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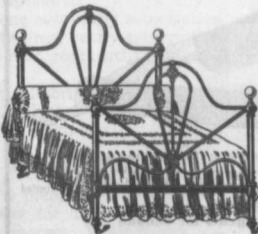


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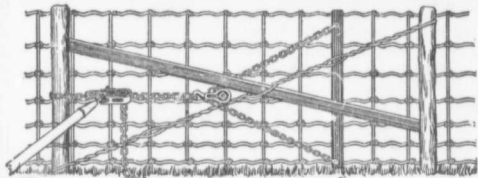
Sideboard, made of select ash, golden oak finish, 22x48 in. top, 18x36 in. bevel plate mirror, 48 in. top
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Sideboard, made of quartered oak, 24x52 in. top, bevel plate mirror, 48x41 in. top
Dining Table, made of solid quartered oak, extension 8 ft., 48 x 48 in. top
Dining Table, made of solid quartered oak, extension 8 ft., 44 x 44 in. top
Dresser and Stand, hardwood, oak finish, brass trimmings
Iron and Brass Bedstead, white enamel finish, brass knobs, size 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.
Dresser and Stand, hardwood, finished in golden oak, brass trimmings
Iron and Brass Bedstead, white enamel finish, brass knobs and central rail, 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.
Dresser and Stand, hardwood, oak finish, brass trimmings
Iron and Brass Bedstead, white enamel finish, 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.
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Dresser and Stand, Ash, best brass trimmings

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

Book Premiums

Owing to extra advertising coming in as we go to press our book premium announcement is crowded out. If parties interested will write us, we shall be glad to supply this list.

Coming Events

Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' meetings, Toronto, Feb. 5.
Shorthorn Breeders' meeting, Toronto, February 6.
Holstein-Friesian meeting, Toronto, Feb. 6.
Stallion Show, Toronto, Feb. 20-23.
Pony Society meeting, Toronto, Feb. 20.
Hackney Horse Society, Toronto, Feb. 20.
Cydesdale Association, Toronto, Feb. 21.
Shire Association, Toronto, Feb. 22.
Fairs Association meeting, Toronto, Feb. 21-22.
Winter Fair, Ottawa, March 6-9.

Auction Sales

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Feb. 7.
Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Mar. 6.

On page 118 The Wilkinson Plough Co., Ltd., of Toronto, are showing a cut of their manure spreader, well known in Canada as the Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader. The same machine has for some ten years past been built in the United States, and some ten years ago was introduced to the Canadian market by this company. There is no question of the advisability of every farmer who can, having a manure spreader, and we believe they will be as extensively used in the near future as the binder is now. The Wilkinson Co. are publishing a useful book on "Practical Experience on Barnyard Manure" and we would advise every farmer to send for a copy. When doing so, please mention THE FARMING WORLD.

The R. A. Lister & Co., Limited, who are world famous for their Melotte Cream Separators, have moved from Montreal, where they have been established for nearly 20 years, to their new five-storey building on Stewart and Bathurst Streets, Toronto, south of King, where all communications and orders will receive prompt attention. From these premises the firm will execute all orders for Melotte Cream Separators with greater dispatch than they have ever been able to do before.

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They are opening a branch in the near future in Montreal to look after their Eastern trade, and also one at Amherst, N.S., for the Maritime Provinces, and having one in Winnipeg and Calgary, and also in Vancouver and Victoria, we think this covers the Dominion fairly well. Address all communications to R. A. Lister & Co., Limited, 58 and 60 Stewart Street, Toronto.

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| One renewal and three three months' trial subscriptions | .75 |

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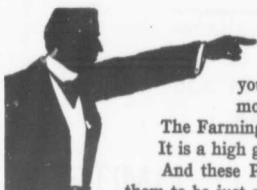
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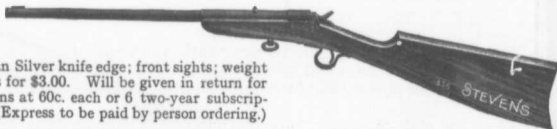
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Why not commence to-day?

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Send Four Yearly Subscriptions and we will send you this Razor, all charges prepaid. It is the reliable Wade & Butcher make, flat, white handle, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square point. Surely this is an easy way to earn a new razor. Why not earn it to-day?

Cattle Knife—Special blade for castrating. A reliable and useful knife. Given with 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each. (Sent prepaid.)

Hunting Knife—Spring Blade—An excellent knife in every respect. Send 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each and we will send this knife to you, all charges prepaid.

Boys, Send One Subscription, and We Will Send You a Knife. It will be a good knife, a knife you will be proud of and one which you will find strong and useful. Of course, you are a hustler and you will soon have this knife in your pocket. Let us hear from you soon.

Here is Something for the Ladies. Something which is useful and which we are sure the ladies will appreciate. They are "Housewife's" Shears—nickle-plated blades and Japan handle, 8 inches in length. These shears are well made and are reliable in every respect. We will send these shears, prepaid, to any address in return for 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each.

We Have Not Forgotten the Girls. Here is something which we feel confident will greatly please all girls and will cause them to do some "hustling" so that they may soon have this premium in their possession. Here is the offer:

Embroidery Scissors—Ivory handle, nickle-plated, truly very excellent and high grade scissors—scissors which you will be proud to have in your work basket and which you will find very useful and reliable. Just send us 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each and we will send the scissors to you at once—all charges prepaid.

Many energetic and hustling persons will soon earn many of these valuable Premiums. Will you be one of them?

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Of course you do! So why not commence at once? We know that you will, and that we will soon have the pleasure of sending you one or more of these excellent Premiums. Write plainly the names and addresses of the persons to whom you wish THE FARMING WORLD sent. Also state what premium you desire. Be sure to give your address.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Extra Special Announcement | 93 |
| The Seed Control Act | 94 |
| Licensing Stallions | 94 |
| Dairy Legislation | 95 |
| Renewal Time | 95 |
| Regina to Have Arena | 95 |
| Editorial Notes | 95 |
| The Eastern Townships | 96 |
| Good Roads Movement in Quebec | 96 |
| New Zealand Letter | 96 |
| Much Pleased | 96 |
| Our English Letter | 97 |
| Brandon Winter Fair | 98 |
| How a Stallion License Law Works Out | 98 |
| Exterminate the Dogs | 100 |
| Evolution of the Bacon Hog | 100 |
| Root Crops, etc., for Stock | 101 |
| Seed Control Act and How It Works Out | 102 |
| Clover and Grass Seed Outlook | 103 |
| Canadian Red Poll Association | 104 |
| Aberdeen-Angus Association | 104 |
| Birds that Dance | 104 |
| Dairymen Discuss Practical Prob- lems | 105 |
| The Milking Machine | 105 |
| Sanitary Inspection | 105 |
| Central Dairy Show | 106 |
| Moisture Factor in Butter | 106 |
| Cool Curing | 107 |
| The Dairy Show | 107 |
| Cream-gathering Creamery's Re- cord | 108 |
| Cheese Scoring Contest | 108 |
| Winter Injury to Fruit Trees | 108 |

THE HOME WORLD—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Special Announcement | 109 |
| Cheer Your Fellowman | 109 |
| "Howdy" | 109 |
| A Happy Home | 110 |
| The Boys and Girls | 111 |
| Health in the Home | 112 |
| In the Kitchen | 113 |
| Sunday at Home | 114 |
| In The Sewing Room | 115 |
| A New Potato | 116 |
| Fruit Growers' Protest | 116 |
| Experiments in Fruit Growing | 116 |
| Proper Time for Pruning | 117 |
| Sugar Beet Growers Have Griev- ance | 117 |
| Birds as Weed Destroyers | 118 |
| Farmers Institute Meetings | 118 |
| Manure Spreader and its Advan- tages | 119 |
| Cement Fence Posts | 120 |
| Sick Mare | 120 |
| Scurf on Cows | 121 |
| Making Cellar Frost Proof | 121 |
| Cough | 121 |
| Cutting Thistles and Weeds | 121 |
| Can Convicted Man Make Will | 121 |
| Turkeys and Turkey Raising | 122 |
| Lice on Poultry | 124 |
| Farming World Man on the Wing | 125 |
| Cossip | 129 |
| Robinson's Short-horns Sale | 129 |
| Spring Stallion Show | 130 |
| Horse Show Prize List | 130 |
| Eastern Ontario Poultry Show | 130 |
| Live Stock Meetings | 131 |
| President's Pett's Short-horns | 132 |
| Market Review and Forecast | 132 |
| Poultry Institute | 133 |
| Farmers' Institute Meetings | 134 |

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Have you a friend anywhere in Can-
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WORLD would be interesting? If so,
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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, 1 FEBRUARY, 1907.

No. 3.

EXTRA SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

With this issue commences a new departure for The Farming World. The interests represented by the former proprietors have been transferred to a new company, formed for the purpose of acquiring them, and with the change in ownership will come several new departments.

We ask our subscribers to note the changes and to accept them as an earnest of still better things to follow. It is proposed to publish an up-to-date farm journal. It will be clean, bright and progressive. It will deal



MR. DRYDEN

with present day problems. It will discuss practical agriculture. It will be bold and fearless in defense of what is essential for the best interests of the farmer. It will represent all Canada. The great West, the far East, the unexplored North, will all merit and receive our attention. To perfect our products, to multiply their quantity, and to demand the necessary means of transportation will always command our best efforts.

The interests of the "Man on the Soil" shall always be paramount. The men who in the future will control

its management are all personally interested in Canadian agriculture. No particular branch of the industry, therefore, will be specially placed as more important than another. All will be on an equality of interest in our journal. The grain grower, the fruit grower, the stockman, the dairyman and the poultryman will find a champion in this paper. We shall not aim to be merely academic in our treatment of the various questions under discussion, rather will we present so far as possible the latest facts regarding each subject presented. We hope to encourage our readers to aid us in dealing with the various phases of farm life. Very gladly will we welcome their views, which shall be cheerfully given our reading constituency.

We shall regard the farm home as being especially important as a factor in nation building. Woman's place and power will always be recognized. We shall endeavor to place this department in charge of the best talent which can be obtained. The children, too, must not be forgotten. To interest them in plant and animal life and give them an abiding enthusiasm for the attractions of the country will be our settled purpose.

Our old subscribers will be pleased to know that the Hon. Mr. Dryden (whose articles contributed during the past year have been read with much interest) has been secured as a member of the editorial staff. No Canadian has a better knowledge of agriculture or a stronger sympathy for the agriculturist. Associated with him will be found others with undoubted talent,

whose words in the future will, it is to be hoped, be always welcomed by the reader.

It is worthy of special mention also that Mr. F. W. Hodson, late Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, has consented to be one of the directors of the new company, and the business management will, therefore, have the full benefit of his counsel and advice. In ability, in experience and in training he is well fitted to give valuable assistance in this particular. He has



MR. HODSON

had a wide experience in agricultural journalism and his intimate knowledge of the needs of agriculture in all parts of Canada makes his services of special value to any farm paper.

We invite our friends to help us. We want to double our subscription list soon. Hand the paper to your neighbor. Send in names for trial subscriptions, sample copies will be sent free of cost. Write to us about any question of general interest. We want to be mutually helpful. We are ready to do our part. Will you do yours?

The Seed Control Act

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the substance of an interview, and some comments thereon, with one of Canada's leading seed houses, as to the working out of the seed control act, which has now been in operation in Canada for a year or more. Those interested in pure seeds should read it carefully. Both the strong and weak points in the present law are enumerated and suggestions thrown out as to how improvement can be made.

No law is perfect, and it speaks volumes for this new act that the leading seed men are standing by it and are endeavoring to comply with its requirements. Nevertheless it has some weak spots that in the interest of pure, clean seed should be remedied. The leading farmers of the country and those who have the best interests of the business at heart, would like to see the act so perfected that no seed that would not grade up to the proper standard should be offered for sale under any circumstances. And just here is the crucial point. The seed merchant does not see why he should be singled out for observance of the act whereas the farmer who grows impure seed is allowed the privilege of selling it on his own farm without let or hindrance. He believes that if you cannot cleanse the fountain head substantial progress cannot be made. And there is sound logic in his reasoning, too.

But it is a somewhat difficult problem to solve, especially when seed grain, such as wheat, oats, barley, etc., are included in the list which the farmer is prohibited from selling to his neighbors unless it comes up to the standard. Were such a prohibition enforced one can readily see that for a time at least, or until a sufficient supply of graded seed was procured to meet the demand, it would prove a hardship to the Western farmer, who, if he has not enough seed wheat of his own to sow his broad acres, is almost entirely dependent upon his neighbors. And really in the larger class of seeds, where impurities are easily detected, the application of the law is not so necessary. If the farmer deliberately buys wheat, oat or barley seed that is not clean or up to the standard, it is largely his own look-out, as he has every facility for finding out if his neighbor's farm is clean or not. But not so with the smaller seeds, such as clovers and grasses. Only an expert can tell when there are impurities and the farmer who buys them, whether from his neighbor or from the dealer is entirely dependent upon what the sellers guarantee. Would it, then, be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty if the sale of clover and grass seeds on the farm were brought within the act? It certainly would meet one of the strong objections to the act at the present time. And, for that matter,

why should a farmer who grows unclean timothy or clover seed be allowed to sell it to his neighbors, thus polluting the whole neighborhood. Where a farmer has clean seed that will grade up to the standard, he can dispose of it where and when he likes. If, therefore, the Government can work out some satisfactory plan for grading the seed for the farmer when he desires to sell, this would seem to be an amendment along the right line, and one that would do much to improve the quality of the grass and clover seeds grown in this country.

We would again urge upon the Department at Ottawa the need for a better enforcement of the act. As we pointed out several weeks ago, there were some cases of deliberate attempts to break the act brought to light last season, that were allowed to go unpunished. Now that every dealer has had an opportunity to become familiar with the act and its requirements, there is no excuse for being lenient with those who deliberately break the law. It is neither fair to dealers who live up to the act, nor to the buyer of seeds, that this should be allowed. The law will soon become a dead letter if not enforced and made to treat all alike.

Licensing Stallions

The information given in this issue regarding the stallion license law in Wisconsin and how it has worked out during the year it has been in force will bear careful reading. The same question is provoking considerable discussion in Ontario just now in view of possible legislation in this direction during the present session of the legislature. The principle looks like a good one, and that it cannot fail to produce immense general good is so plain that no one will dispute it for a moment. But the local application of the law is, perhaps, more to the point just now than the principle of the thing.

And it is right here where the trouble will come in. Even now in many places the question is localized to such an extent that people are discussing, in the event of the law coming into effect, whether Bill Jones' big black stallion will get a license or not, and whether Tom Smith's little bay will be rejected. Some wise man says that the man who would give either of them a license would not be very much of an inspector. Another sizes up the situation and says that if both are condemned, about the only horse available will be Harry Cook's \$3,000 horse, and as like as not he will raise the price of service to \$85, a conjecture that brings forth the expression from more than one of the company: "Well, I'll not pay, for one." Such is the rather too common and popular sentiment heard on such occasions.

But, be that as it may, somehow

the outstanding arguments which have been repeatedly made to show the advantage of using a better sire, do not seem to have the proper weight just when the farmer is trying to make a hard, close bargain with the owner. The owner of the good stallion is not so amenable to argument as the man who is trying to peddle some "skate," consequently the latter often gets the business, which accounts for the fact that there are as many poor horses standing for service, with as large a patronage to-day, as ever was the case. A year ago an attempt was made in a well known horse breeding district to organize a local premium society, on the lines which have proved so successful in Scotland. About the time that about fifty names were placed on the roll, an enterprising local horseman settled the matter by purchasing outright, at a cost of \$3,000, a championship winner at Toronto Show. A breeder living some thirty miles away drove over to see the purchaser, and informed him that he had purchased a fine imported mare, and would breed to the horse if the owner would give him service free, as an advertisement for his horse. The owner contended, on the other hand, that it would be fairer that he pay \$5.00 more for this mare than the owner of a common mare should pay, but the owner of the mare concluded to return home and use something cheaper. This horse was offered at \$15.00 for service. The fifty men who signed the membership roll of the premium society were willing to pay for the service of such a horse \$15.00 for each mare and \$2.00 each for the running expenses of the society, all, or nearly all, of them owners of common mares only, while the owner of a good imported mare was not willing to pay \$15.00 for the service of an outstanding stallion.

It will, however, be among the unsound horses that the greatest havoc will be wrought should a license law be enacted. The horse that contracted sidebones through getting his feet cut in a barb wire fence, the horse that was kicked in the spavin joint by a mare, the unfortunate whose shoes were left on too long one time, the fellow that went blind through a badly lighted stable, or whose legs got "gummy" through neglect, will each be commended to the inspector's mercy, owing to the good reasons and explanations which their owners have, and woe to the memory of the inspector brave enough to do his duty and place them where they belong. The case is cited of the owner of a stallion that in addition to being a wretched goer is even a harder "blower" than his astute owner. This owner had the temerity once to drag him out to a spring show, and afterwards almost wept while relating how the horse did not get a place owing to his getting his foot hurt just when being led into the ring. This horse has been "travelled" in the same locality

for years as a sound horse, and his soundness has never been questioned. Truly the "weeds" will prove a plentiful harvest to the conscientious inspector.

Dairy Legislation

At both the Ottawa and London conventions, a week or two ago, a pretty big program in the way of advanced legislation in the interests of dairying in Ontario was handed out to the Minister of Agriculture for his consideration and action. While no one will dispute that the measures asked for are in the interests of better dairying and are calculated to improve the quality of the finished product, still there should be little complaint if the powers that be are inclined to exercise a little caution in the matter. There are other interests to be considered and very little legislation is enacted nowadays that does not in some way or other impose conditions that, to say the least, are irksome to someone, no matter how desirable they may be and how beneficial they may be to some industry or calling. Progress, therefore, must necessarily be slow, though history has shown, and also previous legislation in the interest of dairying, that it has been about fast enough to meet the needs of the industry as they come along.

There is a feeling, and it has been given expression to more than once in recent weeks, that the legislation which the dairymen are asking for is more in the interest of the maker and manufacturer than the patron of the cheese factory or creamery. While we do not think there is much foundation for this contention, it exists all the same, and will have to be considered in any legislation that may be enacted. The patron, however, should not have any great kick coming, as any legislation or regulation that will improve the quality of the product and extend the market for our cheese and butter abroad will undoubtedly benefit the milk producer more than any one else. And it is on this basis that he should view matters of this kind and be prepared to make some little sacrifice for the benefit of the industry itself, and eventually his own benefit.

Our views as to the merits of the legislation to be asked for were pretty fully expressed a few weeks ago when the report of the joint dairy committee considering the matter was published. If it is to be part of the duty of the instructor to inspect milk both at the factory and on the farm, there should not be any serious objection to making him a sanitary officer and giving him power to enforce, where counsel will prove of no avail, his recommendations as to sanitary conditions. As to making it compulsory on all factories to accept the instructor's services, that is another matter that will

perhaps have to be handled a little more carefully. There can be no doubt that such legislation would be of great benefit to the industry, but many people resent compulsion, even if it is in their own interest, and consequently progress in this direction must of necessity be slow.

Another question looming up is one that the farmer is somewhat touchy upon, that of shipping green or un-cured cheese. While here again any injury to the trade resulting from this shipping of green cheese will eventually fall back upon the milk producer, he does not always like to be told that he is to blame for selling green cheese, when the buyer will offer a high price to ship before it is cured. He really has a temptation placed before him that few, even among those who are condemning him for selling green cheese, could

EDITORIAL NOTES

This issue is full of announcements. Here is another one, and it is not the least important by any means. Beginning with this issue, Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, will have charge of our home department. There are few better qualified for work of this kind and we look forward to a greatly enlarged and greatly improved home department.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher has introduced an amendment to his food inspection bill, making compulsory inspection apply to meat only, but reserving the power to inspect other foods when considered necessary. The bill was also amended so as to bring meat packing establishments under the operation of the bill by order in council.

In our poultry department this issue appears the first of a series of articles on turkeys and turkey raising, by Mr. W. J. Bell. Our readers interested in this subject would do well to read these carefully. Mr. Bell is recognized as the best authority on turkeys in Canada. Everything he writes is practical and to the point and the series will form a most important contribution to the literature on this subject.

February is breeders' month in Toronto. The series of annual meetings of the various breed associations to be held during the next few weeks, though not as largely attended, perhaps, as some other farmers' gatherings, are nevertheless of importance. Every member should make it a point to be present and take part in the discussions. This is the opportunity to ventilate grievances and adjust wrongs.

Very little legislation bearing directly upon the work of the farmer is foreshadowed in the speech from the throne delivered last week at Toronto. There are several matters, however, that will likely receive attention during the session, such as the licensing of stallions and the more advanced legislation being demanded by the dairymen. Whether legislation covering either of these will be enacted, however, remains to be seen.

Our New Zealand correspondent, who is well known to many of our readers, having visited Canada and Canadian homes in 1904, and was so well pleased with the people and what he saw that he wrote several articles on Canada on his return, which appeared in the New Zealand Farmer, has recently spent eight weeks in visiting the shows and several of the principal farms, typical of New Zealand homes, and has consented to contribute to THE FARMING WORLD a few notes on what, as a "Backblocker," he saw in his travels, for the benefit of his "cousins" in Canada.

Renewal Time

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

RENEWAL OFFER

Two years' subscription for \$1.00
 One renewal and one new yearly subscription . . . 1.00
 One renewal and two new yearly subscriptions . . . 1.25
 One renewal and three three months' trial subscriptions75
Do not delay. Do it to-day.

resist if placed before them under the same circumstances and conditions. Let the buyer do his part and the practice will soon stop.

Regina to Have Live Stock Arena

The interests of the stock raisers of Saskatchewan have been considered by the Regina City Council, and it is now announced that a large amphitheatre, costing \$15,000, will be erected in time for the live stock exhibition in this city in March next. The new building will be 144 x 101 feet and will be used as a show and sale ring and for stabling accommodation. There will be seats for 2,000 people. This new arena will, with the new stables erected a year ago at the exhibition grounds, furnish plenty of accommodation for exhibitions and sales of live stock. It is understood that this is only part of a programme which has for its object the construction of a complete set of modern buildings to be devoted entirely to exhibition purposes.

Toronto must wake up.

In and About Quebec

(BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT)

The Eastern Townships

Much has been said and written of this old "Habitat" province. Its fame is older than the English language, and more noble than the illustrious Wolfe, for from that time dates the planting of many of our English institutions and the commencement of the unification of a people, diverse in language, religion and traditions. Of the possibilities and attractions of our province, I will not now write, but only of that part of it known as the Eastern Townships.

A short time ago I noticed in an Ontario paper the statement, "that the Eastern Townships comprised all that portion of the province lying south of the St. Lawrence River." In this the writer was misinformed, as the Eastern Townships include only that portion of the province east of the Richelieu and south of the St. Lawrence Rivers, which is non-tief land, in which the English law in this respect is in effect, and consists in part of 14 counties, with the city of Sherbrooke as the centre. In these townships the land is measured by acres; in the other counties, which comprise tief land, or under the parish system, the land measurement is by arpents, which is smaller than the English acre, 100 arpents being equal to a little over 80 acres. The land is

MOSTLY UNGLACIATED AND HILY

but in Missisquoi and Stanstead counties there is much level land, the most of the land is fertile, rich, loam land where not rocky; in the river bottoms there is some exceedingly fertile soil. There is no better section in our Dominion for dairying than these townships, with many beautiful springs of water, splendid pasturage, a cool climate, and peopled by descendants of U. E. Loyalists, Anglo-Saxon and Americans. They have made a grand success of the dairy industry, and produce the highest class butter made in our country to-day. This is the chief product of the farm, although a great deal of beef is produced in some of these counties, especially Megantic and Compton. We find very many fine herds of beef and dairy cattle, flocks of sheep, and, in fact,

HIGH-CLASS STOCK

of every description. Unfortunately, we find too many scrubs here also, especially in our dairy herds, and among our horses. In the late '70s and '80s some crazy struck the townships some years ago, to the regret of many a good horseman, with the result that the hardy breed of horses characteristic of the province has become almost extinct, and those that have taken their place are neither draft horses, roasters, or anything else, but just "horse" and poor ones at that.

The bacon hog has not yet become as popular as in Western Ontario. As Montreal is the principal market, thick, fat hogs have a good sale, but the people are being educated to the leaner hog. This together with the demand for bacon hogs that has been created by the establishing of several large packing establishments, will induce more and more of our farmers to breed this class. The government

SALES OF BACON HOGS

held last season at eight or nine places in the province, have resulted in placing a splendid lot of breeding hogs of the bacon type in the hands of the

farmers. The effect of this will, no doubt, be noticeable in a short time.

One of the questions that is interesting our people at present is the educational one. We are hampered more or less with the "separate school" question, with the result that many of our rural schools are only able to open up for six or seven months during the year, sometimes less, but I will not touch this at present, but will give you something of the working of our school system later. Our public roads are demanding attention, and a much needed reform is required here. While nature has made many of our roadways, yet there is yet much to be done in very many places before we are out of the mud. The old system of statute labor is still in vogue with the exception of a few of our townships, that have grappled with the question in earnest. A small percentage of macadam roadways have been built and are giving excellent satisfaction. Possibly the foremost township in the province is Godmanchester, in the County of Huntingdon (the most westerly county in the province) and not included in the townships, where they took this

ROAD PROBLEM

up in earnest five summers ago, purchased a rock crushing outfit and have now eleven miles of splendid roadway made and all paid for. The champion of good roads in the province is Judge Lynch, of Knowlton, who organized and has presided over the Good Roads League for several years. The effect in change of sentiment has been very marked in late years, largely owing to this organization. Our legislature, now in session, informs us that they purpose legislating in favor of aiding rural sections to make and maintain permanent roads. We trust it may materialize.

"HABITAT."

Good Roads Movement in Quebec

The 9th annual meeting of the Good Roads Association of the District of Bedford took place at Farnham on Friday, 11th inst., and proved in every respect to be the most important of the series. Hon. Justice Lynch presided, and there were also present J. A. Camirand, Good Roads Instructor for Sherbrooke; Hon. W. A. Weir; Mr. A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, Ontario, and many others. The address of the president, Judge Lynch, was a masterful discourse on this sadly neglected subject. He spoke of their organization ten years ago, which was then a small affair, but has grown in size and influence, till to-day the effect was most marked in most of the townships, of the progress that had been made. He considered the great problem of to-day was transportation. Advancement was being made on every hand along this line but on our public highways. Our roads had been almost forgotten, in spite of the fact that good roads were in the end the least expensive. He considered the ideal road the macadamized one, and in order to build these we should have government assistance. He suggested the formation of a provincial good roads association. A number of places were mentioned as having fallen into line, and had actually done permanent work on the highways. Mr. Campbell, of Ontario, gave an

excellent address, full of practical points, stating that many townships in Ontario had abolished the statute labor system with excellent results. He impressed upon his hearers the value of drainage as a first principle to be taken into consideration in the building of our roadways. He strongly advised the building of practical men to build our highways and use up-to-date machinery as well. J. A. Camirand asked his hearers how many half loads they had been obliged to draw instead of full loads on account of their roads being bad; how many of their horses and vehicles had suffered for the same reason; how many days had they been deprived of their roads altogether. He had heard it stated that the annual loss on this account alone was between one and a half and two millions of dollars. He maintained that the tax of bad roads is the worst we have, other taxes were not in it as compared with this one. The whole secret was to obtain hard, smooth surfaces. A horse was able to draw a load nine times greater on asphalt road than on a bad country road.

Hon. W. A. Weir also spoke of the value of good roads and said in part: "Good roads were the highest evidence of civilization, and we could call ourselves truly civilized when we had good roads."

Several other speakers addressed the meeting. In the discussions which followed, the following points were brought out: Each municipality must judge for itself which system best suits the local needs. Changing of overseers was disastrous; cannot have good roads unless we expect to pay for them; good concrete culverts; abolish statute labor and substitute a tax. Mr. Campbell inspired them with new ideas and aspirations and encouraged them to persevere.

"HABITAT."

New Zealand Letter

We have had an exceptional season. The winter was mild all through. New Zealand and live stock have done remarkably well. The dairy industry is advancing by leaps and bounds. The export returns show that there has been an excess of 700 tons (\$240 lbs each) over the amount up to the same date last year. There is quite a move in beef cattle, at least 30 shillings per head advance. In the island beef is bringing 30 shillings per 100 lbs. I saw a line of 100 steers which would have only brought £9 (\$45) in the north that were sold to the local butcher at £12 (\$60). The south is a sheep country, and they draw largely from the north for their supply of beeves.

But this is drawing on my future letters, as after eight weeks of travel in the south, visiting every possible show in my sheep country, and collecting a few photos for the benefit of your numerous readers, I must close the present notes with apologies for their brevity, but will try to make gains in future issues.

WAINGARO.

Much Pleased

Enclosed you will find \$1.00, for which please renew my subscription for two years. We are much pleased with THE FARMING WORLD. As it contains so much valuable information for farmers and others it should certainly have a very large circulation. A. ROOB.

Prince Edward Island.



The Shorthorn bull, "Fascinator," a first prize Royal Show winner

Our English Letter

The Season and Crops—Fat Stock Shows—Decline of Agricultural Population—Provision Trade—Items

It is a good omen for the new year that we have had a week of really wintry weather at the most convenient time. A fall of snow causes much inconvenience in travelling and providing for outlying stock, but undoubtedly the land derives much benefit, particularly when a great bulk melts gradually, as this is doing.

A farmer writes me on the prospects in the county of Kent. We are having a real old-fashioned Christmas time, there is more snow than has been seen in this county for many years. Side roads are blocked in some cases, and traffic is difficult. Outdoor work is entirely suspended. The farmer can afford a short time of hard weather, and be comforted with the thought that the frost is killing the vermin and the pests which have been so bad of late. The clouds of sparrows and small birds will also be thinned a bit.

The year that has just passed has not been a prosperous one for cattle feeding or dairying. The long spell of drought was severely felt, and cattle for winter feeding had a long way to make up, and everyone complains that they have not done well since they have been tied up, forgetting the long starving-time they had. Dairy cows never came back to their milk, even when kept became plentiful. Sheep got over the trying time better and have paid well. The hard weather will necessitate hand feeding, but fodder is plentiful. The Hampshire Down flocks have now begun to lamb down, and lambs are coming strong.

Wheat was coming up well, but late sown—that is not through the ground—will be hurt with the severe frosts. Potatoes have advanced 2½ dollars in London, but moving them is risky work at present. They are not keeping well in clamps, and some of the larger growers are keeping back until a big rise comes.

FAT STOCK SHOWS.

Trade in the fat stock markets generally, as well as in the show, has been fairly brisk, and few exhibitors have had cause to complain of the prices realized, though it may fairly be said that there is not a solitary

instance in which an animal in the highest section has paid for breeding and feeding. This, however, is not and ought not to be expected. Feeding these cattle is to let the public see to what a pitch of weight and quality the animals can be raised. That the shows are likely to maintain their perfection in the future is highly probable, for never has there been so much energy displayed in searching for and purchasing young animals for exhibition purposes as during the last month. The prices paid for young steers and heifers, too, have been such as to leave these quite clear of loss.

The art of feeding and exhibiting fat show cattle possesses a fascination that is not easily set aside, and there is another point to mention while upon this subject, viz, how the fascination and the difficulty of purchasing suitable animals has led to greater attention being paid to their breeding. From this latter argument it must be inferred that the fat stock shows have had as great a beneficial influence upon the breeding of cattle as have the breeding classes at our great exhibitions.

DECLINE OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

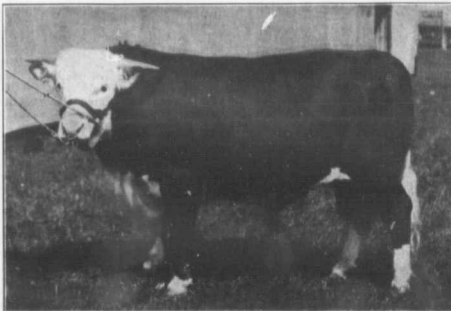
The Board of Agriculture have issued a yellow book on the "Decline of the Agricultural Population of Great Britain between 1881 and 1906." It is based on replies to a series of questions, and the principal allusion is the increasing desire of laborers to leave the land. An absolute disinclination for work on the land on any terms is frequently noted as a characteristic of the younger generation, a result which some attribute to the system of education in vogue in the country schools. Among specific causes of discontent there is a general allusion to unsatisfactory housing accommodation. Speaking generally, there is evidence of an actual scarcity of cottages, although this is rather qualified in some cases as being rather a lack of homes which come up to the standard demanded alike by the laborer himself and the local sanitary authorities. No attempt at a solution of this difficult problem is put forth, the initial difficulty being that rural cottages are not let at commercial rents. Part of a laborer's wages is still given in house rent, so that the provision of more expensive and commodious cottages may be regarded as equivalent to a rise in wages.

Many correspondents refer to the absence of any incentive for men to remain on the land, and any prospect of improvement in position. In some districts, particularly in Scotland, many of the best men have been attracted to the colonies, where their energies find wider scope and where the road to independence and a competency is broader and more easy of access. It is impossible not to recognize that the ordinary career of an agricultural laborer offers little scope for ambition. If he is intelligent and quick witted he may have become a master of his craft by the time he is 21, but after rising to the position of horsekeeper, shepherd, or perhaps foreman, there is little further outlook and small hope of increased wages.

Advancement to the man who lives by the land means in the end occupation or ownership of land for himself and of this there is little expectation under the conditions prevalent in this country. Albeit there is no complaint of any shortage of land for allotment purposes, and all reasonable requirements are more than met by existing circumstances.

BUTTER, BACON AND CHEESE IN 1906

In the provision trade it is gener-



The yearling Hereford bull, Major, a noted English prize winner, including Royal Show championship

ally agreed that times have not been such as they might have been throughout the past year. The retailer, especially, has felt the pressure of the high price prevailing for foodstuffs, and he has been unable to put values up correspondingly to his customers. Butter is cheaper now than it has been for some months, and there seems to be no prospect of any serious and permanent recovery.

Although, says the "Grocer," the comparative dearth of bacon and the smallness of margin for the retailers' profits have been reasonable matters for complaint, no tactics in buying have lately been able to bring down the value of bacon to a moderate level. As often as dealers have stood aloof with the avowed intention of breaking the market, so often have they been compelled to come in again to buy to execute orders on consumers' account. There is in this the strength of the bacon market. Besides, the much freer use of bacon by the home population, the diminished receipts have been one of the main causes of a rising market.

As regards cheese, Canadian makes have gained immensely in popularity during the past year, and no more convincing proof of this fact than that prices have been steadily advancing rather than declining, as was freely prophesied. As showing the magnitude of the trade the aggregate quantity of cheese in boxes reaching the Surrey Commercial Docks (the principal depot for the port of London) was 1,207,623 cwt.

TREASURES.

Should any Canadians propose visiting England this year to go to the Royal Show at Lincoln (June 28), they will have an excellent opportunity of seeing all varieties of English cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc.

The International Horse Show is approaching fruition, and already good support from your side is assured. The arrangements are in energetic hands, and no doubt an excellent show will be the result.

A new Act dealing with the sale of fertilizers and feeding stuffs came into force on January 1. It renders the conditions under which such articles are sold more stringent. A fully guaranteed analysis must be given on every invoice, and fines ranging up to \$250 are incurred by any infraction of these laws. The new Act also applies to poultry foods, which have hitherto been exempt. It is not quite settled by the legal fraternity as to how far the provisions really extend, but I hear some of the manufacturers of patent foods are not feeling so too confident or comfortable over the matter.

Farmers during 1906 have had a fairly prosperously year, in which, where they were not badly affected by the drought. Business prospects are brighter than for some time past, and better times are eagerly looked forward to.

Breeders of pedigree live stock have done exceptionally well. The demand from abroad has been both keen and constant, and good prices have been paid for suitable animals. The Argentine especially has enormous buyers of British stock. Their demand never seems to be satiated. A. W. S.

36

Brandon Winter Fair

The Brandon Winter Fair, Stallion and Poultry Show, to be held on Feb. 19-21, promises to be of unusual interest to live stock men in the West. The prize list is a very liberal one, copies of which can be obtained on application to Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg.

How a Stallion License Law Works Out

During 1906 a law regulating the public service of stallions was in force in the State of Wisconsin, and it may be of interest to Ontario horsemen to know to what extent it has worked out. The law is not a very drastic one and was evidently put in force as a "feeler" and as a basis for future amendments that would make it more effective. Its chief features are:

(1) The registering of the name, description and pedigree of every stallion standing for service in the State in the horse department of the State College of Agriculture, and the procuring of a certificate of such enrollment, which shall be presented to and recorded by the registrar of deeds of the county in which said stallion is used for public service. (2) The owner of such stallion when applying for license certificate shall make affidavit that to the best of his knowledge such stallion is free from hereditary, contagious or transmissible unsoundness or disease, or in lieu thereof he may file a certificate of soundness signed by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon. (3) In passing upon the merits of a pedigree

THE STANDARD

shall be the stud books recognized by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. (4) The owner of every stallion shall, during the breeding season, post in a conspicuous place both within and on the outside of the building where the said stallion stands for public service, copies of the license certificate. (5) Every bill, poster or advertisement issued by the owner of such stallion shall contain a copy of his certificate. (6) A fee of \$2.00 is charged for examining pedigree, issuing certificate, etc., and a fee of 50 cents for transferring certificate in case of sale. (7) Violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Provision is also made by law for the owner to have a lien upon the colt, to the amount of the service fee, gotten by his stallion, and may seize such colt without process at any time before it is a year old, in case the service fee remains unpaid, and can sell the same on ten days' proper notice and retain the fee and expense of such seizure. No such lien shall be effective against the innocent purchaser of such colt unless the stallion owner files with the clerk of the municipality where the mare resides, a statement that such stallion service has been rendered and the amount due therefor.

In a bulletin just issued by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, Dr. A. S. Alexander, who has had charge of the enrollment of stallions, gives a detailed account of how the law has worked out during the year and its effect in creating more interest in horse breeding. The following are some of Dr. Alexander's comments on the new legislation:

"Since the passage of the law, horse breeding has become an engrossing subject of discussion in every farming community of the State, and this, if nothing else, may be considered a most valuable effect of the new legislation.

"Something was needed to arouse our farmers and breeders to take interest in the business of horse production and the new law has already served that purpose. It was not, when conceived and enacted, considered perfect by any means; nor was it thought to be all that could be desired

for the best interests of the industry in question. But it was calculated to well commence proceedings and lead up to added and more effective measures. The privilege of such time as education shall have progressed sufficiently to warrant other long steps in the right direction.

TOO STRINGENT MEASURES

cannot safely be thrust upon the people without due warning, preparation and education; hence the recently enacted stallion law started by giving owners the privilege of such time as education shall have progressed sufficiently to warrant other long steps in the right direction. It was not thought that this plan would prove perfect, but it was expected that at least it would draw attention to important matters pertaining to the soundness of breeding animals, and that some of the unsound sires, teach the equal need of using sound brood mares, and in time, lead to more stringent and effective methods of examination and rejection of unsound stallions. That the law has had these effects there can be no question, for we have abundant evidence that it already has retired upwards of one hundred unsound or unsuitable stallions from public service, led men to inquire as to what diseases constitute hereditary, transmissible or communicable unsoundness, and pay more attention to the matter of soundness in brood mares.

"As the law required owners of pure-bred stallions to submit the certificates of registry of their horses for inspection before license certificates could be granted, it has led to more care being taken in all matters pertaining to

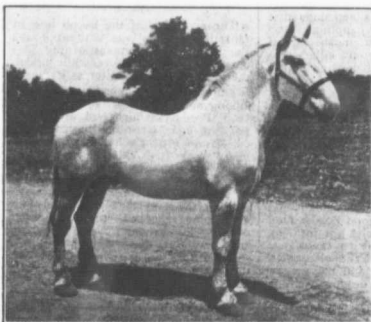
THE RECORDING OF PEDIGREES,

the character of pedigree registry stud book societies, associations and companies, the correctness of pedigree certificates and the proof of identity in the case of aged horses that have changed hands many times. Then, too, it has caused discussion in every blacksmith shop, lively stable, farm barn and country assembling place relative to the importance of pedigree, the power and propensity of pure blood, the foolishness of breeding to horses of mixed breeding, or of no known breeding, the fallacy of using horses of poor individual quality and character and the importance of knowing exactly what is the true breeding of each stallion standing for public service throughout the State.

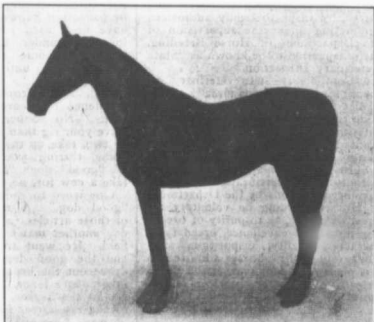
"It was hoped that breeders when informed as to the true breeding of the public service stallions would, on more intelligent consideration, recognize the benefit of mating their mares with pure-bred stallions, and that gradually but surely the grade and scrub stallions would be replaced by pedigreed, pure-bred, recorded stallions of first class quality and conformation. While the inevitable trend of the legislation now in force will be toward this end, it promises to prove a comparatively slow process, as the average farmer thus far shows little disposition to patronize the pure-bred stallion in place of the scrub or grade stallion, so long as a higher service fee is charged for the pure-bred than for the other horse. With him it largely is a matter of

CHEAP SERVICE FEES

and there is, therefore, great need of further education in behalf of the



An unlicensed Wisconsin Stallion—Note crooked, unlicensed hind legs.



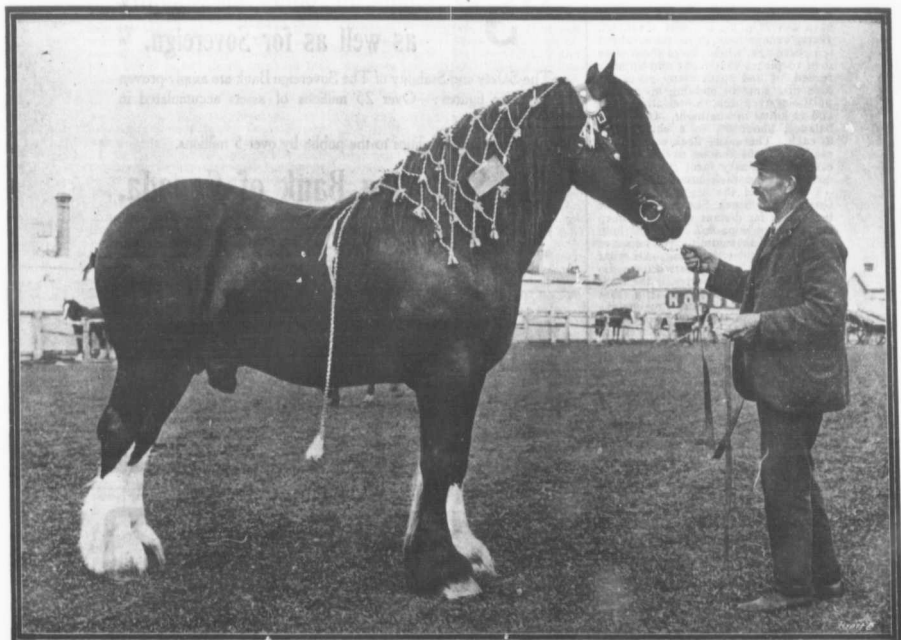
Aged unlicensed Wisconsin trotting-bred Stallion affected by chorea. "Retired from service."

pure-bred horse as against his cheap, plebeian rival. But the law has not completely failed in decreasing the mischievous work of the 'scrub' stallion, as is shown by the fact that many grades and 'scrubs' have been retired from public service or have received far less patronage than heretofore, while, in many instances, pure-bred stallions of the right type and quality have been given increased patronage at remunerative fees."

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS

Dr. Alexander suggests in his bulletin that the present Wisconsin law be amended as follows:

1. An annual or biennial renewal license fee.
2. Adoption of a list of diseases to be considered "hereditary, transmissible or communicable" and consequently subjecting a stallion to rejection as unlicensed.
3. Specific authority for the Department of Horse Breeding to refuse licenses to stallions known to be unlicensed and to revoke licenses granted to stallions since found to be unlicensed.
4. Authority to revoke the licenses of "scrub" stallions of "unknown breeding" and to refuse licenses to such horses in the future.
5. Institution of a plan for expert veterinary inspection of public service



The draft stallion, Baneur (Imp.), by King o' Kyle, dam Jess, of Hawhill; champion Palmerston Show, New Zealand, 1896. This photo-engraving was kindly sent us by our New Zealand correspondent, through the courtesy of the N.Z. FARMER, to show the class of horses being imported into that colony.

stallions, at appointed times and places, by inspectors duly authorized and acting under the supervision of the Department of Horse Breeding, such inspection to be known as "State Veterinary Inspection."

6. Compulsory veterinary inspection of all stallions already granted licenses on affidavit of owner and, at a time to be decided upon, state veterinary inspection of all stallions granted licenses when under five years of age.

7. Institution of a plan for the examination and certification of sound pure-bred stallions by the Department of Horse Breeding on voluntary request of owner, as to purity of breeding, individual excellence, breed type, character, quality, disposition, suitability and utility, horses admitted to this class after rigid inspection to be known as "State Approved Stallions."

Exterminate the Dogs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In your last issue you ask the opinions of your readers on the sheep and dog question. I may say that in this part of the country there is not one tenth of the sheep that were kept 25 or 30 years ago, though large portions of it are admirably adapted for the purpose. The reason why so many have ceased to keep sheep is because of the destruction wrought by dogs. This was far in excess of the damage done by wolves early in the last century, when a bounty was paid for a wolf's head, and which ought now be paid for a dog's head.

I still keep sheep, but they have not been out at night for over seventeen years, except on some rams, about ten years ago, when two of them were torn to pieces that night and another ruined. I had spent many years before that time in building up a flock of Leicesters of some rams, about 12 killed in one night. I sold the balance, about 35, to a shipper for \$3 each. The entire flock would have easily brought ten or twelve dollars each for ordinary good stock, to say nothing about their breeding.

I have read the arguments at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, and I fear the day is far distant when the sheep farmer may hope for any legal help to get rid of that unmitigated nuisance—the farm and village dog. Of what use, may I ask the men who are defending the wolfish brutes, is the farm dog? The law says distinctly that you cannot set him on your neighbor's stock and the man who cannot handle his stock without a yelping cur to help him, has a great deal to learn. I handle, or rather we all handle, four or five times as many cattle as the ordinary run of farmers, and we have not had a dog on any of our farms for over twenty years. I can truthfully say we have no use for them.

The often quoted "good dog," meaning, of course, "my dog," as distinct from the other fellow's bad dog that does all the damage, is simply ridiculous. The dog is a dog still, with all his ancestors' wolfish instincts, and will work upon sheep just as a cat works upon a mouse, and only needs his instinct aroused (a drop of blood will do it, if carried by another dog from sheep) to commence his work of destruction. It does not matter a straw whether he be lean or fat, mongrel or pure-bred, whether he has been brought up from a pup with the sheep, or if he never saw one, the instinct is there and will develop in the twinkling of an eye if opportunity arise.

An old Scotch shepherd told me that he has often known sheep dogs that have been used for handling sheep for years under the most careful training become sheep killers instantly and do untold damage before found out.

And, aside from sheep, what a pestilence they are on the public roads. No sooner does one brute leave your rig than another, or it may be two, take up the cry, scaring your horse, tearing your rags, etc., but all "good" dogs "that I would not take a cow for, no, sir."

One word to show the nature of a "good dog." A neighbor had one of those articles (a good dog). One day another man's colts got into his field. He went to drive them out, and the good dog went also. He drove out the horses and put up the other man's fence. The dog was not set on the horses, but the man who owned the horses swore in court that he was. One of the colts in running home fell down an embankment and was injured. The judge held that the dog had scared the horses, and entered judgment against the owner of the dog for sixty-five dollars and costs.

There may be a place for the "trick" dog in the circus, or the pet pig for the lady that has nothing better to do; they are not likely to do much harm. For all the rest there should only be one thing—"extermination."

B. L. HOZANSWORTH.

Port Hope, Ont.

The Evolution of the Bacon Hog*

The evolution of the Bacon Hog in Ontario province was without doubt the highest achievement of the Department of Agriculture while under the guidance of the writer as its head.

Times of deep depression existed among our farmers in the early nineties. Products which had brought a good revenue were no longer wanted. Grain growing had occupied for many years the chief place among farm products, but these were no longer profitable. It was necessary to turn to other lines of production. Among those at that time likely to give some relief was the production of superior bacon for the English market. But our swine were not suitable for the purpose. The Ontario farmer had developed the thick, fat type, using Berkshire, Chester White, Poland China and like breeds. As bred at that time, none of these were suitable for prime bacon. After a few years, Tamworths began to be introduced and also the small Yorkshires. These were used for crossing on the other breeds, but only with partial success, but what was worse (looking to the future) many influential farmers refused to use what was then called

*Paper prepared by the Hon. Mr. Dwyden for the annual meeting of the American Breeders' Association, held at Columbus, Ohio, January 15-18, 1907.

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T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

"RAZOR BACKED" HOGS,

having been always accustomed to the so-called easy feeding breeds. Over and over again, the writer was told if he could present them with these lean bred animals he would not keep them on the farm. We could not coerce them. How, then, could they be convinced as to the only proper course to take was the problem which faced the Agricultural Department. If we were to make an impression on the English market, it was necessary to produce a good bacon type over the whole country, and not merely at a few points. Some progress had been made in a few districts, but, generally, the quality of those offered was away below

THE PROPER TYPE.

At that time we had an annual perambulating fat stock show, supported in part by public funds. Experience, however, soon convinced those in authority that to exhibit animals was not sufficient. Information must be given. But this could not be without proper provision for a meeting place, and that must be in connection with the show buildings. Accordingly a settled home was found at Guelph, where extensive buildings were erected; not merely housing the show, but furnishing an appropriate lecture room where the live animals could be taken on the platform, as also a killing room and a cooling room. With these appliances the educating campaign commenced as follows: First, large prizes were offered for

BACON HOGS OF SUITABLE WEIGHT

ready for slaughter. The pork packing companies were asked for three experts to judge them. These were instructed not merely to select the best, but if more than one reaching the ideal first quality bacon, no first prize should be given, nor second, nor third for the same reason. The first year we failed to find the ideal pig, and accordingly no second or third prize was awarded. The second year showed much improvement, while the third year brought several specimens which were fit to rank as first class. Then came our educational campaign. All the speakers for our Farmers' Institutes were asked to be present to listen to the discussions. The ideal hog was brought on the platform, along with others of an opposite type. The experts from the packing houses were asked to explain to the large audiences why this type was required and what class of bacon it would produce. The audience had full latitude to question the speakers. The same evening these pigs passed through the killing room and the next afternoon were presented in the form of sides of bacon, so that the first day's lesson was verified, and the conclusions shown to be correct. This course convinced the most skeptical, and the murmurings about the breeders very soon entirely ceased. But it did more, it enabled those breeding foundation stock to discover the particular form of animal which when slaughtered gave

THE BEST BACON

Careful selections were made by some of our best breeders, until I am ready to-day to make the claim that in the Province of Ontario we have a type of bacon hog not excelled in any country the world over.

But our efforts at this show, now known as the Winter Fair, could not reach the masses of our people. To do this the Farmers' Institute system was utilized. It covers every electoral division in the province. In

each of these, meetings of farmers are held annually. The speakers, after their attendance at Guelph, where the lectures and the discussion had been held, were prepared to speak on the subject with accuracy and authority. "The Bacon Hog" was made a compulsory subject for three years by the Department. So that in every county over the whole province the gospel of

SUPERIOR BACON

was declared almost simultaneously. The living animal could not be used in halls and school houses, but a substitute was found in full-sized photos of the ideal hog, as well as the sides of bacon, as shown at Guelph. Thus, in every county and practically at every meeting, the various speakers were telling the same story. At the end of the third year, the work was so complete that at every shipping point the uniformity became a sub-

ject of general comment. The ultimate result is now seen in the place Canadian bacon has won for itself on the English market.

In order to produce

THE FOUNDATION STOCK

for the best bacon production, no breeder in our country has resorted to close inbreeding. The present high and uniform quality has been attained entirely by selection, based on the killing tests. The animals reserved for breeding in the pure-bred herds were selected to supply the same type which year after year won a first place in the killing test. The result is that, along with a wonderful uniformity and excellence, we have a ruggedness and strength of constitution very much to be desired. The animal developed is not ugly in appearance, though our farmers generally have concluded that "handsome is as handsome does."

Root Crops and Protein Feeds for Stock

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Our live stock are much like the human family in regard to what they eat, and their necessities are much the same. Both may exist on dry food, but neither does the best on dry food alone. Nature demands a relish with the drier foods and your live stock are enabled the better to assimilate their dry feed when they are given some succulent feed in combination with the dry. If we would study our own demands for something green we would the better understand the demands of our live stock. It is not the amount of food eaten by man or beast that gives the reward, but the amount assimilated. The silo has filled the place of the root crops to some extent, but not altogether.

Now, what shall we grow? Probably the mangel wurtzel should head the list, as it is the most prolific, but the sugar beet is not far behind it and next comes the carrot, also the turnip and cabbage have their place. Give your horses a few beets or carrots and you will keep their appetite sharp. Your mangels or beets may be fed to your horses, cows, sheep, hogs or chickens, and to the brood sow that is to farrow in winter or early spring they are a necessity. I never had a brood sow eat her pigs when I fed mangels or beets through the winter. You may feed any or all the above vegetables to

YOUR MILCH COWS

if they are fed immediately after the morning milking and dry fed the remainder of the day with benefit in the

increase of milk. If you are so unfortunate as to have a lot of small potatoes, boil them, adding some meal or bran, and give your pigs a feed each day. Bury your cull cabbages and give them to your chickens when they cannot get other green stuff.

Now, if you have never raised any roots to feed, go slow, until you have learned how to raise, keep and feed them. You may keep them in a cellar, but all roots keep better in the ground, and the nearer the freezing point you keep them and not freeze, the more crisp they will be. Large lots should be put in long trenches and covered with straw and dirt. Any farmer who owns a few milch cows, not enough so he can use a silo, should grow some root crops for a succulent feed for them during the winter. I have not failed to get a fair yield of mangels in the ten years I have grown them.

Last year I grew the

GIANT FEEDING SUGAR BEET

which made the largest yield ever grown by me, and they are more tender than any of the mangels. Have been feeding on this crop since December 1st, and now feed to cows and sows with little pigs. All eat them with a relish. Any soil that will grow a corn crop will do for mangels. Of course, the deeper and richer the soil, the better. The ground for the crop should be deeply broken, as early as possible, thoroughly plowed with drag and harrow, and planted. Mangels planted early in May



The house and farm buildings of W. Ratcliffe & Sons, Ringwood, Ont.

have always come well and escaped the insects that infest them if planted as late as the first of June. I use my corn planter and plant at the rate of 8 or 10 pounds of seed per acre, in rows previously made by a wooden three-row marker 30 inches apart. A 13-tooth harrow is best for early cultivation and I use a shovel plow later, and ridge up at last cultivation. As mangels are inclined to grow much out of the ground, it is necessary to ridge up. The crop requires chipping out with a hoe and should be thinned to stand about 8 or 10 inches in the row. I harvest the crop in October or early in November and store in the root cellar convenient to the cow stable.

I always advise our farmers to

GROW MORE PROTEIN FEED

upon the farm and not buy so much. I am sure that the plan is suitable to almost any conditions. What is the use of spending good, hard-earned money for rich concentrated feeding stuffs when we can just as well grow them for almost nothing, compared with what market feed costs?

It certainly looks as if something was wrong with the farmer who persists in carrying on his farm and crop operations in the same old way, when he could just as well be profiting by new and better methods. The simple raising of more leguminous plants upon the farm will do away with the necessity of buying great bills of commercial feeds in order to balance up the farm ration. When a ton of

ALFALFA HAY

contains nearly as much protein as a ton of wheat bran, which usually costs from \$16 to \$20 per ton in the open market, and when one acre of land will produce several tons of the hay annually, it does not seem as if there would be much question as to which food product is the cheapest for the farmer to use. The balance is greatly in favor of the alfalfa hay. Clover, cow peas and soy beans, although not quite so rich in protein as alfalfa, furnish a much cheaper source of this bone and muscle making food than wheat bran. The matter of growing any of these crops need not greatly trouble the farmer, for although they may be new to him and his soil, a little careful preparation before sowing and the proper attention afterward will result in surprising success. There is no reason why farmers should dislike to

TRY NEW CROPS

The mere interest involved in making the experiment, which may result in introducing a more profitable crop, should be enough to induce the trial. Investigation along these lines invariably leads to the increase of annual profit from, as well as contribute to, building up and retaining of soil fertility. Let it not be understood, however, that I advocate doing away entirely with the fine grain feeds. Not at all, but by growing rough feeds that have a high per cent. of protein, the concentrated feed bill can be cut down materially and still our animals will receive a well balanced ration that will give the best of results.

J. P. FLETCHER,

Fulton Co., N.Y.

NOTE.—The farmer supplying milk to a cheese factory or creamery should feed turnips to his cows very sparingly, if at all. It is better in this case to err on the safe side and feed no turnips to milk cows at

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all. The other root crops mentioned by Mr. Fletcher can be fed without injury to the milk.—Editor.

Ottawa News

Ottawa, Jan. 28.

Agricultural matters have been finding a prominent place in parliamentary circles during the past two weeks. They have clearly had to do with the agricultural possibilities of Canada's vast unexplored lands. Regarding some of these Professor Macoun, Dominion naturalist, has recently commented upon agriculture and colonization, gave evidence recently. The noted botanist and explorer reiterated the affirmation he has frequently made that it is possible to grow large quantities of wheat in the farther Northern latitudes of the Canadian Northwest. A noteworthy feature of wheat growing, he said, was that the grain had the ability to grow to an extent to accommodate itself to the climate in which it was grown. Altitude in the northern regions was a strong determining feature in the growth of wheat and vegetables. The ability to survive adverse conditions in many parts there was still a large portion of the land as yet unexplored that could be made very productive. The area particularly spoken of in the examination was the large section extending from Edmonton to Portage la Prairie, over which Prof. Macoun travelled last summer.

Not very rapid progress is being made with the tariff, the important agricultural items being deferred from time to time to make way for other matters. It was reported in current conversation among members last week that as a result of representations made by western interests the new customs tariff will be modified so as to impose a uniform duty of 20 per cent. on threshing outfits, no matter whether engine and separator are imported together or in parts. It has been stated that this would be a move welcome to the threshing interests. At an early rate they would hail it as more beneficial to them than the present arrangement, which provides for a 27½ per cent. duty when the engine is imported by itself and 25 per cent. duty upon the separator.

A bill has been introduced into the house by Mr. Porter, of West Hastings, respecting frauds in supplying milk to cheese, butter and condensed milk factories. Should it become law it is looked upon as a measure that would make lack of knowledge a good defence to any prosecution for selling adulterated milk.

The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, has brought forward a bill for the inspection of canned meat factories. Mr. Fisher in his defence of the bill insisted that the export trade in canned articles would be ruined should such a measure be not passed. Foreign countries, he said, would not buy packing house products unless they were certificated by the Governments of the countries from which they came. His proposals were for a head inspector at an annual salary of \$2,000 and 45 sub-inspectors at a salary of \$1,200 per year each. The bill was opposed on the strength of a recent inspection of Canadian factories by Mr. Moore, chief of the Markets Division, which was affirmed showed that Canadian factories of this sort needed no inspection. It was also stated that the work was being done by the provinces and there was no reason for duplicating it. A second reading was given to the bill. F. D.

Seed Control Act and How it Works Out

In a few weeks' time the seed trade will be in full blast, if it has not already become active, farmers will be buying seed for next year's crop, and activity in regard to the seeding operations of the springtime will be felt. Just here let us once more caution farmers on this seed question. Don't buy seed because it is cheap; buy seed because it is good, because it is pure and because it will germinate and produce a strong, vigorous crop. What does a dollar or two more per acre expended on good seed amount to, anyway. It will be made up many times over when harvest arrives in the increased crop yield, whether it be a hay crop, a grain crop or a root crop.

But this is not what we started out to write about, though the advice to buy only good pure seed is quite appropriate at all times and places.

For a year or so we have had in operation in Canada laws known as the Seed Control Act. It has been long enough in force now for both the seller and grower of seeds, and especially the former, to have a pretty fair knowledge of how it is working out. While any Act that makes for purer and better seed cannot but be of immense benefit to the grower, the seller or the seed merchant is the one who will be most directly affected by the working out of the provisions of the Act.

It speaks well for the Act itself that the large and reliable seed houses of the country meet favorably of it, and are endeavoring without murmur or complaint to live up to its requirements. True, there are some features of the Act that they would like to have amended, but we will speak of these later on. A representative of THE FARMING WORLD recently interviewed the Steele, Briggs Company, of this city, on this point, and was freely given the information as to how the Act works out in regulating the seed trade of the country. Mr. Crossland, who has charge of the clover and grass seed branch of the firm's business, which is the department most directly affected by this new legislation, stated that the Seed Control Act, if lived up to and properly enforced, was

A SPLENDID THING

for the country, and would do much to improve the seed trade. By raising the standard of the seeds sold and by giving a guarantee of their purity, the crops of the country can be greatly enhanced in values, the quality improved and the yield increased. The educational campaign carried on since the Act came into force, and the effect of the law itself have undoubtedly increased the demand for higher grade seeds. While this is true, a great deal of educational work needs yet to be done before the local seed merchant and the farmer himself have that knowledge of seeds, especially clovers and grasses, that will enable them to buy and sell intelligently, and to keep strictly within the requirements of the law.

THE LOCAL SEED TRADE

is a hard one to regulate, and the Government should give it special attention. The country storekeeper buys seed from the farmers around, just as he buys their butter and eggs, and very often gives goods in return. If, say, Farmer Jones brings in a few bushels of root clover seed, that will grade No. 1, and gets, say,

\$7 per bushel for it, and his neighbor, Farmer Smith, brings in an inferior lot, and is told that his seed is not wanted, or is only worth, say, \$3 per bushel, there is trouble right away, and Farmer Smith will withdraw his custom at once if he does not get as much as his neighbor Jones. The storekeeper, rather than lose his trade will, nine times out of ten, take the inferior lot at the same price as the good lot. He, in turn, looks to the large seed merchant to buy his seed and when the latter will refuse to take this seed at any price, or at a valuation low enough to enable him, by thorough cleaning, to raise it to the legal standard and sell it at a profit, the merchant objects, and holds the seed, and instead of selling it off as feed, the thing that should be done, it eventually finds its way into the soil in some way. At least this is the way it appears to work. There is often very strong competition at local points, and often the man who can sell the cheapest gets the trade, resulting in many cases of inferior seed finding its way to the farm in place of the good reliable seed, that should only be sown.

But to return to the legitimate seed trade, which they believe that the Act itself is an excellent one, and is making for general improvement of the seed of the country, the Steele, Briggs firm are very strongly of the opinion that this legislation will never do for this country what it ought to do unless

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD

or the grower of the seed comes within the letter and meaning of the Act. There are some, even among those who have to do with enforcing the Act, who seem to interpret it as applying to the farmer who sells seeds on his farm as well as to the seed merchant. The Act, however, in sections 6 and 7 expressly makes several exceptions that cover the farmer's case, and, as a matter of fact, cases could be cited almost without number where the farmer has sold grass and clover seed on his own farm that did not come up to the Government standard. If it were confined strictly to this it would, perhaps, not be so bad. But there are cases on record where a farmer has gone to town with a load of seed that would not stand the test, and because he could not get top price for it has peddled it out in the town to farmers and others who would buy it. This, however, seems to be a clear case of breaking the law, and should be punished.

But to come back to

THE FARMER'S END OF IT,

that is the privilege which the law now gives him of selling ungraded seed so long as it is sold on his own farm. The members of the Steele, Briggs firm believe that this section should be amended. They contend that to allow the farmer this privilege means that if he grows dirty or inferior seed and sells it to his neighbors, it increases the output of inferior seeds in that locality, and that if carried on by a number of farmers here and there all over the country will soon mean an increased supply of inferior stuff that should not be sold as seed under any consideration. As a matter of fact, Mr. R. C. Steele stated that the working of this clause of the Act had already a tendency to

increase the supply of inferior seed in the country, and to make it harder to procure the higher grades that would come up to the standard without much loss. This is one feature of the Act returned to above that the seed trade would like to see amended. Perhaps, if it were so amended as to have

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED,

which the farmer sells on his farm, come under the Act, it might help matters. The Messrs. Steele-Briggs were somewhat non-committal on this point, and we gathered that they would prefer to have everyone who sells seeds, no matter of what kind, brought within the Act. It would, however, prove a hardship, perhaps, if a farmer were deprived of the privilege of selling coarse grain seeds, such as wheat, oats, etc., to his neighbors. In the case of the North-West it would practically put the grower there out of business, as he is depending on his neighbor for the wheat seed not grown on his own farm. A farmer knows pretty well when wheat, oats and other seeds of this kind are not clean, and if he buys unclean stuff it is his own lookout. But not so with grass and clover seeds, for an expert can tell just what is required in seeds of this class to meet the requirements of the law.

But, be this as it may, there is the question of enforcement. Could the Act, if it applied to every farmer who sold seed on his farm, be enforced? Who would enforce it, and to whom would the farmer apply to have his seeds graded? If under the Seed Division at Ottawa it would require an army of officials. These are some of the difficulties in the way of applying the Act to the farmer as well as to the merchant. And yet there is certainly sound logic in the contention that what applies to the merchant in the sale of seeds should apply to the farmer in the same way. Perhaps, if the Act were amended so as to apply only to small seeds, such as grass and clover, it might help matters.

The Steele, Briggs Company state that, so far as the grading is concerned, it can be done with little difficulty if the proper machinery is provided. They have found no difficulty in cleansing the ordinary run of seeds, so as to bring it within the law, though there is

OFFEN A VERY GREAT LOSS

in doing so. An instance was given where the seed was bought at \$8.35 per bushel, but when cleaned up to comply with the standard for No. 1, cost them \$9.26 per bushel. This means that such seed has to be bought at considerably below the market price in order to enable the dealer to clean it properly and make his legitimate profit on its sale.

One of the general effects of the Act is to compel the larger seed merchant to get in his supply of graded seeds quite in advance of what he had to do before the law came into effect. This means that the dealer has to store up ahead of time his supply of graded seeds, and must run the risk of a drop in the market when the season's trade opens up. Last season there was a decided slump in clover seeds, that meant a large loss to the holder. Before the Act came into force the dealer would put off buying in his supply till nearer the opening up of the season, and take chances on getting a sufficient amount to meet the demand. He was always sure of getting seed of some kind,

and, of course, sold it for what it was. Under the Act this cannot be done, as the seed has to be

TESTED AND GRADED

before being offered for sale. Samples of all their seeds are forwarded to the Seed Division, Ottawa, and the Government grading secured before being offered for sale.

The system followed by the Steele, Briggs people, and, we presume, by all reliable seed houses, in grading and labelling their seeds is a most complete one. There seems to be no possibility of a mistake being made. Every bag is labelled, so as to indicate the exact character and grade of seeds it contains. A record of the numbering on each particular lot and the number of bags it contains is carefully kept, and a bag of seed, after it leaves the warehouse, can easily be traced. They have also a very complete system for testing the germination of seeds under the direct supervision of Mr. W. E. Briggs.

It might be well to add in closing that one good effect of the Act is to drive a great lot of inferior seed out of the country. The large dealer does quite a business in exporting seeds that will not come up to the standards now in force in Canada. But other countries are beginning to legislate in this direction and every year the trade becomes more circumscribed. People everywhere are waking up to the fact that only good, pure, clean seed should be put in the soil, and the grower or farmer should endeavor to meet this demand by producing only good, clean seed.

Clover and Grass Seed Outlook

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

We have pleasure in addressing to you our annual report on the crops of clover and grass seeds; also on the present state of the seed trade and the prospects of the coming season.

Red Clover.—English. The largest crop ever known. The bulk of which was harvested in fine condition. Prices are very moderate, and in consequence of the short crop both in America and on the Continent a considerable quantity has been shipped abroad. A large quantity of Chilean was shipped here early in the season but has since been reshipped to America, where a ready market has been found for it. Prices will rule low through the season, and we can again congratulate the farmers upon having the opportunity of supplying themselves with pure home-grown seed at moderate prices.

White Clover.—A large crop in England, the quality of which is somewhat below the average. On the Continent also the crop is fully up to the average in quantity, but below it in quality. Prices all round rule low, but choice samples will be scarce.

Alsike.—In Canada and the United States the crop is decidedly below the average, both as to quantity and quality. On the Continent the crop is very medium and choice samples are few, prices rule moderately high and are not likely to fall. In England some fine parcels have been saved and these command a ready sale at good prices.

Trefoil.—The crop in England was in the first instance reported below the average and prices were forced up. Now the usual has happened and supplies are found to be quite equal to the demand and prices have fallen 2s. per cwt. during the last month. On the Continent a fair crop of moderate quality, the prices for which rule below the parity of English.

Lucerne.—A good crop in Provence

The Buttermaker's Success is Assured When He Uses

WELLS, RICHARDSON
& CO.'S

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

The kind used by all prize Buttermakers in Canada, Britain, United States, Denmark and New Zealand.

WELLS, RICHARDSON
& CO.'S

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

Has twice the strength of any other color now on the market, and at all seasons of the year gives the true GOLDEN JUNE SHADE so much admired by all judges of first-class butter.

Supplied in IMPERIAL GALLONS, HALF-GALLONS and QUARTS, to all Creamery Supply Houses, Creameries and Dairymen. Send for Prices.

WELLS, RICHARDSON
& CO., LIMITED

MONTREAL - - P.Q.



of fine quality and prices are very moderate. In America there has been little or none saved.

Timothy.—A short crop in America and prices rule some few shillings

higher than the average of recent years. On the Continent the crop is also only a moderate one, so that prices are not likely to come lower.

Sanfoin.—Giant and Common. A good crop in England and prices are very low. There will be little or none required from abroad, especially as the prices of French seed rule above our own.

Rye-Grass (Perennial).—A good crop in Scotland and Ireland, the weight per bushel is reported to be somewhat lighter than usual, prices opened at a moderate level and will remain so through the season.

Rye-Grass (Italian).—The crop in France is decidedly on the short side and prices in our opinion are likely to advance. In Ireland the crop is a full average one and prices are lower than last year. In England the crop was only moderate.

Natural Grasses.—Cookfoot a large crop in New Zealand of heavy weight, prices moderate. Fescue's Hard, Meadow, and Sheep's a fair crop and prices moderate. Meadow Foxtail, short crop, prices high. Crested Dog-tail a moderate crop. We hold in London stocks of good qualities of all the chief kinds.

Tares.—A fair quantity of English Winter are offering at very low prices. For Konigsberg Spring the prices asked at present are prohibitive, but we think lower will prevail later on.

Taking a broad view of the situation, we think we may congratulate the trade on there being a good supply of English Clover, both red and white, at moderate prices. There has been little or no autumn speculation this season which in past years has proved so disastrous to those engaged in it, and consequently we look forward to a healthy trade at the moderate prices now ruling.

When buying we shall be pleased to make you offers of our best values, and submit samples of anything you may require.

W. H. & H. LE MAY,
67 Borough High St., London, Eng.
January, 1907.

Canadian Red Pol Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Association will be held at Brandon, Man., on Feb. 21. This meeting will be held in connection with the Manitoba Winter Fair.

Aberdeen-Angus Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association will be held at Brandon, Man., on Feb. 20th. As this is the time of the Manitoba Winter Fair at that point, reduced railway fares will be given.

Birds That Dance

There is no longer any doubt that birds are addicted to the dance. The bower-bird and the prairie fowl are adepts in the art, while the American grouse is a veritable master of ceremonies. It is the custom of these birds to prepare their ball-room by beating down the grass with their wings, and then to dance something suspiciously like the Lancers. By twos and fours they advance, bowing their heads and drooping their wings; then they recede and then advance again, and turn on their toes, swelling their feathers and clucking gently.

Dairymen Discuss Some Practical Problems

The 38th annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association was held in the city of London, Ont., on January 16-18 last. As usual it was largely attended, the great majority of Western Ontario's cheese and buttermakers being present, and the business of the convention was carried through with a swing and go which characterizes a convention of thoroughly up-to-date business men. Addresses by the speakers selected to deal with subjects of timely importance were clear cut, straightforward and to the point, and discussions from the audience showed the grasp which all seemed to have of the subject and their alertness to the situation. The chair was ably filled by the president, Mr. Thos. Ballantyne, jr., of London, Ont.

The dairy show, which was held in the City Hall, was of a very creditable character and of fair proportions. Mr. Ballantyne's address, which ably set forth the present status of the dairying interests of Ontario, showed its proportions to be of a magnitude easily ranking it as one of the very foremost of the Province's agricultural interests, thoroughly organized and alive to all the emergencies of the situation. These had not only kept abreast of the time, but the prestige of Canadian dairy products had been rapidly growing everywhere that they had been sent, particularly in their great mother market, the British Isles. In the case of the cheese trade the increase in value over last year had been substantial, but in the case of butter the shipments had fallen off considerably. This may have been owing to the farmer considering it more profitable to send the whole milk to the cheese factory, than to send the cream to the creamery, while at the same time the home consumption of dairy products had increased. A feature which needs consideration is the improvement of cold storage at creameries. During the past year the same number of dairy instructors as during the previous year were employed, and they had still further carried on the work of improvement in the general character of the dairy manufacturing in Ontario.

The president was followed by Prof. S. F. Edwars, who gave an interesting address on the use of

THE MILKING MACHINE

in the hands of the average farmer. His remarks were most particularly from a bacteriological standpoint. There was no reason why absolutely pure milk could not be obtained by its use, if the cleanliness of animal, person and utensils were observed.

At the same time, more bacteria might be obtained by the careless use of the milking machine if this was not done. He did not advise the installation of a milking machine unless the operator was prepared to observe sanitary conditions carefully.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement made to the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario for the past year showed that the receipts amounted to \$3,833.84, while the expenditure was \$4,733.41. Among the receipts were a Legislative grant of \$3,000; from sale of exhibits, \$2,597.27, and cash on hand from previous year \$718.07. The chief items of expenditure were: Purchase of exhibits, \$2,776.60, and cash paid for prizes, \$390.

Improvements in Milk Production was a subject dealt with by Mr. C. F. Whitley, who made a strong point of the keeping of dairy records. The elimination of the cow which does not pay for herself, whether a show animal or a scrub, was a work of necessity almost everywhere, and the surest means of gaining the desired end. In many herds a variation of \$24 per annum could be found between the best and worst cow in the herd, and a little attention could easily raise the average per cow of such a herd a good many dollars.

Speeches by Mayor Judd and Pres. White, of the London Board of Trade, welcomed the association to the city with appropriate remarks on the importance of the dairy convention and its interests.

Mr. J. N. Paget introduced the question of the proposed Provincial Dairy Exhibition, which it is expected will be held in 1908. The committee had felt very favorably disposed, and



Mr. John McQuaker, President Western Ontario Dairymen's Association

were further encouraged by the evidence of support from dairymen everywhere. This subject was continued by H. B. Cowan, who supported the proposed show with reports of similar exhibitions in other countries, and their success. The subject of

SANITARY INSPECTION

was dealt with by Mr. T. J. Dillon, sanitary inspector, who pointed out the necessity of the work, and gave a short account of the work done by the inspectors during the past year.

G. M. Neely, M.P.P., of East Middlesex, gave a short address on the improvement of dairy herds, showing, among other pointed illustrations, that the average yield per cow in Denmark was several thousand pounds greater than that of Ontario. This was followed by an address by Hon. Nelson Monteth, Minister of Agriculture, who touched upon most of the questions of immediate moment. In regard to the proposed

CENTRAL DAIRY SHOW

the history of the past had shown that it was easier and more effective to bring education to the farmer than to bring the farmer to the place where he could get it, and, though not opposed to the plan for the show, his belief was that the best results had been obtained in other ways. In regard to the resolution making necessary for cheese or butter factories to obtain license, and the pre-

vention of other concerns from competition with licensed factories, he did not commit himself to any line, but considered that this was a step to be acted on with caution. This seemed also to be his feeling in the matter of investing dairy instructors with the powers of sanitary inspectors. He spoke at length regarding the work which the Department of Agriculture was doing in the fostering of dairy interests and the furthering of their interests and educational work throughout Ontario.

INSTRUCTION WORK.

On Thursday morning the report for the past year was given by Chief Instructor G. H. Barr. The most noticeable features of the trade for the past year were the exceptionally high price commanded by dairy products, and the dairy interests had brought more money to the farmer than ever before. His staff of instructors had visited 161 factories during the year, or ten less than in the year 1905. In all there were 1,271 visits made, or 306 more than in 1905. Very little improvement could be found by inspectors in visiting farms, and until the raw material could be improved upon there could be little hope for further improvement of the finished dairy product. Everywhere tainted and overripe milk was still to be found to the detriment of the business. For repairs and improvements in factories the total spent was \$328,750, or \$6,283 less than last year.

After the reading of the report to the committee appointed to look into the question of condition, sanitation and instruction by Mr. Putnam, Mr. Barr again spoke feelingly on the subject. Men who sent milk from diseased cows, or used unclean utensils, sending impure overripe milk should, if the misdeemors were persisted in, be energetically dealt with. At the present time no one seemed to have the proper authority, or was in a proper position to deal with the conditions in an effective manner. If his instructors were given the authority, he could assure the convention that the administration would be a thorough one. For the past five years they had fought shy of legislation in this matter. It was practically impossible for the cheesemaker in many places to deal with the matter as it was his duty to do, as he would simply succeed in ruining himself. The resolutions regarding this matter were enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. Putnam then gave a detailed account of the work of dairy instruction for the past year. He remarked that it was even more necessary for the man who milked the cow to be cleanly in the operation than it was for the woman who baked biscuits. Milk is more susceptible to taints and odors than any other article of food, and the raw material should, in the first place, receive proper attention. The work of instruction and sanitary inspection would cost the factories in the proposed plan \$18,000 each per annum at the present time. In a year or two the great part of the work would have been done and the staff could be reduced. This would mean that in a few years the cost of the work would be less than at the present time.

LICENSING FACTORIES

In reply to a request from the chair for a free discussion of the question, Mr. S. A. Freeman, of Colloiden, spoke approving the resolutions, and was followed by Mr. B. J. G. Medina, who took the position of the man behind the cow. He thought that if the farmer were compelled to

send his milk to the licensed factory only, they might, with as good reason, go one step farther, and also compel him to keep so many cows, and send at least so many pounds of milk to it each day.

Mr. Paget, in replying to this remarked that the measure was not one seeking only to protect the owners of factories, but was one which would protect the products of factories who wished for common justice, and that it was a case where one man's failure meant a loss to all who sent milk to the same factory.

The motion that the resolutions as read be adopted was made by Mr. Jas. Fleming, of Woodstock, seconded by Mr. W. H. Kerr, and passed.

The afternoon session was opened with Mr. J. McQuaker, of Owen Sound, first vice-president, in the chair, and began with an address by Prof. Harcourt on the

MOISTURE FACTOR IN BUTTER.

The address was a resume of a series of experiments in this line, conducted throughout the year at the O. A. College. There it is shown that no butter offered for sale shall contain more than 16 per cent. of moisture. Of the 262 samples that had been tested at the college, and which had been sent to them on request from various creameries, in each case with a description of condition and kind of cream, process of manufacture, etc., a careful record had been made. All of this was not yet available, and would be published in a bulletin at a later time. The average moisture in the samples tested, however, had been 14.1, and ranging from 10.3 as the lowest to 19.3 as the highest. In the case of the highest it was a case where attempts had been made to introduce moisture for experimental purposes. The way in which the percentage of moisture had been determined was to carefully weigh a sample of the butter, then evaporate the moisture and by weighing again determine the percentage of loss which the whole had suffered by the process. The results of his experiments had so far shown that there seemed to be little relationship between the percentage of moisture in butter and its other qualities in any way.

This was followed by an interesting address from Prof. H. H. Dean who in introducing his address on the results of experiments in the shipment of butter to the British market, gave a resume of the work which has been done by his department at the O. A. C. since his first connection with it some sixteen years ago. The work of his department there consisted of teaching the science and practice of dairying. During the past year there had been one hundred and fifty students together with one hundred short course students. Throughout the year he had three steady assistants and five or six extra during the short course. During 1906 there had been conducted 106 experiments in cheese, 85 in butter and 50 in milk and cream. It was also a very common and popular manner of disposing of disputes to use his department as an arbitrator and a good deal of this kind of work was always on hand. About 680 experiments in dairying had been made besides those in connection with milking machines. In doing this a dairy business had been carried on, from which had been realized \$17,500 during the year 1906. Among other items of expenditure had been that of \$850 for live stock, and \$500 for milking machines. Along the experiments in the line of

SHIPPING BUTTER TO THE BRITISH MARKET the following had been enumerated: Butter made from sweet cream with no culture, sweet cream with a starter and 45 different experiments with ripened cream as well as with butter made from whole milk. Some of the shipments had been made in the line of preservatives. It was found that butter in which a small proportion of common borax, costing about 5 cents per pound, was found to ship equally as well as those in which an expensive preservative had been used costing as much as 15 cents per pound. Some of the butter had been shipped in regulation boxes, while some had been shipped in pound prints. This latter had proved a failure, as the dealers in England prefer to put the butter up themselves, and also complained that the flavor in the pound prints suffered somewhat. The butter made from cream gathered at the local farms in most cases was manufactured into butter which shipped as well and brought as good a price as that carefully manufactured at home, and compared favorably with that made from whole milk. Speaking of the question of transportation, Prof. Dean remarked that the

REFRIGERATOR CAR SERVICE

had been a very poor one, and that a good deal of the trouble in butter might easily be due to this defectiveness. Owing to their being run through on way freights, butter often had to sit in hot, open freight sheds for hours before being loaded into the chilled car and that in the car itself sufficient care was not always observed.

The speaker was followed by Mr. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, on the question of refrigerator transportation. He explained that the Government was not responsible for the running of the refrigerator cars. He

felt that the question of cold storage at creameries was also a very important one and was too often defective. Plans and specifications for the construction of these could be obtained gratis from the government. There were two systems which were recommended and both of well built were efficient. The first of these was well known, one of the drums containing ice and salt. The better of the two was that of air circulation. It cost more to install, but could be run cheaper and more effectively, and kept under better control than the former. Butter, which requires a lower temperature than does cheese, should not be kept or shipped together with it. In regard to the refrigerator car service, it would seem to be also unfair, in the case where a creamery had installed a first class refrigerator, and delivered its product in first class shape, well cooled, to ship in the same car dairy butter which had never been properly cooled, but shipped from the local grocer's store in the same car. The dairy butter would be almost sure to bring about some deterioration in the quality of the other. It would not be an injustice to the local merchant to compel him to keep his butter right, and thus benefit both himself and the consumer of the butter. It would get a better reputation and command a better price. In the matter of the temperature of the refrigerator cars in service in the country, accurate data could be kept of their condition and on the whole a very satisfactory temperature had always been maintained. The thermometer reading showed from 46 to 58 degrees. The refrigerator system of the transatlantic steamers was of the highest order, as they could maintain a temperature of from 15 to 22 degrees. Some of the harbors in the British Isles had grand appointments also for the handling of chilled goods,

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—No. 1.

If you know for sure that one cream separator is a great deal better than all other separators:

If you know for sure that some one of them would make more dollars for you than any of the others, you'd be pretty sure to insist upon having that one, wouldn't you?

Well, I know that the

Improved
Frictionless

Empire

Before You
Buy a New
Separator

You ought
to know
the facts.



is the cream separator that will give you the most labor, give you the most trouble and the greatest satisfaction and make the most dollars for you.

And I want the chance of proving it to you.

If you are interested for when you buy a separator you are just as anxious to get the best in the world. The separators are to sell an EMPIRE.

How am I going to prove it?

I've got an easy thing to do you want, because every manufacturer and every agent is continually claiming that he has the only cream separator worthy the slightest consideration.

They can use just as strong arguments on paper, as I can. Between us you are apt to get confused. But you need not depend upon what any of us say.

You can find out for yourself. If you will only examine an EMPIRE you can see how simple in construction it is; you can see how much more easily it turns; you can see how much more quickly the milk breaks and how much more easily you can get a cream of the same examination and the milk will last longer, give less trouble and require fewer repairs than any other simply because it is so much simpler in construction.

If you ask any one who has ever used an EMPIRE you can hear all about its good points, for every EMPIRE user is enthusiastic in its praise. That's why so many people buy the EMPIRE. I know you will never regret taking a little time and out the cost of looking at the EMPIRE. I promise you that you will feel it time well spent. I ask you to send a postal card to the EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY telling how many cows you milk and what you do with the milk and they will send some mighty interesting book about dairying and cream separators. Won't you let them do it? Send your name today. Just address

Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

GET THE EMPIRE BOOKS. ASK FOR THE ONE YOU WANT.

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

those at London and Bristol being especially good. Liverpool and Glasgow were not up to date in this matter. The conditions at Montreal could also bear some improvement, for if a refrigerator car was too late for the sailing of the steamer there were no proper facilities for the housing of the butter until another sailing. On Thursday evening the same speaker again addressed the convention on the matter of the curing

COOL CURING

of cheese. In well chosen words he explained the advantages of having the cheese properly and fully cured before placing on the market. The system of cool curing had proved such a universal success and such a pronounced improvement over other

Directors—J. B. Smith, Alton, eastern creameries; T. Ballantyne, Stratford group; D. A. Dempsey, Stratford Listowel group; J. N. Faget, Canboro, Brantford group; G. Boyce, London group; J. M. Wallace, Burgessville, Woodstock group; W. Waddell, Strathroy, western creameries; secretaries, Geo. H. Barr, London. Representatives to Western Fair—J. W. Steinhoff, Stratford, and F. Boyce, London. To the Industrial, Toronto, A. F. McLaren, M.P., Stratford.

THE DAIRY SHOW

The Dairy Show, which is held in connection with the annual convention, was this year quite up to the mark, the exhibits being of the superlative order in point of quality and the proportions of the show bore testimony to its popularity. As to the

Class 2, Section 2—October Colored Cheese—First prize, B. A. Holland, Clear Creek, 95.49; tie for second prize, James Ross, Côtswold, 94.32; tie for second prize, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 94.32; fourth prize, G. R. Stone, Currie's Crossing, 94.31.

Class 3, Section 1—56-pound Box Creamery Butter—First prize, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson, 96.82; second prize, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 95.49; third prize, E. M. Johnson, Innerkip, 94.14; fourth prize, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 93.99.

Class 3, Section 2—One-pound Prints Creamery Butter—First prize, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson, 96.15; second prize, W. K. McLeod, Vanneck, 94.49; third prize, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 94.32; fourth prize, John Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 93.99.



John Gould Ex. Gov. Hoard
Two well-known American dairy authorities; familiar figures at former Canadian Dairy gatherings. Courtesy of Hoard's Dairyman.

plans that its use should be rigidly adopted. At the present time it was often the custom to ship cheese only a few days old. To be at its right quality and value last September's cheese, he said, would be about ready for the table next September. A great deal of harm was done to the reputation of Canadian cheese in the way of sending out unripe cheese for shipment. He thought that farmers should insist that cheese should not be shipped until at least three weeks after manufacture.

At this point a question was raised by a farmer present who thought that as there were already resolutions passed making it a criminal offence for the farmer to send his milk in any but first class shape, so it should be embodied that it should be a similar offence for the maker to allow the cheese to leave his factory in an imperfect condition. The evening's proceedings were interspersed in an entertaining manner with musical numbers and humorous and interesting speeches. The following officers were elected for the year of 1907.

Pres., J. McQuaker, Owen Sound; 1st vice-pres., John Brodie, Mapleton; 2nd vice-pres., J. J. Parsons, Jarvis; 3rd, vice-pres., J. Scott, Exeter.

closeness of the competition no more need be said than that, with the hardest kind of scoring, the difference between the first prize October white, which won the \$150 trophy, at a score of better than 96 points out of a possible 100, and the fourth prize in the same class was only a fraction over three points. The contest in judging cheese was also a feature of considerable interest.

The following are the awards:
Class 1, Section 1—September White Cheese—First prize, J. E. Stedelbauer, Fordwich, 95.82; tie for second prize, W. S. Stocks, Britton, 94.82; tie for third prize, John Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 94.81; fourth prize, W. Hamilton, Listowel, 94.40.

Class 1, Section 2—September Colored Cheese—First prize, W. Hamilton, Listowel, 94.82; second prize, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 93.99; third prize, Geo. Cameron, Lyndock, 93.81; fourth prize, Arthur Anderson, Scottsville, 93.49.

Class 3, Section 1—October White Cheese—First prize, J. E. Stedelbauer, Fordwich, 95.66, trophy; second prize, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 95.66; tie for third prize, Donald Menzies, Molesworth, 95.15; tie for third prize, Mary Morrison, Newry, 95.15.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Special—September White, by The Balantyne Dairy Supply Co., J. E. Stedelbauer, Fordwich.

Special—September Colored, by C. H. Slawson & Co., W. Hamilton, Listowel.

Special—October White, by C. H. Slawson & Co., J. E. Stedelbauer, Fordwich.

Special—October Colored, by The Balantyne Dairy Supply Co., B. A. Holland, Clear Creek.

Special—For Best Finished Cheese, by the J. B. Ford Co., G. McKenzie, Ingersoll.

Special—For Best Finished Butter, by the J. B. Ford Co., G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll.

Special—By the Heller & Merz Co., to the butter maker securing the highest score for butter in Class 3, colored with Alderney Butter Color, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson, on print exhibit.

Special—By the Heller & Merz Co., to the butter maker securing the second highest score on butter in Class 3, colored with Alderney Butter Color, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, box exhibit.

A Cream-Gathering Creamery's Record

The output of Victoria Creamery, situated in the town of Lindsay, for 1906 was over 45,000 pounds of butter, averaging about 24 cents per pound for the season. The cream is gathered from a radius of 10 miles.

Cheese Scoring Contest

The following is the result of the cheese scoring contest at the recent dairy convention, London:

| | Flavor | Texture | Color | Finish | Total |
|---|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| Average score of the three Judges ... | 41 | 28.50 | 14.16 | 10 | 93.66 |
| 1st Prize: Jas. Cleland, Lis- towel | 41 | 28 | 14.50 | 10 | 93.50 |
| 2nd Prize: F. A. Thompson, Bennington | 40½ | 29 | 14 | 10 | 93.50 |

The prize was awarded upon the following score of points: One point difference in flavor is equal to 4 points; one point difference in texture is equal to 3 points; one point difference in color is equal to 1½ points.

According to this method, the scoring is based upon the relative importance of the score, flavor being of more importance than texture, and also of more importance than color.

Although the total score of both prize winners is the same, according to this method of scoring, Mr. Cleland is considerably ahead, as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Diff. in flavor, | point = ... | points |
| " texture, $\frac{1}{3}$ | = 1.50 | " |
| " color, $\frac{1}{3}$ | = .50 | " |
| | 2 | " |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Mr. Thompson— | | |
| Diff. in flavor, $\frac{1}{2}$ | point = 2 | points |
| " texture, $\frac{1}{3}$ | = 1.50 | " |
| " color, 10-100" | = .24 | " |
| | 3.74 | " |

Winter Injury to Fruit Trees

A great many fruit trees are more or less injured during the year. A writer in the Michigan Farmer gives the following suggestions as to prevention:

Discoloration of bark and wood is evidence of injury, not that the tree is killed. Old trees do not recover so well as young trees. Trees in pockets, where air drainage is poor, suffer most. Trees that have a low vitality, due to San Jose scale, leaf curl, wet or impoverished soil, or other causes are most liable to injury. Lack of humus in a soil makes it freeze deeper. There is little injury to trees in sod or mulch or where they were slightly banked with soil. Over vigorous trees on low ground which is rich are apt to suffer. Select a sloping site with good air drainage. Use cover crops or mulch. Moderate pruning of winter-injured trees both young and old, gives better results than no pruning at all. Trees less than five years old may often be cut back heavily with good results; but this treatment is usually disastrous to older trees if badly injured. In general, a light heading back in early spring is best.

A sore throat should never be neglected, especially in time of epidemics. A cleansing gargle is made by dissolving a heaped spoonful of salt and bicarbonate of soda, mixed in equal quantities in half a tumbler of water.

1½ more butter 2 1 lbs.

If you can increase your butter production without any increased cost or any more work won't it pay you to do it? And if you can get more butter from your milk with less work, that will be still better, won't it? That's exactly what you can do if you will do as Mr. LETTING did—buy a Sharples Tubular Separator. Here's what he says about the Tubular:



Randolph, Nebraska, Feb. 15th, 1906.
Gentlemen:—On the 23rd day of January, 1906, I took a No. 4 Sharples Tubular Separator on trial. On learning that I was in the market for a cream separator, the agent for the disc style "bucket bowl" separator brought one to my farm and requested me to give it a trial before making a purchase. After giving both machines a fair trial, I concluded to keep the Tubular as I consider it far superior to the other machine. It skims closer, runs easier, and is very much easier to wash, there being so many less parts. From three skimmings of milk from 7 cows, we were able to make 1½ lbs. more butter with the Tubular than we could with the "bucket bowl" machine. S. LETTING.

The Sharples Tubular Separator

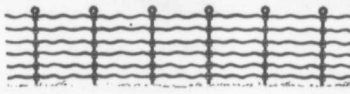
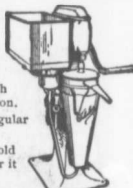
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Also shows the solid low frame, enclosed light-running gearing, simple, automatic oiling device—everything about the construction and operation of the U. S. as pictures.

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Special Announcement

Readers of THE HOME WORLD will be very glad to learn that we have secured Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, to take charge of this department of THE FARMING WORLD. Miss Rose brings to this work an experience and familiarity with the home life and the needs of the womenfolk on the farm that few people in Canada possess. For a number of years she has been one of the most successful speakers at Women's Institute meetings and her services have always been in demand at farmers' gatherings. During the past few summers she has had charge of a travelling dairy for the Nova Scotia Government and has done much to improve the condition of the farm homes in nearly every section of that province. Miss Rose has almost since it was organized, had charge of the home dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College dairy school. She has also been a frequent contributor to the columns of THE FARMING WORLD, and anything she has had to say has been read with interest and profit.

Miss Rose, therefore, comes very well equipped for this special work. The farmer's wife, the farmer's boy and the farmer's girl can count on her as a true friend, ever ready to help them in their work and play. But no matter how well equipped she may be, she cannot do all she might do for her readers unless she has their sympathy and active co-operation. We bespeak, therefore, for Miss Rose the active co-operation of everyone concerned. If you have any questions to ask, any household or home problems that are troublesome, communicate with the head of this department. Items pertaining to the home and the farm will be welcomed. We would especially like to interest the members of Women's Institutes in the home department. It is the purpose of the new management to make this part of our paper of special value to them, and we feel sure that Miss Rose can be of very great assistance in promoting this movement.

Cheer Your Fellow-man

JAMES WHITCOMB EILEY
If you should see a fellow-man with
an' trouble's flag unfurled,
An' lookin' like he didn't have a
friend in all the world,
Go up an' slap him on the back, an'
holler, "How d'you do?"
An' grasp his hand so warm he'll
know he has a friend in you;
Then ax him what's aurtin' him, an'
laugh his cares away.
An' tell him that the darkest night
is just before the day.

Don't talk graveyard palaver, but say
it right out loud;
That God will sprinkle sunshine in
the trail of every cloud.

"Howdy!"

By MARIE THERESA

Miss Mandy Grey was not a very attractive woman, nor was her temper considered very sweet. She lived quite alone in a small cottage on the outskirts of the town. She had lived there some eight years, not caring to make friends. She went regularly to church in pleasant weather, and once or twice a year the good old clergyman called upon her. He always spoke of her as "Miss Grey." The few neighbors called her "Miss Mandy" in a formal sort of manner, but the mischievous boys and girls of the neighborhood called her "Old Maid Grey."

Now Miss Mandy was by no means old. To be sure her hair was begin-

ning to turn gray, but then Miss Mandy knew her gentleness, for no one but Miss Mandy ever went near her. Miss Mandy milked her and cared for her, put her in the field in the morning and took her out at night, and let her into a little shed where she was milked and fed with care.

Yes, Miss Mandy did have a very soft spot in her heart for Spot, but nobody knew it but Spot, and Miss Mandy hardly knew it herself.

The other soft place, no one guessed that, either. It was really a very funny thing. And this time neither Miss Mandy nor the object of her affections knew it. This time it was a boy!

He was a sturdy, flaxen-haired little fellow about ten years old. In warm weather he went barefoot, which Miss Mandy detested, for she said it was "such a dirty way of going." In colder weather he was fully dressed. He had no mittens, to be sure, no muffler, but a rather faded jacket which was warm enough, a well-mended pair of trousers and stockings that had seen better days.

It was some time before Miss Mandy saw all this; but she did see it as time crept on. At first she saw only the sturdy little bare feet go by her cottage every day. At last, to her surprise, one morning a shrill, boyish voice called out, "Howdy!"

It was no polished, gentle voice, it was a gruff call in a merry, happy voice. Miss Mandy was astonished. She looked at the boy sharply and made no reply. He didn't seem to mind, but trudged on.

The next day he called out, "Howdy!" again when he saw her, and again the next day. Still the same gruff, cheery voice, as if he were saluting another boy as gruff and sturdy as himself. Her surprise began to give way to interest in the little boy, and one morning she answered back, "Howdy!"

It wasn't very loud or very gentle, but the boy heard it and gave a nod as if to say, "That's all right!" and trudged on the same as before.

From that time on it was a settled thing. She always said "Howdy!" in answer to his cheery call, and hers grew a little more hearty as time went on.

If you had asked Miss Mandy about the boy, she would never have betrayed the interest she began to feel in him. It was just about this time that the weather began to grow cold, and sometimes a sharp frost and a good cold night made Miss Mandy think about winter.

"That boy's hands do look awful cold and red," she said to herself one day. "He can't seem to keep them warm. He's sort of slapping and puffing of them all the time." And the soft spot in Miss Mandy's heart grew a trifle larger, till she remembered a pair of socks up in an old chest that a good many years ago she had knitted for her only brother, who went away and had never been heard from since. The socks were new.

She thought a while and then wondered if she couldn't ravel them and make that boy a pair of mittens?



MISS LAURA ROSE
in dairy costume

ning to turn gray, but then Miss Mandy had had very black, glossy hair in her girlhood, and that often turns before the age of thirty. Some front teeth, too, were missing—whether from lack of care or from an accident no one knew or cared to ask. Her face expressed discontent. She looked as if things went wrong, and I rather think her appearance told the truth.

But with all her solemn looks, Miss Mandy had several warm spots in her heart. One spot was for Spot, the cow. Spot was, on the whole, even less attractive than her mistress. Her expression was not very genial, and she had a crooked horn; but Spot's looks belied her. She was really a very good-natured cow, in spite of one ear being in a black setting and the other in a white. No one but

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He was always "that boy" to her, for she did not even know his name. He still called out "Howdy!" at her whenever he saw her at her window, and though he could not hear her answer she nodded at him in a cheery way.

Miss Mandy set up the mittens. When the writ was done she fell to thinking that "that boy was so kind o' cheery that he'd like a red stripe in 'em." He should have a red stripe, and when Mr. Brown called that day to take her butter to town she asked him to bring her back a little skein of red yarn.

After this the mittens grew, and it is well they did, for the cold winter had come and the snow was growing deeper and deeper. "I guess he'll want them mittens now if he ever does, and I'll give 'em to him right away." So the next morning when she heard his cheery "Howdy!" she gave such a sharp rap on the window pane that he came to a full stop. But recovering from his surprise he nodded cheerfully and started off again. Miss Mandy did not expect this, but she was rather relieved, for the moment she had rapped she felt she was unprepared to say anything.

What should she say? She didn't know. But she did know that the boy must in some way those mittens somehow. She must think up a way to stop him in his tracks. She did a lot of thinking that day, and the next morning when he called out she had ready fastened on a fork stick outside the window the mittens.

She rapped loudly. "The boy turned and saw them. With one bound he was up to the window. "Are they for me?" he shouted, joyfully.

She nodded.

"You're awful good!" looking up

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thankfully as he skipped on his way. "I wonder if he does think I am good," said Miss Mandy to herself. "He's kinder perlitte, anyhow."

That afternoon it snowed and continued to snow all night. Miss Mandy prophesied a heavy storm, and when night came she made Spot as comfortable as she could, fed her and went into the house.

The next morning the snow was drifted so that poor Miss Mandy could not get out of her door to go to the shed. Neither could she see out of the window where she usually watched for "that boy."

She had plenty to eat and plenty of fuel till she should be shoveled out. She did not mind about herself. But poor Spot! Who would care for her? She fairly cried as noon came on and no one came to her relief. She couldn't hear any sleigh bells. She began to think the whole town was buried. Would no one think of her? She remembered with a sigh how little she cared for anybody else. She remembered that she wanted to live alone; that, crushed with sorrow when each one of her loved ones had died, and the dear and only brother was never heard from, she had turned from all the world. She had moved away from everything and everybody she had ever known and shut herself up in her little cottage, with no thought and interest in anybody else. She knew no one but the minister and "that boy."

A kindly feeling crept over her as she remembered the boy and his cheery "Howdy!" and then she said to herself, "I'm mighty glad I got them mittens done. I'm thinking he'll be glad of 'em such a day as this. Anyway he'll get 'em and get outen the house. I wonder where he lives and if he's snowed up, too. What's that?"

She listened, and the cheery voice she knew so well shouted in the distance, "Howdy!" and Miss Mandy screamed back "Howdy!" as loud as she could. She did not know if he heard her. She heard scraping and shoveling coming nearer and nearer, and before long a face was peering in her window.

"Howdy!" said the bright, cheery voice, and Miss Mandy nodded. She could not speak, for the tears stood in her eyes.

Then Miss Mandy begged him to get to Spot and milk and feed her. "I can wait," she said, "and you can dig me out afterwards."

The boy nodded. He was not much of a talker himself, but he could work.

It was between two and three hours before Miss Mandy could open her door. When she could she had her little table spread with hot coffee, biscuit and a pan-dowdy.

"Brother Joe always liked a hot pan-dowdy when he'd been shoveling snow," she said, "and that boy'd like it, too, I know."

The door opened. "Howdy!" said the cheery voice, and "Hallo! if that ain't Mandy!" called out a deeper tone.

Miss Mandy gave one look and screamed. She did not faint, she looked stunned. At last she gasped, "Joe!" Sure enough, it was Joe, her brother Joe, who did not come back until long after she had given up looking for him. He, in turn, careless in writing, had at last returned to his native village with wife and boy. No trace had Miss Mandy left of her whereabouts. He had been gone so long that he had lost all interest in the place and people, and in the summer when an uncle of his wife had died and left her a small

farm in another part of the State, he had gone there, and in the busy buying and harvesting and preparation for winter had found little time to think of neighbors. Still less had he dreamed that distant Mandy was beyond the hill on the other side of the woods. So that boy was Joe's boy! His name was Joe, too, and she had never thought whether he had a name. No wonder poor Miss Mandy was bewildered. But truth is stranger than fiction. Miss Mandy still lives in the tiny cottage under the hill. Spot, too, is as comfortable as ever in her warm bed. "That boy" doesn't know where he lives. His father thinks he lives at home, but he always has two meals a day at Aunt Mandy's, and when it is cold or stormy or Aunt Mandy doesn't feel just right, he stays all night and perhaps all week.

Aunt Mandy says it is as good as a tonic to hear that "Howdy!"

Who owns the child? If the parent owns him—mind, body and soul—we must adopt one line of argument; if, as a human being, he owns himself, we must adopt another. In my thought, the parent is simply a divinely appointed guardian, who acts for his child until he attains the age of discretion—that highly uncertain period, which arrives very late in life with some persons and not at all with others.—Kate Douglas Wiggin.

A Happy Home

Some of the happiest homes I have ever been in, where wisdom, intelligence, peace and harmony dwell, have been homes of poor people. No rich carpets covered the floors; there were no costly paintings on the walls, no piano, no library, no works of art. But there were contented minds, devoted and unselfish lives, each contributing as much as possible to the happiness of the whole, striving to compensate by intelligence and kindness for the poverty of their surroundings. "One cheerful, bright, and contented spirit in a household will uplift the tone of the rest. The keynote of the home is in the hand of the resolutely cheerful member of the family, and he or she will set the pitch for the rest."

If a wife cannot make her home bright and happy, so that it shall be the cleanest, sweetest and most cheerful place her husband can find refuge in—a retreat from the toils and troubles of the outer world—then God help the poor man, for he is virtually homeless. "Home-keeping hearts," said Longfellow, "are the happiest." What is a good wife, a good mother? Is she not the salt of the house, and delicate, with affections so great that no measuring line short of that of the infinite God can tell their bounds; fashioned to refine and soothe and lift and cheer the heart of the world; and of such value that no one can appreciate it, unless his mother lived long enough to let him understand it, or unless, in some great crisis of life when all else failed him, he had a wife to reinforce him with a faith in God that nothing could disturb?

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Few Conundrums

1. When is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.
2. Why should Benjamin marry Annie? Because he would be Bennie-fitted she would be Annie-mated.
3. When does a ship tell a falsehood? When she lies at the wharf.
4. What is the difference between a mother and a barber? The latter has razors to shave, and the former has shavers to raise.
5. What is that which lives in winter, dies in summer and grows with its root upward? An icicle.
6. Why is a baby like wheat? Because it is first cradled in thrush and finally becomes the flower of the family.

A Daughter Worth Having

Two friends, gentlemen who had been parted for years, met in a crowded city street. The one who lived in the city was on his way to meet a pressing business engagement. After a few expressions of delight, he said:

"Well, I'm off. I'm sorry, but it can't be helped. I will look for you to-morrow at dinner. Remember, two o'clock sharp. I want you to see my wife and child."

"Only one child?" asked the other.

"Only one," came the answer, tenderly. "A daughter; but she's a darling."

And then they parted, the stranger in the city getting into a street car for the park. After a block or two a group of five girls entered the car; they all evidently belonged to families of wealth; they conversed well; each carried a very elaborately decorated lunch basket; each was well dressed. They, too, were going to the park for a picnic. They seemed happy and amiable until the car again stopped, this time letting in a pale-faced girl of about eleven and a sick boy of four. These children were shabbily dressed, and on their faces were looks of distress. They, too, were on their way to the park. The gentleman thought so; so did the group of girls; for he heard one of them say, with a look of disdain:

"I suppose those ragamuffins are on an excursion, too!"

"I shouldn't want to leave home if I had to look like that, would you?" This to another girl.

"No, indeed! But there is no accounting for tastes. I think there ought to be a special line of cars for the lower class."

All this was spoken in a low tone, but the gentleman heard it. Had the child, too? He glanced at the pale face and saw tears. He was angry. Just then the declaration, "Why, there is Nettie! Wonder where she is going?" caused him to look out upon the corner, where a sweet-faced young girl stood beckoning to the car driver. When she entered the car she was warmly greeted by the five, and they made room for her beside them. They were profuse in exclamations and questions.

"Where are you going?" asked one.

"Oh, what lovely flowers! Who are they for?" said another.

"I'm on my way to Belle Clark's. She is sick, and the flowers are for her."

She answered both questions at

once, and then glancing toward the door of the car saw the pale girl looking wistfully at her. She smiled at the child, a tender look beaming from her beautiful eyes, and then, forgetting she wore a handsome velvet skirt and costly jacket, and that her shapely hands were covered with well-fitting gloves, she left her seat and crossed over to the little one. She laid one hand on the boy's thin cheeks as she asked of the sister:

"This little boy is sick, is he not? and he is your brother, I'm sure."

It seemed hard for the girl to answer, but finally she said:

"Yes, miss, he is sick. Freddie never has been well. Yes, miss, he is my brother. We're going to the park to see if 'twont make Freddie better."

"I am glad you're going," the young girl replied in a low voice, meant for no one's ears except those of the child. "I think it will do him good; it is lovely there, with the spring flowers all in bloom. But where is your lunch? You ought to have a lunch after so long a ride."



Dressed up

Over the little girl's face came a flush.

"Yes, miss, we ought to, for Freddie's sake; but you see we didn't have any lunch to bring. Tim—his our brother—he saved these pennies so as Freddie could ride to the park and back. I guess, maybe, Freddie'll forget about being hungry when he gets to the park."

There were tears in the lovely girl's eyes as she listened; and very soon she asked the girl where she lived, and wrote the address down in a tablet which she took from a bag on her arm.

After riding a few blocks she left the car, but she had not left the little one comfortless. Half the bouquet of violets and hyacinths were clasped in the sister's hand, while the sick boy, with radiant face, held in his hand a package, from which he helped himself now and then, saying to his sister in a jubilant whisper:

"She said we could eat 'em all,

every one when we get to the park. What made her so good and sweet to us?"

"And the little girl whispered back: 'It's because she's beautiful as well as her clothes,' the gentleman heard her whisper.

When the park was reached the five girls hurried out. The gentleman lifted the little boy in his arms and carried him out of the car across the road to the park, the sister with a heart full of gratitude following. He paid for a nice ride for them in a good carriage; he treated them to oyster soup at a restaurant.

At two o'clock sharp the next day the two gentlemen, as agreed, met again.

"This is my wife," the host said, proudly, introducing a comely lady; "and this," as a young lady of fifteen entered the parlor, "is my daughter."

"Ah!" said the guest, extending his hand in cordial greeting, "this is the dear girl whom I saw yesterday in the street car. I don't wonder at you calling her a darling. She is a darling and no mistake. God bless her."

And he told his friend that he had seen and heard in the street car.

The Flower That Forgot Its Name

This is a German legend of the Forget-me-not:

Thousands of years ago God gave names to all the flowers. They were very proud of their names—the stately Rose, the pure white Lily, the dreamy Violet, the April Primrose, the straight, slender Tulip, the Pansy, with its laughing eyes. For amusement they repeated their own names to themselves—all but one small flower that bent beside a rivulet and wept. He was very, very tiny, but he seemed to have a great sorrow. "How now?" asked the Rose. "What is the matter?"

The little blossom wept silently.

"Don't cry," continued the Rose. "Take pattern from the Pansy yonder and laugh. Why, even the shy little Violet is more cheerful than you."

"Alas!" replied the flower, between its sobs, "I would like to laugh, but I am too unhappy. I have forgotten my name."

"That is too bad," answered the Rose. "We are sorry, but we cannot help you. God alone knows your name."

And with this the Rose and the other flowers went to their evening rest. Only the sad, small thing by the brookside remained awake. God heard the faint, low sound of its grief. In the depth of the night he came to the flower and said softly:

"What is thy trouble?"

"My name! My name! I have forgotten my name."

"Dry thy tears," said God. "I will give you another name. Henceforth you will be called forget-me-not. That name you will never forget."

This made the little flower very happy. It repeated the name over and over again. "Forget-me-not, Forget-me-not," all the while lifting its blue eyes in gratitude to heaven.—Selected.

Acquitted.—Magistrate—"You are accused of attempting to hold a pedestrian up at two o'clock this morning. What have you to say in your own behalf?" Prisoner—"I am not guilty, your honor, I can prove a lullaby." Magistrate—"You mean an alibi?" Prisoner—"Well, call it what you like, but my wife will swear that I was walking the floor with the baby at the hour mentioned in the charge."—Chicago Daily News.

Health in the Home

Worth Remembering

(1) Avoid as far as possible drinking any water which has been contaminated by lead pipes or lead-lined tanks.

(2) Avoid drinking water which has been run through galvanized iron pipes.

(3) Avoid using anything acid which has been kept in a tin can.

(4) When gripe or other epidemics are prevailing, wear a little crude sulphur in your boots or shoes.

Sleeplessness on a cold night may often be relieved by tying a silk handkerchief over the head, which sometimes gets cold while the rest of the body is warm.

For a hot water fomentation a much easier way than wringing cloths out of hot water is to fold the cloth to the required size, put it into a steamer and place over boiling water.

Excessive perspiration is often due to nervousness. A good iron tonic to build up the system and a sedative for the refractory nerves will relieve this annoying disorder.

In the case of a severe cut, try the immediate use of finely powdered rice or flour to the wound. This has been proved a great success in almost stopping the flow of blood from a very severe cut.

A French doctor once said: "The best rules for children are the following—(1) Let them live in the open air. (2) Encourage them to live in the open air. (3) Make them live in the open air." Fresh air, nourishing food and sleep are the essential factors in the health of little children.

Is Kissing a Healthy Practice?

It will be remembered with a shudder that during the past few years various high and eminent medical authorities have come out with stern pronouncements against the practice of kissing, and especially of promiscuous osculation. Nothing could be better calculated, we have been told, to spread the germs or microbes of disease than the use of the lips in this fashion, and fearsome pictures have been conjured up of the results almost certain to follow. While we have no reason to suppose that these warnings have as yet had any appreciable effect in diminishing the sum total of the osculatory exercises in which men and women have recently indulged, it can well be believed that they have thrown something of a chill over the business, and therefore diminished in some degree the bliss that should otherwise attend it. It is,

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therefore, with feelings of unmixed joy that we chronicle the fact that a distinguished French physician has gone against his colleagues and actually stood up for kissing. Far from being harmful, it is wholesome. The mistake should be encouraged by enlightened practitioners all the year round. Kisses carry microbes, of course. So muc' the better, says this amiable authority. The interchange of certain bacilli is a laudable and healthful practice. In kissing it is not so much the bad microbes as the beneficial ones that are exchanged. These good bacteria, as is well known, are not only favorable, but essential to digestion. If we were to sterilize our inner man, completely killing the white with the black sheep among our colonies of bacilli, we should instantly die. Now, by exchanging our friendly microbes, we stimulate them. Kissing, therefore, is a natural therapeutic custom, the jolly physician concludes, and who knows but that some day the kissing cure will be ordered for dyspepsia by up-to-date physicians?

To Ward Off Liver Troubles

It is a well-known fact that nine-tenths of the fevers and digestive ailments to which the human family are prone are due to an impaired condition of the liver.

Sooner or later most people succumb to "a spell with the liver," which often results in complications that require a doctor's attention and sometimes prove pretty serious in the long run. Blue pills and their modern equivalents simply skim over the surface of the trouble, as luke-warm water washes out a very greasy kettle, but do not reach the root of the disturbance; consequently, they do very little good, if any. That the liver about the hardest worked organ of the human economy is a well-known fact, but few people realize that when it becomes deranged, clogged with effete matter that renders it unable to perform its proper functions, the whole system suffers from the poisonous overflow of bile, which is accountable for more physical and mental wrecks than any other single physical cause. To the man with the disordered liver everything in life is out of joint and not worth while.

The following preventive and cure I have never known to fail of its purpose when properly administered as soon as bilious conditions make themselves felt.

When you feel "that a fever is coming on," tired, chilly, miserable without appetite, don't dose yourself with liver pills, but refrain from eating anything and drinking anything but water for half a day. At bedtime take the following mixture:

One quart of hot water to which has been added a teaspoonful of common table salt and the juice of a large lemon. Take it as hot as you can swallow it comfortably, then turn into bed and forget your troubles. In the morning, immediately after rising, repeat the dose, even if it does gag you a little. Don't stop until you have taken your entire dose. Lie down for ten minutes, then dress and go about your duties for an hour or so, after which you will be ready for a light breakfast. Refrain from all fried stuff and sweetmeats.

Every morning for a week drink a quart of this salted lemonade and during that week eat no animal food or fats or pastries of any sort. Drink plenty of pure water and eat all the fruits and vegetables in season. After that the liver will be in fine working order and you will feel like a new person.



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IN THE KITCHEN

A Group of Gruels

If one has a cold or is over tired a cup of hot gruel taken at night before going to bed will often relieve the cold and induce sleep. A little forethought on the part of the housewife will prepare some gruel occasionally and serve it and thus avoid the indiscretion of eating too heavy food when the system is unfit to digest it.

Often we search in vain on sudden need for gruels appropriate for an invalid, that do not in their very nature and name savor to us of a sick room.

In many illnesses, gruels are the mainstay of the diet. As all are made from cereal products, care should be taken that the starch is thoroughly cooked, sometimes even dextrinized, by long slow baking, and the cellulose or woody fibre well softened. Ordinarily, this fibre should be strained out to avoid irritation of the digestive organs. Among ordinary gruels those made from Indian meal and oatmeal are the most nutritious. The latter is laxative, while the reverse is true of milk, cracker, and barley gruels. Rice is very poor in nitrogen, and is usually taken with a little butter, meat juice or fruit to improve the flavor and avoid pastiness. Oftentimes it is used in cases convalescing from typhoid fever.

Gruels should always be served hot and not too thick. If sweetened at all, it should be only to a slight degree, as patients tire of them much more readily in that way. In some instances, of course, all sugar is to be avoided. Milk or cream should be added only just before serving, as cooking for any length of time renders them less digestible. Variety should be most carefully studied in the use of gruels for any prolonged period. Often this can be produced by the addition or omission of eggs or fruit, besides variety in the choice of cereal used or patent foods, of which there are many good ones on the market.

CAULIE (Yeo)

Beat up an egg to a froth; add a glass of sherry and half a pint of gruel. Flavor with lemon peel, nutmeg and sugar.

THICKENED MILK (Miss Farmer)

One tablespoon flour, one cup milk, few grains salt. Scald milk, reserving two tablespoons. Add cold milk, gradually, to flour while stirring constantly to make a smooth paste. Pour into scalded milk and stir until the mixture thickens, then cover and cook over hot water twenty minutes. Season with salt. An inch piece of stick cinnamon may be cooked with the milk if liked, and tends to reduce a laxative condition. Thickened milk is often given in bowel troubles.

OATMEAL GRUEL (Miss Farmer)

One-fourth cup rolled oats, one and one-half cups boiling water, one-fourth teaspoon salt, milk or cream. Add oats mixed with salt, to boiling water, let boil two minutes, then cook over hot water one hour. Strain, bring to boiling point and add milk or cream to meet the needs of the case.

INDIAN MEAL GRUEL (Miss Pattee)

One tablespoon Indian meal, one-half tablespoon flour, one-fourth teaspoon salt, two tablespoons cold water, one and one-half cups boiling water, milk or cream. Blend the meal,

flour and salt with the cold water to make a smooth paste and stir into the boiling water. Boil on back of stove one hour and a half. Dilute with milk or cream. Strain.

CRACKER GRUEL (Miss Farmer)

One tablespoon rolled and sifted cracker, three-fourths cup milk, one-eighth teaspoon salt. Scald milk, add cracker, and cook over hot water five minutes, then add salt.

FLOUR GRUEL (Mrs. Lincoln)

One cup boiling water, one salt-spoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls flour, wet in cold water, enough to moisten thoroughly. Mix the flour and salt and make into a smooth, thin paste with cold water, then stir it into the boiling water. Cook five minutes, or until the desired consistency is obtained. Strain; then add sugar, if preferred, and thin with a little milk.

ONION GRUEL (excellent for a cold)

Peel and cut fine three large onions, simmer till tender in a pint of water, add three cups of milk, thicken with flour, put in butter the size of a small egg, pepper and salt; serve very hot. Try this.

Brown Stew

1 lb. beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint cold water, 2 tablespoons flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 1 very small onion, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup carrots cut in cubes, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper. Cut the fat off meat; put it in stew pan to fry out. Cut meat into pieces, roll in flour; put it in the hot fat, and stir over fire till browned. Add the water, cover closely, and simmer two and one-half hours. Add onion sliced thin, carrots, turnips, salt and pepper a half hour before serving.

Dumplings

1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt. Put all the dry ingredients into a sifter; sift into a bowl. Quickly stir into a batter with the milk and drop by spoonfuls into hot stew. Cover at once and boil gently fifteen minutes. The pot must not be uncovered while the dumplings are being cooked.

Pan Broiled Steak

Heat a frying pan smoking hot. Lay the meat in flat. Turn frequently, but do not stick a fork into the muscle part. Beef one inch thick cooks rare in ten minutes.

Laundry Lines

When ironing, move the iron with the weave of the goods and iron until perfectly dry.

If a washtub which leaks must be used before it can be properly mended, fill the cracks from the outside with common soap.

Have a short piece of hose to attach to the water faucet and extend to the washtubs to fill them and save time, lifting and a backache.

If your wash boiler should rust, make a lining of unbleached cotton to fit it. Use the cover to cut a pattern of the bottom piece. This is a splendid way to keep clothes from getting spots of iron rust on them.

If the woman who has to prepare the clothes in the wash for ironing day will take the trouble to fold them carefully when they come from the

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line and will not crumple them into masses of wrinkles in the basket before the folding begins, she will find the time required for ironing reduced appreciably.

Almonds and Raisins

Nuts are the proteid kings among fruits. It is on them that the apes maintain much of their vigor. Thus the almond can be thoroughly masticated or else pounded or milled. It is rich in oil as well as in proteid. Almonds and raisins, which are so often taken after a full meal, are, like chestnuts, absolutely a complete meal in themselves, so great is our ignorance about food values. It is said of the almond: Nut cream is recommended for brain workers. It is mended for laborers: Pounded in a mortar or mince finely three blanched almonds, two walnuts and two ounces of pine kernels. Steep over night in orange or lemon juice. This cream should be made fresh daily and may be used in the place of butter. Milk of almonds is made of kernels finely minced, with boiling water added. Almonds roasted to the color of amber are delicious to eat with biscuits or bread and butter. Grated in a nut mill they are good to serve with any kind of stewed fruit. They are useful medicinally because of their soothing and emollient properties. They should always be blanched in hot water, the skins being indigestible.

Wanted

Wanted, a Man who is gentle and just; A man who is upright and true to his trust; Who cares more for honor and love than for self, And who holds his neighbor as dear as himself; Who's sober and earnest, and merry and gay, Who cheerfully shoulders the load of the day, Whose principle's high, whose integrity's strong, Who'd rather do right any time than do wrong; Yet who to a sinner shows sorrow and pity— Do you think I might find such a man in the city?

Wanted, a woman—no saint, understand; But a womanly woman, who on every hand Sheds the lustre of purity, goodness and grace. Who carries her loveliness stamped on her face; Who makes living sunshine where life's shadow creeps. Who's poised in her little world's centre, and who Is gentle, responsive, and tender and true; Whose sweetness and graciousness fit like a gown? Do you think I might find such an one in the town?

—Metaphysical Magazine.

Fried Apples and Onions

Take six apples and six onions, peel the onions, and slice both into a frying pan. Add one tablespoonful of butter. Cover closely, and cook until done, adding pepper and salt to taste. Serve hot.

Boil dingy lamp burners in plenty of water to cover, with a quart or two of potato parings in the water; it will brighten them wonderfully.

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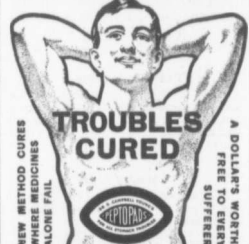
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Sunday at Home

A Morning Prayer

Dear Father, hear us while we pray,
That through the hours of this one day

Our humble dwelling place may be
Fast closed to all despondency.

Let sunshine find an entrance here,
To fill our hearts with wholesome cheer.

And grant us courage to express
A large, unflinching hopefulness.

Strengthen our hands, and help us find

The fountains that refresh the mind,
And may the faith by which we live
Have fragrance such as roses give.

Help us, dear God, this day, and make

New music in our souls awake—
Communicable songs that show
The glad companionship we know.

—Stephen Tracy Livingston, in The Congregationalist.

Take Time

BY MARY CORNWALL

1. Take time to breathe a morning prayer, asking God to keep you from evil, and to use you for his glory during the day.

2. Take time to read a few verses from God's word each day.

3. Take time to be pleasant. A bright smile and a pleasant word fall like sunshine upon the hearts of those about us.

4. Take time to be polite. A gentle "I thank you," "If you please," "Excuse me, etc.," even to an inferior, is no compromise of dignity, and you know.

"True politeness is to say,
The kindest thing in the kindest way."

5. Take time to be patient with children. Patience and kindness will open a way for good influences over almost any child.

6. Take time to be thoughtful about the aged. Respect gray hairs, even if they crown the head of a beggar.

7. Take time to think about something besides pleasure, dress and fashion. To adorn the body at the expense of dwarfing and pauperizing the soul is a fearful mistake.

8. Take time to choose your associates with care. There are other and higher things than outward appearance and pleasing address to be considered in the selection of an intimate friend.

9. Take time to reflect before saying the word or writing the letter that will wound the feelings of another.

10. Take time for the little courtesies of life. Be not so wrapped up in contemplation of great things that the small duties are left unnoticed and undone.

11. Take time to end the day with prayer, thanking God for his mercy, and committing yourself into his keeping for the night.

12. Above all, my dear young friend, take time to be a Christian. Do not spend the best years of your life in the service of Satan, and then offer God at last a worthless old age. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."—Christian Observer.

In the time of death human reasoning fails, and philosophy is in vain. So we turn to the Lord of Life, who can assure us with respect to the future and turn our sorrow into joy by the promise of life after death.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

Coiffure Modes

Among the little hair coiffures of the moment are delightfully deceptive front pieces that are just pinned on over one's own hair. Then the little tendrils of hair that lurk around the temples, are curled and drawn up over the artificial piece, so that the line of its application is altogether concealed. For the women to whom nature has not been very generous in the matter of hair, there are innumerable soft wavy switches which may be easily adjusted in many varying styles. In evening coiffures curls run riot, and curls are sold in the shops—fascinating curls, too—singly, in pairs, and in clusters, all conveniently mounted on a shell hairpin, so that they may be tucked in place in a hurry.—Woman's Home Companion.

May Manton's Hints

CIRCULAR SKIRT 5550

To be made with gathers or darts, with or without seam at centre front. Perforated for walking length.

The circular skirt is always a graceful one. It takes really beautiful lines and folds, it is absolutely smooth over the hips while it flares abundantly at the lower edge and it is consequently a well deserved favorite. This one can be made either with or without the seam at the centre front and is consequently equally well adapted to plain and to plaid materials. In the illustration it is made of broadcloth and is trimmed with silk braid applied



8550 Circular Skirt,
22 to 32 waist.

to form a modified Greek fret, but fashionable trimmings are almost numberless. Applied folds, either of the same or contrasting material, are well liked while there are bandings galore that can be arranged in straight bands or in some simple geometrical design.

The skirt can be cut either in one or two pieces, as it is seamed or plain at the front, and is laid in inverted plaits at the back. The fulness over the hips can be arranged in gathers or in darts as best liked and the lower edge is perforated for walking length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7 yards 27, 4½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide without seam at centre front, but 3¾ yards 53 inches wide will suffice if the seam is used.

The pattern 5550 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

CHILD'S COAT 5551

To be made with or without the cape.

The simple long coat that falls in unbroken lines from the shoulders is the favorite for the younger chil-

dren, and is always becoming. This one allows a choice of cape or no cape and is adapted to almost all cloaking materials. In the illustration it is made of broadcloth with collar and cuffs of velvet or velveteen, but velvet and velveteen and corduroy all are used for the coats with collars and cuffs of broadcloth, the fur plushes are greatly in vogue and also cheviot and mixtures are allowable, although smooth finished cloth is a bit prettier and better liked. Dark red, brown and green are favorites among the darker shades, while for



5551 Child's Coat,
1, 2, 4 and 6 years.



5555 Misses' Square
Yoke Night-Gown,
15 to 16 years.

the dressy coats light blue, white and champagne color take first place.

The coat is made with fronts and back and can be made adapted to tiny boys as well as for little girls, as it can be closed either at the right or left side. Also the cape can be used or omitted as liked while the collar finishes the neck in either case. The sleeves are in regulation style with turnover cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 3½ yards 27, 2 yards 44 or 1½ yards 52 inches wide, with ½ yard of velvet for collar and cuffs.

The pattern 5551 is cut in sizes for children of 1, 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

MISSES' SQUARE YOKE NIGHT-GOWN 5555

This gown consists of yoke and skirt portion. The skirt portion is gathered and joined to the yoke and the front edges are finished with hems that are lapped one over the other and stitched to position below the buttons. There are one-piece sleeves which are finished with straight cuffs and at the neck is a roll-over collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 5½ yards 27 or 4½ yards 36 inches wide, with 4 yards of edging.

The pattern 5555 is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

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

There are no rewords in this world at all comparable to a good conscience, the approval of wise and good men, and the satisfaction that comes from good work honestly done and useful to the world.



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The Orchard and Garden

A New Potato

A new potato, known as the Comersom, has appeared in the field of science. It appears to be closely related to the common species from which all the cultivated varieties on this continent are derived, but is nevertheless a different thing. It came originally from Uruguay. The plants were discovered by a Frenchman and forwarded to the Colonial Institute, at Marseilles, France. This was about ten years ago, though the practical cultivation of the new potato did not begin till about five years ago, and more recently in the United States. At least one form derived from this potato was offered for sale in New York last spring. One of the experiment stations is now testing all the varieties available.

According to the Country Gentleman the results so far give no promise of a revolution in potato growing, but they are sufficiently interesting to justify further experiments. The plant is described as strongly resembling the common potato but flowering more freely. The species is said to be able to resist frost to a great degree and to be adaptable to wet, cold soil. It is also said to thrive on cold, wet land where the ordinary potato cannot be grown at all. While authorities differ as to the real value of this new potato it is very possible that the introduction of this new strain may make some improvement in potato growing on this continent.

Fruit Growers' Protest

The fruit growers of the Niagara district are thoroughly aroused over the action of the directors of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in refusing to confer with the Michigan fruit growers regarding reciprocity in fruit between Canada and the United States.

A meeting of those interested was held at Grimsby on January 18th, to protest against such action. The chair was occupied by J. Carpenter and speeches were delivered by E. D. Smith, M.P., Winona; E. A. Lancaster, M.P., St. Catharines; A. W. Peart, Burlington; Andrew Haynes, Louth; R. H. Lewis, Hamilton, and J. A. Livingston, Grimsby.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Messrs. A. H. Pettit and H. L. Roberts, fruit growers of the Niagara district: "That this meeting desire to express our disapproval of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in appointing a committee to confer with a committee of Michigan State fruit growers, and a view to arranging a reciprocal tariff on fruits and fruit products. The present tariff on fruits is too low when we consider the increasing expense in fighting the many insect enemies and diseases, the very high price of labor, the scarcity and high prices of fruit packages, and the enormous cost of and loss in transportation. We can produce all the domestic fruits required for home consumption, and the home market should be protected for Canadian growers."

Moved by Messrs. Murray Pettit and L. Wolverton: "That this meeting request our representatives in the Dominion Parliament, E. D. Smith, Wentworth; E. A. Lancaster, Lincoln, and D. Henderson, Halton, to urge the Government to incorporate in the new tariff the schedule presented to the Tariff Commission at its last session in Ottawa by the commercial fruit growers of Ontario."

A. H. Pettit and Robert Lewis mov-

ed that the mover and second, L. Woolverton, J. A. Livingston, J. Carpenter, E. D. Smith, M. Pettit, H. Roberts, J. V. Smith, N. Cossitt and Alexander Reach be a committee to protest to Hon. Nelson Monteth, Minister of Agriculture, that the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association had overstepped its duties in presuming to deal with any legislation, and to ask that he see to it that the association in future stick to its constitution and confine itself wholly to work of an educational nature.

Experiments in Fruit Growing

For a number of years, extensive variety tests with fruits have been carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College and the various fruit experiment stations in the province. These tests have given a good idea of what are some of the best varieties for the sections where the tests have been made.

The following list gives the names of a number of them which are now offered for co-operative testing. One of the objects of this co-operative testing is to distribute these leading varieties more widely, that they may be tested in every township of the province, and that each grower may select for himself and grow more extensively those which give the best results on his own farm. Over 2,000 experimenters are already engaged in this work and are profiting because of its practical and educational value. The co-operation of all who are interested in fruit growing is invited.

Any resident of the province who wishes to take part in this work may select any one of the experiments in the list, and the plants for the same will be furnished free of cost. All we require is that each applicant must promise that he will try to follow the directions furnished, and will report the results each year on forms which will be furnished for the purpose. The experiment selected should be indicated by giving its number in the list.

Experiment No. 1. Strawberries—Splendid, Fountain, Ruby and Parsons—12 plants of each.

Experiment No. 2. Raspberries—Cuthbert, Golden Queen, Marlboro', and Columbian—6 plants of each.

Experiment No. 3. Black Raspberries—Gregg, Kansas, Palmer and Older—6 plants of each.

Experiment No. 4. Blackberries—(Adapted only to "Southern" sections of Ontario) Agawam, Eldorado, Kittatiny and Snyder—6 plants of each.

Experiment No. 5. Currants—Fay, Red Cross, Victoria and White Grape—3 plants of each.

Experiment No. 6. Black Currants—Champion, Lees, Naples and Black Victoria—2 plants of each.

Experiment No. 7. Gooseberries—Downing, Pearl, Red Jacket and Whitesmith—3 plants of each.

Experiment No. 8. Grapes—(For "Southern Ontario) Concord, Wilder, Niagara, Lindley, Brighton and Vergenes—1 vine of each.

Experiment No. 9. Grapes—(For "Northern Ontario) Champion, Wordan, Winchell, Delaware, Lindley and Moyer—1 vine of each.

Experiment No. 10. Apples—(For "Southern Ontario) Primate, Graven-

*This division of the province into North and South may be approximately made by a line running from Collingwood to Kingston.

Address all applications to H. L. Hurr, Agricultural College, Guelph.

stein, McIntosh, Blenheim, Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy—1 tree of each.

Experiment No. 11. Apples—(For "Northern Ontario) Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, McIntosh, Scott's Winter and Hyslop Crab—1 tree of each.

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The Proper Time for Pruning

Many orchard cultivators have been misled into the opinion that early summer is the best time to prune, from the fact that the wounds heal more readily. Pruning after the trees have commenced growth has a tendency in nearly every instance to check its vigor. For this reason, where the rapid formation of young wood is desired, the work must be performed before the buds begin to swell. Some planters have objected to shortening—in the shoots of newly set trees—because by doing the work too late, or after the leaves were partially or wholly expanded, they have injured and not benefited them. Any one may easily satisfy himself on a dozen trees early in the season, and leaving those of another dozen until the leaves have opened. There may be an exception to this general rule, where a slight amount of pruning in summer, not sufficient to produce any material check in growth, may be used in improving the shape of the tree, such for example, as the removal of an occasional unnecessary shoot or one-sided branch. As fresh wounds always render trees more liable to be affected by intense cold, quite hardy trees only may be pruned any time during winter. On those inclined to be tender the operation should be deferred till toward spring.

As a general rule, the rapid formation of leaves and wood is adverse to the production of fruit. On the other hand, the slow growth of the wood favors the formation of fruit buds and the production of heavy crops. Those two adverse tendencies may be more or less controlled by pruning. When the too numerous branches of a tree produce more leaves than can be properly supplied with nourishment, resulting in a feeble or diminished growth, new vigor may be often imparted by judicious pruning, directing the sap into a smaller number of channels and thus increasing its force. For example, peach trees after bearing some years and yielding smaller fruit than on fresh young trees, will assume all their former thriftiness by partly cutting back the heads. Dwarf pear trees which have not been sufficiently manured and cultivated, whose prunings have been neglected and heavy bearing allowed for a number of years, have been restored by severely pruning back the branches and thinning out the fruit spurs. In all such operations as these, it is indispensable to observe the rule often given to do the cutting back in winter or in early spring, before the buds have swollen. If trees are too thrifty and do not bear, a check may be given, and many of the leaf buds thus changed to fruit buds by a continued pinching back during the summer.

The production of fruit buds may be accomplished artificially by checking the growth of vigorous trees; but such treatment, out of the ordinary course of nature, though sometimes useful, should be cautiously applied, as the first crop gives still another check, and often materially injures the tree and the quality of its subsequent crops.

W. H. STEVENS.

Ontario County.

Sugar Beet Growers Have a Grievance

While sugar beet growing is a profitable crop for the farmer, provided he has sufficient help to do the work, it evidently has not been all smooth sailing with the grower. There are several grievances which the grower has against the sugar beet factory. These were very well put at a

farmers' institute meeting held at Agincourt on January 22nd, by Mr. Jas. T. Stewart of that place. Among other things he said:

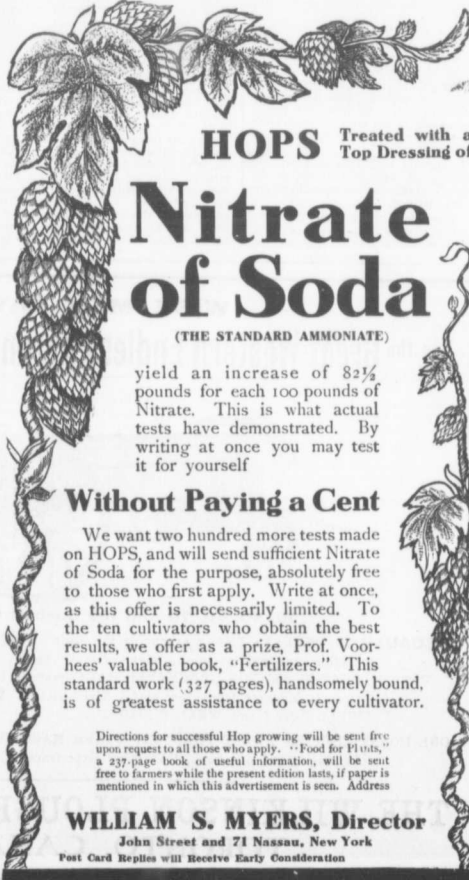
"I have always considered that the farmer who could cultivate an acre or two of sugar beets without much expenditure in hiring extra help, and who lived convenient to a point of delivery, would receive a very handsome revenue therefrom. From the farmer's standpoint, however, there have always been objectionable features in the contracts entered into with the factory. The farmer has been treated as a voiceless machine for producing sugar beets for the factory.

"Our short experience has led us to believe that there have been many gross mistakes or willful wrongdoing in determining the weight and tare of the beets, and the method of arriving at the percentage of sugar too much subject to chance to be honestly

relied upon. As time proceeded we naturally expected that these objectionable features would diminish, but to our sorrow we find that they are constantly increasing.

"The latest and most objectionable feature is that of the delivery of the beets. Some farmers, we understand, have consented to the annulling of the previous contract, and the acceptance of one whereby they agree, for the paltry sum of twenty-five cents per ton, to hold their beets for an indefinite period, and thus be subject to whatever loss may be entailed by our changeable fall and winter climate.

"A few things that are evident: "First—That the growers of sugar beets must be organized to meet the intrigues of the sugar beet factory, instead of allowing them the privilege of sidetracking the unwary ones and obtaining from them their signatures, or consent to this, that or the other



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Directions for successful Hop growing will be sent free upon request to all those who apply. "Food for Plants," a 237-page book of useful information, will be sent free to farmers while the present edition lasts, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen. Address

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director
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Post Card Replies will Receive Early Consideration

thing. Let them be compelled to make their requests in a business-like manner, and let these requests be thoroughly considered by the growers as a whole before any action shall be determined.

"Second—Sugar beet growers have the right to demand from the factory a yearly financial statement, showing receipts and expenditure, assets and liabilities.

"If such were forthcoming, our eyes, no doubt, would be opened to see how numerous are the parasites feeding upon our sugar beets.

"From the world's standpoint, who benefits from the sugar beet industry? Not the farmer who grows them, to any great degree. He works for all he gets out of it. Let the standard price of sugar beets be reduced a very small fraction, and you would soon find the majority of the growers go out of the business.

"Sugar beet sugar is prohibited from entering into competition with other sugars, so its production does not cheapen sugar to the consumer.

"Therefore, the only ones to benefit from this industry are the owners or stockholders of the factory.

"Who, then, suffers loss by this industry? Everybody, because the factories are obtaining from the public concessions which tend to impoverish our treasury, and still they cry out for "More, more!"

"It appears to be the universal result that all who feed at the public treasury obtain an appetite that cannot be satisfied.

"In conclusion, we state that any industry that is beneficial to so few, and that cannot exist without aid

from the public treasury, must be considered a bastard industry, and one not likely to be productive of any good."

Birds as Weed Destroyers

In every country where agriculture is practiced the problem of weed destruction exists. In fact, an everlasting war is at all times necessary. For an understanding of the subject we must be conversant not only with the plants but also their relation to crops, and to ascertain what are the agents, natural and otherwise, which act as weed destroyers. A weed is a plant out of place. Certain kinds seem to have formed a habit of constantly getting out of place and installing themselves in cultivated ground. Whether among crops or in adjacent waste land from which they can spread to cultivated soil, they are always a menace. In the garden they occupy the space allotted to useful plants, and appropriate their light, water and food. Certain garden weeds produce an incredible number of seeds.

Fortunately nature has provided certain agents which are at work both summer and winter, helping to check this harvest, and perhaps the most efficient among them are seed-eating birds. Each fall and winter they flock in myriads to agricultural districts and live upon the ripened seeds of weeds. Since they attack weeds in the most critical stage of life, it follows that their services must be of enormous practical value. The benefits are greatest in the case of hoed crops, since here are found the largest number of annual weeds, which, of course,

are winter killed and must depend for perpetuating solely upon seeds.

It may be said that no thrifty farmer will allow noxious weeds to ripen seed, but such prevention is practically impossible, because even if all the edges of fields could be cleared, weed patches along ditches, roads, etc., still remain to disseminate seed to cultivated land. It is in just these places that birds congregate in largest numbers. Some birds eat more or less weed seeds throughout the year even when insects are abundant, but their good work is done in autumn and spring. In succeeding articles we will give names and habits of certain species of our native birds, which are wholly and partly beneficial to agriculture.

W. J. S.

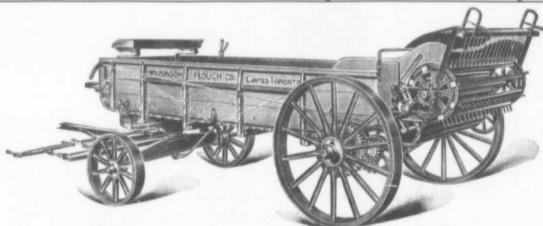
Farmers' Institute Meetings

One of the best meetings of the district was held at Garden Hall on the 23rd. In the afternoon a judging class was held in the stables of Dr. Beatty, where a pair of beautiful pure-bred Jersey cows were gone over and their fine outlines were pointed out and commented upon by Mr. Raynor, one of the speakers, demonstrating to the audience the qualifications required to make up the ideal dairy cow. At a subsequent meeting in the hall a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Beatty for his kindness in throwing open his stables and allowing his handsome Jerseys to be used for the class. The evening meeting proved very interesting. Mr. Raynor's talk on weeds and their extermination was well received. Mr. Sherrington gave some sound advice on poultry raising and marketing.

W. J. S.

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The Old Way

The Manure Spreader and Its Advantages

One of the more modern pieces of farm machinery that is in these days of farm help scarcity proving itself a money saver is the manure spreader. The accompanying illustrations show one of these machines at work, and to contrast with it, the old style method of spreading manure is shown. Perhaps nothing more than a close examination of these photos is necessary in order to show the great superiority of the new over the old way. Note the evenness in which the manure is distributed over the ground by the spreader. Then compare this with the careless and unsatisfactory way in which the man in the other picture is spreading the manure, and he is doing it about as well as is done by the average hand spreader.

In conversation with an up-to-date farmer the other day he spoke very enthusiastically of the work of the manure spreader and stated that he

would sooner pay out \$50 a year rather than be without one. He has a one hundred acre farm and keeps a number of cows, supplying cream to a big city trade, and, therefore, has a lot of manure to put on the land every year. He claimed for the manure spreader the following advantages:

(1) It is a great economizer of labor. One man with a manure spreader will do as much as three men will do by hand.

(2) It will spread the manure more evenly and will make an equal quantity go farther than with hand spreading.

(3) Because of this more even distribution manure will do the land much more good than if spread by hand and left in lumps here and there over the field, as is usually the case with hand spreading. The manure is always torn to pieces by the spreader and no lumps are ever left

to plow under or to be left on top, in the former case to dry out and in the latter to destroy vegetation.

(4) The spreader is especially valuable in applying manure to grass land.

(5) Horses will do the work of spreading and do it better than by hand spreading.

(6) Nothing but the best and strongest machine should, however, be bought. Some machines now on the market, though the principle of the mechanism may be all right, are not made strong enough, and get out of order. The stronger machines give good satisfaction and last well.

(7) It requires a higher class of help to run the manure spreader than to spread in the old-fashioned way. However, a poor man with the old way will often injure the crop by bad distribution of the manure, such as leaving large lumps here and



The New Way

Scurf on Cows

Some of my cows have a little scab or scurf about the eye and one or two a little about the shoulder and foreleg. The cows are in good condition and in a good stable with cement floor, all on level ground. What is the cause and what is the remedy?—Subscriber, Hastings Co., Ont.

It is hard to say just what is the cause of the trouble. Cows are likely troubled with some one of the many skin diseases quite common. As many of these are due to a parasite and are consequently contagious, they should not be allowed to spread. Very often scurf on the skin may be caused by improper feeding. Rub ground sulphur and lard, mixed together, on the parts affected. Sour butter-milk is also said to be very good for this purpose. Give the cows some laxative food for a day or two and ease off concentrated food for a while; that is if you have been feeding it in large quantities.

Making Cellar Frost Proof

Can a cellar be made frost proof by ceiling inside with matched boards, leaving a dead air space? How many inches are necessary for air space?—Subscriber, Murray River, P.E.I.

If a cellar is not already frost proof, a dead air space inside would not help it very much, though it might aid somewhat in keeping up the temperature. If the cellar is in under a house and is banked up well on the outside and fires are kept going regularly, there should not be much danger from frost. If the cellar is under a barn or stable, bank up to the top of the stone wall with earth or manure. Then the space between top of wall and ceiling should be carefully filled in with plaster. A dead air space in wall is usually from 3 to 6 inches.

Your question re sheep fence will be answered in a later issue.

Cough

I have three young horses that had the distemper last spring and had a cough ever since. It is worse after the horses have been standing in the stable than when at steady work. Any violent exercise, dust or smoke brings on the cough. Have tried different simple remedies, but all of little or no use.—W. S. Man.

This kind of cough arises from an extremely irritable condition of the mucous membrane lining the throat (larynx), and this may be relieved by applying a blister to the outside. Clip off the hair and then rub in a little of the following blister with smart friction for at least ten minutes: Powdered cantharides, 3 drachms; lard, 2 ounces—mix. This will be enough for the three horses. Apply it just over the upper end of the windpipe. Feed some hot boiled feed every night if possible.

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, from time to time, publishes herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

Can Convicted Man Make Will

(a) Can a person who is under sentence of death make a valid will?

(b) Is a person who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, but who at present owns property and lives in Canada, liable to pay poll tax in Canada?—A Subscriber, P.E.I.

(a) A person who is under sentence of death, but who is not otherwise incapacitated from doing so, can make a valid will. In cases where at one time such a person was guilty of a crime for which his property could be confiscated, he could not, of course, make a will disposing of it, as the Crown was entitled to claim it.

(b) In order to answer your second question you will have to give us particulars as to what part of Canada the person lives in and where the property he owns is situate, as each province in the Dominion makes its own municipal laws.

Cutting Thistles and Weeds

Must a farmer cut down thistles and weeds growing along the road in front of his farm? If he doesn't do it can the municipality have it done and charge him?—H. E. L. (Ontario).

By an Act passed in 1904 to amend the law respecting the destruction of noxious weeds, it is enacted as follows: (1) "It shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of land in a municipality to cut down and destroy or cause to be cut down and destroyed, at the proper time to prevent the ripening of their seed, all the noxious weeds growing on any highway adjoining such land, not being a toll road, from the boundary of such land to the centre line of such road, and in case of default after notice from the inspector or overseer of highways, or where no inspector or overseer is appointed, from the clerk of the municipality; the council of such municipality may do the work, and may add the cost thereof to the taxes against the land in the collector's roll and collect such taxes in the same manner as other taxes."

(2) "In the case of lands assessed as non-resident lands in townships, the council of the township shall direct the work mentioned in sub-section 1 of this section to be done, and may add the cost thereof to the taxes against the lands, and may collect the same in the same manner as other taxes."

It is also provided that in unorganized townships, where road commissioners have been appointed under the provisions of "The Assessment Act" or under any Act relating to statute labor in unorganized townships, it shall be the duty of every owner or occupant to cut down and destroy or cause to be cut down and destroyed such weeds in the same manner as in the preceding section, "and in case of default after notice from the road commissioner requiring such work to be done on or before a day named in the notice, such owner or occupant shall incur a penalty of \$5 for each lot or parcel in respect of which default is made." Provision is also made for the recovery of this penalty before a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the township; and also that in case of such default in doing the work as aforesaid the road commissioner in such unorganized township may perform it in place of such owner or occupant, and the cost thereof to the extent of \$1.25 for each day's labor involved shall be recoverable as a debt due by such owner or occupant to the road commissioner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

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If it does not, why not? Just because the past is not the proper one to retain the rapure. Now, you know, you can hold it back with your fingers. My inflexible Truss does exactly the same thing. It pulls, in a small, finger-shaped pad, times up to the size of the rapure opening. It covers the opening and fits it. My inflexible Pad works just the other way. Therefore it is a good truss, the one that holds rapure steady, the one that you can wear. It is made in Canada and is not only made in Canada but it is made in Canada. It is made in Canada on June 1, 1904. I employ no agents or drug stores. Trusses for my inflexible Truss are manufactured in Canada and no duty to be paid by my patients. It was patented in Canada on June 1, 1904, and in the U.S.A. on June 1, 1905. I employ no agents or drug stores. Trusses for my inflexible Truss and Fibro Fibro treatment accompany the Truss. I have been in business 15 years. I can do so in yours. I know I can. Write me today for my catalogue giving further details, and my 35 days' trial treatment which will be sent you absolutely free of charge.

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Age _____ Time Rapured _____
Does Rapure pain? _____
Do you wear a Truss? _____
Name _____
Address _____

In the Poultry Yard

Turkeys and Turkey Raising*

So far as can be ascertained from various writers wild turkeys were first discovered in Mexico, early in the sixteenth century, but the first definite statement as to any attempt being made to domesticate them was in 1608. In that year a Captain Newport sailed from Jamestown, Virginia, for England, with twenty, being the first introduction of turkeys into Europe. But be this as it may, there is no doubt that the turkey is a native American bird. In domestication no less than six standard varieties have been originated from the Mexican wilds, viz., Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett, Buff, Slate and Black. A new variety called the Bourbon Red is being offered for sale in some of the States the past few years, but it is not admitted to the standard.

*This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont., on this important subject. Mr. Bell is recognized as the best authority on turkey raising in Canada, and this series should prove of great value to turkey raisers. The second article will appear next issue.

BRONZE TURKEYS

Mr. I. K. Felch, probably the oldest active poultry breeder in America, claims the origin of the Bronze to be a wild male crossed upon a Narragansett female and I agree with him. Other writers have different views, but I have never known them to offer the slightest explanation for the white edge to breast and body feathers of females, if it is not inherited from the Narragansett. Of course, all agree that the wild turkey was used, but the other part of the cross is in dispute. The chief difference in color between a wild male and a Bronze male is that where the Bronze is white the wild is a dull gray running on the tail covers to a deep chestnut.

A PECULIARITY

of the Bronze is the great difference in size of the sexes, the males frequently being double the weights of the females. It can be said without fear of contradiction that the Bronze are the largest and most popular variety. A moderate estimate places the number of Bronze raised annually as being more than all other varieties combined.

I attribute this chiefly to their large size, but many of their admirers claim



Cut No. 1.

as well that they are the hardiest. I do not agree with the latter as my experience and observation lead me



BRONZE TURKEY—Male.—“Massiveness” best describes the Bronze Male.



Bronze Turkey—Female. Note the long body.

to believe that one kind is as hardy as another given an equal chance as to correct mating and care. I consider the Bronze

THE MOST PROFITABLE

to raise for market. The extra amount received for a large bird over a small one is almost clear gain, the difference in cost of rearing being so

that we are guided by only allows 30 points out of 100 for color, the balance going to weight and shape. The color of the poult when hatched nearly resembles that of the familiar "chipmunk." In a few days they discard this down for their temporary suit of feathers, which are black pencilled

COLOR OF FEATHERS



Cut No. 2.

trifling as to not need mentioning. The Bronze turkey is also the richest colored utility fowl that is bred. As a great many do not have a clear idea of the proper color for these birds (some saying, "Why I thought they were all yellow or buff"), I shall give the best description I can of the points required to denote purity of breeding. To disabuse the mind of the reader as to an erroneous idea which prevails, viz., that breeders are paying too much attention to



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

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WESTMOUNT POULTRY YARDS, Oshawa, Ont. White Rocks and Black Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Young Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. **RUNDLE & RIBBY**, Box 300.

with golden brown and white. In about two months time they commence to get on their winter covering of bronze. This bronze on neck and breast is a rich brilliant color similar to burnished gold, different tints presenting themselves as the bird moves in the sunlight. The feathers of body and back are bronze tipped with black, making a darker shade than neck or breast. Coming down from back to tail are the tail coverts which on the tip should be white, then a bronze black bar and from that to the quill should be barred with narrow bars of black and light brown. The large main tail feathers are the same color as the coverts except the bar of bronzy black which in main tail are solid black and the markings are larger on account of the larger feathers. With this explanation I pre-

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Bell's Bronze Turkeys

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

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

W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

sent a half-tone of a nicely marked tail (see cut No. 1). The

WING PRIMARIES

or part of the wing not visible when folded, should be evenly and regularly barred with white and black and this color should continue up the secondaries (part visible when folded) gradually changing to a bronzy brown as they reach the centre of back. There is seldom any year in which some beginner does not have a bronze turkey disqualified by the judge finding a solid black feather in wing primaries. If you take cut No. 2, submitted herewith, as your ideal wing color you will not be far astray. Leg color is dark pink in young birds, light pink or flesh color in adults. Bronze turkeys generally breed truer to color and type than any other variety of poultry, the wings and tail being the first to go wrong. As to shape, the body should be rather long, deep through the centre, and handsomely rounded, with a prominent breast carried well up. The back should arch at juncture of neck and gradually curve to tail.

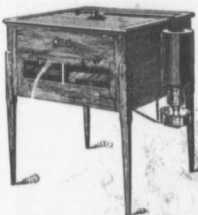
Before closing with this variety I might say breeders of rival breeds fault them for their rambling propensities. It cannot be denied that they are fond of a large range, but they are always raised in larger flocks than the other kinds, and I think on this account have to cover more ground to get suitable food, and, further, I think this rambling party accounts for their larger size. Standard weights are: Old cock, 36 pounds; yearling cock, 33 pounds; hen, 20 pounds; cockerel, 25 pounds, and pullet 16 pounds.

Lice on Poultry

I have some pure-bred White Wyandottes and they are troubled a great deal with big hen lice. Could you tell me what to do to rid them of the pests?—J. S., Mohawk, Ont.

Apply pyrethrum powder or other suitable dust insecticide to the bodies of the infested poultry. In addition to this the poultry house should be thoroughly disinfected. Where such method is practicable, spray the walls with kerosene or treat them with whitewash to which carbolic acid has been added in the proportion of four ounces to one gallon of whitewash. If the poultry house can be made air tight it might be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur.

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Railways. Poultry Entries close Feb. 18th.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the country 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
One of the longest established herds of Shorthorns in Canada is that at Bellevue Park, the property of R. A. and J. A. Watt. Over thirty years ago Shorthorns left here to win the best prizes offered in Canada, and as late as 1905 they won more money at Toronto than any other exhibit of cattle, sheep or swine. Among other places where they were exhibited that year were Winnipeg, Syracuse, N.Y., Springfield, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, traveling about 1,000 miles and winning about \$2,500 in prizes.

It is doubtful if any herd in America contains an equal number of champion show cows. Among these is the Canadian champion of 1904 and 1905 Mayflower 2nd, by the celebrated sire Royal Sailor (imp.). Gem of Balchrein 2nd was the winner of several first and champion prizes and cost \$2,000. Tiny Maude won first at London and Ottawa in 1904 and was placed near the top at Chicago, but was disqualified by one of the "impartial" judges because he said she would never produce a calf. She is due to drop her second one now. In 1905 she was the first prize two-year-old and reserve senior champion at Toronto. Alga Stamford won next to Mayflower in the cow class in 1905 and, besides, won the grand championship at Syracuse, while her daughter was first prize two-year-old. In show shape this cow weighs 2,100 pounds. Many other females might be mentioned that have done well for the herd, such as English Lady. She has the record of having produced three calves that sold for an average of over \$1,100. Mildred 4th is another cow that has done wonders, all the animals of that family in the herd being her descendants.

Though animals have been sold at good prices to all parts of Canada and the United States, from California and British Columbia on the Pacific, and Texas in the south, to the Maritime Provinces on the Atlantic, the buyer will find cattle for sale at prices that he can well afford to pay. The best advertisement is when the other fellow makes his share of the profit. That is why people come back to this farm time after time to get a herd bull.

Among the bulls on hand is Thornhill Sailor, reserve champion at Detroit last year. He should make a hard two-year-old to beat. A number of good young bulls are on hand that will do well and that can be bought worth the money. A few good cows and heifers will be parted with also.

A few Clydesdales are for sale at present, including a promising yearling stallion and some fillies.

Mr. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont., whose recent appointment to the Senate at Ottawa was such a pleasing event to his many friends both on this continent and in Europe, reports a thriving business in the sale of high class Hackneys. To Senator Douglas, of Saskatchewan, he has made a sale of a choice selection. To a firm in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., another lot went

at a very fancy figure. Among his recent sales was the grand, stylish stallion On Guard. There is now an exhibition at Waverly Stock Farm a grand aggregation of high stepping goods of the approved kind. About twenty head of imported fillies and mares, showy, classy, brilliant, it is not overreaching the truth to say that Waverly stables has never before had such a class of goods on exhibition. Only two stallions were included in the last shipment, as Mr. Beith is determined only to handle one class of horse, and it is not easy always to obtain them.

Again, as has been the case so often of late years, THE FARMING WORLD has to record the retirement of one of the old guard of Canada's Shorthorn breeders, possibly the oldest left, and a lifelong champion of the Scotchman's interpretation of the Shorthorn cow. There is no place in the world where these cattle are known which has not heard in many ways and many times, the name of the proprietor of the Greenwood Farm and herd of Shorthorn cattle. It was in the middle sixties that Mr. Arthur Johnston, then a young, but clever and progressive farmer, first began to energetically apply that natural penchant and early acquired skill and judgment for which he has ever been famous, to the improvement of cattle, and while perhaps Scottish energy, shrewdness, skill and money left it only possible for him to follow, still he was a follower of none but the best in the world, and a recognized leader in his own country and time ever since. In the year 1873, in company with Mr. D. Birrell, he purchased, at the then great cost of \$1,200 the great bull Sewan 2nd, bred by the late Duke of Buccleugh, sired by the great Lord Cecil, and whose dam was Passion 4th, the cow which created such a sensation in her day. From the time of this bull, which won first prize at the Ontario Provincial Exhibition in 1873, and through such sires as imp. K.C.B. winner at the same event in 1876, imp. Lewis Arundel, winner in 1881, and imp. Merryman, the handsomest and one of the best sires. Mr. Johnston ever owned, with the great Indian Chief, whose qualities as a sire the continent knows, and whose influence is still a very potent factor in this country, the Greenwood herd has always had at its head a grand imported bull of the kind which met with a very critical approval. Always, whether the market were high or low, Mr. Johnston made his visits to the old land and selected the very best bull that his finances could afford, with the result that the herd ever kept pace with the best in Scotland, and it is doubtful if any herd in existence has

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Spavin, Swayback, Capped Tock, Strained Tendons, Foulness, Wind Pulls, and all Injuries from Spavin, Singeing and other Injuries. Removes all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Swatches from Hooves or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is warranted to give satisfaction. Price, 50¢ per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, prepaid, in any quantity. Write for the full particulars and a list of druggists to the Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Seldom See

A big knee like this, but your horse may have a bump or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. On hooves, on hair grow, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Hock & C. Co., ABSORBINE, J.E. for manufacture, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Yarrowitch, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Alleviates Pain. Mfg. only by

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

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OF
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Twelve YOUNG SOWS from five to eight months old, also Young Boars fit for service. A choice lot of Silver Grey Dorking Cockerles to spare. None but first-class stock sent out, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Glenhodson Yorkshires

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

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

Oak Lodge Yorkshires


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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

done more in the actual improvement of Canadian cattle than has the Greenwood herd of Shorthorns. Every meeting of the Fat Stock Show has shown a very large percentage of the prize winners to be rich in the blood of the Crimson Flowers, Minas, and other strains rich in the blood of old Indian Chief and other bulls which have contributed to the qualities of the Greenwood herd. At the Toronto show in 1883, the second prize aged cow and first prize two-year and one-year-old heifers were of Greenwood breeding, and also the first and second prize aged cows, first prize two-year and first and second yearlings. In 1886 five bulls imported by Mr. Johnston, won four out of nine prizes in their respective classes. In the same year, at Guelph, two bulls imported by Mr. Johnston won first in two-year-olds and second in yearlings. The following year five bulls imported by him succeeded in carrying off six out of nine prizes awarded to bulls older than calves. At the Provincial in 1887 three bulls sold by Mr. Johnston won three first prizes and one third prize. The showing for years following made as good a record, and it is probable that no other herd of Shorthorns has produced the sires of as many winners at Canada's Fat Stock Show and other shows as has this one.

At the present time the herd is in even better shape and stronger in point of quality than ever before. A large number of the cows are imported, and if this is the case it was only because Mr. Johnston could find the

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**Just the Thing
for Sore Teats &
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Softens the glands, removes congestion, cures inflamed tissues, breaks up the lumps and makes the milk flow easier and natural. Heals, but does not chafe. A remedy that every dairyman who gives it a trial will appreciate. If your dealer cannot supply, write: **Dairy Association Co., Mrs. Lyndonville, Vt., U. S. A.**

kind of animals he wanted more easily in the old land than here, as he is an admirer of pedigree only when embodied in an individual worthy representative of its ancestry. Two grand imported bulls are at the head of the herd, and the kind of young stock to be offered for sale will bear testimony to their merit as producers. Among the cows, a splendid galaxy of Shorthorn quality and kind are to be found very choice representatives of the leading families that have proved the most successful in the hands of the leading breeders of the old world. Such families as the Princess Royals, Claras and Emmas, from the herd of the late W. S. Murr; Laveders, Miss Ramsdens, Village and Duchess of Glo'sters from the herd of Amos Cruickshank, Mayflowers and Fames from the Bruce herd, and Nonpareils and Minas from the Kinellar herd, are among the representative lines and breeding which the catalogue of the Greenwood herd will embody.

The herd, which represents such enterprise, persistent through 35 years of Canada's history, now one of the oldest left, is now to be dispersed. Certainly the life work of such a breeder as Mr. Johnston has proved himself to be should meet with a ready and appreciative response, and, let foreign breeders be lauded to the skies, the fact remains impossible of dispute, the best work done by at least a few of Canada's breeders is certainly far better work than anything except the very best ever accomplished by the best anywhere else,

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(Registered)

(150 Head, Males and Females of Beef Breeds)

will be held at the following points:

GUELPH, FEBRUARY 27TH

1907

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

Special Inducement to Purchasers in Ontario:

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

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

Live Stock Branch
Ontario Department of Agriculture, TORONTO

Please mention *The Farming World* when writing Advertisers.

and the prepotency and superior quality of the goods produced under 35 years of unswerving integrity to type and kind must sooner or later make the work of a few of our Canadian breeders appreciated at a little nearer its true value.

Mr. N. Dymont, of Clappison P.O., Ont., is proprietor of a fine stock farm situated about 7 miles from the City of Hamilton, and about 3 miles from the town of Dundas. For the past ten years Mr. Dymont has been a breeder of the Scotchman's dairy cow, the Ayrshire, and has been a breeder of marked success as well. A visit to his farm will give the visitor a sight of a splendid herd of milk cows of the approved type and for the most part, of exceptionally large sized individuals. In selecting the members of this herd the proprietor has never considered how cheap he could do the business, and the herd is laid in foundations of the right kind. He has shown considerable enterprise in the purchase of bulls to head the herd and among them are such individuals as Pride of Hickory—12032—, a son of Drummond—2036— and Nellie Gray—2057— of Ayrshire fame. His last bull, Dairyman of Glenora—12757—, sired by Comrade of Gerlach imp.—9183—, dam Mayflower of Drummond imp.—9175— has done good work as a breeder in the herd, and stock from these two are very promising as dairy cows, a number of whom are entered in the Record of Performance. Susie of Hickory Hill—2233—, entered as a two-year-old, Maggie Brown of Hickory Hill, 4 years, Nellie Gray of Hickory Hill, now five years of age, Rosalie of

Hickory Hill and Jubilee, Snowflake and Primrose of Hickory Hill, and Barton Princess being all entered with more to follow as they freshen. Dairyman—13475— and Barton Princess—9275— as shown in the photo of this issue are a pair that have often been shown and never beaten. Mr. Dymont has for sale at the present time seven young bulls fit for service. They have been prizewinners at London and other fairs, one of them being the winner of seven first prizes last fall. They are bred on milk producing lines and are for sale at reasonable prices.

As already announced, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, holds an auction sale of the entire herds and flock of live stock on his farm. The writer spent a very agreeable day in looking over the offerings at this sale recently, and of the stock to be offered there can be no more said than that in quality the sale will take rank with the best, and that the character of this sale will equal such events as the dispersion sales at Trout Creek and Thistle Ha'. Thirty-five head of Shorthorn cattle, imported and home bred, ten head of grand draft horses, stallions and fillies, together with a number of very choice Leicester sheep, a flock from which many prize winners at Canada's leading exhibitions have been bred, are the offerings. In the Shorthorns the quality is superb, and the herd is headed by the good bull Ardlethen Royal, a grand Princess Royal, sired by Mr. Marr's Brawith Bud herd bull Baron Beaufort. Ardlethen Royal was one of the plums at Mr. Platt's dispersion sale, and has since developed to the fullest expectations, being

a promising showringer, of extraordinary style and character. The matrons of the herd and the heifers of breeding age are with calf to him, most of the youngsters now on the farm and included in the sale being sired by the late herd bull Chief Ruler. This bull, now standing for service in the herd of Senator W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., is a Cruickshank Butcherly of exceptionally choice breeding, being sired by J. D. Willis' Bapton Chief, with dam by Wanderer, g.d. by the great William of Orange. Among the cows are a few of the superlative order. The grand roan cow Princess of Pitliver 2nd (imp.), which stood fifth in her class at the International Show, and for which W. D. Platt paid the sum of \$1,000, is among the number, safe in calf, and with red bull calf by Chief Ruler by her side. Dalmeny Maggie (imp.), sired by the Missie bull Wanderer's Heir, and bred by the Earl of Rosebery, is among the plums of the sale. Cry Maid is another grand roan, three years of age, sired by the Cruickshank Clipper bull, May Duke, and with a pedigree running through all the grand sires which graced the Kinnellar herd. High Sheriff, Scarlet Velvet, Beeswing, etc. Miss Howie 9th (imp.) is a good, even, thick, low set, red and white cow, sired by Red Prince and of Miss Ramsden maternal pedigree. Her fine red heifer calf by Chief Ruler is among the good youngsters. Aggie Grace (imp.) is a good cow, showing such sires as Lord James Douglas, Sanquhar, and Ravensworth, in her pedigree. Rosie's Jilt is of the pedigree suggested by her name, and sired by Chief Ruler, while her dam is a get of the Marr-bred Princess Royal bull Scottish



IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

—OF—
**Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns
 and Leicester Sheep**

the property of J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

—AT—
EAGLE HOTEL STABLES, WESTON

—ON—
Thursday, February 7, 1907, at 1 P.M. Sharp

One imported Clyde stallion, rising three; one Canadian-bred Clyde stallion, rising two; one imported Shire stallion, rising two; two imported Shire mares, three imported Clyde mares, two Canadian-bred Clyde mares, all young and in foal to first-class sires.

35 Imported and Canadian-bred Scotch Shorthorns, the produce of the best blood obtainable, representing such families as Nonpareils, Missies, Orange Blossoms, Miss Ramsdens, Village Girls, Urys and other popular families, including Imported Ardlethen Royal, a Princess Royal bull, and others of equal merit.

12 Leicester ewes of choice breeding, one pair of which are imported, in lamb to a 1st prize Toronto winner; also a few ewe lambs.

Persons wishing to attend sale and obtain a reduced fare can do so by attending the Shorthorn Breeders' Convention in Toronto on Feb. 6th, and buying a single ticket and asking for a standard certificate.

For further particulars, see Catalogues, which will be sent on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON }
 J. K. McEWEN } Auctioneers.
 H. RUSSELL }

Prince. Missie of Springfield is a five-year-old cow of grand character, sired by the Miss Ramsden bull Carlisle, and tracing through a grand array of leading Scottish sires. Dunrobin Ury is a splendid youngster, showing Dean Willis breeding backed by Kinellar. Village Bride 2nd is a fine, smooth and grand breeding cow, with a pedigree showing nine generations of breeding in the Cruickshank herd. Humber Snowdrop is a fine cow, big, roomy and matronly, a get of Guardsman, the sire of the champion bull of America St. Valentine, and the grandsire of the champion cow, Ruberta. With such sires behind that as Premier Earl, and the great K.C.B., she should call for spirited bidding. A number of good ones in the herd are of the famous Nonpareil family. Among the bulls are Nonpareil Eclipse, bred by the late John Miller and sired by Langford Eclipse, which at his dispersion sale sold for \$1,465. Missie's Lad is a fine dark roan, sired by Albert's Heir and bred by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont. He is a good, thick bull, of straight Marr Missie breeding. Dunrobin Villager is an exceptionally good bull calf of the popular Cruickshank Village tribe, and of first class paternal pedigree. Right Ruler is one of the kind that to be appreciated must be seen. Thick, low set and mossy coated, he is yet smooth, sweet and stylish. Sired by Chief Ruler, his dam is by Lord James Douglas, g.d. by Sanquhar, g.g.d. by Ravensworth, and with several good old Scotch crosses behind that.

Among the horses are some jewels. A few fine Clydesdale mares and fillies, big drafty and flashy, and in Shire mares one would be at a loss to duplicate them. Lady Grace (imp.)

is a good big drafty Clydesdale mare in foal to the splendid Clydesdale stallion Knight of Glamis. She is a daughter of Coroner, and her dam was by the great Prince of Albion. Blossom (imp.) is a fine fashionable Clyde, four years of age, and in foal to the Monetteffe Marquis stallion, Royal Huntly (imp.). She is a daughter of Royal Champion. Nellie McQueen is a two-year-old filly sired by Alexander MacQueen, and in foal to the Clan Chattan stallion Gallant Chattan. She is of straight MacGregor pedigree on her dam's side, and inherits a double cross through her sire. Jessie Burk is another good black Clyde filly of the same age, flashy and good at the ground, a get of the four times champion stallion Cairnhill. She traces through such good old Canadian names as Royal Exchange, Sir William Wallace and Mount Annan. White Stocking (imp. in dam) is a very fine large filly of good character and quality. Her dam is Blue Stocking (imp.), and she includes such sires as Martinet, Baron's Pride, Lord Erskine, and Lord Derby. Lord Kimberly (imp.) is a splendid young stallion, possibly one of the best which Mr. Gardhouse has ever owned. He is a son of the great Prince Alexander, and he stands on underpinning of the choicest quality and character. He was winner of first at London Show in 1906, and will be heard from later. Gay Lavender is a fine, thick, well turned Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion, with lots of good bone, grand, sound, strong feet and good action. He is very thick, drafty and lusty, looks like a doer all over. He is a son of Lavender (imp.) and a Toronto winner by Glenzier. In the Shires a magnificent mare is Black Jewel (imp.), a grand

big mare with underpinning of a character seldom seen in Shiredom. With all a Shire's massiveness and bodily conformation she combines a Clydesdale's quality in her underpinning, and the Shire mare that can beat her in a Canadian show ring is something we have not yet seen. She is a get of Tartar 2nd, a winner at London Show. She has once been champion at Toronto Show, and the man who wants to win the trophy once more should be an active bidder at this sale. Raund's Belle is a great thick, drafty four-year-old roan Shire, a get of the world renowned Stroxtun Tom, the repeated champion of heavy scale, bone and good quality, and is in foal to Ringway Harold, the produce thus promising a combination of the best blood in England. Power o' Blagdon is a fine drafty young Shire stallion with remarkably heavy, clean bone and great scale. He is a son of Loegmation, and his dam is by the celebrated Menestrel. He was winner of first prize in his class at Toronto Industrial, 1906. In sheep Mr. Gardhouse has a fine flock to offer, consisting of twelve Leicester ewes of different ages. One pair imported, bred by D. A. Corquidale, Cuthlie, Scotland. The others are sired by such high-classed sires as Long Joe (959), Ptilvie Lad 2nd (4638), and Imported D. 22 (6087), five of these ewes are sired by Imp. D. 22 (6087), a ram bred by Earl Rosebery, Dalmeiny Park, and sired by a Lord Polwarth ram, which sold for £100. D. 22 (6087) was a grand good specimen of the breed, with size, substance, quality and a fine coat of curly wool. This ram died shortly after being imported, and only left one crop of lambs. Only two ewes sired by him were allowed

Dispersion Sale of the Entire Greenwood Herd



ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

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

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

GREENWOOD P.O., ONT.

to leave the flock, although tempting offers were refused, and these ewes were successful in winning at the leading shows. These ewes are just in ordinary breeding condition, and not fitted for sale. Last spring these twelve ewes produced twenty-four lambs and raised them until they were turned out to pasture, when some were lost. They are again in lamb to the same ram, Taylor's 130 (5022), a ram that won at Toronto, London and Ottawa. The ewe lambs are an extra well-woolled lot from the above ewes and sired by Taylor's 130 (5022). Our flock won more prizes in 1906 and 1907 at Toronto, London, Ottawa, Pan-American and Chicago International than any Leicester flock in America.

Gossip

Mr. W. J. Wells, York County, Ont., reports the outlook for the stallion business very good indeed, equal to if not better than a year ago. His Canadian-bred Clydesdales are doing very well. There seems to be a growing demand for home-bred stallions. He has a few good ones on hand, sired by the noted Young MacQueen. Mr. Wells is rather doubtful about the advisability of enacting a stallion license law, as it would restrict the liberty of the farmer to breed his mares to any horse he might see fit.

R. J. Mackie, of Oshawa, Ont., who has been lately appointed secretary-treasurer of Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, reports the demand for Herefords good. He has made the following sales and has many more enquiries:
Bonny Boy 6060, Blossom 2nd 6063, Beauty 6058, sold to Jno. Hunter, Dunford, Ont.; Blossom 2nd 6063, Dandy 6059, to Mitchell Bros., Northam, Ont.

L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., has recently sold one Hereford bull each to Alex. Robertson, Dunford, Ont., and Archie Murdoch, Dunford, Ont.

Mr. L. F. Staples, "Meadowvale Farm," Ida, Ont., has for the last five years been building up a herd of Shorthorns, at present numbering 31, at the head of which stands the noble sire Jack McKay, a fine large sappy fellow, dark red, and has never been beaten in show ring. The bull for sale (see ad.). Queenston Cavalier sire Derby (imp.) is a massive roan. A sure stock getter. In Leicester sheep his flock was bred from prize winners and selections from the best to be had. The Tamworths are bred by winners and have won wherever shown.

Robinson's Shorthorn Sale

Only moderate prices were realized at Mr. Ed. Robinson's sale at Markham on Jan. 10th, with bidding slow and attendance small. The following are a few of the principal sales:

Fancy 12th (imp.) to James Wilkin, Balsam, \$108; Duchess Gwynne, 4th (imp.) to T. C. McKay, Balsam, \$100; Rothnick Rose to Wm. Isaac, Harwood, \$190; Apple Pie (imp.) to R. H. Reid, Pine River, \$230; Princess Alice (imp.) to R. H. Reid, \$180; Betsy (imp.) to Wm. Norton, Brougham, \$90; Jessamine 7th (imp.) to D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton, \$100; Broadhook's Rose to W. J. Thompson, Mitchell, \$300; Broadhook's Rose II to A. E. Myers, Stelph, \$115; Rose Jilt (imp.) to James Wilkin, \$95; Lady Dorothy 8th to John Miller, Brougham, \$125; Royal Champion (imp.) (stock bull) to George Amos, Moffat, \$225; Royal Duke (calf) to



CAIRNBROGIE

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

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

GRAHAM BROS. - Claremont, Ont.

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



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

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

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



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HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.



JOHN BOAG & SON

Importers and Breeders of High-class Clydesdales

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

RAVENSHOE P.O.

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

Advertise in The Farming World

W. Lapp, Usbridge, \$70; Royal Gwynne to George Little, Brown's Corners, \$80; Royal Mail (bull) to T. Hargraves, Mongolia, \$100; Rising Star (Feb. bull calf) to W. H. Westney, Audley, for \$70.

Spring Stallion Show, Feb. 30-33

The executive of the Stallion Show committee met at the Walker House, Toronto, on January 17th and made the final revision of the prize list.

It was decided to hold a four-days show in the Market Building, Toronto, on Feb. 30-23 next. Upwards of \$3,500 will be given in prizes and every effort will be made to make it one of the best stallion and breeders' shows ever held on this continent. Both heavy and light horses, including ponies, will be shown. The market building is large enough to accommodate a great many people and well paved for a horse ring 60 x 200 feet.

The following are the judges selected for the different classes:

Clydesdales, Shires, Canadian-breds and heavy draft horses in harness—James Torrance, Markham, and James Henderson, Beeton.

Hackneys—Wm. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que., and Captain T. E. Robson, London.

Standard-breds—Robert Graham, Bedford Park, and O. B. Sheppard, Toronto.

Thoroughbreds—Major Hendrie, Hamilton, and S. B. Fuller, Woodstock.

Ponies—Dr. D. King Smith and Launcelet Struthers, Toronto.

The following are the members of the executive committee controlling the show: Chairman, Wm. Smith, Columbus, president Ontario Horse Breeders' Association; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Thos. Graham, Claremont; John Bright, Myrtle, and Geo. Pepper and A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

The prize list is now ready for distribution.

MEETINGS

Dates have been fixed for the annual meeting of the various horse breeders' associations as follows:

Feb. 20th—Pony Society, 10 a.m.; Hackney Horse Society, 11 a.m.

Feb. 21st—Clydesdale Association, 10.30 a.m.

Feb. 22nd—Shire Association, 10.30 a.m.

It is probable that on Wednesday evening the members of the new Ontario Horse Breeders' Association will be tendered a banquet by the Canadian Horse Association.

Horse Show Prize List

Prize lists are out for the Breeders' Horse Show, to be held in the upper portion of St. Lawrence market, Toronto, on Feb. 30, 31, 22 and 23. Premiums amounting to \$3,000 are to be distributed, besides cups and medals, between Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, Standard-breds, Ponies, Canadian-bred Clydes and Shires and heavy draft horses. Entries close Feb. 9 and must be made to A. P. Westervelt, secretary-treasurer, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who will be pleased to furnish prize lists, entry blanks and all information desired. Mr. Robert Davies, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Todmorden, offers a special prize of \$100 for Standard-bred stallions 15 hands 2½ inches and over, weighing not less than 1,000 lbs.

Eastern Ontario Poultry Show

The next exhibition of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show will be held at Ottawa on March 4th to 8th, 1907. Since the publication of the prize list the management has been able to make arrangements for an increase in the amount of prizes



No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single complete application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Hobbone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Illustrated paper, neatly bound, indexed and illustrated. Orders over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chatham, 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Raw Furs

We buy all kinds of Raw Furs, also skins, and pay the highest possible price. We have no agents. Deal direct with us. Write for price lists and particulars. A. VOGEL & CO., 525, 527 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs.

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

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

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

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

40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies



Every one a high-class actor and a show animal. Splendidly-matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big, flashy lot, full of style and quality.

ROBERT BEITH

Bowmanville P. O. and Station

Long-distance Phone

Dalgetty's Clydesdales



I have at the present time to offer a few splendid individuals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.

JAS. DALGETTY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

Clydesdales, Hackneys



I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Marcellus and other noted sires.

Parties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor,
MILLBROOK, ONT.

J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager,
REGINA, N.W.T.

for the poultry department. The following prizes will be offered:

| Poultry, Bantams and Ducks..... | Eggs | Per set | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| Turkeys and Geese | 50c. | \$2.00 | \$1.00 | \$0.50 | v.s.c. |
| Pigeons..... | 50c. | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | v.s.c. |
| Fat Stock..... | 25c. | 1.00 | .50 | v.s.c. | |

Each of the sections representing the various varieties of fowls and bantams is divided into four sub-sections, known as sub-section A, B, C, and D, representing respectively cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. In all sub-sections where entries number 8 to 11 entries inclusive, 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1.50; 3rd, \$1; 12 to 16 entries inclusive, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1. 17 entries or over, 1st, \$4; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2; 4th, \$1.50; 5th, \$1.

A comparison of these prizes with those given for fowls at the last Winter Fair, Guelph, shows that the same amount of money is given to sections which have less than eight entries. Where there are from eight to eleven entries inclusive there is one dollar more offered in each section at the Eastern Show. When the entries number 12 to 16 inclusive the increase is one dollar in each section, and when entries number 17 or over up to 20, Eastern Show exhibitors get five dollars more in each section than is given at the Winter Fair. Another advantage to exhibitors showing at Ottawa is that no membership fee is required from exhibitors making two or more regular entries.

In addition to these generous cash prizes there will be a special prize list which will have a value of several hundred dollars. These prizes will include cash, silver cups, medals and goods. Fuller particulars regarding the specials will be found on another page.

With such good prizes, and the assurance that the fine new building being erected as a permanent home for the show will be completed, breeders of pure-bred poultry should send large entries and co-operate with the management to make the show at Ottawa this year the biggest and best ever held in Eastern Ontario.

Entries positively close February 15th, 1907.

For regular prize list, special list or entry forms, apply to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Live Stock Meetings

The following is a list of annual meetings of the Live Stock Associations to be held during February: Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association—Palmer House, Toronto, Tuesday, February 5th, 10 a.m.

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association—Palmer House, Toronto, Tuesday, February 5th, 2 p.m.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importations: Tamworth Swine bred from prize winners at Toronto, London; prize winning Leicester Sheep, Yorkshire Geese, Fat Cattle, 1 Bull three years old, 7 Bull Calves, Heifers, all ages, Cows in calf, 1 Tamworth Boar, and young stock.

L. F. STAPLES, IGA, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains. Prize-winning Leicesters. Young Stock for sale. — Imported and home bred.

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

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

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

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

Allendale Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns (Imp.) Gladders, Lavender and Lavender families—Leicester Sheep—4 young cows and heifers for sale.

SAMUEL ALLIN, Bowmanville, Ont.



HOLLYMOUNT

STOCK FARM MITCHELL, Ont.

A choice lot of Young Bull for sale—promising herds of Shorthorns, Leicesters, and other desirable breeding.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell Ont.



SHORTHORN BULLS

That are right, bred right, priced right.

Customers treated right.

Also choice Scotch-bred cows and heifers for sale.

Write for catalogue and come and see the herd. We can please you.

Farm adjoins Exeter on the G.T.R. 30 miles north of London.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number being from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two shear ewes and a number of ewe lambs.

At Canadian National Exhibition, London, Ottawa, and New York State Fair, we won this year practically everything, both with our imported and home-bred stock.

Guelph, G.T.R.

Arkell, C.P.R.

Telegraph, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,

ARKELL, Ont.



THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT MAPLE SHADE

are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding, which is shown in the catalogue, where you can see the Crutchank bulls used in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals.

Come and see them. Ask for a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

Salem Herd of Shorthorns Champions of 1905

Owned by R. A. and J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta., 15 miles north of Guelph. G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Like produces like. Buy from the herd that produces the CHAMPIONS. High-class young bulls, the kind that suit all buyers, at attractive prices. Sired by the International winner, Mildred's Royal, and the Duthie-bred Scottish Beau.

Trains met by appointment. Telephone at residence.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

HORSES

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.
See large ad.

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

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

R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.
See large ad.

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

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

JOS. EADY, Vars P.O. and Station, G.T.R.—Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. Right prices for the goods.

SHEEP

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

J. A. TULL, Burford, Ont. Oxford Downs. About 15 head of choice young Lambs. Also a few breeding ewes. All by imported fanns.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

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

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

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
See large ad.

RO. B. ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Leicester breeding ewes. Prize winners.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock. Imported and home-bred.

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

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

RO. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont. Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs.

SWINE

J. E. BRITHOUR, Burford, Ont.
See large ad.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, Fergus, Ont. breeders of Yorkshire Swine. Young Boars and Sows of choice breeding for sale.

J. COWAN, Donagel P.O., Atwood Sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

CATTLE

ASHELAND STOCK FARM. Pure Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.C. Ont. Tans Station, G.T.R.

ROBERT SILAW, Brantford, Ont. breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

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

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.
See large ad.

SAMUEL ALLEN, Allendale Farm, Bowmanville, Ont. See large ad.

JOHN DYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
See large ad.

HENRY REED, Mimosa, Ont.—Herefords—Young stock for sale. Write us.

W. G. PETIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
See large ad.

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

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

JOHN BRYDON, Milverton, Ont. G.T.R.—Shorthorn cattle. 11 young bull calves from well-bred imported dams, and sired by imp. Sittytown Victor—9000—.

RO. B. ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Imported and Home-bred Shorthorns for sale.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires.—The famous Redford 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; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. Write for particulars.

AMOS SMITH, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle—Pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

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

J. I. DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont. breeder of Shorthorns. A few very choice young bulls for sale. Sire, Village Secret.

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. Ayrshires of the best milking strain. Some choice young bulls for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

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

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.—Short-horn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

F. & G. PARKIN, Oxford Centre, Ont. Favourite Swine, Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association—Palmer House, Toronto, Wednesday, February 6th, 9.30 a.m.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association—Room 1, 4th floor, Temple Bldg., cor. Richmond & Bay sts., Toronto, Wednesday, February 6th, 11 a.m.

Holstein-Friesian Association—Iroquois Hotel, Toronto, Wednesday, Feb. 6th, 1 p.m.

Canadian Hackney Society—Room G, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Wednesday, February 20th, 11 a.m.

Canadian Clydesdale Association—Room G, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Thursday, February 21st, 10.30 a.m.

Shire Horse Association—Room G, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Friday, February 22nd, 10.30 a.m.

President's Pet's Shorthorns

The following interesting notes on one of Canada's leading Shorthorn herds by Farming World Man on the West arrived too late for the regular department and are given here:

A visit to the home of Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., is a pleasant treat to the lover of Shorthorn cattle. For the past 33 years this herd has taken rank with the best on the continent, and its young stock have for years gone to all parts of the western hemisphere to head herds and to improve the quality of its females. At the present time the herd consists of about 33 head of imported females, choice to a queen's taste in character and breeding, with about 30 head of Canadian home-bred cows of the choicest kind. The herd is headed by the two grand imp. bulls, Prime Favorite Vol. 49 E and Scottish Prize Vol. 47 E.H.B. The 'c'omer is a massive roan under 4 years of age and has close relatives in the dam Mr. Marr's her bull Bapton Favorite. He is of the famous Princess Royal family, which won such prestige in the herd of the late Mr. Marr. His maternal side combines the blood of the best sires used in that herd for eight generations, and his success as a sire has proved him a worthy scion of his illustrious parentage. He has proved a great success as a sire of the choicest females, and they have ranked high wherever shown. Scottish Pride, a magnificent breeding bull, has also left his mark most strongly in the herd of the Roan Lady family, a son of Scottish Prince, a grand Princess Royal bull, used in the herd of John Young, of Tilloures, Aberdeenshire. His young bulls are of a kind not often seen, and mark him as belonging to the most select class of getters. The young stock of the farm are all sired by these two herd headers.

Claret 3rd (imp.) Vol. 49 E.H.B. is perhaps one of the best breeding females in the herd. She is a daughter of the great Spicy King, while her maternal breeding represents six generations of Marr breeding, backed by eight of Shepherd of Sthen. The firm have to offer for sale a splendid ten months calf from her by Scottish Pride. G'o'ster Girl Vol. 50 A.H.B. is a fine Duchess of G'o'ster, is of Cruickshank breeding, sired by Knuckleduster, and is the dam of one of the good breeding bulls of Ontario, the sire of Jas. Leask's prizewinner at Guelph Winter Fair. She has a grand three months roan heifer calf by Prime Favorite. Orange Blossom Vol. 48 E.H.B. is one of the Marr Roan Lady family, a paternal sister of the great Claret 3rd. She has a roan heifer calf by Prime Favorite at foot. Rosetta 12th imp. is her daughter by the Marr Emma bull King Victor, and she has at foot a fine young bull sired by Prime Favorite. Cinderella 7th imp. is also of the Roan Lady family, sire Scottish Prince. She has a superior red bull calf by Prime Favorite. Rosetta 10th imp. is similarly bred and is the dam of one 8-year-old and one yearling heifer, both of the showing order, and has a good young heifer calf at foot. Rosetta 14th imp. has a fine red bull calf at foot by Prime Favorite. Roan Lady 4th imp. is also the dam of some of the showing goods to be seen at the farm, three grand heifers by Prime Favorite being to her credit. Tibberie's Lady 2nd imp. by the Kilbuck Beauty bull Lord Methuen, is a straight Roan Lady and is the dam of a fine red heifer calf, Waterloo Princess 36th is of Bates' (Continued on Page 134.)

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, January 31st, 1907.

Trade in wholesale lines has ruled good since the beginning of the year and orders for spring delivery are coming in rapidly. The money market keeps firm and is hard to obtain on call even at 6 per cent. Discount rates rule firm at 6 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market has improved since last winter and prices are higher. The snow storms of the west which have extended down into the Western States are responsible to a certain extent, as they have obstructed the carrying of wheat. Aside from this, however, the situation is better and investors are beginning to look upon wheat at present values as a very good investment. Prices at Chicago are about 10c lower than at this time a year ago. In the more southern wheat growing areas the growing crop is affecting the market, conditions so far helping to strengthen the market. Local shippers' quotations here are 70 to 71c outside.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market continues firm. There has been a decrease in deliveries lately which has caused some scarcity. Prices here rule at from 37 to 38c for No. 2 white. Peas are quoted at 79 to 80c and barley at 46 to 50c, as to quality.

The corn market is firmer at \$1 to 11½¢ for American, Toronto, and 43 to 44c for Ontario.

SEEDS

Offerings here are liberal and prices generally firm. Quotations are—Alfalfa, fancy, 77; No. 1, \$6 to \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.75 to \$5.85; No. 3, \$4.65 to \$5.10. Red Clover—Market continues fairly strong, fancy, \$8.25 to \$8.50; No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.35 to \$6.50.

Timothy—steady; little Canadian seed moving at present; No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.80 per bush; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bush.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market is easier owing to freer marketing, holders selling more freely. The English market is also weaker and this affects the situation here considerably. At Montreal baled hay is quoted at from \$10.50 to \$14.00 as to quality. Here No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$11 to \$11.50 and No. 2 at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton. The drop has caused a falling off in deliveries here and the lower prices may be only temporary.

Baled straw is quoted here at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton for car lots on track, Toronto.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market rules steady here at 70 to 75c per bag for Ontarios and 75 to 80c for eastern car lots. At Montreal New Brunswick potatoes are quoted at 70 to 75c per bag in car lots.

The bean market is firmer. Montreal quotations are \$1.25 per bu. for car lots, 3 lb. pickers. Here prices are firm at \$1.55 to \$1.60 for hand picked and \$1.40 to \$1.45 for primes, in a jobbing way.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is a steady demand for storage eggs here. New laid are more plentiful and receipts are about equal to the demand. New laid in case lots are quoted at 29c, select 26c to 27c and storage at 24c. At Montreal new-laid bring 40c. On Toronto farmers' market new-laid bring 35c.

The poultry market seems to be well supplied. Quotations in a jobbing way are as follows:

Chickens, dressed, 10 to 12c; inferior, 8 to 9c; fowl, 8 to 9c; ducks, 10 to 12c; geese, 10 to 11c; turkeys, 11 to 13c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There seems to be a boom on in cheese and prices are soaring. Holders are not anxious to sell. Quebecs are quoted at Montreal at 13 to 13½¢ and Ottawas at 13½ to 13¾¢. It is estimated that the total value of the cheese exports for 1906-07 will reach \$28,000,000.

The butter market also shows a little firmer feeling. Choice creamery is quoted at Montreal at from 25 to 25½¢. Ontario dairy is quoted there at 22 to 22½¢. Here the market shows a little firmer feeling and quotations are as follows: Creamery prints 26 to 27c, solid 23 to 24c, dairy prints 22 to 23c, and tubs 19 to 21c.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts have not ruled heavy this week, though 121 cars were reported at the Junction yards on Monday last, and consequently sales have been made with more ease. With a few exceptions the quality of the fat cattle offering is by no means good. Considering everything, however, offerings sold readily at fair prices. Very few exporters are offering and the shippers found it difficult to get enough to fill out their car lots and consequently ran the price up to \$5.50, while the ruling price is only about \$3.90 per cwt. Some of the choice butchers' cattle sell at \$4.80 to \$5.00,

the best at \$4.50 to \$4.75, medium \$4.15 to \$4.40, common \$3.50 to \$3.90, cows \$2.75 to \$3.75, and canners from \$1 to \$2 per cwt. Very few feeders and stockers are offering. One load of light feeders, 800 lbs. each, sold on Tuesday last at \$3.15 per cwt. Few choice milkers are offering, the bulk selling at \$30 to \$40 each. Veal calves sell at from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt., with some choice new milk-fed calves bringing \$7 per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs has not been large. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 and rams at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt, and choice lambs at \$6 to \$6.50, with a few picked ones selling at \$7 per cwt, the common run bringing only \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. The hog market has been ruling a little unsteady of late. This week quotations are \$6.60 for selects and \$6.25 per cwt. for lights and fatts.

HORSES

General trade in horses keeps good and anything offering at reasonable prices easily finds a purchaser. The following are the prevailing prices at the Repository here: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$140; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$150; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$200 to \$400; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$130 to \$160; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$130 to \$165; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$210; serviceable second-hand workers, \$40 to \$75; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$40 to \$80.

Poultry Institute

The annual Poultry Institute meeting will be held at the poultry department, O.A.C., Guelph, on Feb. 8-8 next. An excellent program has been provided.

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Maid—No. 2.

Whatever Else You Do

Don't Buy a Hard-to-Turn Separator.

THERE'S a big difference in the way cream separators work, especially when it comes to effort on your part that they require.

You must be the easy turner, especially when it will do as good or better work than the hard turner.

You use a cream separator twice a day, week-day and week-end, year round. If it turns hard, it gets to be a mighty disagreeable task before you are done with it.

The thing for you to do then, is to get an

Improved Frictionless

Empire

There's no doubt about the kind of work it will do for you. It sets practically all the cream-
no separator can do more than that—and it turns with just one-half the effort required for turning other separators. This is why.

In the first place, the EMPIRE bowl is smaller than other bowls having the same capacity. Then instead of being filled with heavy discs and complicated parts, it has only a few simple, light cones inside it.

Being smaller and lighter it does not require nearly the power to turn it. That's plain, and that is not all. The spindle of the EMPIRE bowl revolves with practically no friction. The lower end of the spindle rests in a three-ball bearing upon which it spins like a top on its point.

Around the upper neck of the spindle is another bearing which prevents all friction and all vibrations so noticeable in other bowls. If you will examine these bearings, you will understand why the EMPIRE bowl runs so easily. No other separator ever made is so free from friction.

We hold across basic patents on this method of construction. This easy-running is only one feature in which the EMPIRE excels. If you are thinking of buying a new separator—or if you have one of the back-breaking, hard to turn, hard to wash kinds of separator, just send a postal card, telling how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk, and learn more facts about separators. You will be interested in our free Dairy Books. Just address.

Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Ltd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

GET THE EMPIRE BOOKS. Ask for the one you want—1. Full catalog and price list. 2. Dairy Receipts—3. Dollars. 4. Money and How to Make It.



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CASH WITH ORDER

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FARMS FOR SALE

SPLENDID 25 ACRE FARM For sale near village of St. George, Huron Co., 22 acres beach and maple; well watered; fine brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms; 7 bank barns, other outbuildings, good state of repair; orchard. For price and full particulars address S. G. REED & SON, Brantford, Ont.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A reliable man and wife, no family. Men to be thoroughly up in general farming and at same time have experience in dairy farming. Address H. G. CHARLES WORTH, 81 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

WANTED

Competent, experienced and practical Herdsman wanted to take charge of the largest and best Jersey herd in Canada. Must thoroughly understand breeding and feeding and the producing of Pure, Clean Milk, and all its details. Apply "HERDSMAN," Farming World.

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

BIG WAGES selling northern grown Trees. Outfit supplied. Pay per tree. WISKEY'S NURSERY, Port Eglis, Ontario.

Situations Wanted

EMPLOYERS of labor wanting farm help, experienced or inexperienced, mechanics, or laborers of any description, apply at once. ROBERT VERITY, Chief Agent for the Central Emigration Board of London, England, Canadian office, 57 Simcoe St., Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED by married Scotchman as Farm Manager, with practical knowledge of all kinds of farm work. Good references. Apply Box 188, Freeman, Ont.

WANTED—A position by a young man, as manager or herdsman, on a good dairy farm (Airesires preferred). Can give best of references. Address "Dairyman," Box 10, Farming World, Toronto.

FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian Bull, registered. For sale by CHAS. W. IRWIN, Hirkendale, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and canning factory produces farms in the Niagara district. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free CATALOGUE (ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Dunnville, Ont.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED—A 100-acre farm in good cultivation, with good buildings and modern improvements, in central Ontario, near railway station. E. G. McCALLUM, St. Elmo, Ont.



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

Farmers' Institute Meetings

The following Institute meetings will be held during the first two weeks of February:

Div. 1—Speakers, W. F. Kydd and Miss B. Maddock (4th and 8th), 4th, Fordwich; 5th, Bluevale; 6th, Jamestown; 7th, Molesworth; 8th, Ethel; 9th, Walton; 11th, Harlock; 12th, Winthrop; 13th, St. Columbus; 14th, Fowles.

Div. 2—Speakers, Dr. H. G. Reed and G. Barbour; 1st, Lafontaine; 2nd, Vasey; 4th, New Lowell; 5th, Stayer; 6th and 7th, Orillia.

Div. 3—Speakers, Wm. Elliot, J. L.

Warren (1st-13th), J. Buchanan, B.S.A. (14th), and Miss G. Gray (12th), 1st, Lion's Head; 2nd, Spry; 3th, Mar; 4th, Allenford; 6th, Burgoyne; 6th, McLennan; 7th, Underwood; 8th, Tiverton; 9th, Lucknow; 11th, Teeswater; 12th, Midway; 13th, Walkerton; 14th, Cargill.

Div. 4—Speakers, Wm. Reid (5th-7th), Dr. J. F. Lavery (8th-14th), W. S. Fraser (8th-14th) and Mrs. L. Gray Price (1st-7th). 1st, Lobo; 2nd, Granton; 4th, Moonesville; 6th, West McGillivray; 6th, Greenway; 7th, Sylvan; 8th, Theodori; 9th, Camlachie; 11th, Petrola; 12th, Oakdale; 13th, Rutherford; 14th, Beecher.

Div. 5—Speakers, Major Sheppard, J. Gardhouse (1st-8th), Dr. H. G. Reed (9th-13th), Miss B. Maddock (5th and 6th) and Mrs. L. G. Price (8th). 1st, Gowansville; 2nd, Cargill; 3th, Rostock; 5th, Milverton; 6th, Hampstead; 7th, Shakespear; 8th, Tavistock; 9th, Sebringville; 11th, Fullerton; 12th, Staffa; 13th, Kirkton.

Div. 6—Speakers, Dr. J. Standish, J. N. Paget and Dr. Annie Backus (1st-9th). 1st, Princeton; 2nd, Drumbo; 4th, Innerkip; 5th, Cassel; 6th, Hickson; 7th, Braemar; 8th, Embro; 9th, Thamesford; 11th, Crampford; 12th, Glanville; 13th, Wilton Grove; 14th, Byron.

Div. 7—Speakers, W. C. Shearer, D. Johnson and Miss B. Miller. 1st, Corinth; 2nd, Mount Salem; 4th, Sparta; 5th, Mapleton; 6th, Middlemarch; 7th, Dutton; 8th, Rodney; 9th, Highgate; 11th, Ridgetown; 12th, Bienheim; 13th, Kent Bridge; 14th, Thamesville.

Div. 8—Speakers, E. C. Drury, A. E. Sherrington. 1st, Falkland; 2nd, Hatchley; 4th, Cathcart; 5th, Scotland; 6th, Burtch; 7th, Mt. Pleasant; 8th, Caledonia; 9th, Canfield; 11th, York; 12th, Clanbrassil; 13th, Bingham Road; 14th, Rainham Centre; 15th and 16th, Fisherville.

Div. 9—Speakers, E. Lick, R. S. Stevenson (1st-7th), E. E. Adams (8th-16th) and Miss B. Maddock (9th-14th). 1st, Jerseyville; 2nd, Carluke; 4th, Glanford; 5th, Hannon; 6th, Binbrook; 7th, Tapscott; 8th, Winina; 9th, Grimsby; 11th, Beamsville; 12th, Jordan Station; 13th, Grantham; 14th, Virgil; 15th, Allanburg; 16th, Crowland.

Div. 10—Speakers, D. Anderson (1st-16th) and Miss Agnes Smith (1st-9th, 11th, 14th and 15th). 1st, Wellesley; 2nd, Crosshill; 4th, Linwood; 5th, Hawkesville; 6th, Heidelberg; 7th, Conestogo; 8th, Berlin; 9th, Bloomingdale; 11th, Ayr; 12th, Brantchton; 13th, Galt; 14th, Hespeler; 15th, Breslau; 16th, Baden.

Div. 11—Speakers, T. G. Raynor, J. W. Clark (4th-16th), H. Glendinning (1st and 2nd) and Miss I. Rife. 1st,

Grand Valley; 2nd, Arthur; 4th, Damascus; 5th, Mt. Forest; 6th, Cedarville; 7th, Farewell; 8th, Palmerston; 9th, Rothsay; 11th, Alma; 12th, Cum-nock; 13th, Ennotville; 14th, Belwood; 15th, Orton; 16th, Erin.

Div. 12—Speakers, John Campbell and G. C. Gaston. 1st, Schomberg; 2nd, Kettleby; 4th, Mt. Albert; 5th, Sutton West.

Div. 13—Speakers, W. F. Kydd (1st), T. Mason and W. J. Kerr (2nd-7th). 1st, Sydenham; 2nd, Piccadilly; 4th, Salem; 4th, Fernoy; 5th, Newboro; 6th, Delta; 7th, Seley's Bay.

President's Pettit's Shorthorns

(Continued from Page 132.)

Waterloo ancestry, with ten crosses of Shepherd of Shelton sires. She is by the Dutch-bred William of Orange bull Cyprus, and has at foot a fine bull calf by Scottish Pride. Her daughter by Duthie's Choice has also a fine calf by Prime Favorite.

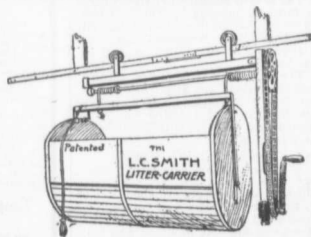
Martha 6th is of Miss Ramsden pedigree and got by the Clipper bull Scotland's Pride. She has at foot a red bull calf by Prime Favorite. Broadbrooks Beauty imp. is a beautiful roan cow of choice breeding. She has a fine heifer calf by Prime Favorite. Lady Ann 14th is a grand breeding cow, showing a wealth of good breeding. She is a get of the Roan Lady bull Royal Victor. She is the dam of two splendid bulls, Royal Champion, sire Scottish Pride, now herd bull in the herd of A. Pettit, and Bonnie Lad, an exceptionally fine youngster, both by Scottish Pride. Primrose 8th imp. is of Cruickshank Emily family, sired by the Clipper bull King of Hearts. She is the dam of a good bull calf by King of Hearts.

By the same sire is Maud 14th imp. and she has a fine bull calf by Scottish Pride. Silver Rose imp. is a beautiful roan cow, sired by the Clipper bull Clifton. She is the dam of a splendid bull calf now heading the herd of S. M. Dunlop, of Williamsport, Ohio, and she has a full sister at foot. Ory's Star imp. is a splendid breeder, with nine crosses of Kinellar breeding. She is the dam of four bull calves now heading first class herds, and has at foot a fine eight months bull calf by Scottish Pride. Mayflower imp. is of the Lady Dorothy tribe and is the dam of one of the best bull calves at the farm, a get of Scottish Pride. Pride 5th is a straight Campbell Clementina and has at foot a grand bull calf by Scottish Pride. Village Bride Vol. 17 is of straight-bred Cruickshank Village pedigree, and is the dam of a splendidly modelled red and white bull and a fine red heifer, both by Scottish Pride.

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Easily Operated.

No cog wheels to wear
and slip, nothing to get out
of order.



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REMEMBER—Every Organ fully guaranteed for five years; every Organ shipped subject to your approval; we pay the return freight if not satisfactory.

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Organs over \$50.00, \$10.00 cash and \$4.00 per month; no interest.

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If monthly payments are not convenient, other terms may be arranged in quarterly or half-yearly amounts or at certain fixed rates. We wish to suit you.

In ordering, send your second and third choices, in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

CLASS A

Six Organs of Popular Style—instruments we have taken in exchange for others. They will be shipped in perfect order.

WILLIAMS—5-octave organ in solid walnut case with burled walnut panels, by the R. S. Williams Co., Toronto, has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, music rack, 2 knee swells, etc., height 5 ft. 11 in. Special Sale Price... **829**

DOMINION—5-octave parlor organ by the Dominion Organ Co., in solid walnut case, with small top, has 8 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble, 1 set in bass, 1 knee swell. Height 5 feet 9 inches. Special Sale Price... **833**

KILGOUR—5-octave walnut organ by Kilgour, Hamilton, in style suitable for Sabbath School or small church, having a small rail top, has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. A nice toned organ. Special Sale Price... **839**

THOMAS—5-octave walnut organ by the Thomas Organ Co., in attractively decorated solid walnut case, with high top, has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Special Sale Price... **841**

DOHERTY—5-octave parlor organ by W. Doherty & Co., Clinton, in attractively decorated solid walnut case, with high top, has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, etc. A fine-toned and handsome organ. Special Sale Price... **844**

BELL—5-octave parlor organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in handsomely decorated walnut case with high top, has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, etc. Special Sale Price **846**

CLASS B

The instruments in this class are all styles, specially designed for school or chapel use, each one having more than the usual number of stops and reeds and therefore having the necessary volume for church use. Every organ fully guaranteed and shipped in perfect order.

MOLEOD—Small walnut organ, suitable for school or mission use, has 6 stops, 3 sets of reeds in treble, 3 sets in bass in addition to sub-bass. Height when open 4 feet. Sale Price... **825**

UXBRIDGE—5-octave chapel organ by the Uxbridge Organ Co., in walnut case with finished back, has 13 stops, 3 sets of reeds in treble, 2 sets in addition to sub-bass in bass, couplers, vox humana, 2 knee swells, etc. Sale Price... **844**

DOMINION—5-octave chapel organ in solid walnut case, with rail top and handsomely finished back, lamp stands, etc., 11 stops, 3 sets of reeds in treble, 2 sets and sub-bass in bass, couplers, vox humana, 2 knee swells, etc. Sale Price... **853**

SHERLOCK-MANNING—5-octave chapel organ by the Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., London, in walnut case, with rail top, finished back, lamp stands, etc., 14 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout and sub-bass, couplers, 2 knee swells, etc., has been used less than a year and cannot be told from new. Special Sale Price... **862**

KARN—Very fine 5-octave chapel organ by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in solid walnut case, low style finished back and attractively

carved and decorated, has 13 stops, 3 sets of reeds in treble, 2 sets in addition to sub-bass in bass, couplers, vox humana, knee swells. Special Sale Price... **867**

ESTEY—Special acclimatized missionary organ, in square flat top oak case, square design, without ornamentation other than panel for case in handling. Has 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble, 2 sets with sub-bass in bass. A special organ, cannot be equalled for the purpose; is as good as new. Height, 3 ft. 3 in. Special Sale Price... **867**

ESTEY—5-octave chapel organ, in walnut case of attractive design, with brass rail top and paneled back. Has 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble, 2 sets and sub-bass in bass, couplers, vox humana and knee swells. Height, 4 ft. 4 in. Special Sale Price... **869**

CLASS C

This class consists of piano-organs only—the modern style and by well known makers. Every organ is in perfect order, and will give a lifetime of service.

KARN—6-octave piano case organ by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in handsome rosewood case, attractively decorated with gold lines, without rail top. Has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, etc. Special Sale Price... **869**

DOMINION—6-octave piano case organ by The Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville, in solid walnut case without rail top. Has 11 stops, 3 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, etc. Special Sale Price... **871**

THOMAS—6-octave piano case organ by The Thomas Organ Co., in attractive rosewood case, with mirror, rail top. Has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, etc. A handsome organ of good tone quality. Special Sale Price... **876**

BELL—6-octave piano case organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in dark mahogany case with rail top and oval mirror, lamp stands, full length music desk, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, vox humana, 2 knee swells. Height, 6 ft. Sale Price... **861**

SHERLOCK-MANNING—6-octave piano case organ by The Sherlock-Manning Co., London, in handsome walnut case with full length plain polished panel, has 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof. Used less than 6 months. Sale Price... **888**

DOMINION—6-octave piano case organ by The Dominion Co.—their finest style, in handsome walnut case, full length panel, mirror top, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, vox humana, 2 knee swells, automatic folding pedal cover. Used less than 8 mos. Sale Price **895**

ESTEY—6-octave piano case organ by The Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt., a splendid piano case model by this celebrated firm, in solid walnut case with mirror top, carved panels, full length music desk, 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Used less than 2 years; cannot be told from new. Sale Price... **898**

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