the two-year-old and yearling classes, the two-year-old winner being the black colt Blyth Thomas (12846), by the champion Prince Thomas. The yearling winner was the Hiawatha colt Rienzi. Mr. Wood's champion mare Cedric Princess (15274) was first for brood mares. The champion stallion went to Blyth Thomas, and the female championship to Cedric Princess.

Exchanges to hand at time of writing did not give any detailed report

of the Shires, Hunters and Hackneys made a good showing. Mr. Arthur Hall's Copmanthorpe Performer winning the championship in the latter class and Mr. Burnell's Tubb's celebrated Rosadora the female champion-ship.

There was a good sheep show, though northern exhibitors were few. Border Leicesters were chiefly in the hands of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Whittinghame, who was first and reserve for shearing rams and first for pen of ram lambs and

ewe lambs. The Blackfaces were quite an average display, Mr. John Dargue, Mr. John Robson, Jr., and Mr. John Dawson being the chief winners. Shropshires made a large exhibit. Sir R. P. Cooper won first with a great two-shear, bred at home.

The pig section was very well filled. Sir Gilbert Greenall had the championship in large whites, and Sanders Spencer & Son in middle whites. Mr. R. W. Hudsons was the most successful exhibitor in Berkshire.

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—No. 5.

Anybody Can Make Claims—But YOU Want the Cream Separator That "Makes Good."



That may be a little "slangy," but you know what I mean—you want the separator that will do what its manufacturers promise it will do, and what you expect it to do.

How are you going to decide which separator it is that will "make good" for you? His talk and his claims are made for all of them. You have to decide the question for yourself and your milk-profits depend upon your decision.

Therefore, I say don't take anybody's claim upon his promise. It may be a little over-enthusiastic in his praise of his own machine.

But, look here! Here's something worth thinking about: Since the first cream separator was invented no separator has ever made such rapid strides in sales and in popularity as has the Improved Frictionless Empire. In five years its annual sales have increased 200 per cent.

What do you suppose is the explanation of that? Why do so many people buy the Empire? There can be only one reason: The Empire gives better satisfaction in the hands of its users than any other separator ever made.

There's no doubt about it.

And this is how and why it does it:

- It is **Simpler in Construction.** All unnecessary parts are eliminated. It simply has a bowl with a light cover inside it and the simplest gearing necessary for driving it.
- It **Turns More Easily.** The bowl being smaller and lighter, as a matter of course, it does not take so much "oil-worm-grease" to turn it. Besides, the bowl runs practically without friction, because of its patented bearing.
- It is **More Easily Washed.** The bowl containing only a few light cones—being entirely free from heavy and clogging parts—is as easily washed as ordinary dinner plates.
- It **Requires Fewer Repairs.** Having no complicated parts it simply can't get out of order, unless it is greatly abused.
- It **Sifts Perfectly.** All milk in it is given five distinct separations. It is impossible for more than a trace of butter fat to escape.
- But goodness me! It would take the whole paper to tell you all the points wherein this Empire excels. I can't do it here, but if you'll send your name the Company will be glad to send you their separator books, full of dairy facts you ought to know. Just send a postal card telling me how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk. Address: EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

GET THE EMPIRE BOOKS. ASK FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

1. Full catalog and price list. 2. Dairy Results—Dollars. 3. Money and the Way to Make it.



American Fence Talks

AMERICAN FENCE is standard of the world. More miles of it are in use than all other fences combined.

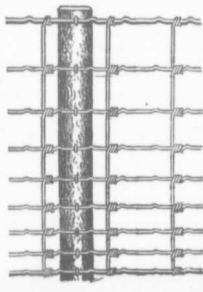
It is made of steel that is exactly fitted for it. A woven wire fence can be made of wire too soft or too hard.

It must be exactly right to render good service.

The structure of the American Fence is perfect. It is built of big, solid, galvanized wires, all No. 9 gauge if you prefer it, with the upright or stay wires binged; in all heights and for all purposes.

American Fence and Gates are for sale by dealers everywhere, or write us direct and we will send you a catalogue free, and tell you where you can get the fence and save money.

Manufactured by
The Canadian Steel & Wire Co.,
Limited,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO



Paying for Milk by the Babcock Test

Dairy Instructors Give Their Views on This Important Subject—The "Pooling" System Must Go

As stated in our last issue, the practice of adding water to or taking the cream off milk supplied to cheese factories, seems to be on the increase and makes it necessary that something should be done to counteract this tendency. Believing, as we do, that the only effective way of stopping this practice on the part of dishonest patrons is to pay for milk for cheese making according to its quality, and with a view to obtaining information that would be helpful in a discussion of this important subject, we submitted the following questions to the dairy instructors of the province. The following are some of the replies received, others will appear later. Some of our correspondents have replied to the questions directly, others have given their views on the subject in a general way. All the information, however, is valuable, and will bear careful reading. The answers to the questions are published under the name of the instructor sending them:

(1) How many factories are you in charge of?

(2) How many of these factories pay by test?

(3) Are the patrons and makers satisfied where milk is paid for by the Babcock system.

(4) Where the "pooling" system is still in use, what objections, if any, are made toward paying by test?

(5) Would you advise factories to pay by the Babcock test?

Any information not covered by these questions that you may care to give will be gladly received.

W. W. WADDELL, Strathroy, Ont.—

(1) Twenty-two.

(2) Three.

(3) Yes.

(4) Too much labor. Testing not properly done.

(5) Yes.

I believe there has been room to find fault with the test because the work has not been properly done. The samples have not, in some cases, been carefully taken and preserved and not always carefully tested. This has justly caused dissatisfaction with the test. There is too much of a tendency on the part of makers to do this work in a careless manner sometimes, because their time for the work is limited. It may become necessary, to make a success of this work, that some outside party be engaged or appointed to do the testing. This is done at present in two of my factories and is working well.

J. BURE, Mille Roches, Ont.—

I have had quite a good experience in paying for milk according to the fat content. I have paid in this way for eight years, and it was very satisfactory so much so, that when a new board of directors was appointed some of them who were men who had always pooled their milk decided to throw out the test, and a resolution passed to that effect. But when the time came for the factory to open, the people said, if you don't pay by the test we will take our milk elsewhere. So they paid that season, and have done so ever since.

There is this difficulty about it, however. In the testing of composite samples of milk the maker must know his business thoroughly, and be able

to meet any questions asked him and answer them correctly. He should also be able to figure out sales, and draw the line between the two systems. If the maker is a competent man, the people will place confidence in him. This is what is necessary to make this system a success. The maker will have to demonstrate and prove to the people by facts and figures that there is a very wide difference between the two systems.

Some of the reasons why the test system is not in favor in cheese factories in this section are as follows: (1) Makers have discouraged it through their inability to do the work properly, or at all; (2) makers who are qualified to do the work discouraged it simply because they did not want this extra task put upon them; (3) when they decided to do the work they shirked it, and paid according to the tests of previous seasons; (4) some makers and owners of factories have used the test as a drawing card and the patrons were wise to get on to it, and then lost confidence in the system.

I have every confidence in the test system if the work is properly done. I believe that a dozen factories might better pay one man than trust it to the average maker even if he is qualified to do the work. He can scarcely spare the time to do it. This is why they discourage it so much. They have no good grounds for doing so, other than the extra labor attached and not having time to carry it out satisfactorily to their patrons or themselves.

I believe from what I see in my work and learn in traveling through the country of how farmers are breeding at present for flow irrespective of quality, that within the next ten years the quality will be reduced so that it will take 1½ pounds of milk on an average throughout the season to make a pound of cheese. The aver-

age seems to be higher this season, and I can safely say that there is not one-eight of the tampering with milk this season that there was in years previous. This is my experience, and I have been watching things very carefully for some years along this line.

ALEX. MCKAY, St. Marys, Ont.—

In answer to your questions, I would say that I have 23 factories to which I pay regular visits. Of this number six pay according to quality and the system gives very good satisfaction.

With the exception of a few of the patrons, whose milk tests very low, where the pooling system is in use, the principal objection to the test is that it has either been in use in the factory and been discarded or hearing of the same taking place in some other place, patrons have become dissatisfied. It is my opinion that in nearly every case where this has happened that it has been due either to carelessness or to ignorance on the part of the operator.

I would certainly advise all factories to pay according to the test, though where they are paying by the per cent. of fat, +2, it leaves room for tampering with the milk. I think, however, that paying according to quality is very much better than the "pooling" system.

A. H. WILSON, Athens, Ont.—

(1) Twenty-five.

(2) None.

(3) Only a few objections are made.

(4) If properly conducted, it doubtless is the best system in the world. It has two redeeming features—but little fat is lost, and flavors are better.

However, until all makers learn all the various phases of testing milk (and especially composite samples), until the manufacturers learn to give their makers more wages and better help, I certainly would not advise factories to take it up.

It is illogical to ask a patron to take great care of his milk for that special object and then have that special object defeated at the factory, which has and is at the present time being done—where the maker is care-



Washed in 1 minute

Count the pieces—notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog, V-225—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

The Sharples Separator Co.

West Chester, Pa.

Toronto, Can.

Chicago, Ill.

A Big Difference

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day?

One minute with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture; it takes fifteen minutes to clean an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean out bows—one of which is shown in lower picture.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes

less. I frequently find that in factories where composite samples are kept for a week or twelve days, these samples set out in the sun, and globules of fat dried solid to the walls of the bottles, and the man is not yet born of a woman who can test those samples correctly and honestly.

Butter Scoring Contest

The Ontario Department of Agriculture and the dairymen's associations are co-operating in the holding of a butter scoring contest for "cream gathered creameries" during the months of July, August and Sep-

tember. Prizes will be given as follows: 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$25; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$10; 6th, \$5. The whole milk creameries will not be allowed to compete, as the competition is intended only for makers, managers, or proprietors of "cream gathered creameries." The competition shall consist of a scoring contest on three packages of butter from each creamery, the butter to be sent to the Dairy Department, Agricultural College, Guelph, when called for in July, August and September. Applications must be in the hands of Geo. A. Putnam, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, before July 15th.

Steam or Hot Water Heating in Farm Houses

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Would you be so kind as to give me an impartial answer to a few questions in reference to heating apparatus for a dwelling for which I shall feel much obliged:

(1) Will a common upright boiler (steam), of say three horse-power, be sufficient to heat a house of 20 x 34, solid brick and two storeys in height, with hot water radiating from say 500 feet of one inch and a half iron pipe, arranged as radiators?

(2) Would water move freely and free of noise if said boiler were placed on same floor as the main radiators if two-inch pipe were used for the outgoing and return feeders?

(3) Would such a boiler do as well as some of the hot water apparatus now on the market? Would it be as economical in the use of fuel? Would it burn hard coal without being a nuisance because of gas, dust, etc.? Can hard coal be burnt on a straight bar grate such as is found in those boilers, to advantage?

(4) Which of the two kinds of heaters; that is, the steam boiler or the hot water apparatus, will absorb the most heat from a given quantity of fuel?

AMATEUR.

Peel Co., Ont.

Answered by Prof. J. B. Reynolds, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

These questions to be dealt with authoritatively should be considered by an expert in house engineering. I may, however, be able to offer some general remarks that will be of use.

(1) It is estimated that a boiler built to develop one horse-power

should heat a radiating surface of 200 square feet with hot water is the medium of heating, so that a three horse-power boiler, if used to advantage, should heat 600 square feet of radiating surface either in the form of pipes or radiators. It is further estimated that each square foot of radiating surface, when hot water is the medium of heating, should heat from 20 to 30 cubic feet of space, so that this boiler should heat from 12,000 to 18,000 cubic feet. The house in question, if each storey is estimated at nine feet in height, contains about 16,000 cubic feet of space. A three horse-power boiler should heat the whole house during the winter to a temperature of 60 degrees or over.

The amount of surface furnished by 500 feet of one and one-half inch pipe would not be sufficient to heat the whole house thoroughly. It would require about two and one-half feet in length to furnish one square foot of radiating surface. Even in the most favorable circumstances, that is when the pipes are single and some distance apart and at some distance from the wall, so that the whole circumference of pipe is allowed to radiate equally, the 500 feet of pipe would furnish 200 square feet of radiating surface, and there should be 500 square feet. According to the above estimate, to heat the whole house and to make full use of the power of the boiler would require about 1,250 feet of one and a half inch pipe.

Steam boilers are sometimes used for heating, and if care is exercised in the fittings there is nothing to prevent their working, although the large space in the boiler must make the heating slow.

(2) It is quite practicable to heat with the boiler on the same floor as the radiators. It would be necessary, however, to carry the distributing main straight up from the head of the boiler to the ceiling of the ground floor, and thence by branches to distribute the water downward to the radiators on the ground floor, and upward to the radiators of the first floor. For the return pipes, they may without interfering with the flow of the water, be carried below the ground floor from the radiators, and thus placed out of the way.

(3) It is impossible to say as to the work of a steam boiler for heating the house by hot water. To consider the question on the face of it, we would say that a boiler specially built for heating should heat more economically than the power boiler, but the latter, if it is economical in the use of fuel when developing power, should be equally economical when used for heating, provided that the pipes are arranged to permit ready circulation.

As to burning hard coal, if the grates are designed for burning hard coal, there should be less dust, soot and gas than with soft coal. It would be advisable to secure a grade of hard coal of the right degree of coarseness to suit the grates. Beyond that, it is a question of draft.

(4) The relative economy of steam heating and water systems depends principally on the construction and the handling of a particular system. On the average there is little, if any, difference in economy between these two systems, so far as the consumption of fuel is concerned. If any difference has been noticed, it has been in favor of hot water, possibly because with hot water the escaping gases are not heated to such a high temperature as with steam, and therefore, there is less heat lost. The first cost of steam heating is considerably less, because the radiating surface required for steam is less than for water. On the other hand, the temperature of the hot water is lower than that of the steam radiators, and, therefore, the heat may be described as more pleasant. With steam it is easier to regulate the flow and to distribute uniformly than with water. With water any difference in resistance offered by the pipes will cause the water to flow more readily in the direction of least resistance, and thus will rob another section of the system of its proper share of heat. On the whole, therefore, it may be seen that there is little to choose between these two systems, provided that they are equally well set up and equally well managed.

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445





The Average Man

When it comes to a question of trusting
 Yourself to the risk of the road,
 When the thing is the sharing of burdens,
 The lifting the belt of a load,
 In the hour of peril or trial,
 In the hour you meet as you can,
 You may safely depend on the wisdom
 And skill of the average man.

'Tis the average man and no other
 Who does his plain duty each day,
 The small thing his wage is for doing,
 On the commonplace bit of the way.

'Tis the average man, may God bless him,
 Who pilots us, still in the van,
 Over land, over sea, as we travel,
 Just the plain, hardy average man.

So on through the days of existence,
 All mingling in shadow and shine,
 We may count on the every-day hero,
 When haply the gods may divine.
 But who wears the swarth grime of his calling

And labors and earns as he can,
 And stands at last with the nobles,
 The commonplace average man.
 —MARGARET E. SANSTER.

A Striving After Wind

"Curse him and his woods," old Burke muttered. "Not a wind from week's end to week's end—and the creek going dry and the alfalfa burning up."

He leaned against the rail fence and glowered into the jungle of pine woods that bordered his land. In the Valley half a mile above, he could hear the wind blowing steadily, as it had blown for three weeks and would blow to the end of the windy season; on the ridges that cut the sky-line high up on each side, the same wind was rushing through the scattered pines and firs; but where he stood hardly a breath was stirring.

"And I'm rich," he continued. "Shouldn't a rich man have what he wants—a man who's got money where all the banks can fail and leave him untouched? I'd have bought him out and put these infernal trees where they stop no more wind for me, but the fool won't sell. He loves the woods, he says; so do I love them—chopped down and burned to ashes?"

Still leaning against the fence, he turned so that the woods were behind him and his own clearing and buildings were in front. By his cabin of hewn logs a great, earth-banked reservoir stood; above it towered an impotent wind-mill, its fans idle. The sight drove the old man into a fresh burst of fury.

"Why should my land cry for water," he raged, "when there's a river below my feet—curse him and his woods—"

Tearing a rail from the fence he sent it whirling at a tree-trunk, while the veins stood out on his sweaty forehead.

"I wish I could treat him the same way," he yelled. His rage had worked itself up to the point of frenzy for which he seemed to have been waiting—clambering clumsily across the fence he stepped into the edge of the woods.

"I'll do it," he said. "No one can prove anything, and if they do I can stand the fine—I'm rich."

He stooped down and gathered a bunch of pine needles, then without giving himself time to think, drew a match across the sole of his shoe and dropped it into the tinder. The act seemed to have loosed all the furies in his soul—he turned and ran toward the fence, across which he fell rather than climbed. His breath came harshly through set teeth as he continued his mad race to the threshold of his barn.

Within, a harnessed team was munching hay. Like one in a nightmare Burke hurried them out and onto his big wagon. Three minutes later he was driving furiously down the lane, forcing his horses to gallop until he reached the main road, half a mile from his barn. Here he pulled them down to a trot.

"I've done it," he said in a tone between rejoicing and despair. "With this wind I'll sweep through the woods and clear him and his buildings off the earth. The fool—he ought to have sold and not tried to baffle me. He was insolent too—told me if I hadn't cleared the old swamp on the government land above his house, the stream wouldn't have gone dry, and I'd have water for irrigating without building a reservoir and mill."

This seemed so unjust to Burke that it gave him a moment's respite from his conscience. When this wore off, he sought another insult to act as an anodyne.

"Told me to build a tank at the lower end of the ranch, where I'd get the sweep of wind from my own cleared land—and run the water up hill, I suppose."

This helped; he almost grinned at the witticism. While the contortion was still on his face, however, his hat blew down into the wagon-box. He looked up with a start, then turned and faced the wind. There could be no mistake—it had changed and was blowing down the valley instead of up.

Before Burke's mind caught the significance this incident held before him, his body acted and the big team was galloping up the road at a rate which brought the country people to their doors. The roar of his heavy wagon, bounding from stumps and rocks, drowned his voice, when he recovered sufficiently to use it, or these neighbors might have heard his blasphemous ravings, consigning them and every living creature to present and future misery.

"If it gets into my slashing, it'll take house and barn and cattle—" at every recurrence of the thought he lashed his team, which was already going at an uncontrollable pace.

By one of those miracles that attend such desperate chances, he made the slight turn into his own lane

without upsetting—the angle was so obtuse that the two roads ran nearly parallel for several rods. The smoke which attended him for some distance now came in clouds. He came within sight of his barn—it was apparently untouched, but his house—

His team slowed down on approaching the barn, and finally stopped with lather dripping from flanks and from heaving sides. The old man dismounted; all his fury had deserted him he walked as a dead man might walk, toward a figure standing a few rods away.

Cooly, the neighbor who had refused to sell his wood-land, confronted him. Cooly's face was sweaty and smoke-grimed, and he held a long pine bough with scorched needles.

"It's too bad, Burke," he said. "Your cabin's gone, but I backed-fired in time to save the barn."

"Old Burke looked at him dully. "I thank you, Mr. Cooly," he said. "I thank you, but I'm a poor man now—I can't do more. I had twenty thousand dollars in bills and mortgages in the cabin—they're gone—and I set this fire to burn you out."

Cooly held out his hand. "It's too bad, just the same," he said kindly. "We'll all help you start again—I'll slash that timber, if you still want it down."

The old man didn't hear him; he was looking stupidly at the pile of ashes which represented his home and his fortune.

A Cradle Song

Sleep, O by, my little baby,
 In your cradle, mother's near;
 Angels watch all through the night,
 With your mother, baby dear.

Sleep, O by, my little baby—
 Tiny bud from heaven's throne;
 Mother guards you through the shadows
 Of the night. You're not alone.

Sleep, O by, my little baby;
 Slumber softly, baby mine;
 Gentle breezes now are blowing,
 And the stars above you shine.

Sleep, O by, my little baby,
 Till the sun-peep comes anew.
 Angels guard my little darling—
 Mother watches over you.

Contentment

There are two ways of securing contentment:

(1) By obtaining everything we desire.

(2) By proportioning our desires to what we can reasonably expect and attain.

The first is by trying to control the whole of what is outside of ourselves; the second by governing ourselves. Dr. John Hall used to say he found it a means of grace to stand before the great store windows in New York, and thank the Lord for the large number of things he saw that he could do without.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

My Shadow

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.
He is very, very like me, from the heels up to the head;
And I see him just beside me, when I jump into my bed.
The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow—
Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;
For he sometimes shoots up taller, like an India-rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.
One morning very early, before the sun was up,
I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;
But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepy-head,
Had stayed at home behind me, and was fast asleep in bed.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A Curious Puzzle

Put down in figures the year in which you were born; to this add; then add your age at your next birthday; provided it comes before January 1st; otherwise your age at last birthday; multiply result by 1,000; from this deduct 678,423, then add 17,000; substitute for the figures corresponding letters of the alphabet, as A for 1, B for 2, C for 3, D for 4, etc. The result will give the name by which you are popularly known.

Read This Aloud

Betty Botter bought some butter;
"But," she said, "this butter's bitter.
If I put it in my batter,
It will make my batter bitter;
But a bit of better butter
Will but make my batter better."
So she bought a bit of butter,
Better than the bitter butter,
And made her batter better,
And 'twas better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.

A Dog and Parrot Story

"That reminds me of a very clever compact which has been entered into between a dog and a parrot in my neighborhood," said a man who had listened to a story about a dog.

"They seem to have established a perfect understanding of each other. How they went about the matter I do not know. I only know that the results are achieved quite as satisfactorily as if the dog and parrot in question were human beings and capable of all the processes of reasoning.

"The parrot's cage is in the back-yard. It is close to the ground, where the dog can reach the sliding door by rearing up on his hind legs. Between the back yard and front yard there is a gate, with a latch on the side toward the front part of the house. As a rule, the dog and parrot are kept in the back yard, and the little gate which crosses the alleyway and opens into the front yard is generally kept latched. A little while ago the dog and the parrot were found out in the front yard together.

"The man of the house was not a little perplexed to know how they managed to get out into the front yard. He made up his mind to watch them, for the purpose of seeing how they overcame the difficulty. The first thing that attracted his attention was the calling of the parrot.

"Promptly the dog, who understood the language, responded. He walked over to the parrot's cage, used his nose to raise the side door up and let the bird out. The dog then let the door fall back to its place. The parrot flew over the side gate, and the dog trotted across the yard in the same direction.

"In a few seconds the parrot was busy with the latch, and the dog pushed the side gate open with his nose. Shortly they were both in the front yard.

"Now what do you think of that? If that isn't intelligence, what is it?"

The Little Bootblack

A hundred years ago there lived in Oxford a little boy, whose business it was to clean the boots of the students of the famous university there. He was poor, but bright and smart. Well, this lad, whose name was George, grew rapidly in favor with the students. His prompt and hearty way of doing things, and his industrious habits and faithful deeds, won their admiration. They saw in him the promise of a noble man, and they proposed to teach him a little every

pel to admiring thousands. The little bootblack became the renowned pupil orator, George Whitefield.

The Shepherd Dogs

The shepherd dogs of South America have an extra duty to perform. The vultures are very cunning birds and the dread enemies of all sheep owners. The sheep are so heavy and fat that when they fall down and roll over on their backs they cannot get back on their feet. They lie down and kick, and the watchful dogs know this signal as one of distress. They run to their assistance and help them up. Otherwise the vultures would swoop down upon them when in their helpless condition and torment them until they died.

The Child in the Glass

The child who lives in the looking-glass
Is always waiting to see me pass;
She never seems to run and play,
But watches there for me all day;
For every time I go and see,
I find her peeping round at me.
One day when I was cross and cried,
She stretched her mouth so very wide
I had to laugh—then she did, too;
She likes to do just what I do.

Not That Far Yet

A certain little girl, who had just begun to attend school, brought home a pumpkin seed, and told her mother that the teacher said the pumpkin would be yellow although the seed was white.

"And what will the color of the vine be?" asked the mother.

The little girl answered that the teacher had not taught her that.

"But," said the mother, "you know, dear, for we have pumpkin vines in our garden."



Summer Fun out in the Pasture.

day. Eager to learn, George accepted their proposal and he soon surprised his teachers by his rapid progress. "A boy who can blacken boots well can study well," said one of the students. "Keep as a briar," said another, "and pluck enough to make a hero." But we cannot stop to tell of his patience and perseverance. He went on, step by step, just as the song goes, one step and then another, until he became a man, a learned and eloquent man, who preached the gos-

"Of course I do, mother, but we are not expected to, know anything until we are taught."

There are two good rules which ought to be written on every heart: never to believe anything bad about anybody until you positively know it to be true; never to tell even that unless you feel that it is absolutely necessary and that God is listening while you tell it.

IN THE KITCHEN

Cakes Are All Right

"Do you know why griddle cakes hurt you?" demands the high apostle of Fletching. "Because the syrup is allowed to pass into the stomach without being properly mixed with the saliva, which makes it digestible."

"As soon as it enters the stomach it becomes acid and interferes with everything it meets. Had the cakes been properly masticated and mixed with the saliva, the cane sugar would have become grape sugar, and in this form it is easily digested."

"Why is it that stout people are advised to avoid starchy foods? Potatoes, eaten too hastily, when not craved by the appetite, supply the system with a superabundance of fat inducing starch."

"Potatoes are supposed to produce fat; but if your appetite craves potato, and you properly masticate it, eating only as much of it as satisfies your appetite, the system absorbs it all, leaving nothing to produce fat."

Testing Ovens

To judge of an oven's heat try the oven every ten minutes with a piece of white paper. If too hot the paper will blaze up or blacken. When the paper becomes dark brown—rather darker than ordinary meat-pie crust—the oven is fit for small pastry. If light brown, the color of nice pastry, it is ready for tarts. When the paper turns dark yellow you can bake bread, large meat pies or pound cakes; while if it is just tinged the oven is fit for sponge cake or meringues.

Recipes

GRAHAM WAFFLES.—One pint sweet milk, three well beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar, butter the size of a walnut (melted), salt, one pint of graham and one cupful of wheat flour, mixed with two heaping tablespoonfuls of baking powder.

CELERY IN BEET CURS.—Cook the celery until tender in slightly salted boiling water, then chop it very fine, and keep hot beside the range. Carve small cups from boiled beets, dust them with seasoning, brush lightly with butter and set in the oven until hot. Fill them with the celery, and pour over a little sauce piquant.

LUNCHEON CAKE.—Five eggs, leaving out two of the whites, the yolks and whites to be beaten separately, the latter to a froth like snow, five-ounce lump sugar dissolved in a wineglass of water; put it into a saucepan to boil; pour the dissolved sugar boiling to the eggs, stirring it well at the time, beat it, and when nearly cold mix in a quarter pound flour by degrees; bake three-quarters of an hour.

EGGS AND TOMATO.—For an appetizing dish, cover the bottom of each individual egg shirrer with tomato sauce that has been highly seasoned with paprika and onion. Drop into each a poached egg, place on it a small piece of butter and put for a few minutes in the oven.

BERRY PUDDING.—When blackberries appear make this berry pudding, which is a favorite one at the Boston Cooking School: Beat one-third of a cup of butter to a cream. Add gradually half a cup of sugar and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Sift together two cups of previously sifted flour, four

level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add this to the creamed butter, sugar and eggs. Put in half of the flour mixture, mix, and then put in half a cupful of cold water. Mix in the rest of the flour, etc. Beat thoroughly, and last of all fold in the well-beaten whites of the two eggs. Sprinkle a cupful of blackberries with a little flour, and add them to the batter as it is dropped, a spoonful at a time, into the mold, which should be rubbed with unsalted butter. Steam an hour and a half, or bake twenty-five minutes, and serve with a blackberry hard sauce. The sauce is made in the usual way, with half a cup of butter and a cup of sugar. Add to this half a cupful of crushed berries.

Rest in the Kitchen

Be sure to have an easy lounge or chair in the kitchen, when you may spend the waiting moments between acts, as it were, in rest. If you cannot afford to buy a lounge especially for that purpose, make one. This is easily done. Get two long boxes from the dry goods store; place them end to end and nail together. Make a mattress and fill it with any desired materials. Shredded shucks are clean and excellent. Over this drape any kind of cover to suit the fancy. Be sure to get something that can be washed and ironed. Red and white bed ticking is pretty and desirable, and never fades and when laundered looks as good as new. Make a pillow to match. Now, while you are watching the cakes, bread, pies and the like, remember there is your lounge. Rest. Do not say you have no time. You have to wait for your baking to brown. Why not rest while you wait? You will be surprised how much refreshment you will gain even for one minute's relaxation upon this improvised lounging quarter.

An Ingenious Device

How many women daily bump their heads or twist themselves out of shape, leaning down into the floor barrel, which for the sake of getting it from underneath, is kept in an out of the way closet or under the pantry-shelf! Some one whose head was bumped once too often devised a clever arrangement by means of a stout iron hoop attached to the side of a closet in a heavy iron socket. This hoop supported the barrel and when the flour was needed all the barrel required was a slight pull, when it swung out into the pantry and the trouble was over. A stout swinging shelf, a few inches from the floor could be used in place of the iron hoop. The barrel that I saw was in a closet underneath the pastry board in the pantry and was quite the most convenient help to a cook that I have ever seen.

Hints

Equal parts of turpentine, linseed oil and vinegar make a splendid wash for furniture, etc.

A brush dipped in salt water should be used in cleaning bamboo furniture. The brushes should always be washed in cold water in which there is a little ammonia and a few drops of carbolic acid added to the water by way of a mild disinfectant.

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The St. Louis Ginseng Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Health in the Home

Tiring Children

The injury done to children, and more especially to delicate children, by over fatigue, is not sufficiently recognized by many mothers and nurses.

Too long walks, games that call for too much exertion, which must be kept up until the end, too late hours for going to bed, or too early hours for getting up, are all causes—every-day causes—of over fatigue.

Now, mark this, fatigue from work or play, as bodily exercise of any sort, is the reverse of injurious to those who are physically strong. If we are in good health and vigorous, it does us no harm to go to our beds tired at night.

We sleep all the better for it and rise refreshed in the morning. To be over-tired, however—so tired that we cannot sleep—is bad for any one.

Constipation

Constipation is more prolific of human misery than any other one cause. As foes to health, typhoid, smallpox and diphtheria—the three most dreaded infections—are comparatively insignificant, since they do not occur to more than one per cent. of the number afflicted by constipation, and are themselves frequently caused and always greatly aggravated by the latter. A majority of the race, rich and poor alike, are habitually constipated. It poisons the entire system, since it compounds the absorption of ptomaines and toxins that should be eliminated. The train of evils that follow this form of auto-infection is almost limitless. It maintains itself in a hundred ways and finally slays its victims by thousands, although some other name goes into the death certificate.

But it tortures when it does not actually kill, and renders its victims incapable of making the most of themselves in business, in social life or the intellectual world. It robs the complexion of its clearness, the eye of its brightness, the step of its elasticity. It is a slow but sure form of suicide. The victim finally poisons himself to death. No matter what the death certificate says, the fundamental cause of one-half the deaths recorded is constipation. It is often ignored and may be called by any one of a dozen names—uremic poisoning, heart failure, remittent fever, etc.

The relief must be sought by curing the habit.

Celery as a Medicine

One of the latest ideas is that celery is a cure for rheumatism. It is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The celery should be cut into pieces and boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg into a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield.

A New Wrinkle

There is a new wrinkle, says the Brooklyn Eagle. It is located at the corners of the eyes, and is a wrinkle which indicates deep thought. The



TAKES
ALL
THE
WORK
OUT OF
WASH
DAY

Get out your easy chair and a hot-bill the tub half full of hot water—put in the clothes—and start.

The New Century Washing Machine going, wash and rest wash the clothes. Isn't that a luxury after the hand-chopping, back-breaking rub, rub, rub over the wash board.

Sold by most Dealers at \$8.50 Write for free catalogue about the new and better way to wash clothes at home. The Downswell Mfg. Co., Limited Hamilton, Canada

wrinkle, or the group of wrinkles—when first seen may seem indicative of old age. But actually the lines are formed by study, by reading, by thought and by constant and repeated efforts of mentality. The age at which you may expect these wrinkles naturally is forty. But, if they appear under that, then it is a mark of too much brain work.

Rules for Dyspeptics

The following rules are applicable to all cases of dyspepsia and indigestion:

1. Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly.
2. Drink fluid an hour before or two or three hours after meals, rather than with food.
3. Eat at regular hours.
4. If greatly fatigued, lie down and rest quietly before and after luncheon and dinner or supper.
5. Avoid as much as possible taking business worries or professional cares to the table.
6. Take systematic exercise in the open air. Bicycle and horseback riding are the best forms.
7. On rising, cold sponging and vigorous friction of the body are advisable.
8. The bowels should be kept open by laxative foods and fluids rather than by medicines.
9. Avoid too much variety at any one meal. Take meat and vegetables at separate meals.

Those who think Christianity weak because there are more women than men in the churches, would do well to consider why there are so many men in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Hooglan looked up at the clock, and then slapped the iron she had lifted from the stove back on the lid with a clatter.

"Talk about toime an' toide waiting for no man," she muttered, as she hurried into the pantry, "there's toimes they wait an' toimes they don't! Yesterday at this very minute 'twas but tin o'clock, an' to-day 'tis quarter to twelve!"

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Sunday at Home

Peace

In Me ye might have peace—in Me I have not promised it elsewhere; Turn to the world—it is not there, But only weariness and care.

Oh, cease then from thy fruitless quest in love, It was in love I stir'd thy nest That thou might'st come at last to see

That peace is only found in Me; IN ME ye might have peace.

Good Work

"If there is one rule above another which I wish to impress on those who are starting out in life," writes Charles Kingsley, "it is this—take pains. Take trouble. Whatever you do, do thoroughly. Whatever you begin, finish. It may not seem worth your while at the moment to be so very painstaking and exact. In after years you will find that it was worth your while, that it had paid you by training your character, paid you by giving you success in life, paid you by giving you the trust and respect of others."

Church Going

It is not enough that we go to the House of God, in a general way, sometimes here, sometimes there. The result will be that there will be little attachment or interest anywhere, and little of good done anywhere, little of good received. When Solomon had a host of wives, he had very little love for any of them. Affection becomes rather thin when spread over so wide a surface, and the one who distributes his favors among a number of churches is of little service in any, has but little interest in any, and that little is very liable to grow steadily less until it dies out.

Dangerous Half Truths

It is often harder to convince a man who is half right than it is wrong than it is a man who is wholly wrong. "A half a loaf," we say, "is better than no bread," but a thief with no bread and unable to steal any is likely to learn more quickly the duty of honest work than a thief with half a loaf. Nothing so binds and enslaves men as half truths. It is often easier to deliver them from full error than from half contentment with truth. It depends, however, on the direction in which men are moving and upon their contentment with what they have. Moving from error to truth men often have to move through half truths; but if they are stationary in half truths, or stop when they reach them, their being half right makes it only the harder to show them that they are wrong.

The word "power" in religion not infrequently stands for the worst form of cant. It is spoken of as if it consisted in fluent and rambling religious speech, or in volubility of fluent utterance of religious language.

There is a difference between doing right and not doing wrong. One is turning our back on what is wrong, and the other is turning our face to what is right. The two are essentially distinct.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

LINGERIE BLOUSE 5336

The lingerie blouse appears to gain in favor week by week and month by month. It is worn at all seasons of the year, is always daintily charming and fills so many needs as to be a first favorite. This one is made in quite novel fashion and affords opportunity for the embroidery, which makes such an essential feature of the season and which always gives an air of elegance and distinction to any garment. The tucked portions over



5336 Lingerie Blouse,
Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

5351 Tucked Shirt
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

the shoulder make a distinct innovation, while below them the waist is arranged to be becomingly full at the same time that the plain space for embroidery is left at the front.

The waist is made with a narrow yoke, to which the front and back portions are attached. The tucked portions are arranged over the whole and the material beneath the tucks is cut away to give the desired transparent effect. The closing is made invisibly at the back. The sleeves are the accepted ones of the season, moderately full and finished with straight bands below the elbows.

TUCKED SHIRT WAIST WITH STAR SHAPED YOKES 5351

Lingerie waives have grown to be perennial favorites. Here is one that is quite novel, that is exceedingly dainty and in effect yet which has the great merit of closing at the left of the front. In the illustration it is made of handkerchief lawn with insertion and medallions of Valenciennes lace, the banding on collar and cuffs being of the material daintily embroidered by hand. All the lingerie waistings are, however, appropriate and Cluny lace is much used and a close ruffle of the Valenciennes, both laundering admirably well, while thin silks and wools also are so made.

The waist consists of the lining, which can be used or omitted as desirable, the centre front, side fronts and back with the shallow yoke. The waist is tucked for a portion of its length and is joined to the yoke, which is outlined by the medallions, and the closing is made invisibly beneath the strip of insertion at the left side. The sleeves are the favorites of the season and are moderately full puffs, finished with straight bands.

GIRL'S DRESS WITH DOUBLE SKIRT 5351

Double skirts are fashionable for the little girls as well as for the

grown-ups and are exceedingly pretty and attractive made from the various dainty materials of the incoming season. This one is especially designed for flouncing or for bordered material but can, nevertheless, be utilized for plain stuffs, each edge being trimmed after any manner that may be preferred. In the illustration embroidered batiste is combined with plain for the waist, but there are a great many washable fabrics that are shown with flouncings to match and also a large number of pretty bordered veilings and the like that make exceedingly attractive little dresses of a somewhat sturdier sort. Again, plain material can always be utilized and either braid or embroidery used as a finish.

The dress consists of the skirt and the body. The body is full and can be made over the lining or joined to a narrow yoke as liked. The bertha is an exceedingly becoming one, falling in points at front and back and over the shoulders. The skirt is made with two flounces that are joined one to the other and shirred at their upper edges then arranged over a narrow yoke.

CHILD'S NIGHT DRAWERS 5354

The comfort and the general satisfaction to be obtained from night clothing that cannot slip up and cause exposure is appreciated by every body every mother. Here is an exceedingly simple little garment that renders the small folk ideally comfortable and which can be made from cambric or muslin for the warm weather, from flannel or flannellette for the cooler



5354 Child's Night
Drawers with Feet,
2 to 6 years.

5351 Girl's Dress
with Double Skirt,
4 to 10 years.

nights. As shown it includes feet and these are in every way to be commended for everything except mid-summer wear, but it can be cut off at the ankles if better liked. In the illustration fine muslin is finished with a little frill of lace at the neck.

The drawers consist of the fronts, the back portions of the waist and the back portions of the drawers. These last are gathered and attached to the band and are buttoned up into place. The sleeves are in regulation coat style but comfortably full at the shoulders and there is a straight band at the neck.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

Human Hair for Mending

Did you ever try mending jagged tears in a coat or jacket with hair—human hair? Well, try it, before you exclaim in your doubt as to the outcome. You know long ago mending used to be a work of art. Clothes were much harder to get, and once obtained, every care was given them until they literally went to pieces. Some one who lived in those days—a dear old lady—taught me to mend with hair, and the torn place on my jacket, or what had been the torn place, became a matter of pride, because the mending was the best kind of art—useful.

Place the torn spot in an embroidery hoop, if possible, and then take a long hair, from a head of brown or black hair, and darn with a very, very fine needle back and forth, taking up threads away beyond the tear on both sides. Press the spot with a warm flat iron after dampening it slightly on the wrong side and it is finished.

The embroidery hoop is useful for mending tears in the legs of hosiery, a dropped stitch in "drop stitch" stockings" being taken up easily in the hoop. Handkerchiefs, napkins, table linen and tears in dresses and aprons can all be patched without a wrinkle if the goods is first stretched in the hoop.

Her Own Carpenter

The thousand and one labors of the busy farmer's wife would soon put a Hercules out of business. Yet she shirks from the bare idea of using hammer and saw for her own betterment.

Take the case of a small kitchen mirror that has hung bias—from one corner—these many moons when it ought to have two. "John can't find time to fix it," says the little wife, and the nail won't stay in for too large.

"Why not fill the whole with a wooden peg, and drive the nail into that," asked a visitor.

"Oh, dear, no," she gasped, "I never did such a thing in my life."

The lack of a convenient shelf, or two, costs many a farm woman needless unending steps. These weary, kitchen martyrs fail to realize that any woman, with twenty cents, can buy two strong iron brackets, that she can screw or nail into place for herself, thanks to nobody. And there are always soap boxes with clean, smooth, boards just right for shelves.

A long shoe box laid on its side, fastened to brackets, makes two neat shelves. The lower shelf is handy for spices, extra china, or books if it has a pretty curtain hung from a rod, or a heavy wire attached to the upper shelf.

Neither need the housewife stand on a cold, draughty floor while she has strength and ability to make a storm door by covering her screen door with tar paper or oilcloth.

The nation needs the farmer; the farmer needs his wife and the wife needs—a little kit of carpenter's tools.

An authority on laundering linen writes thus: "Use pure soap, fresh clean water and lots of it, plenty of air and sunshine, and carefully avoid starch. You should be careful to rinse the pieces thoroughly in good, clean water, and then give them plenty of light and air. They should be ironed damp to get that fine sheen so characteristic of well laundered linen. If linen is ironed dry, or nearly so, it gets fuzzy."

The Orchard and Garden

Fruit Crop Prospects

Apples.—As was to be expected, the reports for the month for the crop on apples are not quite so favorable. There are many reports of serious droppings, and the general tone of the reports would place the crop at not more than medium. In forming an estimate of the crop the classification of apples into early, fall and winter should be kept in mind, inasmuch as the three classes may have an entirely different value.

In District 1 early apples are reported almost a full crop, the fall and winter apples a medium crop. Baldwin and Spies light if, however, the season should prove a warm one the whole of the apples in District 1 will be classed by apple buyers as early shipping stock. In District 2 early apples are almost a full crop, the fall apples light, and the winter apples only a medium crop. In District 3 21 per cent. of the correspondents reported the crop light, 53 per cent. medium and 27 per cent. a full crop.

Reports from the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys, N.S. District 6, indicate a crop above medium, but not quite a full crop. The Tent Caterpillar, the Bud Moth and Canker Worm have all been particularly severe as well as several minor pests in different parts of the Valleys, and it is not improbable that the Codling Moth will appear later. Wind storms and other contingencies will probably reduce the crop of winter apples to medium or less. Summer and fall apples will be slightly above a medium crop. Gravenstein has set very heavily, and, where they are sprayed thoroughly, will doubtless yield a large crop. Nova Scotia Kings and Russets have also set well. The Baldwins in Nova Scotia will be light. The British Columbia crop of apples will be about the same as last year.

Pears.—The prospects for pears have deteriorated during the month. In Districts 1 and 2, producing the largest commercial crop, Kieffers reported a full crop, Bartlett's a medium crop with many failures, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Bose and similar varieties less than medium. This condition will also hold good for British Columbia.

Plums.—Plums are almost a failure, no large section reporting even a medium crop. The American varieties are producing best; the Japanese varieties are almost a total failure.

Peaches.—Correspondents report 17 per cent. of the crop of early peaches a failure, 17 per cent. light, 35 per cent. medium and 21 per cent. a full crop; late peaches, 12 per cent. of the crop is a failure, 21 per cent. light, 43 per cent. medium and 24 per cent. a full crop. Early peaches will probably be sufficient to supply the demands of the market, but there will probably be some shortage of good coming peaches.

Cherries.—Cherries are everywhere being marketed a large crop, of good quality and freer from insects than usual.

Grapes.—Grapes are reported in good condition, almost equal to last year, with some complaints of winter-killing, especially north of Lake Ontario.

Small Fruits.—The strawberry crop is maintaining the conditions reported last month. The principal markets report fair receipts of good quality; prices are 10 per cent. higher than last year. The estimate for rasp-

berries, black and red, is about the same as for strawberries.

Foreign Countries.—The Continental apple and pear crop is reported medium to good. The prospects for the English apple and plum and pear crop have fallen off seriously, and if this is confirmed by next month's reports market conditions will be materially changed for early and fall apples.

Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa.

The Vegetable Crop

The crop correspondents of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, in their reports covering the month of June, state that the season this year is from one to two weeks behind last year, owing to the frequent rains and lack of warm weather. The frequent rains and cloudy weather have resulted in a rank, quick growth of some crops which has done considerable damage. Several of the correspondents fear that grubs and insects are likely to do great damage this year.

A New Enemy of Vineyards

The grape growing industry of the Niagara peninsula is threatened with great injury from the rose beetle. Specimens sent to Prof. Bethune, of the Ontario Agricultural College, have elicited a report to the effect that these beetles are very destructive, not only to roses, but to all kinds of flowers, and especially to the blossoms of grape vines. Ordinary poisons have little or no effect upon them. Showering them with a mixture of carbolic acid and soapsuds has been most effective. The breeding ground of these insects is usually in old pastures. Breaking up such ground and putting in grain or a hoe crop is the only remedy suggested.

Prince Edward Island

During the latter part of June we have had cold northeasterly winds for the most part, and a good deal of rainy weather. On the afternoon of June 27 a terrific thunder storm set in, accompanied by frequent, vivid flashes of forked lightning. It was the most severe storm remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Fortunately no human lives were lost, but ten cattle belonging to Fred

White, West River, were killed. Considerable damage was done in different parts of the country. The rainfall measured one inch.

Potatoes are looking well, but the grain is backward on account of cool backward weather. Nearly all our farmers had their turnip seed sown on the first of July. Strawberries are ripening slowly. Chickens have not hatched out as well as usual.

Davis & Fraser are advertising for hogs for September delivery. They want well fed hogs weighing 120 and 175 lbs. when dressed.

During last September they only received 200 hogs, in October 800, while more than half of the total output for the year was marketed during November and December.

The Cheese Board held their first meeting of this season on June 22. R. B. Spillet bought all boarded cheese at 11½. 200 flats were not sold. The following cheese boarded: Kensington 150, New Perth 50, Lakesville 33, Dundas 25 flats, 30 whole, Union 140 flats, Townal 50, New Glasgow 50.

At the Ottawa board cheese brought 11 1-10c recently. A. R.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

About Butter Making

Would you be kind enough to define the meaning of pasteurizing milk or cream? We have been using a separator for some time past and find it somewhat difficult to churn the cream, taking from an hour and a half to two hours to get butter. How old should cream be before it is churned? We churn twice a week, and have six cows. Perhaps we don't let the cream get ripened enough. A little light on the above will greatly oblige, yours truly—John Taylor, Shawana Cottage, Lambton Co., Ont.

Pasteurizing milk or cream consists in heating it somewhere between 140 degrees F. and 212 degrees F. This kills practically all germs in a vegetative state. The heating is followed by cooling. In the case of cream, a starter would be added at this stage to ripen for churning.

There are so many conditions which affect churning that it would be impossible to say what the trouble in the present case is. The temperature of the cream and the state of ripeness at churning will affect the time it takes to churn. There are other conditions also which affect it, such as thickness of cream. Thick cream will churn easier than thin cream. Likewise it is impossible to say how old or how long cream should be ripened before it should be churned. The ripening temperature of cream also varies within wide limits. Some prefer to ripen at 80 degrees F., others at 70 degrees F., and still others below 70 degrees F. Where no starter is used and the cream is ripened naturally, the plan is to let the raw cream stand at a certain temperature till it is sour. One can not be so sure of good results as by artificial ripening (using a starter). Cream should have a clean, pure acid taste when ready for the churn. As to the amount of acidity, the butter-maker will have to be his own judge, unless he relies on an acidimeter, which would be out of the question in the present case. The higher the temperature of the cream when put in the churn the sooner the churning will be completed. Too high a temperature is, however, not advisable. Too low a temperature is also not advisable, but it is better to have it too low than too high. Temperature for churning depends so much upon the condition of the cream that no definite information can be given here. A well ripened thick cream should churn readily enough at between 50 degrees and 60 degrees F.

Catarrh in Sheep

Having noticed that some of my sheep are suffering from a nature discharge from their nostrils, I shall be glad if you can give me a cure for same, and answer through the columns of THE FARMING WORLD, and oblige—H. C. Wraight, Parry Sound District, Ont.

This is probably a case of simple catarrh, though a discharge from the nostrils is a symptom of several diseases. The symptoms of simple catarrh are sneezing, redness of the eyes and wetting; at first the nose is dry and rather hot, but soon a thin, watery fluid escapes, which gradually becomes thick and adherent, and later of a yellowish white color.

It is either the result of a cold, due to exposure to rains or chilling winds, or from any inflammatory state of the system. Put the sheep in a dry, clean, airy shed and give a few meals of warm bran and linsed mash for a few days. Then blow into the nostrils twice a day the following powder: Equal parts of finely powdered sub-nitrate of bismuth and gum arabic well mixed. Give as a tonic in the bran mash: Corrosive sublimate 8 grains, rhubarb 1 ounce, ground ginger and gentian each 2 ounces. Simmer the three last in one quart of water for fifteen minutes, strain and add the first. Give two tablespoonfuls twice a day.

Scalding Device for Hogs

Desiring to erect a small slaughter house for farm use, I wish to learn the best method of constructing a scalding device for scalding hogs in. Will you, at the same time, give cuts and description of same, and oblige a subscriber—Jackson Clark, Dundas, Co., Ont.

There is so very little killing of hogs on the farm, or in a small way, nowadays that new or convenient devices for scalding hogs are rarely seen. The best device we know of for scalding hogs in a small way is a trough, into which a rack on which the hog is laid is lowered into the scalding water. We have no photograph or material at hand for making a cut or drawing, but will try to give as complete a written description as possible. The size of the trough will depend upon the size of the hog. A trough 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and 1 1/2 feet deep ought to be large enough for all practical purposes. Make a strong rack that will fit into the trough easily. Have this attached to a lever, so that it can be lowered in or drawn up at will. Chains from each corner of the rack fastened to a strong chain, sufficiently high to allow a pig to be put on the rack or turned easily, would be the best way of attaching the rack to the lever. The opposite end of the lever should have a chain attachment, so as to make it secure, when the rack is out of the trough, and when it is necessary to put the hog on or take it off the rack. When ready to operate, place the dead hog on the rack and lower into the trough, which has previously been filled with scalding water. Unless a large trough is provided, it will be necessary to turn the animal so as to have all parts thoroughly scalded. From this description any good carpenter ought to be able to construct a suitable scalding device that will serve the purpose in a small way better than any other plan we know of.

Lice, Etc.

(1) What is the best treatment for killing lice on horses? (2) What is the best medicine for horses affected with worms? (3) I have a horse that has a foul smelling discharge coming from the nose. What is the probable cause?—C.A.M., Nova Scotia.

(1) In the winter, when it is not advisable to clip the horse on account of the cold, and wetting the skin is dangerous, the best remedy is fish oil well rubbed in all over the body. At this time of the year the horse should be clipped and the skin washed over with tobacco water. (2) Santonin in half-drachm doses once a day for a week, followed by a purgative. (3) This horse should be examined by a veterinary surgeon, as it may have an ulcerated tooth discharging through the nostril.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers.—Address your communications to "Legal Column," THE Farming World, Toronto.

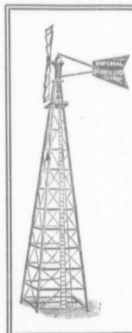
Landlord and Tenant

Three years ago last June A entered into a written agreement to sell to B a house and two acres of land for \$250.00, payable in instalments of \$15.00 per month until the whole purchase money was fully paid, when A is to give to B a deed of the house and land. B paid for a few months, sometimes paying \$15.00 and sometimes less. He also made some improvements on the house. B now refuses to pay any more or to vacate the premises. Can A force him to pay or to vacate the premises?—Landlord (Ontario).

Without having the agreement before us, we cannot say what your rights thereunder may be. If B has agreed to pay you \$15.00 per month and has not done so, and you have fulfilled your part of the agreement to the present time, you can sue him for the arrears, unless there is some provision in the agreement which takes that right away from you. Such agreements also generally provide that the vendor or person selling the land shall have the right to again take possession of it in case the purchaser fails to pay for it as agreed. We cannot, however, advise you as to your rights without seeing the agreement between yourself and B, but if you will send it to us we shall

(Continued on Page 498.)

WINDMILLS



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In the Poultry Yard

Some Common Poultry Troubles

Catarrh.—Catarrh in poultry closely resembles the common "cold in the head" of man. It is accompanied by sneezing, difficult breathing and watery discharge from the nostrils, and is apt to develop into roup. Among the causes are lack of ventilation, drafts, dampness, exposure, and improper care and feeding. The prevention and treatment are much the same as for roup.

Roup.—The following are some of the symptoms of the various stages of this infectious disease; puffed or swollen eyelids, watery discharge from the eyes and nose; eyes swollen and closed by offensive, cheesy matter, thick gelatinous discharge from the eyes and nose; frothy mucus in the mouth and throat, throat covered with thick, cheesy matter. In the early stages of the disease the inflammation can be reduced by bathing the eyes and face of the fowl with a mixture composed of equal parts of sweet oil and whiskey. The fowl should be kept in the shade, the flock and fed on soft food. If the disease has reached the offensive stage the fowl should be killed, and the house disinfected with sulphur fumes or a three per cent. solution of creolin to prevent the spread of the disease. If it is desired to save a valuable bird, it is a good plan to loosen the discharge in the nostrils and eyes, and immerse the head for 20 or 30 seconds in a one or two per cent. solution of permanganate of potash. The treatment should be given twice daily until all symptoms have disappeared. Roup is most prevalent in drafty, overcrowded and dirty poultry houses. The interior of the house should be well cleaned, and the ventilation and lighting so arranged that the house will be perfectly dry and free from drafts.

Gapes.—This disease usually affects only young birds, and as its name indicates, is characterized by the chick gaping—opening its mouth at frequent intervals to get breath. As the disease proceeds the breathing becomes very labored. Gapes result from the presence of worms in the windpipe. The windpipe becomes inflamed, and this, together with the worms, is apt to cause suffocation of the chicken. When the inflammation extends to the lungs, death usually ensues. The worms are removed by the fumes of sulphur or coal tar, or by dropping one or two drops of spirits of turpentine or salicylate of soda into the windpipe. A fumigator can be made from an old barrel. The ends of the barrel should be removed, and the chickens to be treated placed on a grating inside the barrel. The top of the barrel may be covered with an old sack, and a plate of burning sulphur placed on the ground inside the barrel. Instead of using sulphur, the inside of the barrel may be painted with a mixture of coal tar and coal oil, of the same consistency as paint. The chickens should be watched while under treatment, and removed as soon as they show signs of being overcome by the fumes. Three treatments usually suffice; they are given night and morning. The worms are killed, lose their hold upon the internal surface of the windpipe, and the chickens cough them up.

Chickens contract the disease when allowed to run on ground which has been infested with the gape worm; the worms are conveyed from one bird to another through the medium of food and drink. When the worms have

been destroyed by fumigation, it is advisable to remove the chickens to dry, uncontaminated ground, or if this is impossible, to plow or dig up the earth about the pens and to scatter air-slaked lime around. The disease is rarely present among chickens that are reared on well-drained soil, and away from the dampness about the farm buildings.

Leg Weakness.—Leg weakness is found among chicks that are housed in badly constructed brooders, overfed with unsuitable food, or not allowed sufficient exercise on an earth floor. Chicks that are affected should be placed on ground that is covered with chaff, and animal food and small grains made the principal part of their ration.

In conclusion it may be said that at least one-half the cases of disease in poultry are due directly or indirectly to lice and other parasites. Chickens that have had their vitality sapped by vermin fall an easy prey to diseases like catarrh and roup. There is not likely to be much profit from a flock of poultry unless it is housed in clean and comfortable quarters and kept free from lice and mites.

The Way to Utilize Poultry Manure

It is frequently the misuse of poultry manure that causes many farmers and others to have a great prejudice against it. It has been used in too large quantities in its crude state without regard being had to the chief elements it contains; consequently, it has almost completely destroyed crops it would have fed it been properly applied. As a top-dressing or hand tillage for gardens the manure should be sieved to get rid of lumps, but thoroughly pulverized, and applied to almost any crops at the rate of 4 oz. a square yard. Carefully used in this quantity, it should prove more fruitful than the compound fertilizer made up of the chemical manures. It may also be made into a liquid manure by adding to one part of hen manure eight parts of water. In this form it is especially good for the growth of vegetables. It may be poured round the roots of fruit trees after the bloom has passed, with benefit to the future crop. When it is remembered that each fowl will produce from 80 lbs. to 100 lbs. of manure in the year, it will be realized how important it is that this branch of the industry should not be neglected.—F. W. P., in Poultry.

How to Keep Boys on the Farm

The question of how to keep boys on the farm is a perplexing one, as it is important. The "Rural New Yorker" publishes the following article, which may give an idea as to the possible solution of the question:

"Many years ago I was talking with Gen. Sheridan. He told me that when he was a major of cavalry in Arizona, he was in charge, on behalf of the government, of a tribe of Indians, the Colorados, and his duty was to confine them to their reservation. A principal difficulty was on account of their nomadic character; no matter what effort he made to make their homes comfortable for them, still they would leave them and travel away, and had to be brought back by the cavalry at short intervals. He finally decided that if he could give them some interest in the way of live stock it might be an anchoring influence, so he succeeded in having the government give them a stock of horses. That, however, did not answer the

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HARLEQUIN and Houdan Eggs at \$1.50 per setting. The Rock pen, Sable, 175 winning bird purchased from C. B. Thompson, Virginia, No. 1 Grand lot. **SMITH & BROWN**, Columbus, Ont.

EXTRA CHOICE, pure Barred Plymouth Rock eggs at .80, and \$1.00 per setting, etc. No trouble to answer enquiries. **S. S. WELLS**, DEN, Anasida Farm, Berlin, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Bred direct from imported stock. Eggs for sale, Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for description, prices, etc. **J. M. WELLS**, South Oshawa, Ont., Can.

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

BROWN LEGHORNS—Single comb, winter of over 100,000. Write for catalogue. **Fig. \$1 and \$2 per 15. W. J. PLAYER**, Galt, Ont.

purpose, for they drove the horses, and continued to travel with the horses and mares and colts, as they did before. They then made the experiment of giving their cattle, but after the cows had produced calves in the spring of the year the Indians traveled and the stock traveled with them. Finally it hit upon the idea of giving them a stock of poultry, and the squaws promptly realized the value of the product of the hens in the domestic economy, became attached to the eggs and attached to the chickens and wanted to anchor the Indians to the place where the government desired to keep them.

There are many boys on the farm today who could be anchored to the old home if they could be interested in a good hen."

"Milk" Chickens

The rearing of a "Petit Poussin" or "milk" chickens, is a branch of the poultry industry which yields a quick and profitable return, but has not yet been much exploited in England. These dainty little birds are great favorites in Belgium and France, and most of those which appear on the table of the London epicure come from abroad, but there is an increasing demand for "milk" chickens in health resorts and the wealthier provincial towns which might well be met by local poultry keepers. The chickens should be hatched in the March and April, as the *Petits Poussins* trade does not extend beyond the end of June, and English Game-Dorking, Game-Favorable, and Houdan-Orpington crosses give the best results. "Soft food only" must be given to the birds—ground oats, oatmeal, maize-meal, or barley-meal mixed with hot milk, and a little fat added during the last fortnight. Sand or fine grit should be supplied, and sweet milk instead of water for drinking. At six weeks the birds weigh from 12 to 14 ozs., and are sold at 1s. 6d. to 5s. They are fasted for a few hours before being killed, then are plucked (but not drawn) and veal wine string so as to throw up the breast, and are packed in flat cardboard boxes containing one dozen, with rice-paper round each bird. For private trade they can be finger-drawn and neatly prepared.

They succeed in having the government give them a stock of horses, and nourishing, and an ideal delicacy for an invalid.—E. Roberts.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

A splendid little herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle is owned by Mr. John Brydon, of Milverton, Ont. A round dozen of choice imported females were purchased by Mr. Brydon when yearlings, and a fine imported bull was also bought to head the herd. The bull has turned out a fine individual, as his breeding and pedigree claim to be, for a finer pedigree would be hard to find on this continent of any other. Sittytown Victor is a fine roan, now three years of age and in ordinary breeding condition about a ton in weight, with nice smooth flesh and covering and good style. He is a son of the great Merry Morning (81702) and bred by Mr. Duthie from Sittytown Violet, by the great William of Orange, g.d. Violet Maid by Gondomar, g.g.d. Violet Girl by the great Roan Gauntlet, g.g.g.d. Village Pride 2nd by Senator (37441), and the next dam was the famous old Village Rose, by the greatest of all great sires, Champion of England (17326). The breeding behind this is also of the most excellent character, and any breeder of Shorthorns might well be proud to present such a pedigree to prospective purchasers. This year's crop from this sire is eleven fine young bull calves, whose dams show good breeding, a few of them boasting breeding of the gilt-edged character. Among others is a fine roan bull calf of October 2nd, sire Sittytown Victor, dam Aggie imp. by Paragon (79326), g.g. by Sir James (35674), g.g.d. by Letador (46769) and tracing to Red Rose by Magnum Bonum (13277).

Another fine roan bull of thick-set, thrifty type, one month younger, is a son of Bella imp. and running through such sires as Bounding Willow (78428), Master of Ravenswood and Sittytown Fame, herd bulls used by such breeders as Durnow, Bruce, Cruskshank and Capt. Barclay. Another fine long haired red about the same age boasts for his dam Mina 4th imp., sired by Oom Paul, g.d. by Rustic (61733), and with such a list of names on his sire's side as Prince of Warlaby (42233), Champion of England (17326), Lord Raglan (13244), The Baron (13833) and Capt. Barclay's famous Billy (3152). Another fine calf of November 23rd has for dam Lottie imp., sired by Prince of Sanquhar. She is straight Princess Royal, with such names as Semacherib (67899), Victor Royal (33788) and Knickerbocker (88510) on her sire's side. Queen Bess 36th imp. is also the dam of a good one and her breeding is unusually good. She is by Conqueror's Crown (76830), dam by Cash Box (69791), g.d. by Spice Box (63402), g.g. by Prince send (46461), g.g.g.d. by Lord Granville, and with Sir Windsor Broughton and Windsor's Bridegroom behind that. Another excellently bred individual is Lancaster Rose 4th imp. She is by Oom Paul, dam by Gold-finder (64104) and backed up with such names as Revenue (40591), Lord Raglan, Matador, Marquis (10938)

and Will Honeycomb (5690), and tracing to Lancaster 9th by Spectator 3888. A youngster of very great promise has been dropped by the imported cow Loretta Girl, a cow tracing through good blood to old Scottish Maid.

Mr. Geo. Armstrong, of Teeswater, Ont., is a prominent and progressive stock breeder and farmer of that district, who has achieved considerable success in Leicester sheep, Yorkshire swine, and also in the breeding up of a fine herd of Scotch topped Short-horn cattle. Mr. Armstrong is one of the practical breeders, with the conviction that the milking qualities of the Shorthorn should never be lost sight of, and his cattle are large, roomy and with good evidences of profitable performance at the pail. Among them are a number of descendants of English Lady, together with some very fine ones of Duchess of Gloucester breeding. Mr. Armstrong has also a number of good Leicester rams fit for service next fall to offer.

Mr. Thos. Arkell, of Teeswater, Ont., is a young but enterprising breeder of Oxford Down sheep, and has to show the purchaser a fine selection of young bucks from his carefully bred flock of sheep. With the great advance in the price of wool and the increasing popularity of the lamb chop as a factor in the menu cards in Canada, the sheep business, which is experiencing something in the nature of a boom at the present time, cannot fail to become still more profitable and popular, and the Oxford Down is a sheep well adapted to meet the requirements of both.

Peter Arkell & Sons report a flourishing business in breeding and showing stock, of which they have a good supply of the right kind to meet all reasonable demands.

Mr. A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, is again shaping up a grand bunch of Leicesters for the fall shows, the entire crop of lambs are in splendid shape and represent something really extraordinary in all-round uniformity, size, quality and smoothness. The herd of Shorthorns which has been the object of such care with Mr. Smith for many years is also in a

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
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Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
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**As a Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable.**
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warranted to give satisfaction. Price 61.10
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its use. Send for descriptive circular,
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that make a horse Weedy,
Have Thick Wind, or
Cough, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

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that is due to strain or
inflammation. No blister,
no hot gunn, and no harm
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Last year, why should you do so again? It can be prevented by using

WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIFIC

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

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

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Specialist on Generation
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ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For prices and particulars write
ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper street, Ottawa

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.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM, Box 1052, Toronto.**

flourishing condition, and a fine crop of youngsters will in a short time be ready to offer for sale.

Mr. G. Hindmarsh, of Ailsa Craig, Ont., has about a hundred head of fine Shropshires, comprising a good crop of lambs, among which are a number of early ones of the showing kind. Mr. Hindmarsh will be prepared to fill orders for choice breeding stock of any age.

Mr. F. H. Neil, of Lucan, Ont., reports a flourishing business in Lincoln sheep and Shorthorn cattle. As usual, he intends to make heavy shipments to the Western States this fall and is prepared either to buy or sell anything choice in the sheep line.

One of the popular horsemen of Middlesex county is Mr. John Courtney, of Lucan, Ont. A horseman of known integrity, judgment and business ability, he has always been to the front in the horse business and has owned some of the best breeding horses in that locality, among others the noted and popular breeding stallion, Joe Anderson, was brought in by him. At the present time he has two good ones at service, Olympus, winner of first prize and reserve championship at the Ontario Spring Show this year, a get of the Baron's Pride stallion Up To Time. He is a big, drafty stallion of fine proportion and quality, and good style and action.

Low Lynn, a fine thick-set black three-year-old, sired by the McGreaver horse, Montrave Dauntless, is also a colt of great promise. The pair were purchased from Messrs. Smith & Richardson and are giving the most entire satisfaction.

Mr. J. W. King, of Bluevale, Ont., is one of our western horsemen who can be credited with nerve enough to invest in the right kind of breeding horses. His Baron's Pride stallion mascot, champion at the Ontario Toronto Stallion Show, is one of the very few horses in that exclusive set which has ever been taken into Western Ontario. He has also another very fine drafty horse in Drumbrule Chief, winner of first place in the large string of 22 two-year-olds at the Industrial last fall. This colt is developing wonderfully and gives every promise of scaling a good deal over a ton before he finishes. Situated in the centre of one of Ontario's best horse breeding centres, these horses cannot fail to be of immense benefit to that interest.

Mr. Will Dryden, of Maple Shade Stock Farm, near Brooklin, Ont., has just received from England a consignment of Shropshire sheep, consisting of over forty head of fine bucks and ewe lambs, specially selected by his father, the Hon. John Dryden, who is at present in the old land. They are a splendid aggregation, and their character may be better appreciated from the fact that one of Ontario's leading importers and breeders purchased at a long price, a ram from this imported flock to head his own herd. Mr. Dryden has also on hand a large number of home-bred lambs and yearlings, bred from imported stock, which will be offered for sale. The herd of Shorthorns at Maple Shade is showing in fine shape, and among the youngsters of this year's crop are again a number of showing beauties. There are also a number of senior bulls and heifers of the same class.

Farmers' Solutions Wanted with book stock and fair remuneration to work in an office. **Edge of Farm** advancement, steady employment, usual to honest and reliable. Branch office of the Association is being established in each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Bulletin Ass'n., Dept. 60, London, Can.**

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... even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple application, just a little rubbing up three or five times, and your money refunded if ever fails. Cures blood, cures the throat, and leaving the horse sound and healthy. All particulars given.

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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, illustrated and illustrated.

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

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

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

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

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



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

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

A few French Canadians.

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

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Gossip

The fourth annual stock sale of the Hon. Thomas Greenway, held at Crystal City, Man., on June 13th last, was a success. The best selling class was the Shorthorn females, 26 of these being sold at an average of \$136.92 each. The highest priced animal sold was a three-year-old heifer, Starling 2nd, that went to Mr. V. Winkler, M.P.P., of Morden, for \$325. The Shorthorn males were not, on the whole, presented in as good sale form, and the market for them was so slow that some of the bulls did not find any buyers. Four bulls only were sold, the average price being \$97.50. The longest figure paid for a Shorthorn male was \$140, given by Mr. J. S. McCool, of Calgary, for Judge Buckingham, a low-set, thick-fleshed, lusty yearling.

There were eight Ayrshire females and one bull sold. The average price for the former was \$81.25 and the latter \$60. Most of the Ayrshires were purchased by W. F. Roome, of Balmoral.

A two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Jack Macqueen, was sold to W. Stone, of Clearwater, for the very low figure, \$350.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

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I have for sale a few grand young stallions and several splendid fillies, which I offer at reasonable prices, considering breeding and quality of goods.

Write for prices and particulars or call at my stables at **HOWICK, QUE.**

GEO. G. STEWART,

Long Distance Phone. Importer and Breeder.

For the 30 days ending June 14th 85 cows were tested by the Princeton, Ont., Cows Testing Association. They averaged 816 lbs. of milk, testing 3.4 per cent. of fat. The highest average was for a herd of 4 cows that gave 1,345 lbs. of milk, testing 3.4 per cent. of fat and yielding 47 lbs. of fat, and the lowest for a herd of 8 cows which gave 657 lbs. of milk, testing 3 per cent. and yielding 19.9 lbs. of fat.

Mr. P. Clarke, Ottawa, whose farm is located on the Quebec side of the river, has a herd of Jerseys of as fine quality and breeding as one rarely meets with. One of his stock bulls is a son of Hart's King, a noted World's Fair winner. Another stock bull is of nearly pure St. Lambert strain. He has some good calves of this breeding now on hand that would give a good account of themselves in any Jersey herd. Mr. Mayberry, a recent graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, is in charge of the herd and also of the farm.

Mr. Clarke keeps from 50 to 100 cows, nearly all purebred Jerseys, and supplies a high-class milk trade in Ottawa. He sells the milk at 8c per quart. The last test showed an average of 5.22 per cent. of fat.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering—30 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with better calves at foot, and age bred to imp. Prime Favorite and imp. Scotch Pride. Also 20 head of one and two year old heifers, drop in a line and receive our catalogue, just issued. Harrington Jet, sta. G.T.H. Long distance telephone at residence.

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

Choiely 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.H.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydehale horses and Oriskany sheep. Choice animals for sale.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthidiosis and other Sore Eyes, Harry C. O., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep First herd prize and sweepstakes Toronto Exhibition 3 years in succession. Parties wishing females may have a splendid choice of the imported Dutch-bred bull, Key Morning, and White Hall Rampton. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sorbusan, 1st Toronto, 1893. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Iderton, Ont.

The Ayrshire herd at the new Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, better known to many breeders as the Reford herd, is doing well. There is a good demand for bulls from this strain. Recently an American buyer took away one of the young calves at a good figure. Dr. Robertson, however, prefers to sell only to Canadians and more particularly to Quebec farmers, as he wishes to improve the cattle of the home land first. It was only by long persuasion that the American succeeded.

Big Clydesdale Importation

The Donaldson Limer Lakonia, which sailed a week ago, had on board a big lot of Clydesdale horses and fillies for the Canadian market. Mr. McCallum, Brampton, Ont., had several horses purchased from Mr. James Pickin; Messrs. A & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks; W. S. Park, Hatton; and others. Mr. J. L. Clark, Norval, Ont., in the region, had also two or three horses, with the sale of which Mr. Pickin, Toronto, had something to do. These horses are pretty sure to be

popular in Canada, being useful, well-bred, sound animals. The largest shipment was made by Mr. G. A. Brodie, Stratford, Ont., who had 37 head, purchased from Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and purchased by him in Kintyre, Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, and Lanarkshire. Of the 37, one was a choice-bred two-year-old colt got by the noted premium horse Royal Blend, and, like him, pretty sure to make a good breeding horse. Of the three dozen fillies, five were got by the Glasgow premium horse Clan Chattan (19027), the sire of the H. and A. S. champion horse of last year, Royal Chattan (11489), one of them being by that celebrated horse himself. Three were got by the West Lothian premium horse Linesman (11397), and an equal number by that well-bred sire Royal Everard (11165), a successful larch breeding horse, closely related to Baron's Pride and the other leading sires. Three are also got by Sir Hugo (19624), one of the best breeding horses of the present day, and got by the great Sir Everard, sire of Baron's Pride and all the best horses of our time. Two are by the

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale some excellent homebred yearling rams and ewes. Also one of the best lots of imported does that we have handled for some years. We can sell you a ram for a flock leader or a few ewes to add to your flock.

Our young shorthorn bulls are growing well and we shall be ready for a big trade next season.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We have for sale some grand yearling rams, by imported sires, for flock leaders. We breed only the best, using the best rams that can be obtained in England.

Guelph, G.T.R.

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Telephone, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, Ont.

GLLEN PARK FARM Scotch Shorthorns

Matchless, Jilt, Nonpareil, Miss and other popular strains. Herd headed by the grand imp. Rosie bull, Pride of Scotland (42129); dam, Iona Rosie (2963), dam of Lord Banff (7760). Some choice young stock for sale.

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For Sale—Four young bulls and four heifers, sired by Count Saroson (Imp.)—2207—(7430). Four young bulls, sired by Allan (18434). Oshawa Sta. G.T.H., Myrtle Sta. (C.P.R.) Long Distance Phone in Residence.

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

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

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FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH BOWS—Bred to farrow in May.

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Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns and Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farm 35 miles from Weston station, G.T.H. and C.P.R. and electric cars from Toronto.

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

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Tara, Station G.T.H.

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FOR SALE—Two yearling bulls of choice breeding; a number of bull calves, two spring and four autumn calves. Parties wishing females may have a splendid choice, for announcement of dispersion sale date. Breeders invited to look over the stock or write for particulars.

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See large ad.

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M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.

RO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que.
See large ad.

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ABRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, Ont.
See large ad.

W. H. PUGH, Clarendon, Ont. Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.

W. COLOUCHER, Mitchell, Ont. P.O. and sta., G.T.R. Importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

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

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

FRANK RUSSELL, Cedarville P.O. Ont. Two imported Clydesdale stallions for sale, five and seven years old.

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

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

J. A. JULL, Burford, Ont. Oxford Downes, 1/2 about 2 head of choice young Lambs, also a few breeding Ewes. All 1/2 imported Laines.

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TELFER BROS., Hart, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.

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J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.
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JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
See large ad.

RO. B. ARMSTRONG, Howell Street Farm, Tresswaster, Ont.—Choice Leicester Sheep. Prize winners.

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

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

RO. SNELL, Yerville, Ont.—Shorthorns. Newton Prince and Lady May (imp). 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.

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J. D. MCARTHUR, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Shorthorns.

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W. G. PETT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
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JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.
See large ad.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.
See large ad.

JOHN BRYDON, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Shorthorn cattle. 11 young bull calves from well bred, imported and stock, and sired by Imp. Sittytion Victor—3000.

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

W. H. FORD, Dutton, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Scotch and Dutch topped. Good individual. Prices right.

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

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See large ad.

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

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

AMOS SMITH, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn (41)—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize winning strains.

W. HAY, Para, Ont., Clydesdale Horses, W. Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch strains. Present offering some choice young bulls, also a number of females.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 103, Huntington, Que. W. Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

J. A. GOVERLOCK, Forest, Ont. Herefords, pure stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prizewinners at leading shows.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Theford, Ont. Short-horns, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.

R. J. FENHALL, Nober, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

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

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

D. DECORSEY, Berthelton P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

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

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ont. Shorthorns.—Young stock on hand.

W. CLARKSON, Malton P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lincolnshire. Some choice young stock for sale.

GLEN GLO SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from choice strains as imp. Wedding Gift. Young stock sired by Kingdon Beauty bull, Imp. Ben Leonard and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. **Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

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

MISCELLANEOUS

D. GUNN & SON, Clydevale Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

JAMES DODD LAS, Calabona, Ont. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

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

T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont., sta. G. T. R. Imported and homebred Scotch short horns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

THAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns Shropshires. Good selection in young stock.

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

A. ELLIOTT, Paul Mills, Oxford Sheep, Cattle & Dogs and Narragansett Turkeys. London Station, Ont.

S. J. PEARSON & SONS, McGeavale, Ont. Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire Swine.

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

F. & G. PARKIN, Oxford Centre, Ont. Berkshire Swine, Barred Rock Poultry.

Prices right.

well-known Kintyre sire Sir Ronald (10464), and an equal number by Gay Everard (10758), which bred excellent selling stock in the Kintyre district. Besides these there were fillies by Baden Powell (10963), sire of Memento, the Glasgow premium horse of this present season, and first last week at the Glasgow show; The Summit (9442), also, like the last named sire, a son of Sir Everard, and a Glasgow premium horse in his time; the H. and A. S. big champion horse Prince Thomas (10282), sold by public auction for £200 when a yearling, in our breeding horse, Marmion (11429), sire of the champion mare of 1905, now in Canada; the first Cawdor Cup winner Prince Alexander (8899), which was sold for £200 when a yearling, and was champion of the H. and A. S. Show the same year, 1890; the H. and A. S. first prize horses Royal Carick (10270) and Drundiver (10537); Mr. Taylor's noted sire, the horses Sir Edward (11183) and Sir Randolph (12372), both excellent horses, and breeding useful stock; as well as other sires of established reputation. This is Mr. Brodie's first shipment from this country, but he has been so well suited with fillies and mares for the Canadian market that there can be no doubt that it will not be his last.—Scottish Farmer.

How to Detect Spavin

When the buyer suspects that a spavin large or small is present yet finds lameness absent possibly due to continuous exercise or some preventive measure adopted for the occasion, he can possibly ascertain whether it is indeed present by a simple test. Have an assistant lead the horse out to halter and prepare to trot him instantly at the word "go." Now lift up the foot of the suspected hind leg and hold it as close to the horse's belly as possible for a few minutes. Suddenly drop it and immediately trot the horse, when he will, for the first few steps of every stride, go intensely lame, but soon recover. This is an unfailing test and should be practiced in every case where there is the slightest suspicion of a spavin.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

To Keep Pump from Freezing

I drill a 1-16 inch hole in the pipe 6 feet below the surface of the ground and leave it open. This little leak does not amount to anything when pumping, but it will prevent the pump from freezing.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, July 13th, 1906.

The volume of business being done in wholesale circles is large, considering the season, and trade prospects are bright for the balance of the year. Call loans rule at 5 per cent. and discounts at 4 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat situation shows little of interest, though a sudden break of 4c to 5c in the Chicago market a week ago caused considerable flurry in speculative circles. Everyone is waiting for more definite returns from the coming crop. Local prices here are a little lower at 80c for No. 2 white, 75c to 75c for spring and 74c to 74c for goose, at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats are selling at a lower basis and a little more active business is reported. Quotations at Montreal are 43c to 43½c for No. 2. No. 2 white is steady here at 38c to 39c west, and 39c to 39½c east. Peas and barley are quiet. No. 2 American yellow corn is quoted at 59½c, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay crop conditions are having considerable to do with the market situation just now. Reports vary as to the condition of the crop, though it is generally believed a fair average crop will be harvested. The percentage of well-cured hay if this excessively moist weather continues will, however, be small. Baled hay is quoted at Montreal at from \$7 to \$9.50 per ton in car lots on track. Here No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$10 and mixed or clover at \$7.50 per ton for car lots on track Toronto.

Baled straw is quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per ton in car lots on track.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market continues firm, under a continued good demand for local consumption. There is little or no demand for export. At Montreal selected stock is quoted at 19c to 20c, and straights at 16½c. The market here rules steady at 18c to 19c per dozen.

On Toronto farmers' market spring chickens dressed sell at 18c and alive 15c, turkeys dressed 12c to 14c and alive 10c to 12c, and young ducks 20c per lb.

FRUITS

Strawberry prices are firm, owing to light supply. Quotations are 7c to 12c; raspberries 10c to 11c per box; cherries 85c to \$1.00, and gooseberries 75c to \$1.00 per basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The dairymen of Canada should present President Roosevelt with a hearty vote of thanks. His report on Chicago packing house methods has turned the English consumer from American timed meats to Canadian cheese and he is buying it in larger quantities than ever before. The consequence is the market is strong with prices away up for this season of the year. Cheese this week is so high at country points that Montreal merchants claim they will have to sell at 12½c to get out square. As high as 11 13-16 was paid at Kingston on Thursday last for Farnham. This figure was also paid at Farnham, Que., so it looks as if nearly 12c might be reached before the week closes.

The butter market is not so strong. At Montreal salted creamery for export is quoted at 20c to 21c and fresh at about 21½c. Dairy butter is firm at 17½c to 18c. At Sherbrooke, Que., on July 9th, 21½c was paid for saltless creamery and 21½c for salted. Montreal inspection 21c at the factory. There is an easier tone here in creamery, which is quoted at 20c to 21c for prints and 19c to 20c for solids. Dairy prints are quoted at 16c to 17c and tubs at 14c to 16c per lb.

WOOL

The wool market is quiet. Montreal quotations are 27c to 28c for washed fleece and 18c to 20c for unwashed. The price here is 26c for washed and 17c to 18c for unwashed.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock are falling off somewhat, though they are fair for this season and a little more perhaps than the demand will warrant, as prices have an easier tendency this week. The quality of the fat cattle offering is fair, considering that they are all grass fed. There are few shipping cattle offering and prices are easier, and \$5.00 per cwt. was the top of the market, the ruling prices for exporters being from \$4.50 to \$4.80 and bulls \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. The supply of butchers' cattle has ruled about equal to the demand, and trade is draggy, with a downward tendency in prices. Choice picked lots of prime cattle, which are few in number, range around \$4.00 to \$4.80, good cattle \$3.30 to \$4.50; fair to good \$4.00

to \$4.25, and common stuff \$2.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. There is a light demand for feeders and stockers and trade is slow. Good steers 900 to 1,050 lbs. each bring \$4.00 to \$4.25; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.10; light stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.60, and common to medium in quality, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. Milch cows sold at from \$30 to \$32, as to quality, though only medium quality is offering. Prices for veal calves rule firm at \$4.00 to \$6.50 for the general run. The quality of those offering is not of the very best, many of them being not good enough to kill. Prime new milk-fed calves are worth \$7.00 per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs has been lighter than a week ago, and prices are firmer. Export sheep sell at \$4.00 to \$4.25 for the bulk, with prime lots at \$4.50 per cwt. Spring lambs sell at \$6.50 to \$7.25 per cwt., with really choice lots going as high as \$7.50 per cwt.

HOGS

Under light deliveries, the hog market rules strong at \$7.70 per cwt. for the bulk of the offerings, with prime lots of select bacon hogs going a little more. Lights and fats sell at 25c per cwt. lower. There is an unprecedented demand all over the country for boiled hams, due to the falling off in consumption of canned meats, chiefly in the Maritime Provinces, where a great deal of Chicago canned goods found a market.

HORSES

The horse market here has ruled very busy for this season. Some extra good summer prices have prevailed and a good volume of business

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

JULY 23rd to 28th, 1906

The Live Stock Show of the West. Excellent sales-ground for Eastern Stock. Liberal prizes and cheap freight rates. Entries close July 7th.

G. H. GREIG,

DR. A. W. BELL,

Secretary, Manitoba Live Stock Association, General Manager.
President.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO, ONT.

AUGUST 27th TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1906

PREMIUMS CONSIDERABLY INCREASED
NUMBER OF CLASSES ENLARGED

\$45,000 - IN PRIZES - \$45,000

Entries Close Saturday, August 4th

For Prize Lists, Entry Blanks and all Information

Address—J. A. ORR,
Manager, City Hall,
Toronto, Ont.

J. A. MCGILLIVRAY, LIEUT.-COL.,
President.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE—Southern Plantation for desirable farm between Kingston and Toronto, suitable for summer home. Property near lake, bay or river preferred. Address, FRED J. B. GRANGE, 105 East Duval St., Jacksonville, Florida.

FARMS FOR SALE

MANITOBA and North-West lands for immediate sale; good soil, splendid location. Write for description, etc. to, R. E. A. H. & SON, 124 Calverton St., Toronto.

NURSERY STOCK

WANTED—Men, possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townpeople, pay weekly. If applying to address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. Write to, J. H. B. H. & SON, 49 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Berkshire and Tanworth sows, male and female. Also two Shorthorn Bull Calves, ten months old. EMBERTON TUFFS, Box 75, Welland, Ont.

has been done. On Tuesday last at the Repository \$335 was paid for a good block weighing 1,625 lbs., 6 years old and 16 hands high, a good figure for this season. The prevailing prices at the Repository are as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$135 to \$160; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$140 to \$175; general purpose and express horses, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs., \$150 to \$190; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$220; serviceable second-hand work-ers, \$50 to \$80; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$95.

About Rural Law

(Continued from Page 491.)

be glad to inform you further as to what remedies you may have there-
under.

Trouble With Hired Man

I hired an inexperienced man about two months ago at sixty dollars for five months, he agreeing to stay the full time. I was to pay him five dollars at the end of each month and the balance at the end of the term. He left me a few days ago without notice or reason. Can I collect any pay, and, if so, how much? Can I make him come back and put in the rest of the time? When he was leaving I told him he must put in his full time, as he would forfeit any wages for the time he had worked if he left me. Can I do anything to my neighbor who hired this man the same day or a few days after he left me, knowing that his term was not in with me?—M. E. B. (Ontario).

As the hired man has broken his contract by leaving your employ of

his own accord, he cannot recover wages for the time he may have worked for you. Neither do we see how you can compel him to return and put in the balance of his time if he is unwilling to do so. You have no remedy against your neighbor for employing him after he had left you. If your neighbor had enticed him away from you, thereby causing you damage you might under certain circumstances have a claim against him for such damage as he had caused you, but for merely employing the man, as in this case, after he had left your employ, you have no legal claim.

Holding for Rent

A tenant agreed to rent a house and lot from me for one year at a rental of two hundred and fifty dollars. He kept it for six months and then moved out, without saying anything to me about leaving. Can I hold him responsible for the rent for the full year? There is a written lease between us.—C. A. B. (Ontario).

If the tenant agreed to take the house and lot for one year and the lease contains no provision that he may give up possession of it at the end of six months or at any period within the year he is responsible for the rent for the whole year—provided you do not accept possession of the premises and release him from the payment of the rent. You can sue him for the rent when it falls due.

A Real Ornament for Any Wall

We are in receipt of a new picture issued by the makers of the famous Stevens rifles and shotguns—a beautiful art piece lithographed in ten colors. The subject of the picture is one dear to the heart of every sportsman, and, in fact, the painting is so fine that any one, whether a hunter or not, can appreciate and enjoy its beauties.

The scene shows a hunting party returning at sunset, and the artist has caught the tinted western sky and



the reflection on the water with a brush that is vivid and almost startling.

Two figures are shown—one a fair huntress, and her companion, who is carrying the result of the day's sport.

We find it a pleasant duty to announce that this picture will be sent free to any one who will write for it to the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., if they will send six cents in stamps, simply to defray the expense of packing and postage.

Prizes for Vegetables

The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association has decided to offer \$125 in prizes for essays. The prizes will be awarded for the best essays on the growing of potatoes, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes and onions. The papers are not to exceed 1,000 words and to deal with the soil, preparation, varieties, planting, cultivation, harvesting and storing. Competitors must be members of the association and the essays must be in the hands of the secretary by October 15th next.

The association has appointed a committee to visit the Guelph Agricultural College, and the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, to ascertain what work is being done for the benefit of vegetable growers and to suggest lines of work that it is believed might be taken up with benefit to the industry.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher has decided to establish two experiment stations in Alberta, one in irrigation country to the south and one in the north. These should assist very materially the agriculture of that country.

Prof. Brown, of Reading College, England, is making a tour of Canada, studying our agricultural resources, and especially our possibilities as a source of supply for dressed poultry and eggs of first quality for the British market. The best foreign eggs received are from Denmark.

From Her Own Mouth

The cleverest of lawyers occasionally find their match when engaged in their favorite occupation of breaking down an opponent's witness; and this frequently occurs in the case of "horsey" individuals.

The following wordy contest between a hostler and a counsel is one of the most amusing specimens of the kind.

"Now, I ask you, sir, under what authority you are prepared to swear to the mare's age?"

"Under what authority?" said the hostler, interrogatively.

"You are to reply and not repeat the question put to you."

"I don't consider a man's bound to answer a question afore he's time to turn it in his mind."

"Nothing can be more simple, sir, than the question put, and I repeat. Under what authority do you swear to the animal's age?"

"The best authority," said the witness, gruffly.

"Then why such an evasion? why not state it at once?"

"Well, then, if you must have it—"

"Must," will have it," thundered the counsel, interrupting the witness.

"Well, if you must and will have it," rejoined the hostler, with imperturbable gravity, "why, then, I had it myself from the mare's own mouth."

The following story is told of a zealous parson and a shepherd who was not a regular churchgoer:

"Well, John, I have missed your face in church."

"I dinna doot that."

"And have you not been to church all this time?" was the parson's next question.

"O't ye have I; I've been many times in the kirk, ow'er the hill."

"Well," said the parson, "I'm a shepherd myself, and do not like to see my sheep wandering into other folds and among other pastures."

"Well," said John, "that's a difference, ye ken; I never mind where they gang, if they get better grass."

PUBLISHER'S DEPT.

Caustic Balsam Good for Sore Throat
 Standridge Sixteen, Quebec, Canada.
 Sir:—

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.
 I enclose \$1.50 for one bottle of your Gombault's Caustic Balsam. It is a fine medicine for all instances where a blister is needed. You can recommend it for cancer in dog's ear, one part of Balsam to three parts of vaseline. I have used it in three spots where they were old and hard, by injecting the Balsam into the boils with a hypodermic syringe.

THOS. G. GIBSON.

What the Farmer Said.

A little incident that came up at the Louis Exposition illustrates the fact that the people of this country are not satisfied with cheap goods, and that they want the best. This story, we think, will receive the endorsement of our many readers, who are equally interested.

As the assistant manager of the booth of Rex Flintkote Roofing was showing his goods to the crowd, a farmer stepped up and said: "Is this roofing good?"

"Yes, sir," said the assistant.
 "Well," said the farmer, "what ye farmers want is the best thing that ye can get. We have money to pay for it, and we want it. The difficulty is in getting it."
 This little story shows conclusively that goods like Rex Flintkote Roof-

ing, which our readers will find advertised in our columns, are bound to hold their own against the cheap goods that are put on the market. The makers, J. & W. Hill & Company, Boston, will send samples and a booklet of material, if you mention THE FARMER, when you write.

Just the Thing for Sprains and Bruises

Evarts P.O., Medicine Valley, Alta., Canada.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.
 I used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam recently, that being an inflexible leg, so badly swelled and was unable to rise. I followed your directions and in three days she was on her feet again and is now as strong as ever. I think it is just the thing for sprains and bruises, as it goes direct to the spot.

CHAS. LINN.

Absorbine—There is Nothing Better

"I have used Absorbine for horse flesh and think there is nothing better," writes Henry A. Kappeler, 205 North St. Lawrence St., under date of Jan. 6, 1908. "Nothing is a plaster remedy in use. Does not blister, does not burn. The salicylic acid is used. A prompt remedy for lumps and hemorrhoids, sprains, cuts, etc. \$3.50 per bottle, express prepaid. W. F. Young, P.D.L., 71 Montross St., Springfield, Mass."

A "Phenomenon" Indeed

A negro preacher while speaking to an audience of his own color

chanced to make use in the course of his remarks of the word "phenomenon." This latter puzzled several of his hearers, who at the close of the meeting asked to be informed on its meaning. Not knowing quite how to answer them, the preacher put them off until the following Sunday, when he thus explained: "If you see a cow, that's not a 'phenomenon'; if you see a 'thunder' storm sitting on a whistle and singing like a bird, then that's a 'phenomenon.'"—The Teller.

George Wanted More Pie

"Gentle," said George, "you give me a awful little piece of pie!"
 "Why, George?" cries the dear old lady, "I gave you an extra large piece. I remember cutting an enormous piece for you!"

"That's the small boy's misterter a few minutes before speaking again." "Gentle, your glasses magnify a good deal. Ain't they?"

What You Wife Do

"What you wife do an income in herself, but a wife may be eating by herself, 'Your husband'll be all right now," said the doctor.

"What you mean?" demanded the lady. "You, well, you couldn't live a fortnight."

"Well, I'm going to cure him, after all," said the doctor, "surely you're good!"

The preacher concluded her brow. "Put me in a bit of an 'ole," she said, "I'm in and sold all his clothes for his funeral. Meant well. How soon'll he be strong?"

Free Offer from Farming World
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 WE WILL SEND ONE OF THESE DAIRY THERMOMETERS FREE to anyone sending in a new subscription. (We will also send you a Dairy Thermometer for one year for \$1.00.)

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For this service kindly send me, post paid, one Dairy Thermometer.

Name..... P.O.....

NOTE—If the new subscriber (that is, the person you order the paper for) wishes a Dairy Thermometer, enclose 10c. extra.

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Just now we are making a **SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS** and also to **FORMER SUBSCRIBERS** who may wish to renew their subscriptions. The announcement appears in this issue—**BE SURE AND READ IT.**

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Tell Your Friends of its Many
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