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## The Farming World

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J. W. WHEATON, B.A., - - Editor  
D. T. MCANISH, Manager

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### Table of Contents

Where is Summer? .....	451
British Wool Values .....	451
Assessing Pure-bred Stock .....	451
Utilizing Farm Help .....	451
"The Yellow Peril" .....	451
The Agricultural College in June .....	452
The Cavalry Horse .....	452
Our English Letter .....	453
That \$600 Gelding .....	453
Notes from the West .....	454
Protecting Stallion Owners .....	454
Clipping Horses on the Farm .....	454
Farm Implements and Conveniences .....	456
Distributing Grants to Fairs .....	457
Dehorning Cattle .....	457
Grind Our Wheat in Canada .....	457
Will Duplicate Praises at St. Louis .....	457
Prince Edward Island .....	458
Managing a Fowl .....	458
Effects of Food on Milk .....	459
Sells at 4c. Above Ours .....	459
Buy Only Good Cheese Boxes .....	459
Canning Cheese .....	459
Standard Milk .....	459
Nature About the Farm .....	460
THE HOME WORLD	
The Art of Home-making .....	461
A Celebration that was Too Soon .....	461
Hickory: a Tale of the Lakes .....	462
The Boys and Girls .....	463
In the Kitchen .....	464
Health in the Home .....	465
Sunday at Home .....	465
In the Sewing Room .....	466
Curing Alfalfa .....	467
Alfalfa for Hog Pasture .....	467
The Soiling of Farm Stock .....	467
How Deep Should Tile be Laid? .....	467
Fruit Prospects .....	468
Cucumbers for Pickles .....	468
Growing Tomatoes .....	468
Beet Root and Cane Sugars .....	468
Questions and Answers .....	469
About Rural Law .....	469
Raising Goslings .....	470
Variety and Prout Stock .....	470
Sheep and Soil Fertility .....	471
The Gals Horse Show .....	471
Curing Sow of Eating Young .....	472
Clydesdales for Canada .....	473
Farming World on the Wing .....	473
Big Shorthorn Sale .....	473
\$10,000 Worth of Stock for the West .....	474
Ayrshires for Canada .....	476
Big Sale of Clydesdales .....	476
Market Review and Forecast .....	477

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# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIII

TORONTO, 15 JUNE, 1904

No. 12

### Where is Summer?

ONE would imagine from the way the very cold weather hangs around that "summer" had got lost somewhere. Will the weather man kindly make a thorough search for it, and when found send it along by the fast express? We need its warmth for the growing crops, now sufficiently saturated with moisture from the recently extended rains, to thrive well under the drying influences of genial summer weather. Especially is this true of corn. So urgently is warm weather needed, that unless summer hastens its arrival a little quicker there will be no corn crop to harvest in the fall. Its presence is urgently required by man and beast. So, good weather man, exert your power to hasten the advent of "the good old summer time."

### British Wool Values

British flockmasters are rejoicing over a permanent and material advance in the price of wool. The kinds of wool that sold a year or so ago at from 9c. to 12c. a pound are now quoted at from 17c. to 18c. per pound. Just recently, at Bradford, there was an advance of 1 cent per pound in the very kinds of wool the majority of British farmers have the most of—the half-breds, which include the Oxford, Hampshire and the Shropshire Downs. Though prices have advanced, the present tone of the market appears to warrant no immediate prospect of any relapse from the upward movement.

This advance in values will be welcomed by the sheep breeders of the old land. For the past few years prices for wool have been so low that it has been hardly worth while clipping it. Many found it more profitable to leave the wool on the sheep's back rather than take it off and expose the animal, thus unprotected, to the bad weather influences of the past year or two.

In Canada, while there has not been the marked advance in values that are recorded on the other side of the water, the market shows higher values than a year ago. Quotations here are 10 cents to 11 cents for unwashed, and 17 cents for washed.

Our sheep breeders have not been the only ones to suffer from the low prices for wool. Bad as the market has been here the past year or two, it has been as good, if not better, than in Great Britain, where flockmasters have had to accept as low values under conditions that make wool growing much more expensive than on the cheaper lands of Canada. However, values have been low enough here, and it is to be hoped that Canadian

wool growers will share in the general advance that is taking place the world over in the value of wools.

### Assessing Pure-Bred Stock

Some little discussion has taken place recently in some few of our American exchanges about how pure-bred stock should be valued for assessment. In some districts it is the custom of the assessor to put a greatly enhanced value on pure-bred or pedigreed stock. This is objected to and for very good reasons, we think. Why should a breeder, who goes to the trouble, expense and worry of introducing a better quality of stock into his neighborhood be assessed higher per head than his neighbor who keeps only scrubs and very poor ones at that? The breeder of good pure-bred or high-class live stock of any kind is a public benefactor, working in the best interests of his fellowmen. The whole community is enriched by the introduction of strains of blood that help to improve the ordinary grade stock on the farm. Then there is the great risk and large expense for the care of this high-class stock, let alone the original cost. It, therefore, is a hardship when a breeder is unjustly taxed for his pure-bred animals. No honorable breeder would object to his live stock being valued at a somewhat higher figure than the ordinary stock in the district, but when it comes to assessing the pedigree as well as the animal there is room for complaint.

How have Canadian breeders fared in this respect? Does the assessor discriminate too much and put up the assessment to nearly the full value of the animal? These are questions that we would be glad to have some of our breeders enlighten us upon.

### Utilizing Farm Help

In these days of high-priced labor the farmer should aim to utilize his help in the best way possible. We do not mean by this that from daylight to dark should mean a day's work. Too often the farmer defeats his own ends by keeping the hired man going every minute of the daylight. More will be accomplished by systematizing the work and confining the labors of the day to reasonable hours. It is wonderful what can be accomplished by systematizing one's work. The man who works in a haphazard way, without any system or plan, always does so at a disadvantage to himself and does not accomplish nearly so much as the one who works by some definite prearranged plan. And so it is with the hired man. His services will be profitable or not to the far-

mer just in proportion as the latter plans and systematizes his work for him. Too often the hired man is left to arrange his work as he thinks fit, and his employer wonders why so little is accomplished. Find out the capacity of your hired help and plan the work accordingly. Don't attempt to pile on more work than he can reasonably be expected to do in the allotted time; but see to it that the work is so arranged that there will be no idle moments during the hours of the day set apart for work. By careful planning, and utilizing every moment of the time as much as can be accomplished in ten hours as during a much longer period where no planning has been done. With regular hours and well-planned work, the help will appreciate the rest and the farmer himself will be satisfied with the results.

### "The Yellow Peril"

We hear and read a great deal these days about "the yellow peril"—Japan, if victorious, will form an alliance with China and push western nations out of Asia; the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa will drive the white man from the rich mining districts of the dark continent; unless kept out by a high tax, the almond-eyed Celestial will overrun the Dominion and reduce Canadian labor and enterprise to a starvation basis.

But with this "peril" if there be one, we are not so much concerned at the present time. Canadian farmers have a much greater one to face. Go through the country during June and early July and you will see field after field dressed in twelfth of July colors, due to the flowering of that most persistent and injurious weed—mustard. Is this not "yellow peril" enough for our farmers to grapple with at the present time? But are they doing it? Not to as great an extent as we would like to see. Like the poor, this "yellow peril" is always with us, flaunting its gaudy colors to the breeze, as if to defy the effort of mankind to stem its progress and prevent it from, year by year, injuring the farmer's crop and lessening the net profits from his acres.

And yet this "yellow peril" can be checked and its ravages stamped out. A 3 to 4 per cent. solution of copper sulphate (bluestone) using about 50 gallons of the mixture per acre, will effectually destroy mustard and leave the land in better condition for the growing crop. Apply the solution with a sprayer, on a bright, clear day. Young plants are more quickly and certainly destroyed than those in bloom. If the weather is cloudy, or

the mustard rather mature, increase the strength of the solution, or the amount used, or both. If rain follows immediately after the application, the spraying must be repeated. A 3 per cent. solution means about 10 lbs. of bluestone to forty gallons of water.

In this way, and by repeated applications, the farmer may get rid of this "yellow peril." Let him make war up-

on it this season. If no other plan suggests itself, co-operate with your neighbor and secure a spraying outfit for the work. In any case, be sure and attend some one of the spraying demonstrations arranged for by Supt. Putnam, and announced in this issue, and learn just how the task of getting rid of "the yellow peril" is performed.

If the non-clover lands can be made to grow clover, it will mean much to the farmers who own them. Besides, alfalfa, soy beans, etc., are excellent forage crops, and an Ontario soil is not inoculated with these to any extent, it will prove of great value to farmers if by inoculating the soil these crops can be made to grow in abundance.

The process of inoculation is a most interesting one. The nodules on the roots of the desired variety, such as red clover, alfalfa, soy beans, etc., are taken. From these are developed cultures, which, when placed in a proper medium, will multiply very rapidly. So quickly will they do so, that within two weeks the bacteriologist can develop sufficient bacteria of the right kind to inoculate a large quantity of seed. When secured in sufficient quantities, the cultures are dried and mixed with the seed to be sown. The plan to be adopted at the College is to keep a stock of these cultures on hand and to supply them to farmers who make application for them, the same as is now done with pure cultures for butter and cheese-making.

Prof. Lochhead is now working in the Niagara district with the San Jose scale, and is endeavoring to find out some cheaper and simpler process for its destruction. The lime-sulphur treatment. The Macdonald Institute gives him a great amount of extra work to do and as the lectures there extend during the summer there is very little time for outside work. Like the country around, farm work at the College is a little behind. Corn and potatoes have only recently been planted. We have not had any good corn-growing weather yet and the crop is generally behind. J.W.W.

#### Seed Growers' Association

A meeting will be held at Ottawa on June 15th and 16th to organize a Dominion Seed Growers' Association. The meeting will be presided over by Prof. J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, who is bringing together leading agriculturists of the Dominion interested in the work of seed growing. The main object of such an association will be to improve the quality of seed by selection and by growing hand-selected or improved seed.

#### The Cavalry Horse

The cavalry horse must be a gelding of uniform and hardy color and in good condition; from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high; weight not less than 900, nor more than 1,150 pounds; from five to eight years old; head and ears small; forehead broad; eyes large and prominent; vision perfect in every respect; shoulders long and sloping well back; chest full, broad and deep; forelegs straight and standing well under; barrel large and increasing from girth toward flank; withers elevated; back short and straight; loins full; haunches broad and muscular; hocks well bent and under the horse; pasterns slanting; feet small and sound.

In addition to these he must be sound and well bred; gentle under the saddle; free of vicious habits; with free and prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop; without blemish or defect; a quick disposition; with easy mouth and gait. Each horse will be carefully inspected and any animal that does not fill the bill will be rejected. Continue to raise the good draft horse, and do not fool away any time trying to raise the cavalry horse.

## The Agricultural College in June

June is the best month of the year during which to visit the Ontario Agricultural College. Everything is to be seen at its best. Although more practical information will be obtained at the end of the year, when the results from the year's work are available, still the one who can do so, should miss a visit during this month. Such a visit was made by us last week and though the rains descended and the grounds were saturated with moisture, a pleasant and profitable time was spent.

Under President Creelman, the College continues to make rapid progress. Improvements seem to be the order of the day. The new Macdonald building when completed will add greatly to the equipment and general appearance of the College and its surroundings. The residence building now has the roof on and will be ready for students when the fall term begins. It will accommodate over one hundred. The Institute has been in operation during the last winter and over fifty students, a great many of them from the country, have received instruction in domestic science, manual training, etc. The foundation is being laid for the new consolidated rural school to be erected adjoining the Macdonald Institute.

#### RENOVATING

At the College proper there is a little relaxation among the staff. The College term is over and the lecture work for the year is all completed. However, there are no signs of idleness. Several of the departments are making improvements in buildings and equipment for next year's work. For several weeks back Prof. Dean has been in the midst of a general renovation of his department. New, up-to-date, cement floors have been put in the dairy stables. In the dairy school the cement floor space has been increased and the power transferred from the cheese room to the separator branch, where it is more needed. Prof. Dean contemplates a visit to the Old Country this year and we may be sure that he will not be idle when away and will return with many new ideas for Canadian dairymen.

The poultry department is in very good shape, as are also the live stock, horticultural and other outside branches. Prof. Day is absent in the Old Country looking up some new stock for the College and investigating Danish bacon methods. Prof. Cummings is in charge. Prof. Zavitz is busy with the Institute excursions which began a few days ago. The first spot sought out by the excursionists after the inner man has been replenished by a substantial luncheon, given in the gymnasium, is the experimental field. Here, Mr. Zavitz is very much at home, and an hour with him in examining the different plants and studying results is an education that every farmer will profit by.

#### SOME VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS

The essentially new experimental

work this year is confined largely to the chemical and bacteriological departments. Prof. Harcourt is engaged in investigating swamp soils, a most important work, with a view to ascertaining what is lacking in these soils to make them balanced. From reports received from a great many farmers who own and work swamp lands, Prof. Harcourt is of the opinion that swamp soils, that fail to grow crops, are very deficient in potash. Where the clay subsoil can be worked into the top soil in swamp lands, very satisfactory results have been obtained. There are as high as 1000 lbs. of swamp lands in a single township, therefore the work is most important. Prof. Harcourt will make an analysis of these soils to find out what is lacking and follow this up by a series of co-operative experiments with a view to ascertaining the best kind of fertilizer to use to make these soils normal.

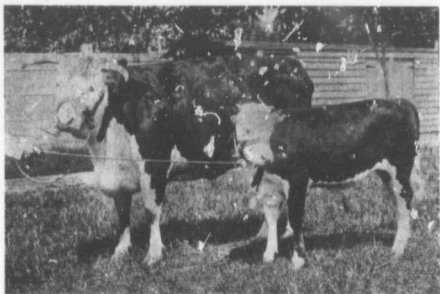
A more far-reaching piece of work perhaps, is undertaken by Prof. Harcourt, is that of thoroughly investigating the quality of the different commercial grades of Western wheats. This work is being undertaken on behalf of the government of the North West Territories, which is paying the cost of this investigation, which, by the way, is a proof of the necessity of making the College a Dominion-wide institution as was advocated by THE FARMING WORLD last fall. In the West, farmers have been complaining that the grain standards in use are not fair to the grower. It is to determine the real value of these standards that the work has been undertaken. A thorough test will be made. Duplicate samples of each grade, containing eight bushels each, will be sent down from the Territories. Each grade will be inspected by David Horne, chief grain inspector, Winnipeg, and forwarded to Guthrie under seal. Each lot will be ground into flour by one miller and the amount of flour each will make ascertained. Then the flour will be converted into bread by a competent baker and the bread judged as to its quality by the officials of the Macdonald Institute. A chemical analysis will also be made of the wheat and also of the bread. The whole question will be thoroughly investigated and a report made to the Territorial Government.

Further work is being conducted in investigating the composition and digestibility of mill by-products, such as mill feed, oat hulls, etc.

#### INOCULATING SOIL FOR CLOVER

Prof. Harrison, in the bacteriological department, is making an investigation into the process of inoculating soils with the germ life needed to grow clover, now being carried on successfully in the United States and other countries. In some parts of Ontario, though this is true only to a very limited extent as this province is in many respects a clover province, clover cannot be grown successfully.





The Hereford heifer and calf "Shotover," first prize winners Bath and West Show, 1904. Owned by Mr. J. Tudges, Durmoor, Craven Arms, Salop, England.

## Our English Letter

### A Promising Season—The Bath West Show—Bacon Outlook

London, May 28th, 1904.

A month of suitable, seasonable, although rather cold, weather has vastly improved farming prospects. The agricultural outlook in this country is never a good one, as prices have been for many years at too low a level, but this year things are about as good as we can expect them. There will probably be an under average crop of hay, as many of the fields were much damaged at the end of last year by stock, who poached the soft ground very badly. This is more especially the case in the low lying lands which were very extensively flooded last autumn, when it will be remembered we went in for a record rainfall. Corn crops are looking fairly well, but the breadth sown to wheat will be smaller than usual, oats having gained at its expense. Prospects for home-grown fruit are satisfactory and I hear from the apple districts that there is likely to be a large yield, and, if suitable ripening weather, an excellent crop. The trees have set well, and it is rarely that we have frosts sufficiently keen to do a great amount of damage so late in the year as now.

The summer shows have come round once again, but there is very little new to chronicle. I was down at Swansea (South Wales) last week, for the annual show of the Bath and West and Southern Counties Agricultural Society, or as it is more familiarly known the Bath and West. This, it may be mentioned, is now the largest migratory show in the United Kingdom, and it bids fair to worthily take the place of the Royal Agricultural Society, which has now settled down peacefully on the outskirts of London. Swansea, where the Bath and West opened last week, is the metallurgical capital of South Wales and is also a great centre for mining; naturally there was a large attendance of visitors, all of whom paid not less than 1 shilling (25 cents) for admission, the total who visited the show being 76,877. The show ground was a rather inconvenient one as it was long and narrow, but it was nicely situated, running alongside of Swansea Bay.

The entries of stock was by no means equal to that obtained at Bristol last year, as Swansea is a good way from the principal agricultural centres. There is never a large show of horses at the Bath and West and the heavy horses were short in numbers. Among the prize winners been

His Majesty the King. Hunters were also a poor lot, few horses turning up, while a similar remark applies to Hackneys. The cattle section was noticeable for the collection of Short-horns, which were not only present in large numbers but were of excellent quality. The champion prize for the best bull went to the Earl of Powis's Alastair, a massive animal with rare shoulders the same owners won again for cows, while Calico Belle, now the property of Lord Tredegar, got the second prize. Herefords, that very favorite beef breed, were another capital display, the best bull on the ground was possibly H. M. the King's Fire King, which last year carried off the champion prize at the Royal show and is of enormous scale and substance. There were also fair displays of Sussex, Red Polls, Aberdeen Angus, Welsh Jerseys, Guerneys, Keries, and Denters.

Sheep were well represented, while there was an unusually large display of pigs.

Business has been somewhat disturbed by the holidays, but generally the outlook is pretty promising. Not much has been done in bacon lately as there are considerable quantities of high priced bacon still held. Great stability, however, has been observable throughout the market and it is a noteworthy feature that while prices of fresh or frozen mutton are 12 cents per stone of 8 lbs. higher than they were a year ago, values for green bacon are barely on a par with what they were then. A difference in value such as the above makes bacon appear relatively a cheap food just now and there is no doubt that consumers of New Zealand mutton are fully aware of the fact and so keep on using bacon instead of dearer and more wasteful butchers' meat. With favorable weather giving promise of a plentiful yield of vegetables and garden produce generally this season, the extended demand for bacon is likely to be well maintained and a heavy slump in quotations prevented. Even within the last few days a renewal of activity has been observable and larger sales are going forward. A good enquiry has been experienced for Canadian bacon, which is engaging far more attention than of late, and all available parcels are cleared off at rates not hitherto obtainable, and listed rates have been raised from 50 cents to a dollar per cwt.

The steady feeling has been maintained in the cheese market, and prices have jumped up all round. This does not apply to English produce, which rarely alters in value, but Canadian has advanced 75 cents, and New Zealand a dollar. The rise is mainly due to those buyers who were over-cautious and who, discovering that they had missed the lowest level of the market, rushed in and forced values up. Supplies of Canadian cheese in London are mostly in the hands of retailers and consequently the amount of cheese free for the wholesale trade is much restricted. Europe is almost at its maximum milk production now, the pastures have improved rapidly under the favorable climatic conditions, and the next three weeks may be considered to be the greatest milk-producing time of the year, not only in the United Kingdom but in Europe generally. The demand for butter is likely to open up a new market for increased consumption, full prices have been obtained during the past fortnight and there is little fear of them showing any decline.

### That \$660 Gelding

A short time ago a fine roan gelding was offered in public auction by Newgass & Son, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and was knocked down to Armour & Son for the neat little sum of \$660. As the highest priced gelding of the day, some speculation arose regarding his breeding and inquiry was met with the reply that he was a high grade Clydesdale. The publication of this called forth a spirited contradiction, with affidavits asserting the horse's breeding to be from a Shire stallion and his dam also bred the same way. Whichever of the two breeds may be entitled to the credit, there is a lesson in it and a good one, too, for the American horse breeder, for the gelding had, in order to bring the price, a good deal of the good qualities of either one or both breeds, and whichever one of the two they forsake, the Percheron and the Belgian as well as all other breeds of draft horses for, the step in the right direction will be so long that sincere congratulations should be forthcoming anyhow. The horse in question has probably shown a Clydesdale's quality and a Shire's solidity and scale, and that is the kind of horse we want to get, whether we are champions of the Clydesdale or the Shire school of drafters. One of the names to be noticed in connection with the affair is that of a well-known importer and dealer in Shires. He is also an importer of Percherons. There is a lesson in it for him, and a very obvious one.

Chicago has produced some remarkable freaks in the live stock line, as well as in others. It has produced a horse that we have heard a great deal about, one that you cannot tell whether it is a Shire or a Clyde. This is not so very remarkable. It has produced a steer with a Holstein cross that won the honors for best fat beef steer over all comers in the recognized beef classes. It has produced a living calf with horns and a living rooster without any. But it has never produced a Percheron or Belgian team that could beat the team of Clydes shown last fall by Morris & Co. Whether it is a horse dealer that can take part in an argument like the one now at issue, and still stick to his Percherons; instead of turning over a new leaf and taking a little more notice of the breed that the champion gelding resembled so much, remains to be seen.

## Notes From Our Western Correspondent

### A FAVORABLE SEED TIME

Although somewhat tardy in opening, the spring throughout the wheat belt has been most propitious. The month of May was almost ideal for the seeding and the work proceeded rapidly until by the first of June, with the exception of some barley and flax, the work of the sower was practically completed. The excessive snowfall left the soil well saturated with moisture, the weather was reasonably cool and favorable to the horses, and just when needed, towards the close of the seeding time, the country was blessed with generous rains. At this writing the prospects are simply perfect, and the grain as far advanced as last year. Some few localities have been troubled with excessive water, caused by overflows from the rivers whose banks were unable to contain the rush of snow water, but this will not materially affect the general average.

The treating of seed grain for the prevention of smut is now almost universally practiced by all experienced farmers, and it is to be hoped that new settlers will adopt the practice without waiting to learn by experience the necessity for it. Simple and inexpensive machines, called "picklers," have been placed on the market, which make the operation quite easy.

In our exceedingly fertile lands, weeds are always apt to be more or less troublesome, but in seasons like the present when the crops come away rapidly and evenly and go forward without check, this trouble is minimized.

### A WET JUNE

is the old-timers' ideal of a perfect season, and although it tends to bad roads in the heavy soil districts and some inconvenience to the incoming settler, an abundant rainfall this month certainly does ensure good crops of grain and hay and makes the ideal condition for breaking new land.

It is gratifying to report a steady increase in the area sown to grass, timothy, brome and native rye being in general favor. Clover is also being sown in ever-increasing quantities and there is no doubt it will yet be grown successfully in many localities. As a fodder crop, corn gives satisfactory returns where properly handled, but it is taken up very slowly.

### MARKET GARDENING

In the immediate neighborhood of Winnipeg, and in fact, all the larger towns, the unprecedented influx of settlers has created an unsatiable demand for potatoes and vegetables of all kinds and many of the farms of the pioneer settlers along the banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, within a radius of ten miles of Winnipeg, have been subdivided into 10 and 20 acre plots and converted into market gardens, and a wonderful transformation will soon be made in these lands that have so long been an eye-sore and a hot-bed for the dissemination of weeds. The land has jumped up in value with boom-like suddenness, from \$10 to \$15 an acre a few years ago, to \$100 to \$150 this spring. Still, many shrewd observers claim that the lands about Winnipeg are the "cheapest" in the West.

### DAIRYING

It is rather a curious state of affairs when we have to import butter from Ontario, but such is the fact. Butter has been imported from Montreal by the wholesalers, it is cut into pound prints and wrapped in paper and re-

tailed as fresh creamery at 25 and 30 cents per pound. The creameries are now, however, getting well under way, the supply of cream was late in starting this year owing to the poor condition of most of the dairy cows on account of the shortage of feed and the severity of the winter.

### PURE-BRED STOCK

During the past two years there has been an immense development in the pure-bred stock business throughout Manitoba and the West. This year however, there is somewhat of a lull and sales have been rather slow, the slump in the beef prices and the shortage of feed contributing to this state of affairs. A carload of pure-bred bulls was recently shipped from various breeders in the province to farmers in the Territories, under the joint auspices of the Territorial Government and the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association.

### THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

A great deal of interest is taken in the organization of this institution. A board of half a dozen farmers and two representatives from the University council have been appointed to co-operate with the Minister of Agriculture in the management. A meeting was held recently, when plans were discussed, and they are advertising for a principal. The veteran Shorthorn breeder, Walter Lynch, is chairman of the board, and the farmer representatives seem determined to start the college on a thoroughly practical basis. Almost everything depends upon the selection of the right man for the head of the institution. From what your correspondent could learn when interviewing the directors, W. J. Black, B.S.A., of Winnipeg, seemed to be the strongest man in the running, and there is no doubt he would be a very popular appointment. It is proposed to make dairying a strong feature of the course, and there is a splendid opportunity for a thoroughly well trained dairy expert to build up this important industry. A short course with agriculture, animal husbandry and dairying as the chief features, the college promises to be popular from the start and well attended.

### THE DOMINION FAIR

The prize lists are now out for the Dominion Fair, to be held at Winnipeg, July 25 to August 6. It is a wide-open list with no selfish reserves for provincial-bred stock, the money prizes are liberal to a degree and the Association undertakes to refund the freight charges on all exhibits originating in Canada that are returned to the original shipping point without change of ownership. Throughout the list the largest amount of money is offered in the classes that are the most popular and important to the country. The Exhibition board state that ample accommodation will be provided for the stock, with covered judging pavilions for the cattle, sheep and swine, and it is to be hoped that a large and creditable exhibit will be made in all the live stock and poultry classes by the breeders of Eastern Canada. The West is not afraid of them, and will extend a warm welcome to all.

### Winnipeg Prize List

We are in receipt of an advance copy of the Dominion Fair prize list. Copies may be had on application to F. W. Heubach, manager, Winnipeg.

### Protecting Stallion Owners

There has been some discussion in Ontario in regard to securing more protection for stallion owners. In Manitoba a very good lien act is in force. In Michigan there is in force a similar act, but the matter is in service. The following are the chief provisions of the Michigan act:

Section 1. That the owner or keeper of a stallion shall, after demand upon the owner of the mare for the price agreed upon for service, have a lien upon the get of such stallion for the period of six months after the birth of the foal for the payment of the services of such stallion.

Sec. 2. No benefit shall be had from the provisions of this act where the owner or keeper has in any way fraudulently misrepresented to the owner of the dam as to the breeding of the stallion.

Sec. 3. The owner and keeper of a stallion in order to obtain and perfect such lien shall, at any time after the mare is known to be with foal, and within the period included between the rendition of such services by any stallion and the time when the colt is three months old, file with the township clerk a description of the dam, when such dam is owned or kept, the agreement, or a true copy of the agreement, entered into by the owner or keeper of the dam for such service, together with such description of the dam as to age, color or other marks, as the person filing such agreement is able to give: Provided that the provisions of this act shall not be effective to create any lien after the birth of any such foal until from and after the date of the filing of such lien.

Sec. 4. Upon the filing of such agreement, together with the description of the dam, the same shall operate in all respects as a chattel mortgage during the time provided in section one, with power of sale of the foal of such dam, and may be collected, enforced and satisfied as provided by law for the collecting, enforcing and discharging of chattel mortgages upon payment of the fees to the clerk as provided by law for similar services in regard to chattel mortgages.

### Clipping Horses on the Farm

The horse that has to work is better clipped. The raw winds that sometimes blow in the springtime are congenial to neither man nor beast, and a little care that a working horse whose hair has been clipped off should not be unnecessarily exposed when not being worked, is a piece of love's labor that is not lost. At the same time, to require heavy work from a horse that has been for a long period comparatively idle, and covered as he usually is at the commencement of spring work with a long coat of thick hair, will make him sweat on the coolest days of spring, and it is seldom that he is able to get through with morning. Experiments have repeatedly shown that the horse denuded of his winter coat by artificial means sustains the labors of spring seeding much better than one that has not. Especially is this noticeable in the case of a young horse first put to work. The ones that are clipped always seem able to get through with an amount of work that is really appreciable, and are seldom troubled with harness galls or show the same loss of flesh that is always the case with the unclipped colt in his first spring's work. They look better, feel better and work better, and if they are troubled with lice, these will disappear, a grateful comfort to any colt or horse in itself.

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only, just the  
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**No. 771. Hood Baby Carriage.**  
Same as cut. This cart has strong spring gear, rubber tires and brake, the hood is lined and is waterproof, the upholstery in fancy derby cloth, the reel work is in a pretty design and serviceable, complete with strap, special... **12.00**



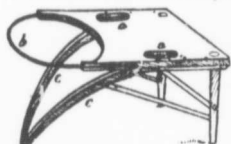
**Drop Head Etonia.** This illustrates our No. 14 Drop Head Etonia, fitted with a self-threading shuttle, a self-setting needle, an automatic bobbin-winder; it has all the up-to-date improvements; attachments for doing hemming, frilling, tuckings, binding, ruffling, gathering, etc. By lifting the leaf the head is placed in position for sewing, finished in oak. Price... **19.75**

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TORONTO CANADA

## Farm Implements and Conveniences

### To Milk in Comfort.

A substantial milking stool adds greatly to comfort in milking. Mine holds the pail in convenient position, is light, and a great aid when a number of cows are being milked. The bent pieces, *c c*, may be procured at any wagon shop by using pieces of broken wheel rims. Care should be taken to set them far enough back so the pail can rest as it should on piece *b*. The iron bow, *b*, to hold the pail,



should be made at a blacksmith shop, but a piece of hoop iron answers the purpose very well. The hand holes, *a a*, are convenient. The nester it is made the less dirt and bacteria will collect in the joints, and it will be more satisfactory in every way. A milking stool is used twice a day on most farms, the year around. It pays to have such things right. The first cost is a trifle more than a makeshift, but it is cheaper in the end.

### A Calf-Blab

The accompanying illustration represents a calf-blab made of No. 16 wire. It is natural size for a small calf. Any one can make it with a hammer, vise and pliers. The points should be made sharp. This blab does not interfere with



grazing. It does interfere with feeding in troughs to some extent.

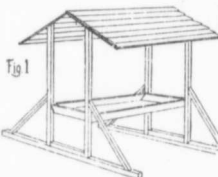
Where the calf is put on grass there is no need of removing it until the time when the calf is weaned.—J. C. B.

### A Covered Salt Box

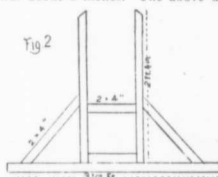
Every dairyman, and in fact every farmer, who keeps stock should have a supply of salt within reach of his stock at all times. A salt box will be visited by stock nearly as many times during the day as the watering trough. But salt in an open box will be wasted considerably by rain or snow, or the stock, particularly sheep, will get their feet in, and waste it in this way. A description of a covered salt box which any one who has the average farmer's supply of carpenter

tools, can make, is given herewith.

The cuts explain themselves. Fig. 1 shows the finished box, Fig. 2 the end "bent." The 2x4's are set edge-wise to view in Fig. 2. The bottom of box should be 12 inches from top of sills. The bottom board of box, which should be about 3 feet long, should come out even with the out-



side edge of 2x4 fig. 2. For edges or side pieces of box use 1x4, placing them on the outside of posts at the ends, and on the inside of posts at the sides. Cut top of posts at half pitch, and roof with boards nailed together, inverted hog-trough fashion, letting them project over the ends about 6 inches. The above de-



scription is just right for sheep, and can easily be carried from one field to another. For larger stock build on a larger scale.

### A Safety Horse Rack

The accompanying sketch shows the application of a new safety horse rack, used in the United States, to an unruly horse being shod for the first time, both feet on the one side being handled at the same time. The rack is so constructed as to take up the



least possible amount of space; it is adjustable in height to suit the size of the horse; it is self-adjusting as to width; it lifts in accordance with the

bony structure of the horse; it can be set to lie either front or hind quarters off the floor, or it can be set to raise the horse off all footing at the will of the operator in the least conceivable time. The feet are pulled and held in the desired position by means of a self-locking hoist block, leather hobble and automatic clamps which makes a complete combination for the safety of the shoer and the horse at all times. There are no heavy gate posts to anchor and to be kept plumb; no braces in the way to day swinging gates in position, neither are there ratchets, dogs, gearing, tiplocks, cranks, springs, etc., to complicate the manipulation of the device.

### June Pasture

When stock are on good green pasture they do not need Herbageum because nature is supplying them abundantly with the aroma which is absent from the dry feed of other seasons. Young calves that are being fed skim-milk can, with great advantage and economy, be fed Herbageum with that milk. One cent's worth a day is necessary for three calves. It will keep them thrifty and free from scours and other troubles.

Calves that are confined to pens if fed Herbageum regularly will do as well as though they were on good pasture. This is because Herbageum supplies the aromatic parts that are in the pasture and not in the dry feed.

In the hot, dry time of mid-summer the pasture loses much of its aromatic properties and it is then of great advantage to feed Herbageum to milk cows. By this means the full flow of milk can be maintained during the time when there is invariably a serious falling off. It will not cost you much to test this matter and it is certainly worth your while.

### A Good Brand of Economy

It is not always true economy to save the coin that is immediately in sight. The science of true economy enables a person to spend money to advantage and to lay it out in such a way as to secure a profit. It is a mistake to conclude that an article is too expensive without thoroughly investigating the results that are obtained by its use.

Herbageum costs 50 cents for the 4-pound package, and many farmers compare the bulk obtained for 50 cents for 50 cents' worth of oil cake and condemn it at once as too expensive. This is a mistake, 50 cents' worth of Herbageum will make one and a quarter tons of skim-milk equal to new milk for calves or pigs. This is a fact that has been proven beyond all doubt. Furthermore, Herbageum needs no scalding or cooking and this is a saving of labor that counts for something. The economy of using Herbageum regularly for all farm stock is simply immense and the unprejudiced farmer who are using it are reaping a good profit and are satisfied. The economy of using Herbageum is a Good Brand of True Economy.

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## Correspondence

### Distributing Grants to Agricultural Societies

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

My attention has been drawn to your editorial in your last issue, "Distributing Grants to Agricultural Societies," and with your permission I would like to say a word or two in connection therewith.

Let me say at the outset that I am more than pleased to find that your journal has taken so creditable a stand in the matter, for a grievance certainly exists in the present manner of the distribution of the grant, and if an equitable division is ultimately obtained it will be largely due to such journals as yours opening their columns to so commendable an agitation.

That the time has arrived when a more reasonable division should be made is unquestionably beyond doubt. That the Department of Agriculture is satisfied of the inequalities resulting from the working out of the statute, as it is at present, is equally beyond question. That an efficient remedy, so far, has not been suggested to the Department is also true, for, had it been, it would have saved the Department some difficulties arising from the present system and would have resulted in general good to all agricultural society workers.

Our Provincial Government sets apart the enormous sum of \$78,000 annually for the encouragement of fairs in the Province. Of this sum the maximum amount of each electoral division is \$300.

Is it reasonable or fair or equitable that one class of show workers should receive just a grant of \$100 out of this amount and then two-fifths of the remaining \$700? With this advantage, the electoral division society, usually holding its fall fair in the most populous part of the district, carries with it sufficient influence to effect amalgamation with adjoining township and horticultural societies, thereby capturing in many instances nearly the whole of the grant for that district.

Just let us see how this works out in the electoral district of West Simcoe, and it is not by any means an isolated instance, as shown by the returns for 1901 (I have not a later one): First pull by electoral division society, \$100; two-fifths of balance of grant, \$280; in amalgamation with township Vespra, \$53; ditto, Barrie Horticultural, \$74; total, \$507.

This leaves \$293 to be divided between (a) Nottawasaga Township Society, (b) Simondale Township Society, (c) Flos Township Society, (d) Collingwood Horticultural.

Not one of these latter is in any way inferior to the electoral division society's exhibition.

In my humble judgment, there can be no more satisfactory distribution of the annual government grant than by (1) doing away with all distinction between electoral district and township societies, and (2) by allowing the grant to be divided among the different societies of the district strictly according to merit, based on the actual amount of prize money paid out for genuine products of the farm. It is quite my opinion, after much experience and study of the matter, that the usefulness of the present system—if it ever had any—is gone, and I trust that a legitimate agitation of the question may lead to a speedy remedy of what has been a long existing grievance.

W. B. SAMBIES,

Stayner, Ont.

### Dehorning Cattle

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In answer to our Quebec neighbor's query in last issue of this paper, as to the advantages and disadvantages of dehorning cattle, I would say that in an experience of eight years, I have travelled over the greater area of the county of Lincoln and part of Wentworth, in which time I have dehorned over 3,000 head of cattle without any loss with the exception of two to my knowledge. In my first year's practice of dehorning, farmers and dairymen thought it a very inhuman act, for scarcely one in fifty would consent to have it done at all. Now a herd of horned cattle in this section is a rare sight, those not dehorned, perhaps being spared by fearing husbands under the threatened blows of the rolling pin, broomstick, etc.

The disadvantages of dehorning, I find, are few and of minor importance, such as cows milking each other which occurs in very few herds. This can be easily remedied by any ordinary man. The advantages are many, as may be seen in the milk yard, in the ease and comfort of both cow and milker. A herd of feeders can be fed in winter in one-third less space with greater results. To name every advantage in detail would require much

more space in this valuable journal than is due me. In all my experience as a dairy farmer and dehorner, I have failed to find a man who wished the horns of his herd restored. I also believe that clippers are superior to the saw. Will be pleased to answer further on this question if desired.

Wm. E. PARK,  
Lincoln Co., Ont.

### Grind Our Wheat in Canada

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

On the first page of your issue of June 1st, attention is drawn to the increasing demands for Canadian hard wheat by American flouring mills. As pointed out in your article, it would be far better for Canadian capital and Canadian skill to further develop Canadian industry by turning this high grade wheat into Canadian flour, the superiority of which should bring a world-wide reputation.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, affords a most promising location for profitable investment in the milling industry. Situated as it is on the water way between the British granary (our west) and the British market, it possesses the best of shipping facilities.

Power here is unlimited; just think of Lake Superior for a mill-pond. In this respect the odds are all in favor of Canadians and why should they allow their birth-right to be sold for a mess of pottage.

The proper move would keep the by-products in Canada at a point from which they could easily be distributed and thus to some extent handicap our neighbor in securing nitrogenous foods with which to compete with Canadians in the production of live stock, bacon and dairy products.

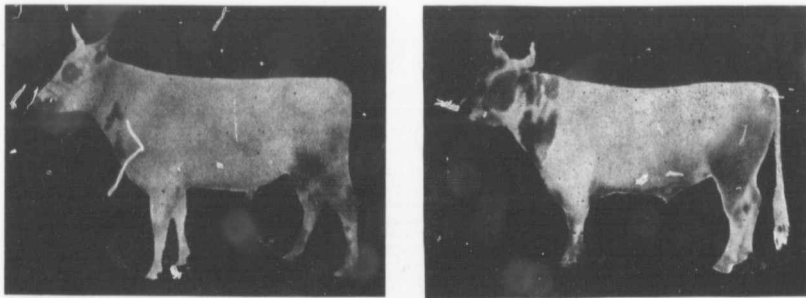
J. W. NEWMAN,  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

### Will Duplicate Prizes at St. Louis

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

For the information of your readers who purpose making an exhibit of live stock at the St. Louis Exposition, I beg to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received by me today from the Honorable Minister of Agriculture:

"I have been carefully considering all the representations that have been made to me in regard to the exhibit of Canadian live stock at the Exhibition in St. Louis, and with due regard to all circumstances and the discussions that have arisen amongst the Canadian live stock men, I have come to a definite decision on what I can do on behalf of our live stock.



Sir Oliver of Woodroffe—16568—calved Sept. 10th, 1902, winner first prize in Calf Class, Ottawa, 1903; full brother to Dairy Test Winner, Ottawa Winter Fair, 1903.

Comrades Heir of Glenora—11996—head of Woodroffe Dairy and Stock Farm Ayrshire Herd, winner of second prize, Ottawa, 1903.

"The representations have been so conflicting, and the resolutions passed by the various Live Stock Associations so adverse to any exhibit, that I feel it is quite impossible for me to undertake an official Canadian exhibit, prepared and managed by my Department. I am, however, informed that a number of leading breeders of pure-bred live stock in Canada would like to exhibit individually, and they have asked me for some government assistance to aid them in this effort.

"The general rule for individual exhibits at St. Louis is that entries for such and applications for space, etc., must pass through the hands of the Canadian Commission. My Commissioner, however, takes no responsibility or care of such exhibits, leaving it entirely to the individual exhibitor to choose and procure his exhibits, get them to the ground, and present them in the competitions or in the Exhibition, and this must also apply to exhibits of live stock.

"There are four great classes of Canadian government exhibits; one of agricultural products; one of horticultural products; one of minerals; and one of forestry. In these it was impossible that any Canadian representation could be made through private efforts, and therefore we have undertaken the collection and installation of these exhibits, but only of these.

"As above stated, if individual exhibitors wish to make live stock exhibits, I will treat them in the same way as with individual exhibitors in other classes; but inasmuch as the expense of such exhibits is very considerable and the difficulties to be overcome are great; and inasmuch as our live stock breeders have not had an opportunity of participating in the great European Exhibitions for which Canada has spent considerable sums of money, I feel that it would be right to offer some pecuniary assistance to them, should I have decided to make the following arrangement: that wherever any Canadian wishes to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry, I will, over and above the ordinary services which we grant to any exhibitor, pay to each such exhibitor a sum equal to the prize money which he secures in the competitions for which he enters.

"In these competitions, the St. Louis Exhibition authorities have asked that our Commissioner shall countersign or endorse the certificates of registration of pure-bred stock. We will there undertake to receive the entries or applications for space for live stock, addressed to Mr. Hutchison, at the Canadian Building in the St. Louis Exhibition, will examine the certificates of registration and endorse such as we feel we can recommend to the Exhibition authorities; and we will see that these entries and applications are properly and promptly attended to and the intending exhibitors duly notified as to the conditions of the Exhibition in regard to their particular classes."

(Signed) SYDNEY FISHER,

F. W. HONSON,  
Live Stock Commissioner,  
Ottawa, June 3rd, 1904.

#### Prince Edward Island

Fine weather. Crops are looking excellent, notwithstanding the lateness of the spring. Many of our farmers had all their grain sown and were planting their potatoes on the first of June. Pastures are good, and cows are milking well. There is every appearance of a bountiful crop of hay. On C. E. Rodd's farm, North River,

may be seen an excellent field of young clover, the best for miles around. It was sixteen inches high on the 2nd of June. There is promise of an abundant crop of strawberries.

#### CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Butter, fresh, per lb., 20 to 22c.; eggs, 14c. per doz.; beef, 47c. per lb., 6 to 7c. small; 7 to 12c. veal; 4 to 7c.; pork, 6 to 6 1/8c. per lb.; fowl, 6 to 8c. per pr.; butter, tub, 18 to 20c.; flour per cwt., \$2.40 to \$2.50; potatoes per bus., 40 to 45c.; hay per cwt., 60 to 65c.; oats per bus., 35 to 36c. Little pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.00 each.

#### SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Barley per bus., 40 to 45c.; beef carcass per lb., 5 1/2c.; buckwheat, 49c. per bus.; butter, 16 to 17c. per lb.; eggs, 12c. per doz.; hay per ton, \$10.00 to \$10.50; oats, black, per bus., 35c., white 34c.; potatoes per bus., 35c.; wheat per bus., 75 to 80c.; flour per cwt., \$1.80 to \$1.90.

James Beck, the well-known horse buyer, left on May 27th, with ten horses, which are pronounced the best lot that he has ever taken from the province. Five of the number are Crown Rights, and two, which he purchased from D. McKinley, are said to be the best of their age ever raised by one breeder in the Province. One of the horses is coming three years old, and the other two years and nine months. They both weigh 2,400 lbs. The price paid for them is somewhere about \$400. Mr. Beck also bought from Mr. McKinley a beautiful driving mare, weight 1,150, with splendid style and action, for which he paid \$200. The lot is highly creditable to the Island.

Henry Boswell, Marshfield, recently sold a two-year-old filly for \$125; Albert Boswell, Pownal, a 3-year-old colt for \$225; James Matthews, Western Covehead, a yearling colt for \$130. Andrew Mutch recently bought a MacQueen filly for \$140. R. Ford refused \$100 for a year-old MacQueen colt.

Wool is in good demand, 28 cents being offered per lb. for it in exchange for ready-made clothing. A.R.

#### Managing the Foal

While the quality and vigor of the foal will depend in no small degree upon the care and treatment of the mare during pregnancy, the foal itself can be injured by improper treatment. If the foal has come good and strong he will, with proper care, develop into a good horse.

If the dam proves to be a poor nurse, a little cow's milk as an extra feed diluted with one-third water should be given. If a small amount of bran or oil meal be added occasionally it will give the digestive organs in a healthier condition, supply more bone and muscle-forming food, and give a sleeker finish to the coat. Oats should be added to the ration as soon as the foal is old enough to eat them. By teaching the foal to eat grain early it can be weaned much more easily. Plenty of good clean water should be at hand at all times. The teeth and hoofs should be looked after. The latter should not be allowed to grow too long. When the colt is about five months old is the best time for weaning. In doing this give the foal plenty of exercise. A pasture is one of the best places for it at this stage, as the colt can get exercise when he feels like it. Romping about tends to extend the muscles, expands the lungs and give better circulation throughout the body. This, along with plenty of good food, is what makes healthy and robust animals.

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## In the Dairy

### Effects of Food on Milk

After having looked carefully into the effects which food has on milk, the British Dairy Farmers' Association has come to the following conclusions:

That when a cow is in full milk and full flesh she will give her normal quality of milk for at least a limited time, even though the quality and quantity of food be very deficient.

That when in good condition a cow will take off her body whatever is deficient in food in order to give her normal quality of milk.

That an extra supply of nutritious food at all times increases the quality of milk, but the percentage of fat is not in any way improved by it; if anything, the tendency being rather the other way.

That an extra supply of nutritious food almost invariably very slightly increases the solids, not fat, of the milk.

That a ration poor in food ingredients has a very slight tendency to reduce the solids, not fat, in the milk, but has little appreciable effect on the fat.

That with a poor ration a cow in full weight will lose carcass weight, while on a rich diet she will gain weight.

That although the percentage of fat in a cow's milk may vary daily, we at present seem unable to control these variations or to account for them.

That for limited periods up to one month or thereabout all ordinary quantities and qualities of foods seem to have no material effect on the quality of the milk.

That the only food which seems to have had any material effect on the percentage of butter in the milk is an excess of brewers' grains.

That very succulent grass has had only a very trifling effect in altering the percentage of fat.

That most foods convey some flavor to the butter, but scarcely any of them will alter its percentage in the milk.

That some foods exercise a material effect in raising the melting point of butter.

That the aim of all producers of milk, butter or cheese should be to feed what will give quantity in mode-

rate amount and of a mixed nature, and the produce will be the best that the cow can give.

That the variations in the percentage of fat in a cow's milk are caused by something, but what that something is we at present do not know, though if we did we might be able to influence the quality.

### Sells at Four Cents Above Ours

Mr. J. B. Jackson, the Canadian Government commercial agent at Leeds and Hull, England, writing about butter imports into Britain, says:—"The butter which brings the highest price here is Danish. The dealers and those who should know do not consider it any better than Canadian butter, still it is about 4 cents per lb. above ours. The Danish butter is put up in casks of 56 lbs. each, encased in very thick parchment paper; the cask is taken off and the butter put upon the counter in bulk. It is very hard to get people in this district to buy butter in boxes, they have been used so long to getting Danish butter in casks. If Canadian butter were packed in casks it would be much easier sold here and bring better prices. At any rate, if butter is shipped in boxes I would suggest it should be either in 28 or 56 lb. boxes. There is an assured trade for whoever will send prime Canadian butter in casks resembling Danish casks."

### Buy Only Good Cheese Boxes

When I began buying boxes for the cool curing rooms I insisted on getting heavy selected veneers. The boxmakers tried to persuade me to accept the thin veneer, some claiming that it would stand more rough usage than the thicker material. I have had to give 2c. above the regular price for such boxes, but it paid to do so, for the reports on shipments from the curing rooms showed only 1 and 2 per cent. broken. Of course these shipments were all carefully loaded into the cars and not left standing four or five tiers high, to be thrown down and smashed by the first shunt. Hundreds of boxes are broken in that way. I believe there is almost enough wasted in trimming boxes, either in the cheese factory or at the warehouse, to make up this dif-

ference of 2c. Boxes are now worth at least 1c. per inch in depth, and that part which is cut away is absolute waste.

If boxes are not thoroughly dry when put on the cheese, the growth of mould is started. This is particularly the case in cold weather, when the boxes dry slowly.

In aiming to have the cheese fit the boxes without trimming, it is well to remember that a box which measures 12 inches deep when newly made, will shrink to 11½ inches as it dries out. The same box will expand again to nearly its original depth after it has been in a warehouse for a week or so, because it absorbs moisture from the cheese. In fitting dry boxes to the cheese it is necessary, therefore, to have the cheese project at least one-quarter of an inch above the edge of the box. One would think it hardly necessary to call attention to the importance of having the box of the proper diameter to fit the cheese snugly. No box will stand the handling that is not supported by the cheese on the inside.—J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division at Ottawa.

### Canning Cheese

Out in Oregon they have been experimenting in canning cheese and claim to have obtained practical results. The cheese was made on the cheddar principle, and was put in cans one-half hour after salting. As there is no evaporation during curing the curd must not be too wet when put in the cans. The cheese is cured at a low temperature. It is claimed that the cheese cured in this way will serve a good purpose for the export trade or for army use.

### Standard Milk

Down in the Eastern States they have been having some trouble over standard milk. In New Hampshire, milk containing less than 13 per cent. solids, or less than 9½ per cent. solids not fat, or less than 3½ per cent. of fat, is considered adulterated excepting from April to September, inclusive, when the minimum is reduced to 12 per cent. for milk solids and 3 per cent. for fat. In Massachusetts the minimum is 13 per cent. solids, 9.3-10 per cent. solids not fat, 3.7-10 per cent. fat, excepting from April to September inclusive, when the figures are 13, 9 and 3, respectively.

The Willow Grove Cheese Factory and Creamery, Perth County, Ont., J. Stacey, Manager, is the second one from the driveway in the group of four standing.

## Nature about the Farm

### Migration—Robins—Coding Moth—Farm Forestry—Planting Evergreen Trees—Bird Life

EDITED BY C. W. NASH

Although the season has been backward and cold, the early nesting birds have produced their first broods as usual. Many nests of Song Sparrows contain young birds. The Chipping Sparrows, Bluebirds and Catbirds have eggs, and the Yellow Warblers have nearly completed their nests, while the Robins have their young out and able to fly well. Some few strawberry and cherry growers are strongly prejudiced against this bird and consider it one of the greatest enemies they have. It must be admitted that the Robins do visit the strawberry beds and cherry trees and help themselves to a certain amount of fruit, but, on the other hand, the Robin is one of the greatest destroyers of noxious insects we have. To the farmer, market gardener and general horticulturist, its services are invaluable, partly because it is highly specialized to enable it to feed upon such underground insects as the wireworms, cutworms, white grubs, and the larvae of the Rose chafers, all of which are exceedingly difficult, and some of them impossible, to keep in check by any mechanical means at our command, and also because owing to its size and the number of broods produced each season, the quantity of these insects destroyed is almost beyond calculation. An adult robin weighs about three ounces and its crop is full at nearly its own weight of insects every day. Young Robins, while in the nest, and until they attain full growth and plumage, require much more than their own weight every day. Insects of the cutworm class, when about full fed will average about thirty to the ounce; taking these as a standard, a fair idea can be obtained of the value of a brood of Robins to the country. I know quite well that when a large number of Robins congregate in a small cherry orchard, or an isolated strawberry patch, they will sometimes levy a heavier toll upon the fruit than its proprietor cares to afford. In such cases I suppose a man may take such steps for the protection of his fruit as his conscience will permit, but I would urge that all means should be exhausted before the destruction of the birds is resorted to. This matter has attracted a good deal of attention of late years both in the United States and Canada and it is noticeable that the complaints against the birds invariably come from small fruit growers near cities or districts which have been over-cleared, the reason for this is quite clear. The birds attack the cultivated fruit in such localities, because the native berry-bearing plants and trees have all been destroyed; their natural food being absent, they fall back upon the nearest substitute for it they can find. The best method of preserving the valuable kinds of small fruit and at the same time retaining the services of the birds, is to plant a number of common red cherry trees, or even better Russian mulberry trees, in odd corners and out of the way places on the premises; birds of all kinds prefer the mulberry to the best fruit we have, and when that is obtainable, will not trouble any other. The Russian mulberry is quite hardy, a rapid grower, and its timber valuable for farm purposes, but of that I shall have something to say later on.

I see by the newspapers that a serious plague of field mice has broken

out in France, whereby something over 100,000 acres of land have been devastated. The government of that country has appointed a commission to investigate the matter and devise a remedy for it. One would think it hardly necessary, in these days of enlightenment, to appoint more commissions to investigate a natural phenomenon which has been studied as these outbreaks have. Great Britain, Holland, and Germany, each in turn have thrashed the subject out with the one result, viz., that where the hawks and owls have been exterminated, or nearly so, there, sooner or later, field mice will increase to such an extent as to become a disastrous plague. Some of these days, perhaps, people will understand that it is cheaper to learn from the misfortunes of others, than it is to wait for practical experience of them.

#### INSECT NOTES

By the time this issue reaches my readers, the blossoms will be nearly all off the apple trees. As soon as they are, the trees should be thoroughly sprayed to destroy the young larvae of the coding moth and to prevent the spread of fungus disease. The ordinary solution of poisoned Bordeaux mixture, viz., 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. unslaked lime, 4 ozs. Paris green, to 40 gallons of water, will answer for both purposes, if properly applied. It is absolutely necessary to spray the apple trees as soon as the blossom falls off and before the calyx closes, otherwise the poison cannot be placed in the little hollow at the blossom end of the apple, where it will be eaten by the larva of the coding moth when it attempts to enter the fruit. If the larva once enters the fruit, the most careful spraying in the world afterwards will be ineffectual, so far as that particular apple is concerned. Last year the coding moth was less abundant than usual, and so far the weather this season has been unfavorable for its development, so that by a little care we ought to bring this injurious insect under fair control. Universal spraying and the use of bands on the trunks of the trees, from the middle of June to the end of September, would soon make a perceptible difference in the number of wormy apples to be found in our orchards.

#### FARM FORESTRY

In future one section of this department will be devoted to the consideration of some of the problems involved in the planting and care of forest trees upon farm lands. In the proper sense of the word this is not "Forestry," but as the term "Farm Forestry" has come into general use

and is applied to all operations connected with the planting of wood lots, wind breaks and groves, upon farm lands, it will serve to indicate the scope of the section.

Of late years public attention in Canada has been frequently called to the great and growing evils which have arisen, by reason of the excessive deforestation of the country, and the people generally, and the farmers particularly, have realized the necessity which exists for some immediate effort to find a remedy, for not only has the local supply of timber for fuel and general farm use become exhausted, but the regular water supply upon which successful agriculture depends is failing us; the springs are drying up and the constant flowing streams which once intersected this province at intervals, are roaring muddy torrents when the snow goes off, or dry gullies in summer. However, these branches of the subject will be discussed in future issues; this time I will answer a question asked in our last number. A correspondent wishes to know when is the best time to set out evergreen trees—is June a better month than May? This gentleman does not state what sort of evergreens he proposes to set out, nor how old they are. Generally speaking, evergreens require more care in handling and setting out than deciduous trees, though as a rule they may be planted earlier in the autumn and later in the spring than the latter. The best time for planting depends on climatic and soil conditions; full planting has its advocates, but the writer's experience is altogether in favor of the spring, before, or just when the activities of the trees are being renewed. In a season like the present, the trees, if properly handled, could have been safely planted at any time up to date though usually June is too dry and hot for safety.

Special care must be taken in handling evergreens to prevent their roots from drying in the least, as whenever the roots dry it is almost impossible to make the trees live. The young trees should be packed in damp moss at the nursery and as soon as received the roots should be puddled in liquid mud and heeled in, in a shady place. The heeling in should be carefully done, fine soil being worked in well around the roots. Here the trees may stand until the roots begin to grow. When planting, it is a good plan to carry the trees in a bucket with just enough water to cover the roots.

No tree should be placed much deeper in the ground than it stood before; this is specially important in transplanting evergreens.

The best age at which to plant out Pines and Cedars is when they are from three to five years old, and Spruces when from four to six years, and the more frequently the trees have been transplanted before being set out permanently the better they will be, as frequent transplanting at this stage greatly stimulates the growth of fibrous roots.

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## THE HOME WORLD

*A man must stand erect, not be kept erect by others.*

*Where a man can live, there he can also live well.*

*Every man is worth just so much as the things are worth about which he busies himself.*

### Things That Never Die

The memory of a clasping hand,  
The pressure of a kiss,  
And all the trials, sweet and frail,  
That make up love's first bliss;  
If with a firm, unchanging faith,  
And holy trust and high,  
Those hands have clasped, those lips  
have met—  
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,  
That wounded as it fell;  
The chilling want of sympathy  
We feel, but never tell;  
The hard repulse that chills the heart,  
Whose hopes are bounding high,  
In an unending record kept—  
These things shall never die.  
—Charles Dickens.

### The Art of Home-Making

**T**O make a home, in its highest sense, there are many things which every married couple ought to consider. To begin with, the tastes of the husband and wife may differ, and a certain degree of adaptation on the part of each will be necessary in order to secure harmonious action.

In the arrangement of the house and its grounds, not only should the wife be consulted, but her judgment and good sense should enter into all of the plans. It is the rarest thing that either the man or the woman is capable of constructing a house or laying out its grounds, in such a way as to secure the greatest good. There is seldom anything lost by carefully co-operating, in matters of this sort. A mere suggestion is often worth a great deal; it may set in action a train of thought which is fruitful. In the planting of trees, one who has had no experience will sometimes make serious mistakes, which cannot afterwards be remedied. Much is often gained by not being in too great haste. Matters should be so adjusted as to have everything about the house convenient; a saving of steps is a great advantage, provided no higher aim is sacrificed.

I have seen husbands, particularly among farmers, who were quite indifferent about the needs and wishes of the wife; though often her judgment was better than his. Much practical knowledge is sometimes gained merely by listening to what others have to say; there may be certain things in which they have had more experience, and are therefore better posted in regard to them. A friend of mine once said, that she never had a neighbor, however uncultured, from whom she could not learn a great deal to her advantage.

Wives, too, are frequently at fault, selfish in fact, consulting their own tastes and inclinations without refer-

ence to the wishes of their husbands. This is a great mistake, and one that often brings its own penalty.

Where there are children, the domestic problem is still more complex; there should be a unity of sentiment, not only in regard to their home training but their education. It is most unfortunate when the heads of the family do not agree on these points. In fact, such matters ought to be freely discussed between the parties before their marriage. If their views harmonize, there will not likely be any serious disagreement afterwards.

In family government, an excellent rule is this: Let neither the wife nor the husband ever speak a disrespectful word of the other in the presence of the children, nor anywhere else. Each should treat the other in such a way as to inspire the greatest love and esteem in their offspring, and in all others, with whom they come in contact. The mother in training her sons and daughters, should instruct them to show due regard for their father. If either parent is disrespectful to the other, the children will very likely follow their example.

### A Celebration that was too Soon

In a few days' time we will reach the second anniversary of the day first appointed for the coronation of King Edward, a day whose intended programme was so suddenly interrupted by the King's illness. The news of the serious danger which had unexpectedly come upon our new sovereign, reached us in this part of Canada a few hours after it was publicly known in London; but in the more distant parts of the Dominion, beyond the telegraph lines, it was not known until some days or weeks later. Away in the north of British Columbia, for example, a celebration that had been planned for the twenty-sixth of June was carried out as first arranged, and the loyal northerners

knew not for nearly a week that the King whose coronation they had celebrated was lying on what might prove his death-bed.

This premature celebration was held at Port Essington, a town only a short distance from Port Simpson, and near the boundary that now marks the limits of Canada and Alaska. It is only a young and, as yet, a roughly-built town, although it has grown considerably in the two years that have since intervened. Its chief business is the salmon-fishing industry on the Skeena River, and a number of dealers have moved to the port from southern towns. The outlying districts, however, are settled by Indians, who also catch fish and sell them to the white men.

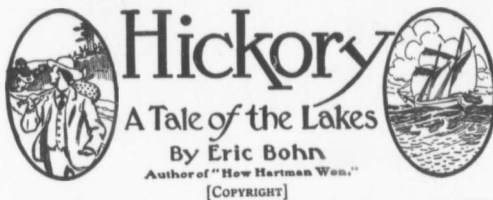
The Indians of northern British Columbia are evidently good subjects of King Edward, for these Port Essington natives entered with spirit into the plans to celebrate his coronation. When the white men proposed the celebration, the Indians promised their co-operation, and they kept their word. June 26 came, and the little town looked gay with such decoration as it could afford, while the entire population was out for a holiday.

The programme was, of course, a somewhat meagre one, but it was not lacking in spirit and patriotism, and, such as it was, much of its interest was contributed by the Indians, who came adorned in their festive dress of bright colors, in furs and feathers, and with drums and sticks. It may be depended upon, they made a right loyal noise, and the one street of Port Essington sounded that day with a music more vigorous and merry than it had ever known before.

The Indians enjoyed it, too, as well they might; for were they not proving their sonship in the Empire? It is just possible that King Edward had nowhere, when his coronation did take place, a more enthusiastic well-wishing than that of the people of Port Essington.



How one Ontario Family is Spending the Summer.



## CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)

"It is a long story, Elsie; and I wanted to win your heart again before telling it to you."

"Tell it me, anyway," she said, trying vainly to check the bounding throb of her own heart.

"Not a living soul knows it but myself," said Tom, in a low stern tone; "and if I tell you, Elsie, whatever comes of it, no one else must know."

A slight shudder passed through the girl's frame. Her smile vanished as paleor spread over her face, but she quickly controlled herself.

"I will keep your secret," she said, and for a moment she put her hand upon his.

Then he told her the story in swift and burning words. His fruitless search for work. His quest at the dockyards and his meeting with Ginger. He dwelt tenderly upon the old mate's kindness, and the vacant place that he filled in his heart, and how much his sailor life had been shaped by him. It was his association with Ginger that bound him to the Condor; and it was through his influence entirely that his own duties had been confined to legitimate work.

"The names and ways of the men were peculiar," said Tom, "still it was a long time before I was certain that smuggling was practiced."

"Why did you not leave them, as soon as you were sure?" said Elsie, whose face contracted with mental agony as he proceeded.

"I can scarcely explain; but it was almost impossible, Elsie. I would have had to take my life in my hand to do it; and then I had given my solemn promise to Ginger. How could I break it, when he never broke his to me?"

"And you yourself never smuggled?"

"Never. Heaven knows what I say is true. I have learned everything about a sailing ship from prow to stern; from top-gallant mast to deepest hold. I have steered through the heaviest storms upon the lakes, and piloted the brig into almost every harbor on both sides from Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence; but honestly, I never handled an ounce of smuggled goods to my knowledge, neither had I anything to do with the transactions that took them either on or off the vessel."

"And the awful wreck which came at last," said Elsie.

"In that dreadful storm I don't think anything could have saved us. The ship was old and rotten, and with another man I was busy in the hold putting in iron bolts and braces to bind her together; while the captain and the rest were doing all they could for the ship, but it was no use. It is a terrible tale—I know it all—every word of it—to the last man, which was dear old

Ginger—and I would have given my life to save him if I could."

A sharp spasm crossed the young man's face. It was evident that the story was true, as with mute pallor, Elsie listened intently to it. "And how did you escape?" she asked in a low voice. The sun was setting in a sea of glory. Fleecy clouds mantled the sky. All earth looked peaceful, as though neither sin nor sorrow could exist anywhere. Birds twittered sweetly as they flew by, and the leaves of the trees rustled in the breeze.

"It was a marvel," he answered, and with hands clasped round his knees, he looked into space as though he saw the vision again, and told it all. How the brave old captain would not quit his post, but holding tightly to the helm, went down and out—smuggler though he was—with the ship he loved so well. How he and Ginger—the others all being lost—manned a boat with a single pair of oars and pulled for land. The freeing of Ginger—the capsizing of the boat—his own swim and crawl on to the shore—and the rescue.

"So the Indians saved your life," said Elsie, her eyes glistening.

"Most certainly they did."

"And did no one else ever know?"

"Not any one," echoing Jim Elk's words.

There was a long pause in which neither of them spoke.

"But when you were innocent of evil in your own life, why should you keep the secret, Tom?" she pleaded at last in earnest accents.

"Because," he replied, in low and steady tone, "as I understand it, every man in the Condor's crew was guilty in the eyes of the law. Being the last survivor would not lessen the guilt. In the halls of justice, either on this side of the line or the other, I would be considered a criminal, and held accountable for my deeds."

"This is terrible!" exclaimed Elsie, involuntarily wringing her hands.

"No, it is not terrible, but true," he said, turning toward her a calmer face than the one that startled her during the story. "I committed no crime, Elsie, I was a sailor, and a sailor only, on the doomed ship. She never made a voyage that she did not carry a lawful load; and in sailing her and loading and unloading, I did my lawful work and that only."

"Can you not prove this?"

"Only by my own words."

"Would not that be sufficient, Tom? You have friends here who would swear that they believed your statement to be true."

"No—it would not do. Against all would be my five years' life on the Condor. Justice would laugh at such a plea. But even granting the impossible to be

possible, I would still have to carry throughout my life the odium of having been a smuggler in my youth."

"You could live it down."

"That would take years and years at least."

"But how can you escape discovery? Everything is found out in time."

"Mine is the exception that establishes the rule," replied Tom, in a convinced tone.

"Can you be sure of it? You may be safe here; but once you go to the lakes again, and recognition would be almost certain."

Tom shook his head.

"The men of our brig never mingled with the men of other crafts. Each man of us bore a single name that was not his own—mine I have dropped forever—while my true name of Tom Potter was never known to anyone. So in that respect recognition is impossible. More than that, up to the time of the wreck, I always shamed; now I shall always wear a beard."

"And what was the name you bore?" she asked.

"Ah! not even to you will I tell it."

"Why not, when you tell me everything else?"

"Yes, the vital things—the facts of my life—that you may know the man himself—but the name is only the husk—the outside shell, not worthy of a thought, let alone remembrance."

"Perhaps you are right, Tom. But if the Indians know, why should not I, when you tell me so much?"

"They do not know. I gave them my true name, which had not been mentioned by me to a living soul for five long years."

He turned pleadingly to Elsie, but he did not dare to touch her.

"Will the burden I have laid upon you be too heavy to bear?" he asked.

"No," she replied, dashing the tears away, "but things are so different. It is hard to understand."

"It may be hard for you to understand my life, Elsie, but it is your own sweet influence that has saved me. It has steadied my head and heart, made me strong and true, when without it I might have gone down. From the first I have worked early and late, honorably and truly, for you, Elsie—praying that God would ever bless you, and in His own good time clear away all mystery and enable you to see the truth that underlies my life."

"We must be going, Tom. Yonder is Genie coming. She must not know; but there is another thing I want to ask?"

"What is it, Elsie?"

"Having roamed so long, would you be contented to settle down and be a farmer and that only?"

"No, I would not." And a new fire of decision and vigor filled his eyes. "It will only be for a time, but it will be for years. For your sake, Elsie, if you will. If not, for my mother's sake. Then, when time has healed the past, and all is forgotten, I will live on the lakes again—not on a smuggler's craft—but as owner of one of the mightiest ships that ever carried on a lawful trade upon our waters. I know how to do it. And, God helping me, I will do it some day. But, oh, Elsie! my heart's love—my only one—you must still be my help—my priceless treasure—my guiding star."

"And what have you two been doing all this time? A soberer pair I never saw in all my life," cried Genie, merrily. (To be continued.)

RED ROSE TEA Is GOOD TEA

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### The Boy Who Dares

Show me the boy who dares to do right,

Though his comrades may laugh and sneer,

I'll show you a boy who, with all his might

Will stand his ground without fear.

Show me the boy who dares to say No,

When his honor is put to the test,

I'll show you a boy who is going to row

His canoe ahead of the best.

Show me the boy that's good to the old,

To his mother is tender and kind,  
I'll show you a boy with a heart of gold,

And his equal hard to find.

Show me a boy that loves the truth,  
And cares for his books and school,

I'll show you a boy—a boy forthright—  
That a nation may some day rule.

Dare to do right. Dare to say No!  
And against all wrong raise your hand,

In manhood you reap what in youth you sow,

And be honored by all the land.

### The Real Rob Crusoe

The real Crusoe, as we may call him, was not ship-wrecked, but came ashore voluntarily. He was a Scottish man, and landed from an English ship, the "Cinque Ports," a little vessel of but ninety odd tons burden, carrying eighteen guns, commanded by Captain William Dampier, in 1704. Selkirk was the sailing master of the vessel, and, in reality, he had had a "falling out" with the captain some time before, and begged to be put ashore. Just what this quarrel may have been is not known, since the account comes from the captain himself. Selkirk lived alone on the island for four years and four months, and was then rescued by Captain Rogers of the Duke and taken back to England. Captain Rogers wrote the original account of Selkirk's adventures, so that we have the true story of this famous romance at first hand.

When Selkirk landed to take possession of his island-kingdom he carried fewer provisions than the Crusoe of the story. A boat from the Cinque Ports brought him to the beach with his seaman's chest and meagre possessions and put him ashore.

As the boat pulled away, Selkirk quickly regretted his act, and begged on his knees to be taken back to the ship. The sailors refused, returning alone, so that the original Crusoe found himself an unwilling prisoner. There was little romance in the situation. His entire possessions comprised only some clothes and bedding, a firelock, one pound of powder, some bullets, tobacco, a hatchet, a knife, a Bible, and his mathematical instruments and books.

Four years and four months later, when Selkirk—now safely on board the Duke—told the story of his adventures, the misery of those first hours on the island were still clear in his memory. As the ship disap-

peared he sat upon his seaman's chest in utter dejection. He ate nothing for many hours. His greatest fear was that with the coming of night he would be attacked by wild animals. In his own words: "I went to sleep when I could waken no longer." For a long time he remained in such low spirits that he could eat only at rare intervals. His first food was the flesh of seals, and the coarse food picked up along the beach.—St. Nicholas.

### The Fox Again

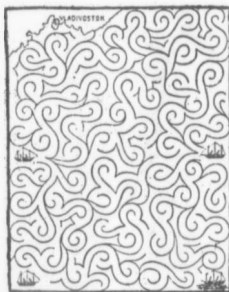
The following are the two fourth prize essays in our recent competition:

#### FOURTH PRIZE.

I think the animal in the prize picture is a fox. The fox is noted for being sly and cunning. He lives in a burrow or den in the ground and feeds on rabbits, birds and hens, which he loves to steal from the farmer's hen house.

One time, in a wood near my home there lived a fox which had a den of young foxes. We had a dog which used to annoy the mother by chasing her

### A War Puzzle



These four ships are trying to get to Vladivostok without crossing any of the lines. How can they do it?

into her den and then digging in after her to get her and the little ones. She would run out another way and entice him to chase her so as to get him away from the little ones. He would race until he was tired and then come home. He kept this up day after day until at last he dug in so far that the little ones had to run out for safety. Then he ran after them and caught one and put his paws on it and barked for me. I heard him, and ran out and found him holding it, and I carried it home.

I put a little dog collar and chain on him and fixed up a box for him; but he did not like the box, so he dug in under the house and stayed there. After he grew larger, he used to catch many of our hens, for they would be picking around where he was and he would bounce out and grab one as quick as a flash and dodge under the house with it. I used to catch rabbits for him, and pragt fun I had giving them to him. I would tie one on a string

and lower it down from the roof of the shed near him and he would jump for it and hang on until I would pull him up the whole length of his chain. How he would growl and hang to that rabbit until I would give it to him.

We kept him until he had grown to be quite a large fox, with such a beautiful skin and bushy tail. One day a man came along and offered two dollars for him and we sold him. We missed him after he was gone, for he amused us with his stewart and cunning ways.—HORACE C. STEWART, St. George, N.B.

#### FOURTH PRIZE

The animal's name is a fox. Last summer I was visiting my cousin in the country, when on the night of my arrival we heard the barking of a fox and my cousin proposed that we should go out the following morning to a grove of pines about one-half mile from the dwelling and see if we could find the fox's den.

Next morning a search in the pines showed a great bank of earth that had been scratched up. It must have come from a hole and yet there was none to be seen. It is well known that a really cute fox, one digging a new den, brings all the earth out at the first hole made, but carries on a tunnel into some distant thicket. Then closing up for good the first made and too well marked door, uses only the entrance made in the thicket.

After a little search at the other end of a knoll, I found the real entry, and good proof that there was a new den of little foxes inside. We decided not to meddle with them that day but to come and dig them out the following morning.

Next morning we again went to the wood and took our position in a hollow basswood tree. By and by we saw the mother coming out of the den to get a breakfast for the little ones. When the mother fox saw us, with a savage growl she sprang into the woods, and we thought this was our chance to get them dug out before she returned.

We were not long in digging down and found four little foxes huddled together. We picked up two of them and started home. When we got home we tied the baby foxes in the barn, one with a chain and the other with a leather strap. The next morning we went out to see our foxes, but found one of them gone. The mother had come in the night and chewed the strap from round one of their necks and had the other's chain dinged by her teeth.

The one that did not get away was a very peculiar fox when he matured. He was between a red and a silver-gray. We called him "Bobs," and he got to know his name. We fed him on meat and eggs. When given an egg he would mold an egg cup in the ground, set the egg in it and very carefully break it.

One day he got loose but we managed to get him coaxed back to his house. However, he got too cute for us. He used to get loose and visit our turkey house so we decided to sell him. We found a purchaser, and we afterwards learned that "Bobs" was rusticated in Toronto.—ERNEST GORDON, Stapledon, Ont.

### Their "How Do You Do?"

The Germans greet each other by saying: "How do you find yourself?"

The Chinese inquire of equals: "Have you eaten your rice?" The reply is: "Thanks to your abundant felicity."

The Japanese, when they meet a superior, remove their sandals and exclaim: "Hurt me not."

Arabs of eminence kiss each other's cheeks and exclaim: "God grant thee His favor and give health to the family."

## IN THE KITCHEN

### Four Ways With Strawberries

**STRAWBERRY CREAM CAKE.**—Make a sponge cake and bake in two layers. Cover each layer with whipped cream which has been sweetened and flavored and arrange whole strawberries close together over the entire surface. Place one layer on top of the other and serve at once, as if left standing long the cream will moisten the cake.

**STRAWBERRY MUFFINS.**—One pint of sifted pastry flour, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, two rounded teaspoonfuls baking powder. Into this mixture rub one-fourth cup of butter, and add one cup of cold water gradually, mixing and cutting with a knife. It should be of a light, spongy consistency. Scrape one the dough upon a well-floured board; pat into a flat cake and roll gently till half an inch thick. Cut with a small, round cutter, and cook on a griddle on top the stove. Grease the griddle with butter, and cook the cakes slowly. When they are well puffed up, put a piece of butter on the top of each and turn over. When browned on the other side and done, tear them open and spread with sweetened berries and cream, and serve immediately.

**STRAWBERRY CUSTARD.**—Make a boiled custard with the yolks of five eggs, one quart milk, one-half cupful sugar and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Crush and strain one pint of berries, and mix with them one-half cupful powdered sugar. Gradually beat this into the well beaten whites of four eggs. If the fruit is very acid, more sugar will be required. Serve the custard in small glass cups and pile the strawberry float on top.

**STRAWBERRY COTTAGE PUDDING.**—Beat to a cream a small one-third cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; add one egg well beaten; mix two teaspoonfuls baking powder with one and three-fourths cupful flour; add this to the first mixture, alternating with one-half cupful sweet milk. Bake in a shallow pan for twenty to thirty minutes. Cut into large squares and serve with the following sauce: Whip one-half pint of sweet cream until very light, and then add about a pint of canned strawberries. Do not stir any more than you can help; put in sugar to taste if the strawberries do not sweeten sufficiently, and turn the sauce into a pitcher. The pudding looks nicer to heap the cream and strawberries on to the squares of cake in the pantry, instead of doing so at the table. Fresh strawberries are nice used in the same way, observing to sweeten them very sweet before adding to the cream.

### Rhubarb Marmalade

Four pounds rhubarb, four oranges, juice of all, peel of two, four pounds sugar, one lemon, two pounds raisins. Peel and cut the rhubarb into half-inch pieces. Prepare the oranges by squeezing out the juice and cooking the peel in water till tender. Drain and scrape out white skin. Extract the juice of the lemon. Put the rhubarb into a granite preserving kettle, heat it slowly to boiling, cook

fifteen minutes, then add the sugar, orange juice and peel, lemon juice and raisins, and cook slowly until thick. This is delicious fresh, and a portion may be sealed for future use.

### An Economical Dessert

Bread pudding and prunes can be made into a very palatable dessert by the following process: Dry the bread in the oven, or toast until it is sufficiently hard enough to grate. Take raw prunes, remove pits and chop prunes. Mix in equal proportions, put in whites and yolks of eggs (allowing one for every three portions), beaten up well separately. Sugar to taste, flavor with vanilla, and mince finely the peel of half a lemon. Add this, as well as the juice of the same, and bake pudding one-half hour. Serve plain, or with any pudding sauce preferred.

### Reliable and Good

**GRIDDLE CAKES.**—One cup of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of Indian meal, one egg. Mix with milk to a thin batter, and after mixing add salt to taste, and two good teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Adding baking powder the last thing is against most precedent, but the cook who furnishes the recipe insists that the success of the cakes depends on this detail being observed.

**SUGAR PUFFS.**—Take the whites of ten eggs, beat them till they rise to a high froth; put in a stone mortar or wooden bowl, add as much double-refined sugar as will make them thick; put in a little ambergris to give them a flavor, rub them round the mortar for half an hour, put in a few caraway seeds; take a sheet of waters, lay them on as broad as a sixpence, and as high as they can be laid, put them in a moderate oven half a quarter of an hour, and they will look as white as snow.

**ORANGE CAKE.**—Cream together one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and one-half a cupful of butter. Add the well beaten yolks of four eggs and one cupful of milk. Cook together one-half of a cake of bitter chocolate, shaved fine, one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of butter and one cupful of milk. Let this chocolate mixture cool before adding it to the ingredients in the cake bowl. Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with two cupfuls of flour and pour it in alternately with the well-beaten whites of the four eggs. Bake in layers and pack together with an orange filling.

**BAKED ASPARAGUS.**—To bake asparagus, cut the tender ends of the stalks into inch-long pieces and cook them about fifteen minutes. Drain them and save the water in which they were cooked for the soup kettle. Arrange the asparagus in alternate layers in a buttered baking dish with fine bread crumbs, bits of butter, salt and pepper, and dice-shaped pieces of hard-boiled egg. Sprinkle the top of the dish with buttered crumbs and bake twenty-five minutes. Send to the table in the baking dish. Individual ramekins may be used instead of a large dish.

What shrunk your woolens?  
Why did holes wear so soon?  
You used common soap.

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## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### How to Eat

Don't bring worries to the table,  
Don't bring anger, hate or scowls;  
Banish everything unpleasant;

Talk and eat with smiling jaws.  
It will aid your own digestion,  
If you wear a smiling face;  
It will jolly up the others.

If you only set the pace,  
Knowing something funny, tell it;  
Something sad, forget to smell it;  
Something hateful, quick dispel it

At the table.

Cares domestic, business troubles,  
Ils of body, soul, or brain;  
Unkind thoughts and nagging tem-  
pers,

Speech that causes other pain,  
Public woes and grim disasters,  
Crimes and wrongs and right's de-  
feat—

None of them are to be mentioned  
When you sit you down to eat.  
Knowing something funny, tell it;  
Something sad, forget to smell it;  
Something hateful, quick dispel it

At the table.

### Danger to Little Ones

Much has been said about the danger  
of poisoning from wearing colored  
stockings and other garments next  
to the person. We notice in an advertis-  
ing sheet, "Bootes all colors for  
little ones at very cheap rates." A little  
personal experience prompts us to sound  
a note of warning to mothers to shun  
the "colors."

There is some risk to run in using  
any color next to the tender skin of  
the new-born, especially the deeper  
dyes. Those made of white wool are  
greatly preferred, for many reasons,  
and especially, on account of the fact  
above stated, should be used together.

### CHILDREN'S THROAT TROUBLES

A little girl three years old, is brought  
to the doctor because she has a cough  
which often wakes her at night. She  
has no fever but her voice is thick  
and her throat seems very full. Her  
mother says that every winter she is  
in this condition, the greater part  
of the time. She has such disturbed sleep  
that she looks tired the next day, is  
cross and irritable and has rather a  
poor appetite.

I at once suspect that there is some-  
thing wrong with the child's throat after  
hearing this story. She must stand fac-  
ing a good light while I take the handle  
of a spoon, depress her tongue and care-  
fully examine her throat. Sure enough,  
the trouble lies there. The child's tonsils  
are so large that they very nearly  
meet in the middle line of her throat.  
This causes the thick-sounding voice  
and the cough, with disturbed sleep.  
If the mother is wise and wants to avoid  
further trouble she will take the child  
to a good doctor and have the tonsils  
removed, or, rather nearly removed,  
for they are seldom taken entirely out.  
Electricity and other means of shrink-  
ing the tonsils are advocated by some,  
but in a case like this the better plan  
is removal.

Every mother should accustom her-  
self to examining her children's throats  
at least twice a week. It takes but a  
moment and may save a severe illness  
if the mother discovers the trouble at  
the very beginning.—*Ladies' Home  
Journal.*

## Fine Salt

The crystals of Windsor  
Salt are as pure and white  
as flakes of snow—and  
they dissolve easily.  
Butter makers who have  
been using salt said to be  
"just as good" as  
Windsor Salt, will see  
the great difference at  
once, if they will use it.

## Windsor Salt

Add to the Home Comfort  
by Purchasing a

## BELL PIANO or ORGAN

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GUELPH, - - ONTARIO

Catalogue No. 41 free. Send for it.

"Health and Vigor depend upon the quality  
and quantity of the Blood."—HUMANITARIAN.

The liver is the great secreting organ  
of the body, and when it fails to perform  
its office bile accumulates and the blood  
becomes poisoned, causing many un-  
pleasant symptoms. If these symptoms  
are not dealt with immediately they be-  
come aggravated so as to induce severe  
illness. To relieve it at once and cure  
permanently

## Dr. Carson's Tonic

Stomach and Constipation Bitters

have long been recognized as the sove-  
reign treatment. These are made from  
the formula of an eminent Canadian  
physician, who has used the prescription  
in his practice for many years with most  
satisfactory results.

A Purely Vegetable, Tonic and Blood  
Purifier. Price 50 cents per Bottle.

Usually you can obtain the preparation  
at your local druggist, but if unable to  
obtain it in your neighborhood, we will  
send to any address one or more bottles  
on receipt of price—*orange prepaid.*  
Pamphlet sent FREE on application.

The Carson Medicine Company  
Toronto

## SUNDAY AFTERNOON

### "No Time to Pray!"

"No time to pray!"  
Oh, who so languid with earthly care  
As not to give to humble prayer  
Some part of day?

"No time to pray!"  
"Mid each day's dangers, what retreat  
More useful than the mercy-seat?  
Who need not pray."

"No time to pray!"  
Must care or business' urgent call  
So press us as to take it all,  
Each passing day?

What thought more dear  
Than that our God His face should  
hide,  
Tnd say, through all life's swelling  
tide,  
"No time to hear!"

### A Godly House

Obed-Edom made room for the  
ark in his house, and God blessed his  
home abundantly, and made it a bless-  
ing to the whole nation. The bless-  
ing which descended upon that  
hitherto obscure family reached up  
to the very throne, and then descend-  
ed in showers of benediction upon the  
capital of the kingdom. When David  
heard how God had blessed his house, he  
was encouraged to renew his efforts  
to re-establish the worship of God in  
the capital of the kingdom.

No home can afford to be without  
God's gracious presence. We need  
it in times of prosperity, when we are  
specially in danger of growing god-  
less in character and life. We need  
it in times of temptation, that we may  
be able to overcome. We need it in  
times of perplexity, for "it is not in  
man that walketh, to order his steps."  
We need it when our children are  
choosing their vocations and their  
companions and the location of their  
homes. We need it in times of sick-  
ness, and in times of health; in times  
of rejoicing and in times of sorrow.  
We need it when the death angel  
hovers near, and when we stand by  
the open graveside to bury our loved  
ones out of our sight. We need it  
when we ourselves draw near to the  
end of life's pilgrimage.

We may all have this blessedness,  
if we will truly seek it. And the pres-  
ence and blessing of Christ in the  
home will make it a benediction to  
the whole community.

### Learning How to Live

By Henry Drummond.

There are people who go about the  
world looking out for sights, and they  
are necessarily miserable, for they find  
them at every turn—especially the imagi-  
nary ones. One has the same pity  
for such men as for the very poor.  
They are morally illiterate. They have  
had no real education, for they have  
never learned how to live.

Few men know how to live. We grow  
up at random, carrying into mature life  
the merely animal methods and motives  
which we had as little children. And  
it does not occur to us that all  
this must be changed; that much of it  
must be reversed; that the finest  
of the Fine Arts is that it must be  
learned with lifelong patience, and that  
the years of our pilgrimage are all too  
short to master it triumphantly.

## IN THE SEWING ROOM

### May Manton's Hints

#### BLOUSE WITH POINTED YOKE 4722

Pointed yokes are eminently becoming to the greater number of figures and are to be noted on many of the newest and smartest waists. This one is cut in drop style and extends over the shoulders to give the broad line of the season. As illustrated, the waist is made of pale green chiffon louisine with yoke of cream colored lace and bands of pale green velvet held by fancy stitches, but is well adapted to washable fabrics and can be made lined or unlined as may be preferred. The long sleeves are full and graceful and are much to be desired for everyday wear, but those of elbow length are extremely graceful and somewhat more dressy when the blouse is designed for dinner or evening use.

The blouse is made with the fitted lining over which the full front, backs and yokes are arranged. Both front and backs are gathered at upper and lower edges and blouse becomingly over the belt while the yoke is quite separate. The sleeves are full at the shoulders and are either gathered into cuffs or cut in elbow length and left free. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

#### CIRCULAR SKIRT WITH FLOUNCE 4724

Full skirts, in what are variously called 1830 and 1860 styles, appear to take the precedence of all others for the soft, clinging stuffs of the season. This one is peculiarly graceful and is trimmed with narrow bias ruffles characteristic of the style. As shown it is made of pale blue crepe de chine but is suited to a variety of fabrics.

The skirt is made with an upper portion and flounce, the upper portion being cut in two sections, front and back, so avoiding the centre back seam, and is laid in plaits at the upper edge which provide graceful folds below.



4724 Circular skirt with flounce, 22 to 30 waist.

4692 Blouse Eton, 32 to 40 bust.

The flounce also is circular but is gathered at the upper edge to give additional fullness and joined to the skirt, the seam being concealed by the ruffles. Any trimming that may be preferred can be used but the little bias ruffles are always attractive.

#### BLOUSE ETON 4692

Blouse Etons are among the most satisfactory of the season's wraps and offer a wide range of variety. This one allows a choice of the plain blouse or the cape collar that is extended at the back and does away with the over broad effect that is so often found. The model is made of royal blue chevot stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with fancy braid, but it is adapted to all seasonal suitings

and the finish can be anything the wearer may prefer. The pointed belt is peculiarly becoming, as it gives a far more slender effect than can be obtained by a round one, and the wide sleeves are eminently desirable over the fashionable waists.

The blouse is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The lower edge is gathered at the back, plaited at the front and finished by means of



4688 Eton Jacket, 32 to 40 bust.

4722 Blouse with Pointed Yoke, 32 to 40 bust.

the belt. The cape collar is entirely separate and is arranged over the whole, the edges being finished with braid or in any manner that may be preferred. The wide sleeves are made in one piece and are finished with broad roll-over cuffs.

#### ETON JACKET 4688

Eton jackets are to be noted among the most fashionable coats and are jaunty, becoming and generally attractive. This one includes the tiny vest effect that marks the latest designs with full sleeves and the drop shoulders that give the broad line of fashion. As shown it is made of wood brown broadcloth with trimming of brown and white braid, the vest being white cloth braided with brown and tan, but all suiting materials are appropriate and the vest can be one of many things. Oriental embroidery is much liked, brocades and lace are seen and white braid is used.

The jacket is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of single darts, shoulder and under-arm seams. The little vest can be applied over the edge and finished with the braid, or the jacket can be cut away and the edge of the vest arranged under it, then stitched to position. The sleeves are gathered and are joined to the drop shoulders, the seams being concealed by the braid, and are finished at the wrists with flare cuffs.

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

"Go with God, senor," is the Spanish greeting.  
The French ask: "How do you carry yourself?"

Russian friends greet by asking: "How do you live on?"

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## Some Live Farm Topics

### Curing Alfalfa

No matter how large the alfalfa is, it should be cut as soon as it commences to bloom. If left until in full bloom, the next crop will not come on so quickly, or be so large; and hay cut from alfalfa in full bloom is less palatable and does not test nearly as high in protein.

It should be raked before the leaves get dry enough to crumble. The leaves contain a fourth more protein than the stalk.

Alfalfa should be cured, for the most part, in the cock. Cases of spontaneous combustion have occurred when put up too green. It should be cured until no juice appears when the stalks are twisted.

The first cutting is generally the hardest to cure. It may be put in the mow pretty green; if interspersed with frequent layers of old hay or straw.

Where silos are used, the last cutting can often be run into the silo, intermixing it with the corn ensilage.

### Alfalfa for Hog Pasture

Speaking of alfalfa as a hog pasture Mr. F. G. Morris, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says,

"Alfalfa is the hog pasture par excellence, but should not be used for this purpose until the third season. By this time the roots are well established and will not be damaged.

"Results secured at the Utah Experiment Station show that good thirty shotts will make gains of one-third each per day on alfalfa pasture alone. Better results were secured when grain was fed in connection with the pasture. Results secured by practical farmers indicate that even greater gains than those recorded in Utah may be expected. It is unnecessary and inadvisable to ring the hogs as long as the pasture is good as they will confine themselves to feeding, and will not root.

"Better results in pasturing will be obtained from brood sows and pigs, and young shoats weighing from forty to fifty pounds, than from fattening hogs, as the alfalfa is high in protein, which is more essential to young animals than to more mature ones. Where grain is fed to pigs running on pasture, one-half or three-fourths of a grain ration will usually give more economical results than a full grain ration. On good alfalfa pasture, with grain, two thousand pounds of pork should be produced each season from an acre. Half of this, at least, should be credited to the pasture. One thousand pounds at five cents per pound amounts to \$50 an acre in return, and this is largely net profit, for every experienced feeder knows that little care needs be given to hogs on pasture; and last, but not least, is the fact that the hogs so handled are less susceptible to disease than those kept in small yards."

### The Soiling of Farm Stock

My purpose in this brief article is to try and show that a system of soiling, when properly carried out, will

be an important factor in supplying an abundance of good nutritious food for stock during the whole year and will, by greatly increasing the productiveness of the soil, place us in a better position to hold our own with the competitors of other lands in the markets of the world.

The reports published during the last few years in Ontario and the United States relating to the practice and systems followed by the most successful stockmen, farmers and dairymen, show that wherever a system of soiling, or even a partial system of soiling has been practiced, that in all cases the results have been most satisfactory, and in no case did any farmer speak of returning to the old plan of depending solely upon pastures for summer feed. And it must be borne in mind that the experience of these is in accord with that of many of the most progressive farmers in other countries. German and French beef growers largely adopt a strict system of soiling and produce a higher average rate at a given age than farmers who depend altogether upon pasture. Soiling is generally carried on where the land is high-priced and scarce, and generally near towns and cities, and it is almost the universal custom to feed the cows which supply these places with milk, by the soiling system.

On the best class of tillable land in Ontario, soiling, or a partial system of soiling can be carried on with the most satisfactory results and with largely increased profits, as compared with pasturing. The great advantages of soiling are well shown by the experience of Mr. J. D. Detrich, of Flourtown, Pa., with a farm of fifteen acres, of which buildings and roads occupy two acres while the remaining thirteen acres are used for growing forage and fodder crops for the stock. This farm supports a herd of about thirty head of cattle, more than half of which are milking cows. A writer in describing this, says: "The possibilities of a small piece of land devoted to an old but familiar industry, but handled unusually well. There is no secret about it except the old secret of good executive management, clear insight into causes and effects, and patient attention to details."

The essential elements of Mr. Detrich's management are these: The growing of only soiling and fodder crops and the giving up of the idea of pasturing; continued double cropping, whereby the land is in use from frost to frost; the returning of all excrement from the herd directly to the land, thereby keeping up and increasing the fertility of the land; feeding only feeds of the very best quality and those which are the most nutritious.

By pasturing, Mr. Detrich was able only to support two cows and one horse. Soiling was the secret of his success. Similar cases to Mr. Detrich's could be cited which owe their success to the following out of a judicious system of soiling.

A. P. McVANNEL,

Perth Co., Ont.

### How Deep Should Tile be Laid?

In discussing the question of draining, "Wallace's Farmer," of Iowa has this to say as to the depth at which tiles should be laid:

"In this there are two or three elements to be considered; the cost of tile, the cost of digging, and the character of the soil. The deeper tile can be laid and work successfully the fewer of them will be required, and the wider the distance between the drains; the deeper the drains, however, the greater the cost of digging; therefore, there is a limit to the profitable depth. We would say an average of four feet would be about the limit, as the increased cost of going deeper would offset very considerably the advantages in having fewer drains.

"Tile may be laid within a couple of feet of the surface, or even eighteen inches, but the shallower they are the less distance they will draw on either side, therefore, the more of them; hence, the shallower they are not to be thought of except where the soil is in which the tile is laid is very dense and compact; for example, such as the subsoils in the southern part of Iowa and northern Missouri, where tile will not draw except where placed near the surface. Give tile time enough they will break up this apparently impenetrable subsoil, but this will require more time than the farmer is disposed to give it. He wants immediate results. We say, therefore, that in ordinary central and northern Iowa, from three to four feet will be the proper depth, greater depths occasionally being permissible on account of the inequalities of the surface.

"It may not be out of place just here to state the conditions which make tiling land necessary. In some cases considerable areas of very loose porous soils are saturated with water simply because there is no outlet. This is particularly true in the never glaciated areas such, for example, as the Wisconsin glaciated district in northern Iowa. In some places the disappearance of the glacier left ponds, marshes, and swales which are filling up with vegetable matter, and the main thing needed is an outlet and comparatively few drains to permit this water to run off. Drainage of these lands where there is a proper outlet is usually a simple proposition.

"At the bottom of all these ponds, however, will be found a clay deposit formed by the settling of minute particles of clay brought down from higher lands. For every pond, marsh or swale is a sieve which sifts out the heavier particles of clay borne in by the water and deposits them naturally in the bottom. The water, therefore, can naturally sink no further, and as it gradually fills up kills all valuable vegetation; hence, the necessity of drainage.

### Must Have It or Sell His Farm

Mr. C. C. Calhoun, Westmoreland Co., N.B., in answer to a subscription, says: "Excuse me for acknowledging my dependence, but I must take THE FARMING WORLD or sell my farm."

## Says in the Fence to the Post—"Get a Gate on, You!"

Lamb Gates are made with gas pipe frame, filled with woven fabric. Can be hung on either post, and will swing in either direction. **Lamb Fence is made of High Carbon Steel Wire.**

**The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited,**

LONDON, WINNIPEG,  
Ontario, Manitoba

### Fruit Prospects

From reports received by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, the fruit crop will probably be below an average, though it is a little early to speak definitely. In the Ontario fruit belt a medium to full crop of apples is promised. In sections like the Georgian districts, where the trees suffered badly from the frost, the crop will not be so large. In Eastern Ontario and Quebec a medium crop is promised, also in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia promises a medium to full crop, and British Columbia better than last year.

A fair crop of pears is promised in most of the provinces, with full crops in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The peach crop will be light in all the provinces. Only a medium crop of plums is expected. In some sections the trees were badly killed. A fair crop of grapes may be expected in all sections where they grow to any extent. Pear to medium cherry crops are promised in most districts. Raspberries and strawberries are likely to be right in the Ontario fruit belt. British Columbia promises a full crop. Red currants are good; black currants are only fair, with other varieties an average crop.

There are few complaints of insects or fungi so far, especially where spraying has been done regularly for several years.

### Cucumbers for Pickles

June is the time to plant cucumbers for pickles, as all danger of frost is then past. Do not plant more than six seeds to the hill, and scatter these so as to cover about six inches of space, thus securing stronger plants and lessening the probability of injury from insects. Cover seeds with about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of loose soil. When plants have reached a height of 4 or 5 inches, thin to three strong, or four weak plants to the hill, and leave them as far apart as possible.

Begin cultivating as soon as plants can be plainly seen, and cultivate quite frequently until the vines become too long, using the hoe to free the hills of weeds. Do not expect success unless you cultivate thoroughly.

As soon as plants are up, apply a mixture of two-thirds slaked lime and one-third land plaster. This will destroy the small striped bug that is sure to be on hand.

Begin to pick as soon as there are pickles on the vines. Pick entire patch at least every other day, and when in full yield, daily. Be careful not to injure vines. Pick every pickle that is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches and over in length. One large cucumber will exhaust the vine more than 50 small ones. Where small ones are picked off, new sets will form, while the large ones prove but silent robbers if allowed to grow.—E.S.K.

### Growing Tomatoes

Equally important to a good soil and a prolific variety of tomatoes is thorough preparation of the soil before putting out the young plants. Tomatoes need much moisture during the late part of the season to fill out and mature the fruit, and this makes it necessary that the soil moisture be conserved during the early summer. If the seed bed is well prepared, the subsequent tillage will be comparatively easy. Ordinary surface cultivation with a line-toothed corn cultivator will put the ground in the best shape and the surface will be left with a good dust mulch. If the weeds are not had there need be no deep cultivation followed, this being

only practical in very moist soils. The most useful tool in the tomato field is the single horse spike toothed harrow or corn cultivator. The tool will take out the weeds and at the same time leave the desired dust surface. Drags of various types are frequently used between the rows and they are about the next best tool to the harrow, but they ordinarily do not make a sufficient mulch.

### Repairing Mice-Injured Trees

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, says, that if the tree girdled by mice is only one or two years old, it will be better to replant. If older, "bridging" the wound by means of scions of last year's growth may be resorted to. These should be about three inches longer than the width of the girdled section and the ends should be cut to a wedge shape. Then with a sharp narrow chisel or other similar tool, slanting incisions should be made into the new wood above and below the wound, beginning near the edge of the bark, extending about an inch in length and penetrating but little into the wood. The scions should fit nicely into these incisions and be held in place by their own elasticity. Each end should then be covered with a small piece of grafting wax. Three or four scions will be sufficient for a tree less than six inches in diameter.

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### Marvel Wind Motor

Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size built, and will run in a lighter wind.

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## THE FAT OF THE LAND

By John Williams Streeter, M.D.

The Story of an American Farm

THE AUTHOR SAYS:—

"I would exchange my age, money and acres, for youth and forty acres, and think that I had the best of the bargain; and I would start the factory by planting ten acres of orchard, buying two sows, two cows, and two setting hens. Youth, strength and hustle are a great sight better than money, and the wise youth can have a finer farm than mine before he passes the half century mark, even though he have but a bare forty to begin with."

CLOTH . . . \$1.80

MORANG & CO. LIMITED

Publishers, Toronto

### Red Polled Cattle

Mr. Geo. H. Greig, Secretary of the Live Stock Associations, Winnipeg, writes:

"I notice in your issue of May 16th an entry from one of your subscribers for Red Polled cattle. We have a herd of Red Polled Cattle recently established in Manitoba. Address H. V. Glendinning, Bradwardine.

### Is There a Difference Between Beet-root and Cane Sugars?

There is a lively controversy going on just now in German and other European beetroot centres about the advertisement of some grocer in Leipzig, who, in offering "genuine" Indian refined cane sugar for sale, pretends that this sugar is much superior in quality for preserving, marmalades, etc., because all those preserves, boiled with such "Indian" refined, should, anyhow, never be used for preserving purposes, and it is a fact that the danger of moulding is by far greater with cane than with beet-sugar, because the former contain more bacteria than the latter. Besides, probably no grocer is today able to guarantee genuine pure refined cane sugar, as nearly all large refineries in America, England and Holland, who use cane sugar, mix it more or less with beet sugar. A sugar refined exclusively from cane sugar is today more or less a rare exception.

Both the whole sugar from cane and beets contain very nearly 100 per cent pure sugar and even the yellow products contain at least 99.7 per cent pure sugar and even the yellow cent. left to other substances. The sugar cane does not contain any nicely-tasting acids, the raw impure cane sugar has a fruit smell or taste, merely because it is produced by the so-called "sour" process, and as if refined beet sugar were worked the same way it would assume the same taste and smell; in fact, Dr. Winter has got a patent for this process from the German government, so that it could now be worked, if seen fit. But the nice smell of such refined sugars is always a very big help as to its quality, if it is made from cane or from beet sugars, especially that "Indian" refined cane sugar owes this smell and taste to the activity of fungi and bacteria, and it is this that preserves, with which such sugars are used, must suffer in quality much more than if refined beet sugar were taken. The public cannot be warned too much against buying and using such "Genuine Indian Refined Sugars."

Since the days when Marggraf discovered the beet-root sugar (1747), this has always been kept as the first and reigning principle by the "Savants": Pure sugar from cane and pure sugar from beets contain, and are absolutely and exactly the same chemical substances. And as the food pure refined sugar from beets always contains 100 per cent of sugar, it is fully of the same value as pure refined from pure cane sugar. To contend the contrary would simply amount to slap in the face all science and practice.

RUDOLPH BACH,  
Montreal.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Enlarged Hock

I have a driving mare that got kicked on the middle joint of the hind leg in January. I had her treated by a veterinary. She drives well now but there is an enlargement that looks bad. If you can, let me know a remedy that will help?—SUBSCRIBER, Stayner, Ont.

If persistent rubbing and fomenting with hot water will not help, try a blister made of one-half ounce of cantharides, two drams red iodide of mercury, 14 ounces of lard. Rub in, and twelve hours later cover over with fresh lard. Rub lard over every day until the skin is nearly healed then blister again, and so on, until the enlargement goes away. But try vigorous rubbing and application of hot water before blistering.

### Raising an Orphan Colt

What is the best way to raise a colt that has lost its mother at foaling time?—A WESTERN READER.

If the mare dies before the colt has nursed her, the first thing to do is to give a dose of castor oil, so as to have the bowels free and open. This oil is to take the place of the first milk, which nature gives as a physic to all young things and which is quite essential to their proper start in life.

Cow's milk will provide the best food. Use about two quarts of fresh milk to one quart of water. Add a teaspoonful of molasses sugar to the mixture and give it as the mare gives it—warm, a little at a time and often. For the first two or three weeks the colt should be fed, say, six times a day out of a bottle, or, better still, a bottle with a rubber nipple to it, so that the colt can suck naturally. Cow's milk, when thus diluted, should be fed as nearly as possible at blood heat, or about the temperature of milk drawn from the cow. As soon as it is able to eat, the colt should have a ration of about two-thirds oats, one-third bran, and a teaspoonful of meal added to every feed. Fed this way, and handled with care, motherless colts can be successfully raised.

### Pigs Die

Some of the sows in this district are losing their pigs. They come dead or so weak that they die soon afterwards. What is the cause of this, and what should be done to prevent it?—J. H. K., Carleton Co., N.B.

This trouble is due in nearly every case to the care and feeding of the sow previous to farrowing; usually a lack of nitrogenous foods and not enough exercise. Too much corn feeding will cause weak pigs. A better food during pregnancy is middlings, milk, flax-seed meal and dried blood meal. The sow should, in addition, have some succulent food to keep the bowels open. Exercise is imperative in order to keep the sow in good health and to insure strong and vigorous young pigs.

### Wart on Colt

I have a two-year-old colt that has a wart on his nose, just under the back pad, about four inches from the backbone. It is large and soft, and when the skin is rubbed off it becomes red and bloody and water oozes out. What can I do for it?—M. A. G., Frontenac Co., Ont.

Take a dull knife and scrape off all the scab that you can, and then apply with a swab the following: Forty per cent solution of formaldehyde, 1 oz.; glycerine, 2 ozs., and mix. Do not let any of this solution get on the healthy skin. Apply again after the dry scab comes off.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

### Draining Land

Q—B owns a farm adjoining mine, through which there is an open ditch to which one hundred yards of the line, and the natural flow of the surface water off my farm is into this ditch. 1. Can I compel him to open up the ditch to the line and give me plenty of fall? 2. Can I tile drain mine?—SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

T.—You may have a drain constructed by taking the proceedings set out in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 285, the provisions of which are too lengthy to be set out here. You might see, also, chapter 226 of the same volume.

### Seeder Not Satisfactory

Q—We bought a seeder in the spring of 1900. We tried it, but it did not work satisfactorily. We notified the agents several times, but they did not fix it. We hired a seeder and put in the crop. In October another agent came to collect the money due for it. We refused to pay, and told him we would not accept the seeder. He suggested extending the payments one year, and promised to have it put in order before it would be needed in 1904. We therefore gave him our notes. In April I notified him to see it in order, but we had to again hire a seeder this spring. When we were almost through seeding the company sent a man to fix it. We notified the company to take it away. 1. Can they compel us to keep it? 2. Can we compel them to give us our notes? 3. Can we collect damages? Please advise what course to take in the matter.—A. J. H.

A.—1. It would depend entirely on what your bargain was with the company. Did they guarantee that it would be satisfactory, and if not that you could return it? If so, of course you can return it. Or did they merely say that if not satisfactory they would fix it? Your rights as to returning it will be entirely governed by the contract, and as you have not told us what that was we cannot advise you on that point. 2. If they sue you on the notes, counterclaim for damages for having to hire the seeder, etc. If they have discounted the notes you will have to pay them and sue for damages. 3. Yes, but your best plan is to refuse to pay for the seeder till they pay you the damages.

### Rights of Inheritance

Q—If a wife dies without making a will, and having no children, (1) what part of her property can her husband claim, her parents being still alive?—SUBSCRIBER.

A.—(1). One-half.

### Purchase of a Cow

Q—B brought a cow to C's sale, and authorized C to represent that the cow would have a calf by May 10th sure. A bought the cow on this condition. The cow proved not to be with calf. 1. Can A claim damages of B for the loss of the milk and butter for the season? If so, how will A take proceedings?—SUBSCRIBER, Stayner.

A.—1. Yes; sue him for damages for fraud or misrepresentation and you will be entitled to all that you can prove. We presume that you took this cow on the express condition that she was with calf, and that there was something in the nature of a warranty that she should be.

### Bigamy

Q—If a man has a living wife and marries another woman, and is taken up for bigamy, is tried and sentenced for fourteen months hard labor, after he serves time and is free again, can he lawfully live with the last woman he married?—O. D. A.

A.—The second wife (so-called) is not legally his wife at all, and his living with her would be mere concubinage. It would not, legally speaking, be criminal, but the children would be illegitimate, and his first wife, if she has done nothing to forfeit her right could claim alimony from him.

### Mustard Spraying Demonstrations

Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, has arranged mustard spraying demonstrations as follows:

EASTERN DIVISION IN CHARGE OF F. W. BRODERICK, ST. CATHARINES.—Marjora, June 11; Demorestville, June 13; Napanee, June 14; Harrowsmith, June 15; Kingston, June 16; Maitland, June 17; Elgin, June 18; Winchester, June 20; Russell, June 21; Rockland, June 22; Fernaghvale, June 23; Maxville, June 24; Millbrook, June 27.

WESTERN DIVISION, IN CHARGE OF W. R. DEWAR, GUELPH.—Marshville, June 13; Thamesville, June 14; Chatham, June 15; Port Lambton, June 16; Sarnia, June 17; Watford, June 18; Mitchell, June 20; Seaforth, June 21; Bervil, June 22; Alton, June 23; Shelburne, June 24; Beeton, June 25; Hornby, June 27; Rockton, June 28.

### Tests of Seed Corn

Thirty samples of seed corn were tested recently for germination by G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa. Only 12 samples showed a germination of 80 per cent, and over. They included all 15 samples of seed that have been prepared in the ear, and sent to the laboratory in that condition. Seventeen out of the thirty contained less than 70 per cent. of vital seed. Four of the samples germinated less than 50 per cent. Corn growers, it is advised, should endeavor, as far as possible, to secure their supplies of seed corn in the ear.

### Had a Surplus

Mr. E. McManis, treasurer of the Spring Horse Show, held at Ottawa early in March, reports a balance on hand of \$34,362, after paying all expenses. The total receipts were \$2,184.85, including \$800 from the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and \$400 from the Clydesdale Breeders' Association, and the total expenditure \$1,841.23. The show will be held next year in the new building and on a much larger scale.

### The Chicks

Said the first little chicken,  
With a queer little squirm,  
"O! I wish I could find  
A fat little worm."

Said the next little chicken,  
With an odd little shrug,  
"O! I wish I could find  
A fat little bug."

Said the third little chicken,  
With a sharp little squeal,  
"O! I wish I could find  
Some nice yellow meal."

Said the fourth little chicken,  
With a small sigh of grief,  
"O! I wish I could find  
A little green leaf."

"Now, see here," said the mother,  
From a green garden patch,  
"If you want any breakfast,  
You just come and scratch."

### Raising Goslings

While small they should be fed four or five times a day, and when ten days old a little food may be put into the building when they are shut up for the night. Do not overfeed. Grass is the natural food for goslings, and where the supply is abundant less grain food is required. If, however, the supply of grass or green food is scanty, they should be fed more frequently and a larger quantity, as goslings to be profitable must be kept growing from the time they are hatched until sold. One point should be remembered—the water dish should never be allowed to become empty for any length of time, either while the goslings are small or at any time during their life.

If the weather is pleasant they should be given every opportunity to feed upon short, tender grass, and, if kept indoors by severe storms, a few sods or bunches of grass will be greedily accepted. Goslings with a goose may be confined by three boards, ten or twelve feet in length, and a foot wide, set upon edge, making a triangular pen. This pen can be moved as frequently as the goslings eat up the grass and require a new pasture.

### Variety and Product

No single kind of food is perfect, and in feeding for the production of something the cheapest foods are sometimes more expensive than the dearer kinds, because they are not suitable for the purposes desired. When eggs are high the object should be to secure more of them, or the hens will become costly luxuries, because they produce nothing and require more care. It is not satisfactory to own a flock of beautiful birds that do not lay when prices are high and eggs are scarce, but much of the disappointment is due to lack of proper food (not insufficiency). Hens must have food that contains the material for producing eggs. Corn and wheat may be the dearest kinds of food when such food does not promote egg-laying; but when corn, meat and cut clover are given, so as to provide a variety, the combination may be cheap, because it makes the hens lay, though every one must guard carefully against feeding too much or too often.—F. H. J.

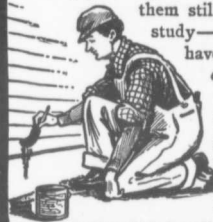
"Willie," said his mother, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

A few minutes later Willie returned and reported: "Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is."—Chicago News.

# Ramsay's Paints

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Into Separators that cannot produce the best, the thickest cream

All the large creameries of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and all the dairy states pay one cent per pound more for cream that contains from 35 to 50 per cent. butter fat than they do for cream testing less than 30 per cent. butter fat.

The cost of shipping cream testing 40 per cent. is only half as much as the cost of shipping cream that tests 20 per cent.

This cream retains more of the milk than rich cream, and as the milk becomes sour first the thin cream is the hardest to keep sweet.

By skimming a rich, thick cream, you retain all your skim milk at home, and you will find it a valuable feed for young stock.

Many separators on the market cannot produce thick cream and are therefore unprofitable to buy.

The U.S. Cream Separator makes thick cream and gets all the butter fat out of the milk.

**Holds World's Record for Close Skimming**

Write for catalogue.

671 Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

## Advertise in The Farming World



### Sheep Increase Soil Fertility

The grasses draw food elements from the subsoil as well as from the surface soil. The growth resulting from these is consumed by the sheep. It is deposited again on the land in the droppings, hence the available fertility for producing grass continually increases. Theoretically, the plant food in the subsoil decreases, but as fast as it does, through the action of various agencies, inert plant food in the subsoil is transformed into available forms. Theoretically, the amount of this inert plant food decreases, but usually there is so much of it in the subsoil that the transforming process will continue as long as decay continues in the subsoil, which is practically forever. The surface soil, therefore, continually improves when it is being pastured by sheep, and with such improvement the growth and decay of grass roots near the surface also increase, hence the supply of humus in such soils increases at all times. Why then do not these results follow the grazing of cattle? For the reason chiefly that the droppings of cattle are deposited in a way that results in much waste of the same from various causes, while the droppings of sheep are so deposited that there is but little waste.

But little experimenting has been done with a view to obtaining information as to the influence of such foods on grazing, or as to the profit from feeding them. But when these foods are so fed by way of supplementing pastures, no statements regarding the results from feeding them will be at all complete which do not consider the influence which they exert on the pastures. The renovation of worn lands could be greatly hastened by such a process. And here it may be added that when these foods are fed judiciously it should be possible to get the full value of the foods thus fed in wool and mutton.

But sheep benefit others in other ways. Suppose the pastures are growing weeds or brush to a considerable extent, grazing these with sheep will check such growth, and in the end it will completely remove it, with, in some instances, a little aid from man. There are but few weeds which sheep will not eat when they are young. But there are some. These are burdock, mellein, and some others. To completely get rid of these it may be necessary to mow them or destroy them otherwise, but with the exceptions referred to the pastures will soon be made clear. This means that the elements that were partly used in growing weeds will henceforth be devoted to growing grasses.

Thus it is that the influence of sheep on production is simply beneficent. It is surprising that in the face of this fact they are not more generally kept upon the farm. One reason is, doubtless, that their value for such a use is not more generally known. The Gauls would have been in Italy long before they were had they known about its wealth. Another reason is that in computing the profits from keeping sheep the item of the influence on fertility is entirely left out. And a third reason, especially in prairie areas, is the extent to which fences are absent.

PROF. THOS. SHAW.

### Galt Horse Show

The horse show held at Galt, June 2-4, was the best in the history of that event, there being over 100 entries more than last year. In nearly every case the entries made put in an appearance. While the educated classes were not so heavy as at Toronto, being almost entirely left to the professional horsemen, the young classes were particularly strong, and a very large number of fine young animals

## Farm Foreman Wanted

Dairy and pure-bred stock farm at Hudson Heights, Que.; proprietor's summer residence; school, Scientific and Methodist Churches; board: thirty-five per month to begin; free excellent prospects for good worker with brains; testotoler, graduate of Agricultural College, or with experience on high-class stock farms preferred. State age, if married, children, experience, and references as to work and character.

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You can teach them practical farm work; but success means more than this. Make a 100 per cent. Farmer out of your Boy by giving him a scientific course in Agriculture, Stock Raising, Poultry Raising, etc., by Mail.

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## MASSEY-HARRIS GOOD HAY-MAKING TOOLS



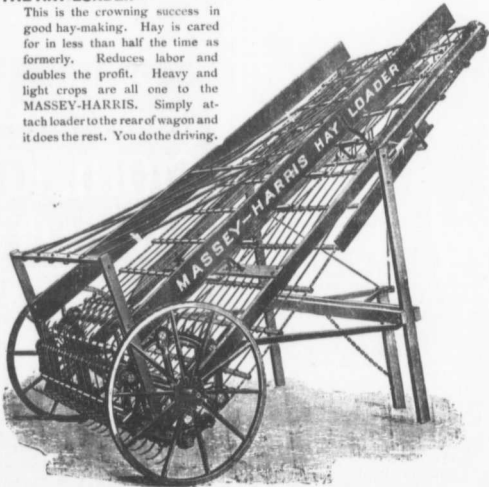
The Massey-Harris Side Delivery Rake and Hay Loader are two of the greatest labor, time and money savers in the hay field to-day.

### THE RAKE—

It contains the vital points that appeal at once to the practical farmer as thoroughly practical and labor saving.

### THE HAY-LOADER—

This is the crowning success in good hay-making. Hay is cared for in less than half the time as formerly. Reduces labor and doubles the profit. Heavy and light crops are all one to the MASSEY-HARRIS. Simply attach loader to the rear of wagon and it does the rest. You do the driving.



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Toronto . . . . . Canada

were to be seen on the grounds. The stables of Crow & Murray, Toronto; A. Yeager, Simcoe; Adam Beck, London; Mrs. F. McCoy, Toronto; Miss K. Wilks, Galt, and Kidd Bros., Listowel, were all fairly well represented. The attendance was remarkably large and the interest keen at all times. Quite a number of fine heavy draught and agricultural horses appeared in their classes. Andrew Aitchison, of Guelph, Ont., exhibited his fine span of imported, Clydesdale mares, and captured 1st and 2nd in single draught, 1st in 3-year draught filly or gelding, and 1st for draught team. A draught team of 4,200 lbs. scale and fair quality were shown by Messrs. Donovan & Robins, of Scaforth, Ont., and they took 3rd and 4th places in single draught, and 2nd for draught team. G. Hancock, of Galt, won 1st for general purpose team with a fine pair. Two-year-olds were not very strong in numbers or quality. Colts sired by a Standard-bred stallion was a very large and strong class, as was also the 3-year-olds by Thoroughbred. The champion harness horse was found in Adam Beck's Sparkler. This prize is a silver cup to be won two years in succession and was won by Messrs. Crow & Murray last year. The prize for best combination horse was awarded to Crow & Murray's ch. gelding "Orhelo." First in larger roadster class, and championship went to Miss Wilks' "Rhea W.," a fine bay mare by Woodford Wilks, and 2nd to Oliver K, a brown gelding by Kidd Bros'. Oliver Wilks, shown by F. G. Kiler, of Stratford. Rhea W., with her sister Easter Belle, were recently purchased by Miss Wilks at a price of close to \$4,500.00. The entries were 497 in all, and altogether the town of Galt has reason to congratulate herself on the success attained by the horse show. J.W.S.

#### The Royal Show

The sixty-fifth annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England will be held at Park Royal, Willenden, London, N.W., from June 21-25. The prizes offered total \$30,495. Of this amount, \$7,355 is given for horses; \$9,855 for cattle; \$7,150 for sheep; \$1,955 for pigs; \$1,125 for poultry, and the balance for cheese, butter, wool, etc.

On the opening day, when the judging of live stock, poultry, etc., takes place, the admission fee is \$1.25. For the next two days, 60 cents (after 4 p.m. 25 cents) and on the last two days 25 cents.

#### Brandon Fair

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association will hold its annual exhibition at Brandon on August 9-12, 1904. Copies of the prize list may be had on application to F. J. Clark, manager, Brandon.

#### Manitoba Agricultural College Directors

In accordance with an order-in-council of the local government, the following have been elected from the different districts of the province as directors of the proposed Manitoba Agricultural College: No. 1 district, W. James, Rosser; No. 2, J. Smith, Indianapolis; No. 3, H. Dyer, Minnedosa; No. 4, Lt.-Col. Hosmer, Verdun; Delegates from the agricultural societies in the districts met and elected their directors. Dr. Patrick and Mr. J. A. McKerns will represent Manitoba University on the Board of Directors.



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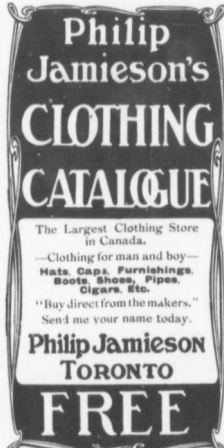
## Farming Pays

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#### Curing Sow of Eating Young

The following remedy for a sow eating her young is given by Frank S. Bailey, in the "National Stockman and Farmer." He says:

"Last spring I had a sow three years old. She had always been a good mother. She gave birth to thirteen pigs and in one-half hour after the pigs were born three of them were missing, and in about one hour three more were gone. Then as she was very tame and kind, I got where I could watch, and in a few minutes she took one in her mouth and it disappeared in two seconds. I went for some salt pork, and when I came back only four could be found. I gave her four pounds of the meat, all she could eat, and the next morning only two could be found, and as the pigs had nursed they were very slow to learn to eat, but I took them from her. Last fall she had thirteen. As I intended to kill her, thought she would fatten better and be more profitable in cold weather. She began eating them again as before and had only eight left. I got a large pail of cold water from the well and poured it very slowly on the back of her head on the brain (if she had any) and she raised the eight all right. This made her pretty stiff, but she came out all right, pigs and all. One of my neighbors tried the same plan and the result was the same, it stopped her eating her pigs instantly."

Have any of THE FARMING WORLD readers tried this plan or other that has proven effective in breaking a sow from this bad habit?

#### A Record Price

The Uppermill bred bull, His Majesty, exported last year to Buenos Ayres in May for \$11,000. His Majesty was sired by Bapton Glory, and out of a cow of the Cruickshank Butterfield family. He was used as a stock bull by Marr before going to South America.

#### Shortorns Sell Well

Kelly's big sale of Shortorns, held at Chicago last month, has demonstrated that values for the best cattle show no great reduction. Especially is this true when the lower values for beef cattle are taken into account. There is no speculative boom on and prices are based on the intrinsic merits of the individual. The highest price at Kelly's sale was \$1,205 paid for the Missie bull, Whitehall Marshall. The top figure for a cow was \$705, paid for the Cruickshank cow, Faith. The sale averaged \$322 each for females and \$300.60 for bulls.

#### Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. George G. Stewart, of Howick, Quebec, has been in this country lately buying Clydesdales. From Mr. T. H. McLagan, Williamstown, Crief, he acquired a colt of excellent quality by Prince Albert of Roselough out of a Macgregor dam. In the Crief district he also called upon the Messrs. Kerr, Lochlan, and bought from them a couple of very promising yearling fillies by Sentor's heir, the Ottawa spring champion. Mr. Stewart had also a pair of two-year-old colts, and a yearling from Mr. Fleming, Froick Mains. One of the older colts was the good colored Lord Lovat specimen which won at the Angus last season. The other two were by Moncrieffe Marquis. From Mr. Thompson, Rankellor, Mr. Stewart took a substantial three-year-old colt by Balmie male Marksman. Mr. Stewart reports a fair trade on the other side for good horses.—North British Agriculturist.

## 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 breeding of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

### Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. Neil Dow, Tara, reports his herd of choicely bred Shorthorns in a flourishing condition, the get of his herd bull, Siltiton Hero—2313—a grandson of the famous Barmpton Hero, are proving a very fine lot. He has recently sold a fine young roan bull, Mina Lad, to Philip Corlett; another young red bull, Hero Yet, to G. Dicks, of Tara; and a fine Get from a fine Vry dam, to Gilbert Monkman, of Arkwright. He has to offer one very choice young bull, who is under 7 months of age and will beat 600 lbs. He is from a fine Mina Dam, whose g. dam was an imported cow, bred by Campbell, of Uppermill. Several splendid heifers are also offered for sale, among them a good roan 2-year-old, from a Queenie cow, and a very fine red one from his cow Topsy and Lord Cecil. The cows are a very fine lot and are remarkable for their deep milking qualities, and it is worthy of note that the young six months bull above mentioned did not receive all his dam's milk until he was nearly five months old.

J. Marshall is another of Tara's breeders who is well prepared to answer inquiries after good young bulls and heifers, particularly the latter at the present time. His herd bull at the present time is Big Gamey—49800—, of Marr-Missie breeding, and by a grandson of Royal Sailor. Among the young heifers is a fine thick one by Marjorie Heydon Duke, and from a fine dam of Roan Duchess strain; another roan year-old is from a get of Golden Fame, and close to imported stock on dam's side. One of the finest animals on the farm is a nice growth, red bull calf, by his present herd bull and Golden Rose, by Aberdonian.

Mr. Hay, Tara, has recently disposed of several fine young bulls, and has to offer a number of choice heifers, pure Scotch bred, and fine individuals. He has this year placed at the disposal of the community a fine Clydesdale stallion, a get of the famous Baron's Pride, and from a dam by Mr. McGregor.

Mr. Gowan, of Allenford, is making a beginning in the Shorthorn line and he is making a good one. He has a number of animals of Flora strain that trace direct to Flora—89—, imp., and bred from the best bulls obtainable, such as—Marengo—, and Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp. He is also the owner of as fine a flock of Oxford Down sheep as is to be found anywhere.

J. H. Jull, Burford, Ont., whose flock of Oxford Downs comprise a large number of prize winners, a number of imported ewes, and all bred from imported rams, announces in this issue that he is open to book orders for the fall. This is a grand breed of sheep and should receive more attention. Of everything produced on the farm, the sheep is the only thing giving any returns who don't have to work for.

Of the recent importations made by Messrs. Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Ont., all have been sold within three weeks of the time of landing excepting two that have been reserved to make the season in their own stable. These are the fine gray Shire 3-year-old, Moulton William, a grand individual of great scale and fine proportion, and a promising young Hackney stallion Kingston Denmark—7874—, sired by Dajenham and from the mare Violet, by Denmark. He is thus closely related on both sides to the famous horse owned by Dr. Wedd in New York and is a fine going stylish, well-turned animal. Among the recent sales of this firm may be mentioned the sale of a Canadian-bred stallion "Enterprise," a get of the old Enterprise, to R. Alexander, Forest, Mich.; the imp. "Bright Boy" to Alex. McWilliams, Dutton; the Hackney stallion "Lewdrop," to Dodge Bros., Forest, Mich.; to Jos. Suggat, Orangeville, the Hackney stallion "His Highness"; a Clyde and 1 Shire stallion to Lincoln Bastedo, Moosejaw, N.W.T. Mr. Fisher, of Clinton, purchased 1 Shire and 1 Hackney stallion for Manitoba; Mr. Paul Kingston, of Forest, Ont., purchased Sandycroft Major, and another fine imp. Clyde was also bought by Mr. F. R. Caswell, of Bryanston. The aged horse Cannon-gate is doing well and proving equally successful as a sire here as in Scotland.

H. Smith, Exeter, Ont., has recently sold six young bulls and heifers to Hon. Thos. Greenway, of Crystal City, Man. Among other recent sales are: To Mr. Chas. Hackney, Farquhar, 2 heifers, one by Bonnie Lad and from imp. "Sensation"; to H. Stead, Thamesville, 3 females; to M. B. Miller, Berville, 1 young bull and 1 cow with calf at foot. He has a lot of young stock from his Brawith-Bud herd bull, Gold Drop, that promises to do him full credit as a sire.

Mr. W. H. Hunter, the well-known Hereford breeder, of Orangeville, is getting ready a fine lot of young stock for the fall exhibitions. His young imp. bull who won several prizes last year is coming on well, and will be an equally good, if not better, animal than his old one, Sportacus.

W. Colquhoun, the veteran importer and breeder of Clydesdales, at Mitchell, Ont., reports the sale of all his Clydes, and has at the present time only to offer two fine Hackney stallions. These are young but grand individuals, that can be depended upon to turn out well.

R. Charters, Seaforth, Ont., reports a clean sale of their present offerings. He has a fine lot of promising calves to offer for next year.

### Big Shorthorn Sale

The joint sale of 62 selected Shorthorns, from six leading Canadian herds, to be held at Hamilton on June 28th, promises to be an important event among breeders. A glance

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Sprain, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all Diseases of the Hoof, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

An Eminent Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is invaluable. Every Bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by plain charges, paid, with full directions for its use. (Special note for descriptions, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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(Trade Mark.)

Will reduce inflamed, swollen joints.

**PUFFS,** and any Soft  
and any Soft  
want to use;  
**TUMORS,** does not blister  
under bandage or remove the hair.  
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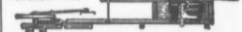
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## Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

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Spavin and Ringbone Paste

cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

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**DAVID McCREA**, Jansfield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cockerold Pigs. Choice animals for sale.

**KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM**  
Clydesdale Horses, and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch bred Short horns for sale, a number of the best of the Pines, Shandels, Leroy, Red Bone, and other choice breeding. Also some best lots of Red Mares, Jersey Cows, Aberdeen, and other sort of choice Scotch breeding. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on J. H. McCallum, Danville, N. Y. R.

**HILBERT FARM.**  
Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Short horns from imported sires and dams of deep milking strains. **JAS. A. COCHRAN**, Hilbert Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

### "NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 cows, 3 choice bull calves, 5 sows, bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchincruin bull at head of herd, whom damn line a record of 22 lbs. per day. Prices low. **J. D. McCALLUM**, Danville, Que.

### FOR SALE

Ayrshires, all ages. Eggs for hatching, from Lehighs, Hamburgs, and other breeds, Ducks and Turkeys. Also five pure Collie pups. For further particulars write to **W. STEWART & SON**, Menie, Ont.

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE**  
Of good breeding and feeding quality, and the right bacon type. From superior imported stock.

**IRA JOHNSON**, General P. O., Ont. Hagersville Sta.

A VERY GOOD CANADIAN BREED  
**Stallions and Fillies**

Some of the gets of such horses as McQueen from fine registered mares. Also a number of good geldings.

**A. TORRANCE**, - Markham, Ont.

### GLENVAUGH STOCK FARM

**W. B. ROBERTS**, Prop.  
Pure-bred Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young Stock of both sexes for sale. Write or call. Sparta P. O., Station, St. Thomas, P. E. R., G. R., M. C. R.

### MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM

Short horn Bulls fit for service. Also cows and heifers, imported and home bred. Prize winners of Scotch breeding. Moderate prices.  
Call on or write to **D. MELNE & SON**, Ethel P. O. and Sta., G. R.

### VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

Breeder of Scotch-topped Short horns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Minas, Ury, Clippers, of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.

**NEIL DOW**, Tara Sta., G. R., P. O. and Tel.

### Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd of leading Scotch families, such as Pines, Orange Blossoms, Myosin, Killbuck Beauties (Campbell), Nonpareil, Cecelia, Rosbud, Golden Prop. Headed by (Imp.) Old Lancaster. Write your wants or visit personally.

**GEORGE AMOS & SON**, Moffat Station P. O., C. P. R.

**Choice Yorkshires**  
Young Stock from Fine Imported and Home Bred Boars and Sows

Young Boars fit for service and Sows ready to breed or already bred. Boars and sows not clean. Prices right. Write or call on **J. A. RUSSELL**, Precious Corners P. O., Cobourg Stn., G. T. R.

**Oxford Down Sheep**  
**IMPORTED AND PRIZE-WINNING STOCK**

An now looking orders for YOUNG EWES AND RAMS.  
**J. H. JULL**, Burford, Ont.

through the sale catalogue reveals that the cattle are richly bred on up-to-date and approved lines, and it they are as good as their pedigrees, which we are assured they are, the public may look for one of the most useful lots offered at public sale in Canada in many years. The list includes 13 imported Scotch-bred females, imported bulls, one bred from imported sire and dam, and one by an imported sire and having four top crosses by Scotch-bred bulls. Among these is the roan, Imp. Scotland's Fame—45225—, contributed by D. Milne & Son, calved April, 1902; sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Fame (70796), and of the Kinellar Claret tribe. This young bull has been tested as a breeder, and his calves are very promising. Another, consigned by W. C. Edwards & Co., is Fair Shot (imp. in dam), red, coming a year old in July, sired by Chance Shot, of the Cruickshank tribe, a son of Master Archer, by Scottish Archer. This is said to be a very promising youngster, and he will soon be available for service. Mr. Rankin contributes British Prince, a dark roan, calved last October, sired by Kosierucan of Dalmeity, bred by Lord Rosberry, a son of the Cruickshank "Village" bull Villager, dam imp. Susester 9th, bred by Mr. Reid, of Cromley Bank. Mr. Usher consigns Queenston Chief a roan, calved Sept. 27th, 1903; sired by imp. Derby, a Cruickshank Secret bull, bred by Mr. Jamieson, of Ellon, Aberdeenshire, and sired by Jemidar, of the excellent Inverquherry Rosewood family. Derby is very highly spoken of as a bull of fine character and quality, and is proving an exceptionally good bull breeder.

Among the females offered are representatives of most of the popular Scotch families, including half a dozen of the Upper Mill Roan Lady tribe, five Minas, four Minas, five Tits, two Clarets, two Urys, two Lady Fannies, and one of each of the following: Nonpareil, Brawith Bud, Miss Ramsden, Lovely, Cecelia, Rosbud and Rose of Autumn, besides quite a number bred from imported sire and dam, and a number of members of other good families of deep-milking strains, topped by first-class Scotch-bred sires. Many of the cows, all of which are young, have calves at foot, by imported bulls, and are in calf to such good sires as Imp. Marquis of Zenda, Imp. "Village" Champion, Imp. Derby, Imp. Red Duke, Imp. Aberdeen Hero, Imp. Pride of Scotland, and other high-class Scotch-bred bulls. This sale will afford an excellent opportunity to secure the right sort of cattle to found a herd or to improve existing herds. The fate of the cattle is surely favorable to buyers, and the character of the breeders is such that the buyers may confidently expect fair and honest treatment. Catalogues will be furnished on application to Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., who will be glad to supply any information desired, that is not in the sale announcement.

\$30,000 Worth of Stock for the West

There left the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, on June 9th and took, two important shipments of pure-bred stock, one destined for British Columbia and the other for Calgary and Edmonton. The shipments were made under the auspices of the Dominion Live Stock Associations.

The British Columbia shipment consisted of three carloads of a total value of about \$7,000. Mr. L. W. Paisley, Secretary of the British Columbia Live Stock and Dairy Assoc-

### MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Tamworths and Berkshires.

For Sale.—One Clydesdale Stallion, 3 years old; one Tamworth Sow, in pig to imported boar; two sows and two boars, 7 months old, imp. in dam; two Berkshires Boars, for service. Address: **F. REID & CO.**, Imp. and P. O. near Ottawa. Hintonburg, Ont.

### Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

Six grade young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF STOCK. **W. H. DURHAM**, Proprietor, MALTON P. O., ONT.

### Champion Berkshire Herd

OF CANADA

For several years back the York Lodge herd of Berkshires has won the championship at Toronto Exhibition, besides a number of other prizes. All hogs show great growth and size. Young pigs from the best prize sows and boars for sale at reasonable prices.

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### ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.

Most successful Veterinary in America.  
**Prof. A. Smith**, P. R. C. V. S., Principal, Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

### A. G. GORMLEY

BUNDENNETTE STOCK FARM

Breeder and dealer in Canadian and imported Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine of good breeding and fine Clydesdale type and quality. Address or call at Unionville Sta. and P. O., Ont.

### Brookside Ayrshires

Cows from this herd won 1st, 2nd and 3rd in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec. 1903, and 1st and 2nd in Ontario Dairy Test, Dec. 1903. Royal Star of St. Anne's, '7916—, at head of the herd. Will have a few calves to spare after January 1st.

**H. & J. McKEE**, "Brookside," Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont.

### Yorkshire Swine Clydesdale Horses

A large number of fine Yorkshires in close form. A few good registered Clydesdale Bulls and heifers from grandly bred sires and dams. Good prices to stock buyers.  
**A. L. HOSKIN**, COBOURG STN. AND P. O., ONT.



**ROCK BALT** for horses and cattle, in ton and cask lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

### FOR SALE

7 Ayrshire Bulls from 1 to 16 months old. Good individuals from high class stock. Prices right.

**C. S. AYLWIN**, Freeman P. O., Ont.

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Short horns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicester, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS GRADES

have topped the highest markets for beef in North America for 14 years in succession, through good times and dull times. Now is the time to secure real good ones by using pure-bred lines. We have a grand lot of young bulls coming on, sired by (Imp.) Champion Aberdeen Angus Bull, Prince of Burton. Come and make your selection.

**JAMES BOWMAN**, Elm Park, Guelph

### CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Choice young stock from grandly-bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. Well-bred Lincoln Sheep. Also Barred and White Rock poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

R. CORLEY  
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### RIDGEWOOD PARK STOCK FARM

Pure Scotch Shorthorns  
Clydesdale, Shire,  
and Hackney Horses

E. C. ATTRILL, Mgr.,  
Goderich, - - Ont.

### ASHLAND STOCK FARM

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Cows bred from such noted bulls as Aberdeen, Royal Tim, Urah, Ben Macneil, Mar-  
rango's Heidon Duke (Imp), Golden Able (Imp, in dam). Present stock bull, Big Gannoy  
dam Fionn, sired by Marrago, a Mar-Miste bull  
from a son of Royal Salar. Fine young stock of  
both sexes for sale.

J. MARSHALL, Tara Sta. G.T.R., Jackson, P.O.

### Glenview Stock Farm CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

All Imported Stock  
Two Grand Young Hackneys for  
Sale

W. Colquhoun, Mitchell, P.O.  
and Station, G.T.R.

### Dentonia Park Farm,

COLEMAN, P.O., - ONT.

FOR SALE—During the next six  
weeks—young stock of both sexes

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS

and AYRESHIRE

Our prices won't Toronto and Ottawa this  
year give only a fair idea of the quality of the  
stock. Our prices are consistent with such  
quality. Correspondence solicited. Photo-  
graphs and full particulars will be sent on  
request.

### JOHN H. DOUGLAS,

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN and

AYRESHIRE CATTLE

YORKSHIRE SWINE

Young stock of all ages and both  
sexes for sale.

Warkworth, P.O.

CAMPBELLFORD STA., G.T.R.

### Waverly Stock Farm

R. BEITH, Prop., Bowmanville, Ont.  
FOUR CLYDESDALE STALLIONS  
FOR SALE

Prince Priam, 6 years old, by Prince of  
Albion (by Prince of Wales), dam Jessie  
Anne, winner of over 30 first prizes in  
Scotland.

The Treasurer, 4 years, by Lord Stewart,  
dam the Treasurer.

These are all horses of grand quality and  
heavy scale, and are both prize winners  
and proved sires. Write or call on

R. BEITH, Bowmanville, G.T.R., Ont.

chian, has been in Ontario for several  
weeks selecting and purchasing  
stock for the different breeders of  
that province. Some valuable ani-  
mals were taken, among them being  
a young bull, purchased from the  
Hon. John Dryden, for Mr. A. D. Pat-  
terson, Ladner, B.C., for \$500. Other  
purchases of note were a pair of  
Clydesdale mares from M. M. Gal-  
house, Weston. In addition to these,  
purchases were made as follows:

HORSES—From D. McLean, Rich-  
mond Hill, 1 Clyde mare; Peter Bas-  
singthwaite, Richmond Hill, 2 Clyde  
mares; J. S. Clark, Norval, 2 Clyde  
mares; A. Yeager, Simcoe, 2 Hack-  
ney mares; Morris & Wellington, 1  
Shire mare.

CATTLE—Shorthorns: From S. F.  
Johnston, Ashburn, 2 heifers; E. T.  
Fisher, Ashburn, 1 bull; Wm. Rad-  
cliffe, Columbus, 1 bull; H. S. Spoil-  
ard, Ithaca, 1 bull; John Gard-  
house, Highfield, bull; Thos. Scott,  
Sutton West, 3 bulls; John L. How-  
ard, Sutton West, 2 bulls and 1 heifer;  
Wm. Dyer, Columbus, 1 bull; Watt &  
Sons, Salsburg, 2 bulls; H. B. Webster,  
Fergus, 2 bulls and 2 heifers; A. W.  
Smith, Maple Lodge, 2 bulls. Hol-  
steins: Wm. Armstrong, Locust Hill,  
9 heifers. Jerseys: B. H. Bull & Son,  
Brampton, 2 heifers; Mrs. Wm. Kolph,  
Markham, 1 heifer; J. L. Clark, Nor-  
val, 1 heifer. Guernseys: Dentonia  
Park Farm, 2 heifers. Aberdeen-An-  
gus: O.A.C., Guelph, 1 bull. Ayr-  
shires: R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, 1  
cow; Wm. Stewart, Menie, 5 heifers.  
SHEEP—R. P. Snell, Snellgrove, 1  
Cotswold; W. J. Tyler, Nottawa, 9  
Hampshires; J. H. Jull & Son, Bur-  
ford, 1 Oxford. Another Cotswold  
was bought by Mr. Paisley, the seller's  
name not being given.

SWINE—D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, 1  
Yorkshire; O.A.C., Guelph, 1 York-  
shire and 1 Tamworth; Thos. Teas-  
dale, Concord, several Berkshires;  
Reid & Co., two Berkshires and 2  
Tamworths; Colwell Bros., 1 Tam-  
worth; Joseph Featherstone & Son, 1  
Essex.

In addition, there were several odd  
lots of poultry. Mr. John Teasdale  
was in charge of the B. C. shipment.  
He has made the trip several times in  
the same capacity and knows how to  
care for the stock well.

The North West shipment was not so  
large, but numbered many good  
animals. W. D. Flatt sent two very  
fine imported Shorthorn heifers and  
also 2 cows to James Ramsay, Frid-  
dis, Alta. These are show stock and  
will be heard from later. Graham  
Bros., Claremont, shipped a fine  
Clydesdale stallion. In addition to  
these shipments were made from  
Ontario breeders as follows: J. I.  
Graham, Vandeleur, Shorthorn bull;  
Arthur Johnston, 1 bull; Jno. Miller  
& Son, 1 heifer; Hugh McCaughey,  
Streetsville, 1 bull and 6 head of  
Shorthorns from Port Elgin; H. D.  
Smith, Compton, Que., 1 Hereford  
bull. Mr. H. Stewart was in charge  
of the Edmonton car.

Though no figures were obtainable,  
it is safe to place this lot at, at least,  
\$3,000. It would probably run very  
much higher in valuation. So that  
the total value of the shipments sent  
to the West will reach at least \$50,-  
000.

#### Shorthorn Reports

According to Thornton's circular  
for the three months ending March  
31, 1904, there were exported from  
Great Britain the following Short-  
horns: To South America, 210; to  
Canada, 11; to Germany, 6; and to  
Mexico, 6.

## Stock Farm FOR SALE

About 667 acres, 10 miles from Hamilton  
557 acres cleared, 110 uncultivated; soil,  
clay and clay loam with clay sub-soil,  
watered by creek. Two sets of buildings.  
This farm is admirably adapted for stock.

For prices and terms, apply

The Toronto General Trust Corporation,  
59 Yonge Street, Toronto

VIRGINIA HOMES.—The best low-priced  
lands. No stones. Best  
trucking, fruit, stock and poultry section. Good  
water. Finest climate to be found anywhere.  
Very healthy. Fine shipping point. Write H. V.  
WEISS, Mgr. of Immigration, Emporia, Va.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm  
work and fair education  
to work in an office, \$60 per month with advancement;  
steady employment must be honest and reliable.  
Branch Offices of the association are being established  
in each Province. Apply at once to all partici-  
pating. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOC'N.  
London, Canada.

#### IMPORTED

### Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus Ont.  
Importers of Clydesdale Horses and  
Shorthorn Cattle. STATIONS—Oshawa and  
Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Forty miles  
east of Toronto. Long-distance telephone at  
residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

### GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Canada's leading Horse Importers

### Clydesdales and Hackneys Stallions and Mares.

Farm one mile from Station on C.P.R.

Write for Catalogue.

### T. H. HASSARD, V.S.

DEALER IN

CLYDESDALE,  
COACH AND  
STANDARD  
BRED  
STALLIONS

My last importations were taken directly  
from the boat to the Toronto Spring  
Stallion Show, where they won highest  
honors.

### MILLBROOK, - ONT.

#### YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in single  
years. You have time to make money of your own  
time, and place you in a position to secure a large  
income from stock raising. Diploma granted and good  
positions obtained for successful students. Cost within reach  
of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars  
at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE  
SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada.



### BUCHANAN'S UNLOADING OUTFIT

Works well both on  
stacks and in barns,  
unloads all kinds of  
hay and grain either  
loose or in sacks.  
Send for catalogue to

M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Ont.

### A Noted Ayrshire Breeder Dead

There died recently in Scotland one of the world's best known Ayrshire breeders in the person of Mr. R. Montgomery, of Lessnessock, Ochiltree, Ayrshire. Ayrshire breeders in all parts of the world have made selections from Lessnessock for their herds. A few years ago Mr. Montgomery's son brought out an importation to Canada. At Lessnessock have been produced some of the most noted Ayrshires of Scotland. Among the bulls that made their name in their day may be mentioned Glencairn and Sensation. Mr. Montgomery was one of the best known judges of Ayrshires and frequently acted in that capacity at the Royal

### Ayrshires for Canada

Messrs R. & A. Montgomery, Lessnessock, have recently shipped a very nice consignment of six Ayrshires to Messrs. Hunter, Lachine, Montreal. Amongst them were three two-year-old heifers due to calve in August, in time for the great St. Louis Exposition. The heifers were very big, with great substance and good teats, and should give a good account of themselves. From Mr. J. McAlister they got a three-year-old heifer of great promise, due to calve in July. She is full sister to the heifer which was first at the Union Show at Stewarton in 1902, and is calving in time for the Winnipeg Show in July. From the Messrs. Lindsay, Carsegowan, they purchased a four-year-old cow calving in July also. Last year this cow was first at Stranrear in calf, and first at Wigtown in milk, and reserve for the championship. With the lot goes a promising young bull bought last year from Mr. Baird, Garcleugh, as a calf, and out of a heavy milking dam.—North British Agriculturist.

### Big Sale of Clyde Fillies

On June 23rd there will be offered for sale at The Royal York Hotel, Toronto, the largest consignment of imported Clydesdale fillies ever offered in Canada. The importation is being made by Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont., and will be sold by Walter Harland Smith on the date named. The fifty fillies comprising the lot have been personally selected by Mr. Tom Graham, a guarantee that the breeding and quality will be right. They are sired by such well-known prize-winners in Scotland as Baron's Prize, Peerless, Up-to-time, Prince Thomas, Woodend Cartley, William the Emperor, and King of the Roses. The two-year-old and three-year-old fillies were served before leaving by prize-winning sires, many of those named being among the number.

This is the first time that fifty registered fillies have ever been seen together at one time in Canada, and the reputation of the firm making the importation, who, it is only fair to say, have won more championships at leading fairs in Canada than all other exhibitors in Clydesdales put together, is a guarantee to the purchaser that he is investing in something of the right stamp to lay the foundation for a stable of pure-bred Clydesdales safely and well. There is, at the present time, no other line of stock raising so profitable as that of breeding the draft horse.

The lot throughout has been specially selected and the sale offers a grand opportunity for securing a filly or two for breeding purposes. The importation was due in Toronto on June 13th. The catalogues are now ready for distribution. Write for one and look up announcement on outside back cover of this issue.

## OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

Years of careful breeding have made the Oak Lodge Yorkshires the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON EGGS.

The Championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 5 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed orao competition. Prices are reasonable.

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

## H. CARGILL & SON,

Importers and Breeders of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering SEVEN GRANDLY BRED BULLS. Also a large number of grandly bred young heifers, imported, imported in dam and home bred. Call on or write to

H. CLANCY, Mgr.

**H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Cargill P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

## PRIZE WINNING SHIRE HORSES

We INVITE all wishing to purchase Shire Stallions or Fillies of high quality to visit the stables of the undersigned and inspect the largest and best stock of Imported and Canadian bred in Canada.

**Morris & Wellington**

Railway Station, Welland, G.T.R.

Fonthill, Ont.



**The Wheel You Want.**

For Farm and General Work.

**ALL IRON.**

Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

**Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co. Limited, Grills, Ontario**



Our **QUEEN CITY HAWKY WAGON** with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload, a perfect wagon for the farm, carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons.

## THE WONDER OF THE AGE

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION

Patented 1885-96 and 1903.



**The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at Work.**

1. Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day.

2. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers.

**Every Machine Warranted. Our Motto: "Not how Cheap, but how Good."**

No drilling holes in Mower Bar or Inside Shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send direct to

**TOLTON BROS., Limited - GUELPH, ONT.**

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



## Market Review and Forecast

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

Toronto, June 13th, 1904.

Business conditions are, generally speaking, brisk. The budget speech of last week had nothing in it that will disarrange trade in any way so we may look for steady progress during the year.

#### WHEAT

Wheat has dropped to a little lower level since last writing. The growing crop has picked up wonderfully owing to favorable weather and the yield may be much greater than was looked for a month ago. On this point the "Price Current" of last week says:

"The wheat crop has made about normal progress toward maturity during the past week with tendency toward improved situation in some places and moderate reverses in other localities. The most favorable feature of the week's developments is the favorable way in which the plant is heading out and filling in the portion of the crop that has reached this stage of development, which extends to the southern borders of the northern winter wheat States.

"The spring wheat crop is making favorable progress, with ample moisture and nearly normal temperature; indeed, conditions are such that little more could be wished."

Locally the market is not brisk. Demands are larger and the offering slow at 90 to 91c for red and white; 77c for goose, and 85c for spring, east. These are grain dealers' quotations at outside points.

#### COARSE GRAINS

Conditions are favorable for spring crops, although barley, etc., on some low lands is suffering from too much moisture. Oats promise a good crop. With regard to spring crops, the "Price Current" says: "A noticeable feature of the crop reports during the past few weeks is the favorable condition of vegetation in general, of crops other than grain. The minor crops in nearly all sections of the country are giving fair to very good promise; this includes berries, garden vegetables, potatoes, and meadows. The hay crop promises to be a large one; there is no section indicating a serious shortage." Generally speaking, corn has been greatly delayed in planting, and many farmers have had to replant, owing to poor seed. The market rules fairly steady at quotations.

#### HAY AND STRAW

From present appearances the hay crop will be a bumper one. A great deal of clover was killed out last winter, so the supply of this may be smaller than usual. The hay market has an easy tone. Quotations here are \$8.50 to \$9 for car lots on track, Toronto. Baled straw rules at \$5 to \$5.50 in car lots on track.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs still rule high in price, and from present indications are likely to remain so for a time, although an attempt has been made by Montreal dealers to put country buyers down to a 14 cent basis last week at country points east of Montreal. But this is hardly workable. Montreal quotations rule at 15½ to 15¾ for case lots of fresh gathered. Here the market has a firm tone, at from 15 to 15½, in a jobbing way.

There is very little poultry offering, and prices are largely nominal.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market has shown a sharp decline since last writing though values did not drop below 8c. They have advanced a little since, and quotations at Montreal rule at from 8 to 8½c. Market reports are somewhat conflicting, so it is hard to say just how matters stand. There is considerable new stock held at Montreal, and with heavy stocks on the other side a large make in prospect here, prices are not likely to go much higher for a time. Montreal quotations range from 8¼ to 8 3/8c.

The butter market has ruled fairly steady, though at time of writing a weaker tone was noticeable. The make is large and there is no scarcity of supplies. At Montreal, choice creamery will not do better than 16½c, while other quality rules at 15½c. Up to the end of May, receipts at Montreal were about 8,000 packages more than for the same period last year. Receipts are large here. The demand for good stock is active. Creamery prints are quoted at 17 to 18c, and solids at 15 to 16c. Dairy rolls sell at from 11 to 13c.

#### WOOL

Very little new clip is offering yet, the season is so late. Washed Ontario fleece is quoted at Montreal at 17 to 18c, and unwashed at 12 to 13c. Nova Scotia washed at 20 to 21c. Here quotations are 17c for washed and 10 to 11c for unwashed.

#### LIVE STOCK

Trade at the live stock markets during the past week or two has been brisk. First-class exporters now sell at from \$3.20 to \$5.50 per cwt, and medium at \$4.80 to \$5. Export bulls sell at from \$3.50 to \$4.25, as to quality, and export cows at from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Good butchers' cattle are scarce and higher. Choice picked lots, equal in quality to the best ex-

porters, and weighing 1,100 to 1,200 each, sell at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt; good cattle at \$4.50 to \$4.60, and common to medium at \$3.50 to \$4.40 per cwt. Feeders are in good demand at \$4.50 to \$4.90 per cwt for short keep ones, and \$4.00 to \$4.25 for those of lighter weights. Choice yearling stockers sell at \$3.75 to \$4.00, and other grades at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt. Milch cows and springers are in demand at \$30 to \$55 each. There is very little doing in calves. Quotations rule at \$4 to \$5.25 per cwt, or \$2 to \$10 each.

The sheep market rules steady with a somewhat firmer tone. Export ewes sell at \$4 to \$4.25, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Yearling grain fed lambs sell at \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt. Prices for spring lambs rule at from \$3 to \$5 each.

During May last receipts of hogs in Toronto totalled 20,300 as compared with 11,447 in May, 1903. The prices for May 1903, averaged a little over \$6 per cwt. During last May the average for select was about \$5.10 per cwt, or about \$1.00 per cwt. lower than a year ago. Last week prices were \$5.25 per cwt. for select and \$4.87½ for lights and fats.

#### HORSES

This is the off season for horses and shippers should make a note of this. From now till about August 15th the market is usually dull, excepting for really first-class horses, chiefly for family use. At the Repository, last week, prices took a drop and will hardly revive until the fall season opens up. Those having horses to sell should bear this in mind, and, if possible, hold their offerings till the dull season is over.

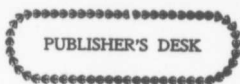
### TORONTO JUNCTION

Business at the new Union Stock Yards is on the increase and now that the G.T.R. have about completed switching arrangements, more stock will likely find its way to these up-to-date and well equipped yards. The cream of the export cattle trade reaches the Junction, and top prices are paid. Quotations for other lots rule about the same as at the city market.

#### The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	13	10	6	6	8
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$ ....	\$ ....	\$ 78
Oats, per bushel.....	32	39	41	43	42
Barley, per bushel.....	42	50½	52	53	42
Peas, per bushel.....	62	68	74	75	58
Beans, per bushel.....	45	50	55	55	50
Flour, per barrel.....	3 70	4 00	4 25	4 60	3 70
Bran, per ton.....	18 00	18 50	21 00	22 00	18 00
Shorts, per ton.....	19 00	19 00	22 00	23 50	19 00
Corn, per bushel.....	80	90	85	85	75
Beans, per bushel.....	1 30	1 35	1 86	1 90	1 30
Hay, per ton.....	9 00	11 50	14 00	14 00	13 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 50	6 00	6 00	7 00	00
Eggs, per dozen.....	15½	16½	15	16	14
Cats, per cwt.....	14	14	14	14	4 50
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	12	12	12	12	12
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	16	16	16	17	17
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	14	14	14	14	14
Apples, per barrel.....	3 00	4 25	4 00	4 00	4 50
Cheese, per pound.....	9	8½	9	9½	10½
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	18	17½	21	21	22
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	13	14	19	18	18
Cats, per cwt.....	5 50	5 50	5 10	5 15	4 50
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 10	4 10	4 00	4 00	4 5
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 15	5 50	5 50	5 50	4 75
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	00



## PUBLISHER'S DESK

## Look for It

In the fine exhibit made by the Dominion Government at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Mo., goods made by the E. W. Gillet Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont., are quite prominent. The Government officials, realizing that Magic Baking Powder, Gillet's Lye, Royal Yeast, etc., are the standard Canadian articles, have caused them to purchase a large quantity of the various goods to form part of the exhibit referred to. All Canadians visiting the World's Fair will be sure to be much impressed with the fine display.

## \$30.00 to Colorado and Return

Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, daily throughout the summer. Correspondingly low rates from all points east. Only one night to Denver from Chicago. Two fast trains daily. Tourist sleeping cars to trains daily. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

## Just the Thing for Sprains and Bruises

Evarts P. O., Medicine Valley, Alta., Canada, Feb. 3, 1904.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

I used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM on a mare that injured her hind leg so badly that she was unable to rise. I followed your directions and in three days she was on her feet again and is now as strong as ever. I think it is just the thing for sprains and bruises, as it goes direct to the spot.

CHAS. LEIGH.

## "How to Make the Dairy Pay"

This is the title of the latest of the clever booklets issued by the Vermont Farm Machine Company, as helps to farmers and dairymen and incidentally to advertise the U. S. cream separator. The subject of suitable buildings, treatment of stock, selection of herd, care of milk, and how to make the dairy pay the most, are each handled in a terse, convincing way. The arguments in favor of having a separator on the farm are without number, and today the cream separator is recognized as being as indispensable as the plow or reaper. Those of our readers who are unfamiliar with the U. S. Cream Separator, should write for a copy of this booklet, which will be sent free to any address, by The Vermont Farm Machine Company, Belows Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

## A Good Record

At the recent insurance examinations held in Toronto, all the candidates who studied with the Canadian Correspondence College were successful. For two years the Canadian Correspondence College of Toronto has passed over 95 per cent. of their candidates in all examinations. It is also worth noting that less than 2 per cent. of their students drop their courses.

Gay Bachelor—"Do you think there is anything in the theory that married men live longer than unmarried ones?" Hengeler's Friend (wearily)—"Oh, I don't know—seems longer."

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word

CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display notices. Stock initial and number counts as one word.

**FARM AND STOCK**—An unusual opportunity is offered by a 146-acre farm together with all stock, implements, etc., in Haldimand County; 3 miles from the splendid market town of Dunnville, close to schools, churches, cheese factory. The building consists of a good frame house containing 7 bedrooms, large lawn, cow house, long pen, 7 acres of apples. This fine farm must be sold immediately at bargain price. Write to-day for full particulars. S. G. READ & SON, 1201 Catherine St., Bradford, Ont.

**EGGS**—Barred Plymouth Rocks, "National Strain," large selected birds and splendid layers—11 to per lb., or \$2.00 per 46. REGINALD WARREN, Glanville, Ont.

**IF YOU KEEP Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Hirders Cats,** ask for our new Catalogue. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London.

**SHORTHORNS**—The best and butter combed. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Altona, Ont.

**WANTED**—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Cash-in-hand outlay free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of soil potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. Best terms apply NOW. PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

**VIRGINIA FARMS** of every description. Good lands, low prices, liberal terms, perfect titles; convenient to schools, churches, electric and railroads. HOCKADAY & CASSELLMAN, Richmond, Va.

**GINSENG**—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; happy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine. OZARK GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.

**WANTED**—A man for farm work, salary \$20.00 per year with board or would make other arrangements for six months. References. C. S. AYLWIN, Freeman, P.O.

**BUFF WYANDOTTE Eggs** for Sale—three grand pens to select from—each pen headed by a first prize winner at Canada's leading show. Give winter layers, best table fowls. \$1 per setting, fair batch guaranteed. W. MORSE, 14 Burt Street, Toronto.

**SALESMEN WANTED** for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed-air hand spray machine. Splendid seller. Liberal terms. Write for particulars and sample machine. CAVERG BROS., Oak, Ont.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE**—Pen No. 1 consists of 7 imported hens, let Chicago pullet 1903, 1st Industrial pullet, also 2nd; 4th, 5th hens 1903, headed by 2nd Ontario cock; eggs \$2.00 per 15. Pen No. 2—Utility even colored lot of females, headed by 2nd Ontario Utility cock, solid buff, grand shape; eggs, \$1.00 per 15. \$0.50 per 10. J. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Calnville, Ont.

JUST PUBLISHED

## Brave Hearts

By W. A. FRASER

Cloth, \$1.25

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

Morang &amp; Co., Limited

PUBLISHERS, TORONTO

## A Genuine Bargin

Tuition table requires, quality and price cannot be duplicated at any store in Canada. Hand Mirror, suitable for 2 cents, it is Elbonnet guaranteed, with the superior 2 1/2 inch beveled glass, a carefully sprung in seven different places.

Regular price, \$1.00, our price, 50c, each. Hair Brush guaranteed to give soft hair, imported from France, oval shape, 12 rows stiff pure white bristles, 1 1/2 inches long, regular price, \$1.00, our price, 50c. Rubber Comb, newly styled, oval back, extra strong, 1 1/2 inches long, stamped in gold. "Inbreakable," regular price, 75c, our price, 35c. These articles, viz.,—Brush, Comb and Mirror, guaranteed absolutely perfect, or we will refund. Our object in offering you these goods at practically cut prices is to introduce them to the public and become a regular customer.

Examination you may be induced to send for our catalogue and become a regular customer.

**EGGS**, from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Circular giving particulars free. JOHN B. PETTIT, Portland, Ont.

**AGENTS WANTED** in every county or town when answering advertisements. Give us \$25 to \$50 a week salary. Address, Superior Cream Separator Co., 48 East Pitt St., Windsor, Ont.

## Remunerative Position

with one of Canada's leading life insurance companies can be secured by first-class man to work in either town or country. A good chance for a live man. Apply

BOX 77, FARMING WORLD, TORONTO

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

## Compressed Air Sprayer

At a meeting of fruit growers, held at Beamsville, Ont., May 16th, the Wallace Sprayer and the Tweedie Sprayer were both on exhibition and both did excellent work. The Wallace power sprayer takes its power from the wagon wheel and is not as expensive an outfit as the Tweedie sprayer, which, with gasoline engine, is valued at about \$500. The Wallace sprayer is readily thrown out of gear, and a short drive will get up the air pressure in the reservoir above the tank to 80 or 100 pounds to the square inch. The weight of the whole outfit, with tank, wagon and all, is about 1,400 lbs., which, even with 200 gallons of the mixture and the turning of the power wheel, is not too great a load for a team of horses, especially on firm ground.

## The Open-Air Horse Parade

The open-air horse parade to be held in Toronto on Dominion Day promises to be an event of importance. It will be held in Queen's Park. \$1,500 will be given in prizes.

## Removal of Soot Marks

When soot falls upon the carpet or rug, never attempt to sweep it at once, for the result is sure to be a disfiguring mark. Cover it thickly with nicely dried salt, which will enable you to sweep it up cleanly, so that not the slightest stain or smear will be left.

**T**HE up-to-date horse-race on the up-to-date track before a shouting throng of strictly up-to-date race-goers has never been described as the author describes it in this thoroughly absorbing book. Mr. Fraser manages to saturate his pages with the very spirit of the struggle, and it is safe to say that few stories of athletic contests of any sort, equal to those in vigor, reality, and suspense, can be found anywhere.

DOMINION PURCHASING ASSOCIATION,

60 Yonge Street, Toronto.

## PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 115 pages, sent upon request. Marston & Marston, New York Life Bldg Montreal, 1 and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

## FITS EPILEPSY

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or relatives that do, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle with valuable treatise on these deplorable diseases. The sample bottle will be sent by mail prepaid to your nearest Post-office address. Lebig's Fit Care brings permanent relief and cure. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to

**THE LEBIG CO.,**  
179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

## Cures Rupture

What's the use of torturing yourself wearing the cold steel or badly-fitting elastic Truss, when you can be cured at home without pain or danger and no time from work, not a drop of blood lost - away with the old Truss, off with the wretched feeling as though you were held in vice. Feel as you should feel, strong and healthy. I can make you do so that you will wonder you ever continued yourself with the torturing pains of the old Truss.



Mr. O. T. Murdock, 173 Logan avenue, Toronto, Ontario, whose portrait here appears, is cured after suffering 14 years. Read what he says:

"Dear Sir—It is with great pleasure that I let you know that your method has made a perfect cure in my case. I considered it wonderful when I was doing the severe work which I was doing. My work is a stone-mason's laborer. I gladly recommend you to all ruptured people."

"You ruptured people who have tried every truss and have even undergone operations with the ill result that you are still ruptured, will welcome this glad news that you can be cured. Remember, my cures are permanent."

**Free Trial**—To prove to the ruptured that my Method will do precisely what I claim for it, I will send to those who write at once a free trial of my wonderful discovery.

**Free Book**—My valuable book "Can Rupture be Cured," which deals in detail with the cause and cure of rupture, free by mail to all ruptured who write at once.

**Dr. W. S. Rice,** 2 East Queen St.  
Department 102  
TORONTO, ONT.



## 1904 MODEL Sheep Shearing Machine

With this machine sheep can be shorn as fast as the operator can work.

This machine saves wool, saves time, saves labor, and saves the sheep; requires no experience to operate. Weight, 52 lbs.; boxed, 70 lbs.

PRICE, - - \$15.00 each

Combination for Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing, \$22.00

## RICE LEWIS & SON

LIMITED  
Cor. King and Victoria Sts., TORONTO

# EDDY

ESTABLISHED 1874 A.D. 1904

# FIBRE WARE



is used in thousands of homes in Canada. Besides being handsome in appearance, it surpasses all others for durability and in all points essential to a first-class article.

Insist on your grocer supplying you with E. B. EDDY'S make, which can be had in Tubs, Pails, Wash Basins, Spittoons, Etc.

10 Years Old  
OR  
50 Years Young

# BOYS

3 Feet Tall  
OR  
7 Feet Short

HERE is a good watch for a small boy, and not a bad watch for a big one. It is a good reliable time-keeper and made to wear and stand hard usage. The case is open face, and made from solid nickel that looks just like silver, and won't change color. It is stem wind and stem set. You don't need a key. You may pay \$25.00 or \$30.00 for a watch and not get one that will keep better time or give better general satisfaction. Only you, yourself, need know how little it cost. Get one, and you will be surprised how good it is, and how well it looks.

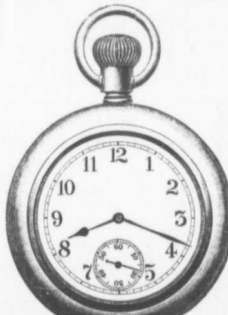
## How to Get It

We will mail this watch, carefully packed, postage prepaid, and guaranteed in good condition when it reaches you, if you will get only eight yearly subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD. The subscription price is 60 cents a year, or two years for one dollar. The paper to one address for two years counts as two subscriptions. Thus, if you can get four of your neighbors to give you one dollar each, you secure the watch for nothing. Each subscriber will get the paper for two years; or, three at \$1.00 each and two at 60 cents wins the watch. Any way in which you can make up the eight years' subscriptions, but they must all be names of new readers of the paper. Any boy can earn a watch in a few hours.

Address:

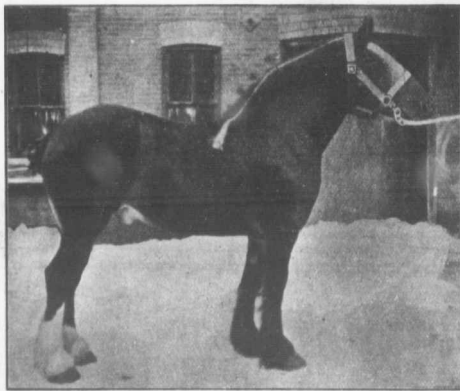
## The Farming World, Toronto

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



By Instructions From Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, we will sell with- out reserve on

**THURSDAY, JUNE 23,**  
AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP

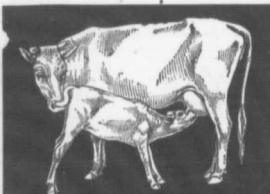


**50**  
**Imported Registered Clydesdale Fillies**

These royally bred fillies have been selected personally by one of the above well-known firm from the best Clydesdale breeding establishments in Scotland, and great credit is due MESSRS. GRAHAM BROS. for their enterprise in thus making it possible for breeders in this country to obtain

females of the best prize-winning blood in the world. Being by such well-known sires as "Baron's Pride," "King of the Rosses," "Prince Thomas," "Up to Time," etc.—The fillies are one, two and three year olds, the two and three year olds having been served by the very best sires before leaving Scotland. Further particulars will appear later, and catalogues will be published in a few days.

**WALTER HARLAND SMITH**  
Auctioneer and Proprietor, "The Repository," Toronto  
**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AT ONCE**



**3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**

**SCIENTIFIC SUMMER FEEDING**

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.** 17769 CANARD, KING CO., N. B.  
Dear Sirs—About Feb. 24 I received a lot each package of "International Stock Food" from you. I commenced feeding it about Feb. 26 to two Durham calves. I put in their muddings daily from now on. In reference to it I can say "International Stock Food" will make calves grow fast. It gives them a better appetite; it will prevent and cure scours in calves; it will make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them fat, even calves that as a calf does for its milk. There is something in "International Stock Food" that enters the very marrow. My calves did better while feeding it than they had been doing before, and give some food as they did before feeding "International Stock Food." I think "International Stock Food" is just the thing.  
Yours respectfully, FRED. M. DICKEY.

**Beware of imitations and substitutes.** We have thousands of testimonials like this on file in our office, and we will pay you \$1000 cash if they are not genuine.

**"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**—is a purely medicinal, vegetable preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, bark, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities. In addition to the regular grain food, for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. It is entirely harmless, and is fed into the blood system, and is prepared by a practical stockman, who is a thorough master of scientific stock feeding.

**Extra Profits are made by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to Cattle, Calves and Pigs during the Summer Season.**  
You can secure a greater growth of your pigs, colts and calves in warm weather than in any other time, and the use of "International Stock Food" will make you a large extra profit during the summer season. Your young stock grow rapidly and keep them healthy and vigorous. It will make your young stock grow rapidly and keep them healthy and vigorous.

**A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE**

**It Contains 183 Large Engravings.**

The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it. The book is 8 1/2 inches wide by 8 1/2 inches long, and cost our engraving department over \$3000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an UP-TO-DATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, which treats of the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them. The department alone will save you hundreds of dollars.

**We will mail you this book, absolutely free, postage prepaid, together with a large colored lithograph of DAN PATCH.**

This Dan Patch lithograph is printed in six brilliant colors, and is worthy of a place in any home.

**Write us at once and answer the following questions:**

1. WHERE DID YOU READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT?
2. HOW MANY HEAD OF STOCK HAVE YOU?

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,**  
TORONTO, CAN.

Capital paid in, \$2,000,000.

Largest Stock Food Factories in the world.



**DAN PATCH 1866.**  
World's Champion Horse Race.  
Eats "International Stock Food" every day.