

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Oil Cure for Cancer

Dr. D. M. Bye's Combination Oil Cure is a recognized Cure for Cancer and Tumor. Beware of Imitators. Write to-day to the Originator for his free books. Dr. D. M. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

♦

A Railway Training School

Unlike among schools giving instruction in railway training is the Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroad, 9 Adelaide East, Toronto. Its primary object is the training of young men for positions as railway station agents, train despatchers, etc. The ultimate outcome that may be obtained rests with the student himself, as there is no limit this side of the President's chair as the executive head of the railway corporation.

Station agents have generally come from messenger boys and clerks, who, like Topsy, have "just grown" into their positions by accident rather than through the process of selection. As likely as not they have "grown up" wrong because their individual instructor has taken no special interest in the boy he was supposed to be training, or because the station agent himself was imperfectly trained. It was with the idea of remedying these conditions, which railway managers have long deplored, that the Dominion School was established.

Their plan of instruction is divided into three divisions, railway telegraphy, commercial telegraphy and railway station duties, and is looked after by six thoroughly experienced instructors, three of whom are ex-train despatchers.

As the supply of competent operators and station agents is never equal to the demand, this school offers an exceptional opportunity to young men to step into positions that pay the occupants from \$45.00 to \$175.00 a month, according to the size and importance of the station.

The school has prepared a handsome telegraph book, entitled, "The Highway to Success," which is without doubt the most interesting and handsomest book of the kind ever sent out by a Canadian educational institution. It explains the whole method, and quotes from many of America's greatest business and railroad men, and is sent free to any who are interested in telegraphy.

Kindly mention **FARMING WORLD** when writing.

♦

How a Rifle Was Baptized

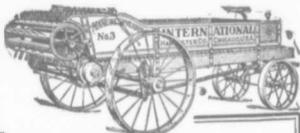
Our readers will be interested to learn the result of the prize competition inaugurated by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, 330 High street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., makers of the famous Stevens rifles.

The object of this competition, which closed August 15, as already stated in this paper, was to get an appropriate name for a new boy's rifle. The name selected was the best, was "Little Scorp," sent in by C. F. Meroney, of Greensboro, N.C., who is the fortunate winner of the first prize, a Stevens "Favorite No. 17." Several competitors suggested the same name, but Mr. Meroney's letter was the first to be received.

We understand the "Little Scorp"

I. H. C.

Spreader Pointers



A good spreader costs considerable but it is worth more than it costs.

A poor spreader is an expensive luxury, no matter what it costs. When you buy an I. H. C. Spreader you are buying something standard.

You get for your money—
—A substantial, durable machine
—One that is easily handled
—It handles manure in any condition.

No spreader made does better work

No spreader is lighter in draft. I. H. C. Spreaders are well proportioned machines. They are strong

Call on the International local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. Send three 2 cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm topic in the most forcible, money-making way.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(INCORPORATED.)

but not necessarily cumbersome—strong where strength is needed, with due regard for light draft and load to be carried.

The I. H. C. apron is driven at both sides, by both hind wheels. This eliminates all binding, friction and undue strain.

It has a vibrating rake to level the load—exclusive feature.

It has a wide range of feed, consequently a large or a small amount of manure per acre can be distributed. It is the only spreader controlled and operated entirely with one lever.

Made in three sizes for each of the two types, Cleveland, endless apron, and Corn King, return aprons.

PREMIUM OFFER TO THE LADIES!

From "THE FARMING WORLD"

Here is a premium which we are sure the ladies will appreciate, and one which they can very easily earn.

Just send us two new yearly subscriptions at 60c. each and we will send you a pair of "Housewife" Shears—nickle plated blades and Japan handle—8 inches in length.

These shears are well made and are reliable in every respect.

FOR THE GIRLS

We have Embroidery Scissors—ivory handle—nickle plated. We will send these Scissors prepaid to any address upon receipt of two yearly subscriptions at 60c. each.

See Big Ad. with List of Premiums in this Issue.

Address: **FARMING WORLD** 90 Wellington St., West Toronto

will make its first appearance about January 1, 1906.

Thousands of names were received from all over the country. The choice of names handed in was a flattering tribute to the character of Stevens' firearms, for it was a significant indication that dependability and accuracy are characteristics closely connected in the minds of the public with Stevens' rifles.

The company has brought out a book of 140 pages which every gun lover should possess. It illustrates the many different types of the world-renowned Stevens' fire-arms, besides giving a fund of useful information on such questions as the care of shot-guns, rifles, pistols, choice of ammunition, reloading implements, targets, etc. The company are doing really an educational work in sending this book free to anyone forwarding four cents in stamps to cover the postage.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair Guelph

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE for the Round Trip

From all stations in Ontario, Kingston and West. Tickets good going Dec. 8th to 14th inclusive, valid to return until December 17th.

For tickets and information call on Grand Trunk Agents, or enquire of

J. D. McDONALD,
District Passenger Agent,
Toronto.

Premiums! Premiums! Premiums!

OFFERED BY **THE FARMING WORLD**



STOP! and consider this excellent lot of Premiums which we are now announcing for the first time. We feel sure that these Premiums will delight you and that you will endeavor to earn the article which you most desire.

The Farming World is the favorite farm paper.

It is a high grade agricultural and home paper.

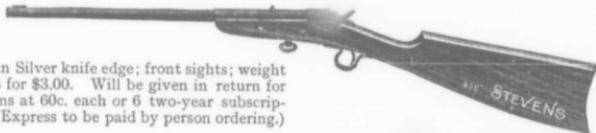
And these Premiums which we offer are high grade--you will find them to be just as represented.

Here is our Proposition---Just Think It Over! Then Act!



This excellent Single Barrel Shot Gun, which retails for \$6.50--the famous Iver-Johnson make--will be given in return for 15 yearly subscriptions at 60 cents each or 9 two-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. (Express to be paid by person sending in list.)

The famous **STEVENS** "Little Scout" Rifle--18 inch round barrel; open rear and German Silver knife edge; front sights; weight 2½ pounds. Retail for \$3.00. Will be given in return for 10 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each or 6 two-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. (Express to be paid by person ordering.)



BOYS, LOOK AT THIS!

This high grade, perfectly manufactured and durable Air Rifle, which retails at \$1.25, will be given in return for 4 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each. This rifle is polished steel, nickel-plated, genuine black walnut

stock, Rocky Mountain front sight, rear peep sight, very accurate and powerful, length 31 inches, weight 2 pounds. Shoots BB shot or darts. (Express to be paid by person ordering.) Any live boy can earn this rifle in a very short time. Why not try to do so? Why not commence to-day?

Send Two Yearly Subscriptions and a Pair of These Skates Are Yours.

The famous **Henry Boker** skates--Halifax pattern, steel runners, curved, sizes 7 to 12 inclusive. (We will prepay express or postage charges on these skates.)



You Can Earn One or More of These Valuable Premiums Very Easily

There are many persons near your home whose subscriptions you could obtain if you will but show them what an EXCELLENT agricultural and home paper THE FARMING WORLD is. The subscription price is only 60 cents a year or \$1.00 for two years. Two issues each month. If you wish sample copies we will send them to you free of charge.

Why not earn a ? Premium to-day ?



Send Four Yearly Subscriptions and we will send you this Razor, all charges prepaid. It is the reliable Wade & Butcher make, flat, white handle, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square point. Surely this is an easy way to earn a new razor. Why not earn it to-day?

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

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

Boys, Send One Subscription, and We Will Send You a Knife. It will be a good knife, nickel-plated, 2 blades—a knife you will be proud of and one which you will find strong and usefu'. Of course, you are a hustler and you will soon have this knife in your pocket. Let us hear from you soon.

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

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

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

Many energetic and hustling persons will soon earn many of these valuable Premiums.

Will you be one of them?

Do you not think that you should be?

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

Address **THE FARMING WORLD**

90 Wellington St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

THESE PREMIUMS ARE FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY.

700,000 POINTERS

If you were seeking direction to a certain place, you would feel safe and assured if two or three persons gave you the same advice. Almost

Three-quarters of a Million Buyers of

DeLaval Cream Separators

Indicate the safe separator road for you.

CATALOG FREE

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Winnipeg

77 York St., Toronto

Montreal

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

WINTER FAIR

A Combination Exhibition of both LIVE and DRESSED CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY; also a DAIRY SHOW and a SEED SHOW, will be held at

GUELPH, Ont., DEC. 10 to 14, 1906

Entries should be received by the following dates:—Live Stock, Seeds and Judging, November 24; Live Poultry, November 26; Dressed Poultry, December 1.

OVER \$10,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES

Instructive Lectures by Practical Experts Will be Given Each Day of the Fair.

Railway Rates: **SINGLE FARE** from all Points in Ontario.

For Prize List, Entry Forms, Programme of Lectures or other information apply to the Secretary.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
President.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Farmers Attention!

You should not miss the opportunity of visiting the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, December 10th to 14th, and to encourage you to travel the Grand Trunk has made a rate of single fare for the round trip from all stations in Ontario, Kingston and West, tickets good going December 8th to 14th, good to return until December 17th. Anyone interested in live stock should not miss this fair.

A New Scheme

Edward Meeker, a farmer of New Providence, R.I., and his son, were asleep when a loud knocking woke them. A stranger stood at the door.

"What do you want around here at this time of night, wakin' everybody up?" asked Meeker.

"I'm sorry to disturb you," responded the man, "but I was driving from

up the country to market with a nice fat hog, and as I was passing your house he jumped out of the wagon and ran toward your barn. I didn't know what you might do if you saw me running out there, and, besides, I can't catch the hog alone. Can't you give me a hand?"

Farmer Meeker called his son, and the three caught the hog, after chasing it for half an hour. It weighed 200 pounds and was hoisted into the wagon after a struggle. The stranger thanked the Meekers and drove off.

"'Til bet that hog is almost as big as our'n," said the son to his father as they went upstairs to bed. In the morning young Meeker ran into his father's room.

"Oh, pop," he exclaimed, "the hog's gone! That fellow stole our pig and he made us help catch it."

"Well by hen!" said Farmer Meeker.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| A New Scheme | 818 |
| Horse Situation in Ontario..... | 819 |
| Our Premium Offer | 819 |
| The World's Hog Supply | 819 |
| Apprehending Horse Thieves .. | 820 |
| Editorial Notes | 820 |
| Our English Letter | 821 |
| New Zealand Letter | 822 |
| Training the Working Horse..... | 823 |
| New York Horse Show | 824 |
| Horsemen Meet | 824 |
| The General Purpose Horse..... | 825 |
| Institute Conference at Guelph.. | 825 |
| Value of Breed in Beef Making... | 827 |
| For the Beginner in Sheep Raising | 827 |
| New Brunswick Notes | 827 |
| Ottawa Correspondence | 828 |
| Feeding the Dairy Cow in Winter. | 829 |
| Distributing Seed Grain | 830 |

THE HOME WORLD—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Night Song | 831 |
| Mr. Blacket Blows Himself | 831 |
| In the Sewing Room | 832 |
| The Boys and Girls | 832 |
| Health in the Home | 834 |
| Sunday at Home | 834 |
| In the Kitchen | 835 |
| Barn Plans and Hog Pasture..... | 837 |
| Remodelling a Barn | 837 |
| Transferring to His Wife | 837 |
| Chicago Poultry Show..... | 838 |
| Small Poultry House | 838 |
| Ventilation in Poultry Houses... | 838 |
| Fattening Geese | 838 |
| F. W. Man on the Wing | 839 |
| Gossip | 843 |
| Dalgetty's Sale | 844 |
| Market Review and Forecast..... | 845 |
| Ross Filly Sale | 845 |
| Ontario Crops and Live Stock..... | 846 |
| Hogate's Sale | 846 |

Books and Bulletins

| | |
|---|--|
| ANALYSIS OF MILK AND CREAM—Bulletin 121. Inland Revenue Department—Baltimore, Md. | |
| YEASTS AND FERMENTATION—Bulletin 160. Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia. | |
| IMPROVING CREAM FROM FOOR MILK—Bulletin 162. Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va. | |
| REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURIST, 1905—Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. | |
| ANNUAL REPORT, 1905-1906—Experiment Station, College Park, Md. | |
| CATTLE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS—Bulletin 86. Experiment Station, College Station, Texas. | |
| SAN JOSE SCALE—Bulletin 87. Experiment Station, College Station, Texas. | |
| FARM POULTRY—Bulletin 151. O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. | |
| FRUIT FOR HOME ORCHARD—Bulletin 161. Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va. | |
| FERTILIZERS AS SOLD—Bulletin 124. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa. | |
| HESSIAN FLY—Bulletin 177. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. | |
| ANNUAL REPORT, 1904-05. Experiment Station, Austin, Minn. | |
| FATTENING PIGS ON CORN AND TANKAGE—Bulletin 94. Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. | |
| FOOD PRESERVATIVES—Bulletin 126. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa. | |
| A NEW APPLE ROT—Bulletin 105. Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado. | |
| FERTILIZERS, ENSILAGE, FEEDS—Evidence of F. T. Shutt, Chief Chemist, C. E. F., Ottawa. | |

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 1 DECEMBER, 1906.

No. 23.

The Horse Situation in Ontario

THE commissioners appointed some time ago for the purpose of making an enquiry into the horse industry of Ontario have presented their reports to the Department of Agriculture. While, owing to the great mass of matter presented a digest of the whole report has not been made, yet sufficient is known to make it pretty clear that a general inferiority in the kind of horses standing for service in many parts of Ontario, that will be scarcely suspected by anyone, will be shown. Commissioners from even the best horse-breeding districts report the presence in numbers of unsound, unpedigreed rakes and skates of all kinds and denominations, while in less favored districts other commissioners have almost failed to find one good sound pure-bred stallion of good type and character standing for service. A regrettable feature is the large number of inferior, cheap, trotting-bred stallions owned by hotel and tavern keepers in many of the small villages and towns.

Just what should be done to remedy this state of affairs, and how to meet the situation, is a question not easily answered. During the past few years a great many horses have been imported into Ontario, and a large number bred annually at home. Good, bad and indifferent have been dumped into Canada wholesale, and the result seems now to be very apparent. Some importers have endeavored to bring in a class of goods that would improve the horses now in the country, others, and this is especially true of some foreigners who have been attracted by the demand in Canada for horses, have merely used Canada as a dumping ground for all sorts of cheap goods at a long price. THE FARMING WORLD has repeatedly warned its readers against this kind of horseman, and unhesitatingly advised purchasing goods only from resident importers with character, reputation and business at stake. It is satisfactory to note, however, that at the present time the sale of inferior stallions has become much more difficult than a year or two ago. The country has too many of this kind and every horseman realizes that in order to assure himself of a reasonable trade he must own something a little better than the other man has. Hence the trade in second and third class horses promises this year to be a rather slow one. The good ones are the horses the trade calls for, and the situation looks at first glance as if things were on the mend.

But a little reflection will show just how this will work out. The owner of an inferior stallion, in nine cases out of ten, will not allow his horse to stand in the stable and call the money he invested in him a dead loss. Rather than this he will send him out to do service at a reduced fee, and he will keep on reducing it until it is quite impossible for anyone to bring in a good kind of stallion to compete against him. The Scotch premium system, of hiring a good stallion for the season to a company which guarantees a certain number of mares, has had the happiest results in that country. Its introduction here has more than once been commended, the greatest difficulty to overcome, seemingly, being the opposition of private stallion owners themselves. The plan

Our Premium Offer

Do not forget to look up THE FARMING WORLD premium announcements in this issue. There is something there of interest to everyone on the farm, and they can be had by a little work among your neighbors and friends. It does not take long to secure a few subscribers to THE FARMING WORLD, if you go about it in the right way. We say it advisedly, there is no better premium value offered by any other newspaper in Canada to-day. If you wish sample copies, write at once.

of licensing stallions, though presenting difficulties, seems to be the more popular remedy. At meetings held by the commissioners in each district the plan for granting licenses met with universal approval.

Just where to draw the line in the granting or withholding of a license seems to be the stumbling block in this licensing plan. There is no doubt that when a practically disinterested party has the power to dictate the value of an animal or any other piece of property belonging to another who has paid his money for it, the situation is one of considerable delicacy. Many plans for accomplishing this in a fair and at the same time beneficial way have been suggested. The following plan, which seems to have a great deal of common sense in it, has been suggested by Mr. W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, Ont., one of the commissioners:

"In order to accomplish some good," he said, "you must weed out every horse that shows hereditary unsoundness of any kind, physical inferiority, or deformity, while the breeding qualities must also receive some attention. The first thing to guard against after this is to leave

enough stallions in the country to meet all requirements, and not to draw the line too tight or make restrictions too close for the public taste. The issuing of three grades of licenses, first, second and third class, should fill the bill. You cannot place in exactly the same category all the horses that are fit to stand for public service, as this would give undeserved preference and protection to third class stallions. The horse which has first-class conformation and action, a pedigree of some distinct breed, of size and character typical of his breeding, sound in every particular, should receive a first class license. Then the sound, pedigreed horse with fair conformation and action, should receive a second class license. In the third class should be recorded all sound horses of good conformation and action, and typical in size and character, of some distinct breed. This grading will throw out all non-descriptors, ineligible for registration, all horses pure bred or otherwise, which show hereditary unsoundness or which show distinct inferiority physically. This," said Mr. Kidd, "is, in my opinion, far enough to go at first, and less will not do much good."

The good to be accomplished by regulations similar to the above is no doubt very great. At the same time there is nothing in it to which any reasonable man could object. Those who wish to use anything inferior in character have no good purpose in doing so. How often have worthless, unsound, old, broken-down mares been sold at an auction sale or otherwise, at an enhanced price, because "safe in foal." If one had the assurance that this was at least to a sound and passably superior stallion the fact might be worth something. Probably all will not agree with Mr. Kydd in licensing at all grade stallions of first class character. But should a system of licensing throw out of commission a number of superior grade stallions in a locality where equally good pedigreed animals were not available in sufficient numbers, the wisdom of this allowance, or some form of "special license" would be obvious.

Our columns are open to a full and frank discussion of this whole question.

The World's Hog Supply

While Canada must for some time to come look to Great Britain for a profitable market for her surplus hog products, the situation in other countries is not without interest. The chief interest in the world's pork output at the present time centres in Germany. Prices for live hogs in that country have reached the very high figure of \$18.25 per 55 kilograms (120.53 pounds). The consumption of meat in Germany has fallen off

during the past twelve months four pounds per capita, and this is mainly in pork and lard, no doubt, to the very high price of the live hog. In Great Britain also there has been a falling off in the consumption of pork, due also to the same cause.

Germany, like Great Britain, is becoming more and more dependent upon other countries for her food products. Formerly Italy, France and other European countries exported hogs or hog products. To-day, with the exception, perhaps, of Denmark and Ireland, every country in Europe is compelled to import hogs. South-eastern Europe no longer determines the market price of hogs in that section of the world. The exports of Denmark and Ireland find a market in England, so that other European importing countries must look elsewhere for their supplies.

This is the European situation in a nutshell. If the surplus hog products of Canada, Denmark and Ireland go to Great Britain, other European countries will have to look to the United States for their supplies. And this phase of the situation is attracting some attention in the latter country at the present time. Interest there centres chiefly in the possibility of effecting a tariff arrangement with Germany whereby American meat products will be allowed to enter that country free of duty or with a very nominal tariff. At present, prices in Germany are fully double the highest prices paid in the United States for live hogs. If access to that market were secured it would greatly stimulate the hog industry of that country and increase the price of the finished animal.

But whether a tariff arrangement in meat products between Germany and the United States is effected or not, the present position of the world's hog markets is not without encouragement to the producer. While the price in Canada is regulated chiefly by market conditions in Great Britain, any material advance in the price of the American hog must have some effect in enhancing the value of hog products in Canada. Considering the market situation as a whole and that pork products are steadily gaining in popularity as a food, the farmer will be quite safe in keeping up his hog supply. While there has been the usual fall slump in prices here they are sufficiently high yet to make it quite profitable to produce the bacon hog in Canada. And our advice to farmers is to keep up the hog supply.

Apprehending Horse Thieves

To Councillor John Gardhouse belongs the credit of bringing before the York County Council on Tuesday last a matter that is of very great importance to every agricultural district in Ontario. There has been throughout the province of late a great deal

of horse thieving. With the machinery now at the disposal of the people living in rural sections it is very difficult to locate the thief or recover the stolen horse. It is a question if one quarter of the horses stolen are ever recovered. This means a heavy loss for the owners, besides encouraging the thief to continue his stealing operations.

The machinery in force in country districts for the apprehension of horse thieves, or for that matter thieves of any kind, is somewhat slow and antiquated. The county high constable is applied to, and he in turn sends word, usually by post, to different parts of the country, and as soon as a clue is found a constable is put on the thief's trail. But this constable will not do anything unless the owner of the horse will guarantee his salary and expenses, and as he has no guarantee that the constable will use his best endeavors to hunt up the thief, and may only mark time in order to run up a good bill, the owner often hesitates about doing so. Even if the owner offers a substantial reward, constables, being jealous of each other, fail to work together, and the thief has an easy time of it. At any rate, whatever the cause, more thieves get away safely with the stolen property than are apprehended, resulting in serious loss to many farmers who can ill afford it.

The remedy proposed by Mr. Gardhouse, and which has the sanction of the York Council, is that the Provincial Government take the matter up, and either by providing a special detective system or some other means, endeavor to put a stop to horse-thieving, which is increasing every year. A committee of the council will shortly wait upon the Government in the matter, and it might be well if other county bodies would join with them. York county is not the only one interested, and it is safe to say that there are few counties in the province where horse thieving is not practiced, and the stolen property never recovered. The present county machinery appears inadequate, and the horse-thief apparently has an easy time of it, and continues his nefarious work unmolested.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. H. B. Cowan, who succeeded Mr. Creelman as superintendent of fairs a few years ago, has resigned. Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria, Ont., has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Wilson is a farmer and breeder of Ayrshire cattle in Eastern Ontario.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, stated in the House of Commons the other day that something would be done this session towards providing for a series of cold storages throughout Canada. What the legislation will be he did not state

definitely, other than that no monopoly would be created.

The Institute conference at Guelph was an important gathering. It is a question, however, whether it would not be better to eliminate most of the set addresses in a gathering of this kind and merely have some one in each department to direct discussion.

The cheapest cuts of beef sold in Vienna, Berlin and Paris at 14c per lb, due to the high tariff wall against foreign cattle. Americans are agitating for some reciprocal tariff arrangement whereby the cheaper grades of American cattle could be exported to Austria, Germany and France. Why not a reciprocal tariff arrangement with Canada also?

The Sultana seedless grape is a product now being offered for sale in the United States and, like the seedless apple, it is not of modern origin, as its promoters claim for it. A prominent official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says that the seedless grape is not only not a new thing, but that its history is lost in oblivion.

The Hon. John Dryden has completed his work in Ireland and returned to Canada. The value of his services to agriculture in the Emerald Isle during the past six months cannot be overestimated. If the valuable suggestions he was no doubt able to make are put into practice, a brighter future is in store for the Irish farmer.

The speech from the throne at Ottawa last week did not forecast very much legislation of direct interest to the farmer. However, before the session is over more legislation will no doubt be introduced. There is, perhaps, nothing of importance in relation to agriculture that needs attention just now, excepting it be cold storage.

Mr. Geo. H. Greig, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Manitoba Live Stock Associations, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Dr. A. W. Bell, recently appointed manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Fair. While Manitoba breeders regret exceedingly the loss of Mr. Greig's valuable services, they will have in Dr. Bell an efficient and painstaking official, who is quite in touch with the live stock interests.

The trades unions and the farmers are to co-operate in twenty-four of the states of the Union. The latter have formed a union to be known as the Society of Equity. All farm products will be branded with this society's label. Receiving stations will be built in the leading cities and the society's goods offered for sale, the labor unions agreeing not to buy any goods that do not bear such label; the farmers, on the other hand, agreeing to buy only union-made goods.



An English sheep-shearing contest

Our English Letter

Wheat Sowing and Plowing—What is a Filly?—New Breeds of Sheep—The World's Wool—Items.

London, Nov. 10, 1908.

Farmers have been busy of late getting in their wheat, and the rains of October put the ground in excellent condition for drilling the seed. The methods of preparing ground for wheat are almost as numerous as the days of the year, and they vary to suit the conditions of the soil in different localities. Amid all the changes that have come over agriculture in centuries have rolled away, the plow remains as it ever was, the implement essential for reproduction of grain and other crops. In make and detail the plow of to-day differs from the plow of the Bible, but the principle is the same, as well as the object of use.

We are told that petrol or steam will take the place of horseflesh to supply motive power for the plow, but the change will not take place just yet, and in the meantime we follow the old order of things. I well remember what a local sensation the steam cultivator caused when it first appeared in my district, but it has never got anything like a monopoly. The presence of steam tackle is common enough at this season, and the plow is excellent for working neglected land and deepening cultivation, but it does not take the place of the horse-drawn contrivance.

Stock have been doing well during the past month, the fields being especially green and full of keep for the time of the year. What is still more pleasing is that during the past fortnight there has been a generally brighter tone prevailing in the markets of the country, both for dressed beef and that on the leg. It is also satisfactory to note that all qualities have experienced a better demand, and that the improvement is not confined to one class.

WHAT IS A FILLY?

A case in which an interesting story and question was raised, was decided last month in the Arbroath Sheriff court by Sheriff Lee. The point at issue was really the question as to when a filly becomes a mare, and the facts of the case were: In July, one George Bean, sent to Mr. Kydd, secretary of the Angus Agricultural Association, an entry form for the show for his three-year-old Queen Marcella, and also an entry form for her foal. Mr. Kydd, on the ground that she was no longer a

filly, seeing she had had a foal, entered her in the brood mare class, and in this he was upheld by the association.

Against this action Mr. Bean protested, and brought the facts before the courts. The main defence was that an animal which was in foal or had had a foal, has, ipso facto, ceased to be a filly, although she may not have reached the age or state of maternity, with which, in the ordinary case, her existence as a filly is understood to end, and she takes her place as a full grown mare.

The sheriff found as a result of the evidence that this was the popular conception, but he pointed out the strength of Mr. Bean's case lay in the proved practice of many showyards to open the filly classes to all female horses which were qualified in respect of age or maturity, independent of whether they had become brood mare or not. A three-year-old by her motherhood gained no advantage over three-year-olds which remained fillies, while her immaturity in other respects is a serious handicap if she has to show in a class open to mares of any age. The sheriff held that it had been proved that although Queen Marcella was not a filly in June last, she was a mare duly qualified for exhibition and competition in the filly classes of many, if not of all, the showyards of Scotland. The Angus Association, however, occupied a position of isolation on this point, and it had been their policy and practice to exclude young mares with foals from the filly classes.

In the circumstances the sheriff found for the defendants, but he could not withhold some sympathy from the plaintiff, who had apparently considerable support in his view that the association's decision was bad and unwarranted by any of its rules. He thought that the defendants, under the circumstances, should bear a part of the cost, and although the plaintiff was liable for expenses, he modified this, and only allowed the defendants £5 5s.

The above decision, of course, is not binding in England, and applies to Scotland only. It would be interesting to know what would be the result, probably the English judge would endorse the Arbroath sheriff's opinion. To my idea, there is no

question about the fact that if a mare has had or is in foal, she has ceased to be a filly. In other words, a filly must be a maiden.

NEW BREEDS OF SHEEP.

Derbyshire has contributed the latest addition to the already extensive list of registered breeds of sheep. An increased appreciation of the beneficial influences of registration, has been the means of rescuing from comparative obscurity varieties of the bovine race which may possibly be deserving of wider support than they have hitherto received. It has long been a matter of surprise that this country could advantageously maintain such a large number of distinctive breeds of live stock and of sheep in particular. There are some who contend that the number might be considerably reduced without any injury being done to any part of the kingdom, and that the management of breeding flocks would be in consequence simplified. Those thoroughly conversant with the varying climatic and physical conditions of even our small country are fully cognizant of the influence of the weather and soils upon the prosperity of our flocks, firmly adhere to the view that there is no superfluity in the number of varieties.

Possibly a few of the less known breeds could have been dispensed with without causing loss to their supporters, but so long as there is any considerable number of farmers in a locality who find that their interests are best served by a particular type of animal, it is no good reason why they should be expected or compelled to substitute another. There is no doubt that the prosperity of this country in the matter of live stock owes much to the multiplicity of the various breeds. In rich as the United Kingdom is in varieties of live stock, there are still a good many yet unknown outside their particular districts. Take, for instance, the Kerry Hill breed of North Wales, or the still more recent example of the Griston breed of Derbyshire, which has only just been raised to six degrees of a registered variety. Probably these local breeds are less distinctive in origin and blood than may be supposed from their recognition as separate varieties, yet the fact that they reveal distinguishing characteristics that entitle them to occupy a place among the registered breeds of the country.

The new breed, "Griston," which has its headquarters amongst the hecks and dales of Derbyshire, resembling its resemblance to several other upland species, and is, indeed, not very dissimilar in type to the Kerry Hill breed referred to, and which has been so extremely valuable for the production of cross-bred lambs when mated with the neighboring Shropshire. Whether or not the Griston breed will be found equally suitable for crossing purposes is a question generally known, but probably it is already in high favor in the surrounding districts for the production of commercial sheep.

THE WORLD'S WOOL.

Lecturing recently on the wool growing countries of the world, Mr. S. B. Hollings referred to the great shrinkage of sheep stocks everywhere. Throughout the manufacturing world there is a consensus of opinion that we were never nearer the sheep's back than now. Although we are faced with a record Australian clip, still, the needs of European and American manufacturers demand it. The present high prices are but an

echo of empty wool lofts, and users were waiting patiently for the opportunity of replenishing their stocks. Just as high prices for cotton and wheat stimulated the American planter and agriculturist, so to-day's high prices are stimulating the wool growers of the world.

In various parts of the world pastoralists are busily at work increasing the number of sheep, as well as their wool-bearing character. In Australia especially, flockmasters are breeding a class of sheep that will produce a heavier fleece. The quality might not be as fine as was the case ten or fifteen years ago, but if the Commonwealth ever again did pasture the number of sheep it did in 1895, instead of turning out 1,600,000 bales it would reach 2,000,000, if not over. It was practically agreed that it took very little more to maintain a good well bred animal than it did one of inferior breed. In South Africa, too, there are signs of an awakening there, leading farmers have within the last four months been over in Australia and purchased 4,000 ewes and 3,000 rams of the best sheep stock, and these are bound to leave behind some good results.



Fencing in New Zealand—bush clearing. Our special correspondent on his favorite horse.

ITEMS.

The latest wheeze in adulteration consists of margarine and mashed potatoes! Recently in London a dealer was charged and fined for selling margarine containing 10 per cent of mashed potatoes.

Margarine manufacturers and dealers have for many years oppressed and harassed the poor dairyman, but now apparently the tables are turned, and soon a margarine adulteration bill will have to be put on the statute book.

Australian butter is arriving in larger quantities than usual, and the market is quiet in consequence, as prices are expected to go lower.

Bacon is also cheaper, and it is a good thing for all concerned that such is the case, for consumers were unwilling to pay recent figures, and were turning their attention to fresh pork, rabbits, etc.

The cheese market is dull, owing to present values curtailing consumption; prices, however, remain firm.

Our elections for local authorities are just over, and have resulted in a victory for the Moderates, whose plans are to keep within present bounds, if not to reduce the rates, which have become very burdensome of late. If they can only do this it will mean that everybody will have more money to spend on food and pleasures.

A. W. S.

New Zealand Letter

From the heavy rains spoken of in my last notes, we received full compensation in the August following (which is our last month of winter), being a month of perfect spring, and following up now to 24th September, with a growth that has hardly ever been experienced in the history of the colony, the result being

"A PERFECT" LAMMING SEASON"

No cold, wet weather, but beautiful mild sunny days with occasional showers, and so few losses in the lambing that heavy percentages have been the rule, and walking through a healthy flock of ewes the country seems literally alive with lambs. Fat sheep have maintained late prices, and all through it has been a good season for shepherds, except some few graziers who gave extreme prices for stores in the autumn in anticipation of last year's prices, which were not maintained within quite 5s. per head.

CATTLE

have ruled about the same for some time, but prime turnip-fed beef coming forward has given a spurt to

settled throughout New Zealand, and it would be difficult to find a single butter making institution of any pretensions whatever that pays out in any other way.

FLAX.

The war in the Philippines having closed that port for export of manilla has caused quite a boom in our flax (fomium tenax) industry. Fortunes have been made in a short time in the sale of lands suitable for its growth. Swamps that were regarded as almost valueless have been partially drained, and the flax, which seemed to be lying dormant and only seen in scattered places, has now sprung up in some areas looking as if planted. Mills have been erected on the ground in localities where before it was regarded as valueless on account of bad roads and general inaccessibility. The Government has appointed graders, and it is expected that good will result from a better class being produced. It is chiefly used at present in the manufacture of binder twine, for which it is eminently suitable on account of its extreme length and strength of fibre, and large quantities are exported to



Herd of New Zealand pedigree Shorthorns in bush clearing.

prices on account of extra quality, but like sheep not equal to last year's rates.

DAIRY COWS

have come forward in large numbers, as at this time of year those who desire a change do so, and go in for sheep or fattening, but the butter market still rising there have realized high rates, and in some instances whole dairies have "quitted" at extremely high prices.

THE BUTTER

market again—it is always changing for the better—with instruction to factory managers and better conditions prevailing on the farm a superior article is produced, and as a consequence home buyers come out regularly every year on purpose to secure the coming season's output, and the rise has been from one cent to three cents in some cases. One of our great co-operative dairy associations has announced to their suppliers that they will give one penny halfpenny (3 cents) in advance of last year's price in anticipation of the rise, their butter being sent to London and sold on commission by one of the largest butter dealing firms there.

I note that you have still under discussion, "Should Milk be Paid for on the Babcock Test?"

That question has been definitely

Canada and the United States, as well as being manufactured locally for home requirements and exporting to Australia.

HORSES.

As in the days of George Stephenson and railways we were told that as soon as the electric tram service started the class of horses used in the tram work would necessarily be a drug on the market, but the dairy industry particularly has given a spurt to that useful class of horse, and they are now commanding higher prices than ever. We have had spring sales established in the north for years past, and at one auction sale a thousand have been entered and mostly "quitted." Southern buyers, and even from India, come regularly and pick up good quality for their markets. A great many ponies to drive and for polo purposes, besides first class hacks, are taken away every season to India. Heavy drafts have been selling at extreme rates and for city work have been hard to procure. Some few years ago prices were ruling extremely high for first class heavy draft mares, and even at these rates were snapped up by southern buyers and taken away south. Since that time there has been quite a shortage in that particular class in our northern markets. The country

(Continued on page 845.)



Training the Working Horse*

The training of the colt which has just become passably accustomed to the bit and to the double and single harness depends altogether upon the character of the service that will in future be expected of him, and the extent to which he will be adapted to the style of his work will depend far more upon the manner of his handling than it will upon his own peculiar temper or disposition.

In the working horse the first essential is the ability to perform the greatest amount of work with the least waste of strength or energy, to obey commands with a moderate degree of promptness, to put his shoulder to the collar, and to pull, when necessary, to pull his best, without undue haste or fretting, and when a load is started to go at a steady gait that will take every advantage of the load's own momentum, without wasting strength by sudden rapid pulls or turnings. After this it is altogether commendable that the driver or trainer of draft teams should pay all the attention he desires to the development of handiness, style and good appearance of his team. This should never, in the case of the work horse, go to the length of any attempts to develop a high carriage of the head or the performance of a

*This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. J. W. Sangster, of THE FARMING WORLD staff, on the training of the horse. Other phases of this important topic will appear later.—Editor.

stylish turn at the trot. Everything that will make the horse pay a better return for the price he will cost, or the feed he will eat, should enhance his value, but the things which go to make the lighter horse valuable will only diminish this in the worker.

GAIT AT THE WALK

Next to coolness and sobriety of conduct there is perhaps nothing that will pay better for a little development than the horse's gait at the walk. In the working team the pair that will, when the driver "takes up" a little hold of the bit, and speaks to the team, immediately step up together and move off at a brisk pace of say four miles an hour, and many can be handled to even beat this with a light load, have considerably the advantage of the pair that will break into a dancing sort of trot, and respond to all attempts only with exaggerated behavior.

To teach this, it is well to remember what has already been said about the use of the bit, and that a light hand on a sensitive mouth always means a saving of energy, a saving of appearance most of the time, and a lessening of the danger of the team becoming unmanageable, or, if terrified out of their wits, of their getting beyond the driver's control. A story is told of a doctor who was once called to visit an inebriate driver who was suffering from the results of his debauchery in an attack of delirium tremens. Though the man seemed generally no worse than he had often appeared before, the doctor pronounce

ed less hopefully than previously, and afterwards assigned as his reason for this, that while on other occasions, when the patient had usually, in his ravings, appeared to imagine himself mixed up with frantic horses, he had always before entertained the impression that he was able to control them, but on this occasion they were either running away or else backing him into dangerous places in spite of his efforts to prevent. To have horses which were not dependable was quite in keeping with his character as an inebriate, and the man who would reach the highest degree in horsemanship must be something of a man himself, able to control himself first, and, doing this wisely, he will be enabled to wisely control lower animals also.

In order to gain this end then, of teaching the horse to walk off smartly

DO NOT LEAVE THE LINES SLACK,

and by a general policy of "chasing" him a little try to get him to differentiate between your manner of making him trot and walk fast. Take a light hold of the reins and give a smart order to move along. Then teach him that when this is done he must not break into a trot. A few lessons usually have this effect, but it will be some time before he will always remember. Such lessons as this, always given when the horse is at work, will soon produce fine results, and the horse will only need to be told once to move along, when he will assume a brisk walk. He has further learned to quit the objectionable prance, to save his strength and get quietly down to business. Care must be taken, however, that the driver always remembers the lesson which he himself would teach, as just in so far as he fails to do this, just so far will he fall short of perfect results. In teaching the horse new ideas it is always well to remember to let the first few lessons be sharp ones. After the horse has caught the idea that is wanted, energy may be seasoned with mercy, the severity may be, and in most cases must be, relaxed, but always work for results.

TEACH HIM TO BACK PROPERLY.

This can be done by pulling firmly on the bit and uttering the word "back" until he comes to associate the word with the act. Instances are not wanting where the horse failed to grasp the idea, and if he fails to do this at first he is very apt to get some other wrong impression in place of the correct one, in which case continuation of the lesson only confirms



A well-trained six-horse team.

him in the wrong idea. When this is the case, some other means must be used to teach him the lesson, and the best one is to attach a rope of a good weight, say from one quarter inch to the bit or halter, and with the other end in the hand stand in front of the horse, and with a sudden up and down motion send a "curl" along the rope, to give a sudden twist to the bit, the result of the same instant striking a light blow on the chin and mouth, while the trainer repeats the word "back" each time he does this. This will cause the horse to throw up his head, and, if not at the first attempt, it soon will be accompanied by his taking a step or two backward. As he goes, follow him up and force him to keep backing for a yard or two. This plan has seldom or never been known to fail in teaching horses to back up promptly at the word.

It is also very important that while a horse is being taught to back up, that he also be taught to stop backing with the word "whos" as readily as he will stop going forward. In teaching the horse to back also, it is wise to teach him to back promptly, but, if the method suggested is used, care must also be taken not to give him too many or too severe lessons, and that he must not be taught to throw himself violently backward. The same remark is equally applicable to the

STARTING AT THE WORD OF COMMAND,

as, perhaps, more horses have been made balky by being taught to "jump" at the word of command than in any other way. A horse trained thus, and put in a tight place with a load that is a little heavy to manage, has a very good chance to get excited, then become sulky, and balk outright. Horses taught to start promptly but easily at the word of command, are usually horses that have not been accustomed to a driver who shows chances or who, on the other hand, imparts a sort of good natured liveliness to them which is usually part of his own character. In starting a heavy load the driver should take just a little firmer hold on the reins than usual and the horse should be made to understand on general principles that when this is done a little more than the ordinary effort, whether a heavy pull or a brisker walk, is expected from him. This is soon accomplished, but it should also be remembered that a team which have been trained in this way, on approaching something which it is expected will frighten them, should have their heads free until they have actual call for the control of the reins, as to "take them up" on the rein before the necessary moment would only assist to "put them on their mettle," and it is in place once more to remind the driver that the moment when the horse feels the bit the most keenly is just the moment when it first bears hard on the jaw, and the chances of its control being successful is greater when it distracts the horse's attention from the object of which it is afraid than if, when after a few moments, the jaw has become accustomed in some measure to its weight, the panic makes the horse forget about the bit. In fact, one of the great secrets of good horsemanship is to know the horse, not bearing on the bit, but continually right up to the bit, where he can feel its lightest touch, and is not either tearing along or becoming slouchy and careless in his manners. It is easier to keep a naturally sluggish horse in the same team with a high strung one approximately together than in any other way.

If they are taught to take hold of the bits, a spirited horse will be found dragging driver and lazy horse both all over the field or road, and if driven on an absolutely slack line he will always be far in the lead anyway.

FOR ALL HEAVY WORK,

if possible, the snaffle is the best bit to use. A horse that is a hard puller may be driven with a jointed bridle bit. In the case of a horse with an extra sensitive mouth, careful handling is a better remedy than the use of thick rubber bits, as such have the fault of not always giving the desired control of the horse in cases of emergency, which will from time to time arise.

In all our dealings with the horse, it is well to direct our minds sentimentally, as we all do in practice, of all delusions regarding the high order of his intelligence. Mentally, the horse's one stock in trade, in common with most of the lower animals, is his memory, and his master's main and only hold on him, is his memory of the consequences which have in the past followed disobedience. Teach a horse that he must stop when told and he will do so. Teach him that he must run away when he sees a school boy by the roadside, and all

the horse trainers on earth will have a hard time to make him anything but worthless. The horse's reasoning powers are very limited. His affections, beyond the maternal affection of the mother for her foal, are not of a high order. A horse will often show a love of home, when removed from familiar haunts, in genuine homesickness, but this, in the case of an animal that will never miss the hand that has fed him for years, or who will sniff at the dead body of his life-time harness and field companion and then quietly walk away and never pay any further attention, is to be attributed more to his annoyance at his memory failing to find the usual places where he was accustomed to eat and drink and sleep.

3

New York Horse Show

Canada has again come to the front at the New York Horse Show. At last week's show Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, well upheld Canada's claims in the Hackney classes, winning first and third in the yearling fillies, a strong class. Eva J., with two little gems, Maid of Wayne and Maid of Glendower, second in yearling stallions on Admaston Nugget, and first in the two-year-olds with their Toronto champion, Crayke Mikado. In the aged stallion class the Canadian firm again scored second on Dalton King, and in the class for Hackney stallion and four of his get landed first on Royal Oak with the two yearling winners, backed up by Royal Canuck and Glendower Gem. Geo. Pepper landed the championship in the jumping classes with Lord Minto, and the performance made in the six-fence jumping contest by Messrs. Grow & Murray's The Wasp is said to equal anything ever seen at the Gardens.

Miss K. L. Wilkes landed the blue and championship on her flashy, high acting standard bred stallion Mograzia. Can. of Montreal, also landed first in the class for hunters that have been hunted this year and last, in a string of 18 entries.

3

Horsemen Meet

On Tuesday last the directors of the various horse breeders' associations interested in the stallion and spring horse shows met for organization purposes. There was a good representation present from outside including Peter Christie, M. P., Manchester; Wm. Smith, Columbus; Thos. Graham, Claremont; John Bright, Myrtle; Geo. Gormally, Unionville; John Boag, Ravenshoe; James Torrance, Markham; John Gardhouse, Highfield; R. C. H. Fiedale, Beaver-ton; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; and James Henderson, Belton. Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Henry Wade, secretary, Mr. Frank Wade, Ottawa, acted in his place.

Somewhat of a crisis arose from the fact that it was reported on good authority that the Armouries could not be secured for next spring's horse show. At an open meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association a strong committee was appointed to join with a committee of the Hunt Club in an endeavor to secure the Armouries for a horse show next spring. A motion carried, providing for the usual grant of \$1,750 if a show is held, and if not for a suitable grant to be made to assist the light horse men in holding a stallion show in conjunction with the heavy horse men at about the usual date in February.

In reference to the International



FOR SPORT OR SERVICE

STEVENS

FIREARMS

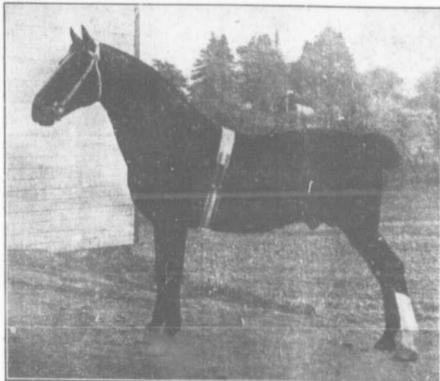
are equal to all demands. Whether you are after records or barn-yard marauders, you will find a Stevens true to your trust.

OUR 140-PAGE FREE CATALOG
tells all about the famous Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols; cartridges, the care of firearms, notes on accessories, sights, targets, cleaning rods, reloading implements, and much more valuable information—bound four cents in stamps and we will mail it free.

Handsome ten-color lithograph of hunting scene sent for size in stamps.

Ask your dealer first. If he will not supply, write for it.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL COMPANY
330 Pine Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.



Imp. Hackney stallion, Dainty Lord, 2nd prize stallion class, Ottawa, 1906. Owned by T. H. Hoesard, Millbrook, Ont.

Horse Show to be held in London, England, next June, it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the advisory board appointed at the beginning of the year, to confer with the Minister of Agriculture on matters relating to the horse industry.

At the meeting of the Clydesdale and Shire directors, it was decided to hold the stallion show as usual, and that, in the event of the Armouries not being procurable, the light horse men be asked to join in a mixed stallion show. The grant from the Clydesdale association will be \$700, instead of \$500, as formerly. Grants of \$100 to Brandon Spring Show, and \$500 to Ottawa, were also made. The Shire men made the usual grant to the show.

✻

The General Purpose Horse and How to Produce It

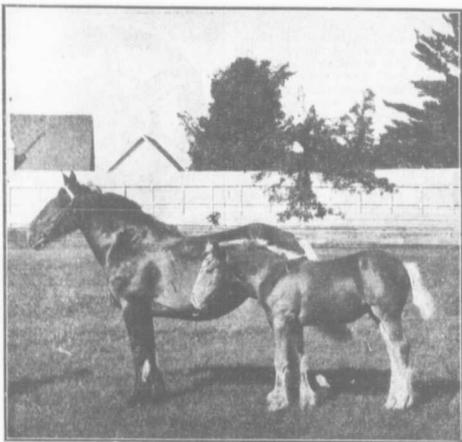
One of the most interesting discussions at the Institute Conference last week was that on the general purpose horse. Dr. Standish, Walkerton, Ont., gave a definition that was accepted by a vote of those present as being as near to the ideal of what a general purpose horse should be as it would be possible to get. Dr. Standish has kindly sent THE FARMING WORLD his definition of a general purpose horse, which is as follows. It is a question, however, whether the farmer should be encouraged to produce them:

The standard for a general purpose horse is an animal that can be ridden, driven single or double to buggy or carriage and used for all purposes about a farm, not a special animal for any one purpose, the form of a large carriage horse, but not necessarily possessing extremely high action.

The best way to produce the general purpose horse is to aim to get a large carriage horse, either Cleveland Bay, French or German coach, large Hackney or standard-bred, or by using good sized grade heavy mares and a large harness type of Thoroughbred stallion, always using a long line bred, good sized, good formed, well conditioned stallion, that has been produced from families of large size and good form, not necessarily pos-

sessing extreme speed. Have the mare in good condition when mated, and keep her so by giving a sufficiency of good food, water and regular exercise, always bearing in mind that an excessively fat horse cannot be in good condition, and that horses must have exercise, and plenty of it, to put them in vigorous condition. Feed the colt well and keep it growing to get all the size possible, not only height but thickness as well. Educate it to all kinds of work, using a side check, if any, and the better manners it has the more pleasure there will be in using the animal, and the more money it will be worth. But should it possess quality sufficient to make a high class carriage horse it may be more valuable than is desired for general use, but not any the less valuable as a general purpose horse.

J. STANDISH, V.S.



Shire mare, Bessie, by British Prince. First prize, Ottawa, 1906. Owned by T. Fairburn, Billing's Bridge, Ont.

Institute Conference at Guelph

It was a busy four days which the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes had arranged for institute workers and others at the conference held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on November 20-23. In fact, it is a question if the program was not a little over-loaded, leaving too little time for profitable discussion. However, a great deal of ground was covered, and, no doubt, the institute speakers who will enter upon their winter's campaign shortly, will be better able to discharge the important duties devolving upon them. One of the chief objects of the gathering was to enable workers to confer and discuss methods in order that there may be as little divergence as possible in presenting the topics to be taken up at the various institute meetings this winter.

The attendance was good, mostly of regular and prospective institute workers, together with a few others who are particularly interested in this work. A number of practical and comprehensive addresses on a variety of subjects were given, and a fund of valuable matter presented to the meeting, which we have not the space to deal with but very briefly. The main facts and valuable hints brought out will, no doubt, be given to those who attend the coming institute meetings. Don't fail, therefore, to be present at your own meeting.

ADVISE AS TO MEETINGS.

Part of the first day was given up to a visit of the various departments of the college. The Hon. Mr. Monteith, who presided at several of the sessions, stated that the institute work should be broadened. At present it only touched a tenth part of the farmers of the province, and the desire was to reach the other nine-tenths.

Sept. Putnam, in outlining the work, stated that an institute lecturer should have one subject, and know it thoroughly; be acquainted with the local conditions and lines of agriculture; study the work of officers, meet them and arouse enthusiasm. Much

depended upon the individuality of the man.

In discussing the preparation of material, etc., Prof. Reynolds said that the speaker's duty was to hold his audience. Know the subject thoroughly, local conditions and soil considered. Prof. Day stated that the speaker should not be satisfied in knowing just enough about his subject, but should be deeper and around it. The speaker should be able to touch his audience in several different ways.

JUDGING CLASSES.

The second day was a busy one, and as there were several sessions running concurrently, delegates were at a loss to know which to leave out and which to attend. Prof. Day and Mr. John Gardhouse discussed the beef animal; Prof. Dean and C. F. Whitley, the building up of a dairy herd; and Prof. Hatt and D. Johnson, the spraying of fruit trees. Then followed a model judging class conducted by Prof. Arkell and John Campbell. All these sessions were valuable, and any one of them well worth attending.

During the afternoon there was overlapping for the first hour and a half. Prof. Reed discussed light and heavy horses; Prof. Day and R. S. Stevenson, the dairy animal, and Prof. Jarvis and J. O. Orr, fungus diseases and insects affecting fruit.

Dr. Reed, in a few preliminary remarks previous to opening the judging class in horses, stated that he deprecated the introduction of the Percheron horse into Ontario, not because he had any objection to that breed in itself, but because nearly all the foundation stock was of the Clyde and Shire type, and the very best results could only be obtained by breeding to stallions of these breeds. In discussing the judging of light horses, he referred to a mistake which judges frequently make in judging the Thoroughbred horse. Often a stallion of this breed is judged from the standpoint of his ability to produce carriage horses rather than from conformity to the true Thoroughbred type. Five draft horses, including the fine Clydesdale mare, "Her Pretty Sel," were brought into the place. The several placings differed somewhat, though all placed the bay mare first. A discussion followed on what constitutes the general purpose horse. The definition agreed upon is published in full on page 825.

ABOUT THE CROPS.

The separate sessions were followed by the general one at which the delegates listened to a valuable address by Prof. Buchanan on the production and selection of seed grain. He emphasized the need of fertile soil and careful cultivation in the production of seed grain. Honesty was needful. He outlined the methods in use in experimental work made at the college. An address followed on the cross Dawson's Golden Chaff and Turkey Red with a view to securing a better milling wheat. As yet no new strains with mixed characteristics have been secured.

Mr. J. S. Pearce followed, discussing the question of the seedsmen's standpoint. He strongly advised farmers to grow their own turnip seed.

The evening of the 21st was given up to an illustrated lecture by Prof. A. M. Soule, of Virginia, during which he covered up the whole field of live stock husbandry, and included some general agriculture as

well. It was an interesting and striking object lesson.

CO-OPERATION.

The morning of November 22 was devoted to a discussion of co-operation. Mr. Robt. Thompson described the organization of the St. Catharines society and what it has accomplished. Co-operation in the handling and marketing of farm products, especially fruit, means cheaper and better quality for the consumer and better prices for the producer. Small fruits were sent from St. Catharines to the west in car lots as cheap and in some cases cheaper, than to Ontario points in small lots by express. Then there is a great advantage in buying supplies. His association had saved \$1,300 to its members in the purchase of baskets during the past season, \$1,000 of this was handed back to the growers. In shipping in car lots there is no pilfering en route and no claims for damages, as in the case of sending by express. Cars can be secured more readily by an association than by an individual grower.

Mr. A. E. Sherrington, who followed, stated that larger quantities of uniform products are wanted in this country, and these can best be secured by co-operation. The ordinary grower should not grade his own fruit.

It could be done better in a central packing house. If a more uniform quality is put upon the market it will increase consumption. It is better for the co-operative society to sell L. O. B. than ship on commission. The commission men will buy direct if they get uniform quality. There are now 24 societies in Ontario. It never costs more than 25c. to pack apples at a central house, while it will cost 35c. per bbl. to do it in the orchard.

W. L. Smith gave the results of co-operation in other countries. He advised farming in sections and co-operation in farm labor, and the use of farm machinery. Farmers would also gain considerably by more co-operative buying.

Prof. Soule gave some valuable information in regard to truck farming in Virginia and the benefits of co-operation in marketing.

THE WOOD LOT AND THE HOME.

In the afternoon farm forestry and beautifying the home grounds were under discussion. Mr. E. J. Zavitz, of the college staff, gave some valuable information on farm forestry. The wood lot should have a belt of evergreens on the windward side, and the open spots in the woods should be planted. In cutting over-mature trees, do it gradually. Open spots

(Continued on page 84.)

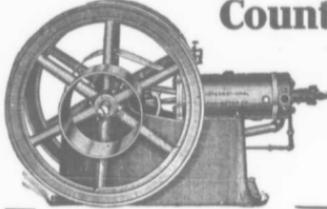
Your Ability to Save

reveals your ability to make a success of life — to become master of your own fortunes.

Money is the key to power and influence. Therefore open a Savings account to-day. Deposits of \$1.00 accepted, upon which interest is paid 4 times a year by

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

72 Branches throughout Canada.



Count The Jobs You Have

FOR A

Reliable Power

You know them better than we—a score of places where farmers are using power these days and making money by it.

The I. H. C. gasoline engines which can be had in varied sizes and numerous sizes are ideal for farm purposes.

They are simple, easily understood and easily operated. They don't go on a strike and give you the trouble some gasoline engines do. Then, you will get all the power at which your engine is rated.

And you get this abundant power at a low cost. I. H. C. engines use gas, gasoline or oil-burn, and are most economical in the use of fuel.

Here is one of the great points to consider in buying an I. H. C. engine. They are made in our CANADIAN BRANCHES, Chicago, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

Farm Science The best book of the kind ever published, touching every phase of farm practice, mailed for three 2-cent stamps. Send for it before the edition is exhausted.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

(Incorporated.)

by people who are not expert mechanics. That means safety and simplicity and the least possible chance of their getting out of order.

You cannot afford to buy an engine you do not know to be dependable. We cannot afford to sell any other kind.

These engines are furnished in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical—2, 3 and 5 H. P., Horizontal—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 H. P.

Just look over your needs for a good reliable power and then call on the International at local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Value of Breed in Beef-Making

The following extract from the "National Stockman and Farmer" shows the value of good breeding in selecting or raising cattle for beef purposes. Of course, feeding and care count for a lot, yet they cannot do much in producing market "toppers" unless there is good breeding in the animal to be fed and cared for:

"A correspondent asks why top cattle are quoted at \$7 (or better) at Chicago and around \$6 at Pittsburg and Buffalo. The difference is not in the markets but in the cattle. The last named markets receive no such cattle as those which command top figures at Chicago, and that market gets very few of them. There is no regular demand at Eastern points for such cattle either, the buyers who take them being located at Chicago. They go to Boston or New York slaughterers as a rule, though some are taken by Western houses. It is worth noting here that the high-priced cattle sold at Chicago are all representatives of the leading beef breeds. They were beef bred as well as thoroughly finished. This ought to suggest to a great many cattle-raisers that blood is the foundation of top-price cattle, or of profitable cattle of any kind. There is no other foundation, whether the cattle be sold as feeders or for beef, on which the raiser can depend for success."

being fattened. If grain is fed it should be good and sound. Sheep will not thrive well on moldy feed of any kind. They should not be fed an excess of grain at any time. There is more danger of over-feeding sheep than most other animals. Sheep should be put on full feed very gradually.

Ewes in lamb should be carefully handled. A common practice is to drive a flock through a narrow gate. At such times ewes heavy in lamb will be sure to be knocked about, incurring loss. This is one of the little things that should be avoided. Knot holes or wide cracks or breaks in the floor of the lambing pens often cause injury to lambs. Exposed water tanks are also dangerous for young lambs. Unless proper shelter is provided it does not pay to have the lambs come till April and May, when the weather begins to warm up.

A well-trained sheep dog is one of the most valuable animals on a farm, but a poorly trained one is a nuisance. The latter is the kind that will usually attack your neighbor's sheep.

✽

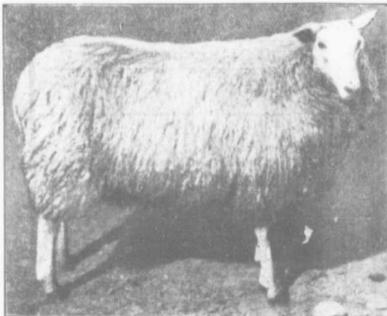
New Brunswick Notes

Following the warm and almost cloudless days of September and October, November came in with rain, sleet and snow, and though there has been practically no frost as yet the

bb. of 180 lbs. The splendid quality of our New Brunswick potatoes is placing them to advantage, even as far west as Winnipeg, where the best hotels are printing on their menu cards, "New Brunswick Delaware potatoes." The province is also making quite a reputation in the New England cities for the excellence of its vegetables. One of the largest shippers to the Boston market informed your correspondent that the turnips he shipped there would command 6c. per bushel more than the Ontario turnip, and that our carrots, parsnips, beets, etc., were being sought after.

This year the St. John valley apple growers have made quite a reputation on the St. John market. In well-cared for orchards the fruit has been a very fine sample, and has met with quick sales when properly marketed. A company is now being formed in St. John to place New Brunswick apples on the English market. If, with systematic marketing will go good orchard management, there is no reason why the lower St. John valley should not be as large an exporter of apples as the Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia.

Northern Spies, King of Tompkins, Greenings, Bishop, Pippins, Fameuse, Wealthy, McIntosh Red and Emperors are among the varieties which have been coming forward this year in great perfection.



Leicester ewe lamb.
Bred and owned by C. R. Cottrell, Cluny Park Farm, Milton, Ont.



Leicester ram lamb.
Bred and owned by C. R. Cottrell, Cluny Park Farm, Milton, Ont.

For the Beginner in Sheepsraising

The improvement in the sheep industry in recent years will probably induce a number to go into sheep raising who have not had any experience in this branch of live stock husbandry. To such it is good advice not to begin in a large way. A small flock will do better than a large one to start with, and after some little experience has been gained it will be time enough then to materially enlarge the flock. For the average hundred acre farm a flock of ten or a dozen is plenty to begin on. If handled carefully and in the right way there is nothing on the farm at the present time that will pay better than sheep. In fact, it will pay to keep sheep, even if there is no direct cash return, as they are excellent weed scavengers.

Sheep, like other domestic animals, like a little variety in their food. Sheep should not be kept for more than two years on the same pasture, or there will be some danger from stomach worms, especially in the younger ones. Sheep, as a rule, do not require much grain, except when

weather has been too wet to admit of much farm work, or to allow live stock to remain without shelter. As a consequence, heavy frosts have been made into the winter's fodder supply during November. This is an especial hardship in the southern counties of the province, where the hay, grain and root crops were very light. As a consequence of these conditions, although the prices of milk and dairy products were never higher many dairymen are disposing of cows at ridiculously low prices. The price which will have to be paid for feeds this winter may be judged from the prices which are given to the successful contractors for the St. John Fire Department, viz., hay, \$13.50 per ton; straw, \$8.40 per ton; oats, 48c. per bush., and wheat bran, \$24 per ton.

In the central and northern sections of New Brunswick crops have been fairly good, and farmers are realizing the full benefit of the satisfactory prices prevailing. The potato crop has been pushed along to market pretty rapidly, and is now realizing at shippers' station in York, Carleton and Victoria counties about \$1.10 per

Co-operative dairying is getting more and more into butter production. Notwithstanding the high price of cheese, the advantages of the farm separator and the economical carriage of the cream, coupled with the use of the skim-milk on the farm, are appealing strongly to the farmer, and one after another the cheese factories are closing or turning to the manufacture of butter. Unfortunately, also, the difficulty of getting labor, and the aversion of the farmer and his family to milking is decreasing the number of cows, even where fodder is plentiful. It begins to look as if the low prices of dairy products of a few years ago cannot return unless a co-operating population can be brought into the country.

The winter export business has opened briskly in St. John and the C. P. R. steamship Empress of Ireland made a record trip on her first voyage to St. John with the Chinese and Japanese mails, the railway forwarding them by special train within one hour of the arrival of the steamer. The Allan Line boats, which cater to the French trade, will this year make

their terminal at St. John instead of at Portland, Me. The present outlook is that there will be an average sailing of one steamship per day for Europe or Africa from 1st December till the 1st April. The outfitting of these steamers, which require from \$500 to \$2,000 each of farm products, makes quite an addition to the local market.

A few days since the St. John City Council received notice from the Department of Militia that the city cannot renew their expiring 21-year lease of the military grounds at the southern end of the city, and that steps must be immediately taken to remove all the exhibition buildings situated there. This evidently means that if the St. John Exhibition Association intend holding future exhibitions that grounds must be obtained on some other site. This ultimatum, while it involves the destruction of some good buildings, will undoubtedly be of great service in placing the exhibition business here upon a modern basis. The grounds and buildings which are to be abandoned have been very ill-adapted to the exhibition business, and effectually prevented financial success.

McADAM.

Ottawa Correspondence

For a long time farmers of Eastern Ontario, particularly in the northern part and also in the Gatineau valley, have been endeavoring to get a variety of corn that will give a good deep kernel and rip properly under climatic conditions existing. Many varieties have been tried, but without sufficient success. Independent efforts in this direction have been tried on farms in the Gatineau valley by Mr. T. C. Bate, one of the prosperous business men of the city of Ottawa. Mr. Bate is treasurer of the Central Canada Exhibition Association and takes a great interest in agricultural affairs.

For four years he has been trying by crossing a local variety with the Early Learning to produce a new kind. This year he succeeded in growing a kind that ripened well and showed distinct characteristics. It had a high average depth of kernel, the white, floury top and appears to be very serviceable. The ears produced were shown to Mr. G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, who spoke very highly of them and of the work of the grower. Mr. Bate will continue his experiments in the endeavor to make the new variety true to type, and has confident hope of being successful. Should he be so he will have done a work of great value to the farmers of the locality.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, is away in the United States gathering pointers upon cold storage, horticulture and dairying at various conventions that are being held there. One of the gatherings he attended was the international convention of farmers' Institute workers, held at Baton Rouge, La. in December. He paid particular attention to a convention of horticultural instructors held in connection with it. Mr. Ruddick will also attend a gathering of warehousemen to be held in St. Louis, Mo., during the first week in December. The growth of Canada's trade in perishable food products makes it imperative that the Dominion Government be in possession of the latest information upon commercial cold storage, and nowhere can this be better obtained than across the border, where the storing of perishable goods has been reduced to a fine art.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, had, during the latter part of last month, to consider one of the largest petitions of any kind ever brought to the Capital. It was signed by over 10,000 farmers, who asked that the Government do not grant the request of the Canada Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Corporation that a duty of 33 1/2 per cent. be imposed upon tin plates, and that the present 5 per cent. duty upon black plates be not increased. The manufacturing concern which proposes to operate at Morrisburg, Ontario, asked for a duty of 33 1/2 per cent. upon black plates. Tin plate is now upon the free list. John Hyatt, of Prince Edward county, vice-president of Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, presented the petition after the deputation had been introduced by John Tolmie, M.P., for Bruce. He spoke well, pointing out that the growth of the canning industry had been very great during the past few years. Millions of tins were used annually to put up the products of Canadian farms and gardens. A very large proportion of the canning factories were run upon the co-operative plan and the farmers reaped the benefit. Then, again, the product to

a large extent was consumed at home. Next, the veteran agriculturist showed to what a large extent tin plate entered into the making of sap buckets for the maple orchards, into milk pails and cheese vats, and many other articles of common use about the farm, black plate, too, was in constant service about the farm in the form of stovepipes, roofing and many other uses. The imposition of the duties proposed would be a heavy tax upon the farmers that would be nearly equal to, if it did not exceed, all the taxes combined. It was raw material for the articles and uses mentioned.

Mr. Fielding gave the deputation a good hearing, and commended the practical nature of the petition. He asked a large number of questions, and promised that the matter should be considered when the tariff came to be dealt with.

"What is your favorite play?" asked the girl who quotes Shakespeare.

"Well," answered the youth with long hair, "I believe I like to see a man stall second as well as anything." —Washington Star.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Chartered by Dominion Parliament

A NEW CANADIAN RECORD

| 31st October | Capital Paid-up | Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Sovereign Bank Notes in Circulation | Deposits | Excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| 1902 .. | \$1,173,478 | \$ 240,000 | \$ 759,995 | \$1,681,730 | \$1,413,478 |
| 1903 .. | 1,300,000 | 362,838 | 1,237,650 | 4,309,432 | 1,662,838 |
| 1904 .. | 1,300,000 | 420,373 | 1,284,840 | 7,196,741 | 1,720,373 |
| 1905 .. | 1,610,478 | 523,461 | 2,550,700 | 10,134,295 | 2,133,939 |
| 1906 .. | 3,942,710 | 1,335,847 | 2,860,675 | 15,578,920 | 5,278,557 |

| 31st October | Cash on Hand and at Bankers | Bonds, Debentures, etc. | Loans at Call | Commercial Loans and Discounts | Total Assets |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1902 .. | \$ 383,097 | \$ 439,363 | \$1,630,199 | \$1,358,469 | \$3,855,203 |
| 1903 .. | 622,774 | 713,297 | 1,747,542 | 4,074,048 | 7,200,920 |
| 1904 .. | 1,214,822 | 672,034 | 1,170,540 | 7,014,123 | 10,201,954 |
| 1905 .. | 1,491,398 | 791,153 | 1,566,144 | 5,578,850 | 13,818,938 |
| 1906 .. | 3,916,842 | 1,612,831 | 4,614,067 | 14,640,510 | 25,343,401 |

Savings Department at all Offices

Deposits of \$1.00 and Upwards Received. Interest Paid Four Times a Year.

U S U S U S U S U S U S U

TIME IS THE TEST

of durability in a high-speed machine like the cream separator. No other machine a farmer uses has harder use. Run twice every day, winter and summer, it must not only do thorough work, but to be permanently profitable, it must be durable.

U.S. CREAM SEPARATORS

are built for long service. A solid, low frame encloses entirely all the operating parts, protecting them from dirt and danger of injury. The parts are few, simple and easy to get at. Ball bearings at high speed points, combined with automatic oiling reduce wear as well as insure the easiest operation. Such careful and thorough construction is what enables the U. S. to better



STAND THE TEST

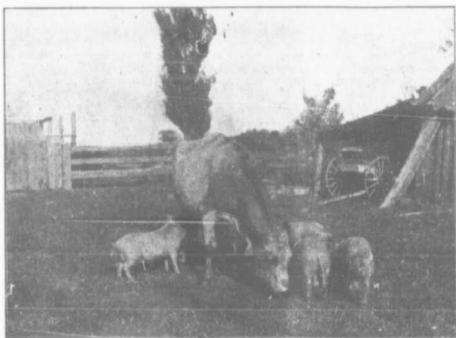
than any other separator. You don't have to buy a new one every year or two. And remember: the U. S. does the cleanest skimming all the time. Look into this. Write today for a copy of our handsome, new separator catalogue. Ask for number 110. It is finely illustrated and tells all about the U. S. Address:

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Pumps delivered at U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Erie, Pa., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Windsor, Mich., and Calgary, Alta.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 447

U S U S U S U S U S U S U



An effective but not very profitable milking machine. Photo by Sallows.

Feeding the Dairy Cow in Winter

To achieve the highest degree of success in the management of a dairy at any time in the year, one should know the requirements and possibilities of each individual cow. The man to whom every dairy animal is only a cow, has yet to learn the first lesson in his business. The proper beginning, then, is to know the herd with which we have to deal. I believe October and November are good months in which to have the cows come fresh. August and September abound in flies, in short pastures, and in labor upon the farm. They, therefore, constitute an opportune season for the cow's vacation. From four to six weeks is long enough, as a rule, for an animal to rest. As she nears the period of freshening, care should be given to her ration. Since the discovery of the new air treatment for milk fever, the danger of overfeeding at this time has been largely removed. There is no other period in the life of a cow when it is so essential that she should be strong and healthy. If pastures are good she needs nothing better, but if they are short and brown a small grain ration should be added as the time of calving approaches.

The herd should be sheltered always from the cold fall rains.

Summer showers do not harm, in fact they are a source of enjoyment to the cows, but the practice of leaving them out all day, and often all night, during the cold winds and rains of October and November cannot be too strongly condemned.

A very important matter is to get the cows onto

A WINTER RATION

without a decrease in the flow of milk. This can be accomplished in but one way. It must be done so gradually that the old cow never knows by her bill of fare where summer leaves off and winter begins. It is hard to imagine a winter dairy without a silo, and we shall not attempt it here. Begin feeding the ensilage early in small quantities at first, giving more, of course, to cows that are in milk. Give a small allowance of clover hay and grain, gradually increasing all as the pastures fail. The cow that has just freshened should receive a moderate ration at first, and while no infallible rule can be given, an increase of half a pound of grain every other day un-

til the full flow of milk is obtained, will be found to work well in the majority of cases. The amount and kinds of grain to be fed will depend upon the ability of the cow to assimilate it, and in some degree upon what we have at hand. However, we must balance the ration properly. To do this is always economy, providing the cow is what she should be. It is much cheaper to

BALANCE THE RATION

ourselves than to let the cow do it for us. Suppose, for example, that corn meal is the only grain fed to a cow capable of giving 35 lbs. of milk per day, from 2½ to 2¾ lbs. of protein would probably be required in the production of that amount of milk. Were she to get 40 lbs. of ensilage and 10 lbs. of mixed hay she would require about 1¾ lbs. of protein in her grain ration. To get this from corn meal alone she would have to have from 20 to 22 lbs. Of course this would be practically impossible for any great length of time. But suppose it were entirely possible, she would balance the ration by using the necessary amount of carbohydrates and avoiding the rest.

Corn is king! It should have its place in the ration of the dairy cow and the fattening steer. The sum of corn crop always indicates, with more or less accuracy, the amount of pork production, but corn alone is not a complete ration for any farm animal. The ratio of 1 lb. protein to 5 or 5½ lbs. of carbohydrates will constitute an ideal dairy food, providing it is palatable and assimilated without too much difficulty. From 1½ to 3 lbs. of protein per day will be required by the cow. The amount should be determined in each individual case by the ability of the animal to turn it to profitable account in the production of milk. Nearly all kinds of feed produced upon the farm are rich in carbohydrates, and in common practice there need be no fear of running short of this element. It should be our chief concern to

PROVIDE SUFFICIENT PROTEIN

and if we must purchase it in the market to obtain it in the cheapest form. It is often economy to sell a part of the grain raised upon the farm and purchase concentrated feed, rich

in protein, etc. If oats can be sold for 1c. per lb. in the market, they are an expensive dairy food, because by the time they are ground and tolled at the mill, the protein in the meal will cost about 11c. per lb. If we purchase 100 lbs. of wheat bran for \$1 we have 12.6 lbs. of digestible protein. If we pay \$1.25 for the same amount of gluten meal we have from 20 to 26 lbs. of digestible protein. If we purchase 100 lbs. of linseed meal at \$1.50, we have 29 lbs. digestible protein. Just now the best brands of cottonseed meal should be purchasable anywhere in the east at from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per cwt. in car-load lots, and though different samples vary widely in analysis, 100 lbs. of good meal should contain over 37 lbs. digestible protein. With corn at 60c. per bushel we can purchase only 7.9 lbs. of protein for \$1, but if a hundredweight of corn be sold for \$1 and the money invested in cotton seed meal at the rate of \$25 per ton, we have 80 lbs. of the meal containing 29.6 lbs. of protein, or more than 3½ times the amount in a cwt. of corn.

But cotton seed gives more satisfactory results when fed in limited quantities from 1 to 3 lbs. per day, according to the capacity of the cow. It can be mixed with other grains and fed for any length of time with no deleterious results whatever. If cotton seed meal is fed alone or with heavy grains, such as corn, rye, or pea meal, it should be mixed with silage, if any is fed, if not it may be fed with roots. If these are not obtainable wheat bran, or some other bulky grain should be made a part of the ration.

I make

SILAGE MY MAIN COW FOOD.

I feed from 30 to 40 pounds of silage per day in proportion to the cow. It is my intention for the cows to

Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would like to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slay over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl" like either

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 12½ lbs. | 12½ lbs. | 8½ lbs. | 10½ lbs. | 6½ lbs. |
| | | | | |
| BUCKET BOWL |

of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a SHARPLES PULLER Cream Separator with a simple, light, tubular bowl easily cleaned in 3 minutes. Like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

SHARPLES' Puller Cream Separators are different from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for literature, 11-ET and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

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

have all they want and in the best condition. The silage ration is balanced with bran, gluten and clover, oat and pea hay. The bran and gluten is fed in proportion to the period of lactation of the cow, and as much as she will consume at a profit.

A cow should have no more good roughage than she will clean up. She should not be allowed to get into the habit of culling her food. But if we succeed in the dairy business, we must have faith enough in her to give her every pound of feed she can use to advantage. The man who succeeds to-day in the dairy business must read and think, and he who will not do this must sooner or later fail, and yield his place to some one who will.

J. P. FLETCHER.

Fulton Co., N. Y.

Distributing Seed Grain

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution will be made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best, and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., and at Brandon, Man. The distribution will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent will be 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution.

Oats—Banner, Wide-Awake, White

Giant, Danish Island, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo (white varieties) and Goldfinder (yellow).

Wheat—Red Fife, Preston, Pringle's Champion, Percy, Stanley, Huron and White Fife.

Barley—Six-rowed—Menary, Odessa, Mansfield and Claude. Two-rowed—Standwell, Invincible, Canadian Thorpe and Sidney.

Indian Corn (for ensilage)—Early sorts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Learning, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Rochester Rose, Money Maker and Late Puritan.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 10th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until March, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WM. SAUNDERS,

Director Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, November 21, 1906.

EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL KINGSTON, ONT.

The coming session of the Eastern Dairy School will open on Wednesday, January 2nd.

A commodious, modern and thoroughly equipped School Building, centrally located and convenient to boarding houses. A full and competent staff of Instructors.

TUITION FREE

For Calendar, giving full particulars regarding the different courses, etc., write

J. W. MITCHELL, Supt.

Why Wait Till the Spring ?

Why Waste Cream and Butter All the Winter ?

We say and can prove that the Melotte will pay for itself in increased cream and butter yield alone (at least 20%) before spring comes (to say nothing of improved quality, warm and sweet skim-milk for calves and pigs, the saving in time, labor, space and utensils.

Why not allow us to send you a Melotte on free trial and let the machine speak for itself? If you have less milk now, remember, it is more valuable, as butter is making better prices, and 20% more cream and butter every week is surely well worth saving.

The universal advice of Melotte users to friends and neighbors is: **Be sure to get a Melotte.** This is why the Melotte has to-day by far the largest sale in Canada.

Why not allow us to send you a Melotte on trial? State the number of cows and we will tell you the best size to try. There is no risk, no trouble, no expense to you, and cash or credit terms can be arranged.

We ask again, why wait? Why not commence getting that extra butter yield at once? It is yours for the asking. Write to-day.



Size A B C D
Capacity
280 to 600 lbs.



Size 1 to 6
Capacity
400 to 1300 lbs.

R. A. Lister & Company LIMITED

Head Office and Factory—Stewart St., Toronto
Branches—Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Agents everywhere.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



Night Song

"Tain't a song of sorrow
That comes floatin' through de
night;
It's a song about to-morrow
When de sun is shinin' bright;
A song about de mornin',
An' a song about de noon,
An' about de twilight warnin'
Dat we'll all be restin' soon.

De branches keeps a-swayin'
Whah de moon looks through de
trees;
De katydid keep playin',
An' dat tune sound's good to me.
De music dat goes hummin'
Through de dark an' stary hours
Is wif de day dat's comin',
Wif de sunshine an' de flowers.
—Washington Star.

Mr. Blackett Blows Himself

Archibald Blackett had had a busy and harassing time of it for twenty-four hours. He was the proprietor of a wholesale store handling high grade surgical instruments and was doing a flourishing business. But he had been compelled to borrow money during the last year by reason of his branching out; and by some mysterious means rumors had got abroad that he was not solvent.

The bank had declined to renew a note for \$3,000, and he had had just one day in which to raise the amount. It had been a difficult matter, as several men to whom he might have looked for help were away on their summer vacations. But, by running hither and thither, telephoning here and telegraphing there, he had succeeded in raising \$2,975, and still an hour left in which to get the remaining \$25.

But he seemed to have exhausted his resources, and, though he knew the bank would make no difficulty about so small a discrepancy he did not want to ask any more favors of it.

As he sat in his private office, his hands thrust away down to the bottoms of his trousers' pockets and his head sunk into his shoulders—thinking harder even than he had thought at any time during the last twenty-four hours—a gentleman tapped at the glass door and walked in.

"Maybe you don't remember me, Mr. Blackett," he said. "My name is Septimus Harcourt. I have owed you \$50 for the last ten years and I have never seen the time until to-day when I could have paid you. Here is the amount, sir," and he handed Mr. Blackett five new, crisp \$10 bills.

Mr. Blackett leaped to his feet, seized his astonished visitor's hand with a vise-like grip, wrung it cordially, then thrusting two of the bills back into Mr. Harcourt's hand, he said:

"Thank you, thank you, sir: But \$50 is altogether too much. It's more than I need. I'll take \$30. You keep the rest, sir. Have a cigar on me. Good-by. I'm awfully busy. Stop in any time and have a chat. I'll give you credit for the full amount, Good-by."

Mr. Blackett having got rid of his visitor, put the three \$10 bills into the

brown leather bag on his desk and took out a \$3 bill. The bag now contained the full amount of \$3,000, and he was just on the point of calling the hotel salesman to run over to the bank with the money when Mrs. Blackett came panting into the office carrying her baby and a bag and perspiring from the exertion of walking from the street car in the broiling sun with the heat of the house and his baggage.

She threw herself into Archibald's revolving chair and laid her bag down on his desk.

"There's something wrong with the telephone up at the house, Archibald," she said. "I tried to call you up a dozen times, but I couldn't get Central. So I had to come right down to see how you were getting on. I simply couldn't rest at home."

"I'm all right, my dear," said Mr. Blackett, hugging first his wife and then the baby. "I've got every cent of the money in that bag, besides \$3 in my pocket. I'll send Watson over to the bank right away, and when he comes back with the note I'll take you and the baby home and we'll celebrate the occasion."

Mr. Blackett stepped to the glass door, called his head salesman, Mr. Watson, and sent him over to the bank with the bag, telling him to bring back a note for \$3,000.

Then, with a sigh of relief, the tired merchant took the baby from his wife and marched and pranced up and down the office with it in his arms, crowing, cooing and talking gibberish until the astonished child began to scream with terror, probably reasoning with his baby brain that his usually sedate parent stood in imminent need of the attention of an alienist.

The head of the house put the baby down on the rug and Archibald junior was soon contentedly engaged in strewing the contents of the waste basket over the floor, while Blackett recounted to his affectionate spouse the many discouragements he had encountered before finally gathering the required sum of \$3,000.

"I never knew until to-day," he said, "that there were so many well-dressed people in the world going about without a cent in their clothes. But it's time Watson was back. Why, goodness me!"—looking at his watch—"he's been gone half an hour. He ought to have been here long ago. I must telephone to the bank and find out if he's been there."

The bank officials informed Mr. Blackett that Watson had not been there, and that only fifteen minutes' grace remained to him to take up his note.

Mr. Blackett hung up the receiver and began pacing the floor of the office with short, nervous strides. "Watson's absconded!" he exclaimed. "I might have known it. I was a fool to trust him. He's been acting queer lately. Been gambling, I suppose. I may catch him and get most of the money back; but it will be too late. My note will have gone to protest. Oh, dear! What shall I do?"

"You ought to have gone to the bank yourself, Archibald," said Mrs.

Blackett. "Nobody but a man would trust a salesman with such a sum of money. Watson is probably on his way to San Francisco now."

"For heaven's sake, don't gird at me!" said Mr. Blackett in a tone of desperation. "I need all my wits about me."

To add to the unfortunate man's perturbation of mind the baby set up a dismal howl, and Mr. Blackett absent-mindedly gave it a bottle of mucilage to play with.

"Poor little lamb," said Mrs. Blackett, snatching the child up in her arms just in time to prevent a catastrophe with the mucilage bottle; "and now you are a beggar, my son. We shall all have to go to the poorhouse. But don't 'ove cry, my precious. Mamma has a bottle of milk in her bag. And 'oo needs a change, don't 'oo?"

Mrs. Blackett took up the leather bag from the desk for the purpose of getting out the things necessary to the baby's bodily comfort and peace of mind.

"Why, what's the matter with my bag, Archibald?" she said. "I can't open it."

It was a bag that Archibald had given her—just like the one he used for sending money to the bank. She had fallen in love with my bank bag and had several times threatened to carry it home, until Archibald had bought her one exactly like it.

"Press down on the catch, my dear," said Mr. Blackett in response to his wife's cry of distress.

"But it sticks. Here—you open it!" Mr. Blackett took the bag from his wife's hands, opened it—and then with a whoop like a Sioux Indian's he bounded out of the office, dashed through the store, scattering clerks and customers in his path, and rushed out into the street, bare headed and coatless as an arrow.

Two or three minutes later he returned, took up his astonished wife and bawling baby in his arms at one grab, danced around the office with them, dropped them into the arm chair and went on dancing and skipping around the place until he sank on the floor from sheer exhaustion.

He lay there for a few minutes longer, laughing at the most boisterous and unaccountable manner, until Mrs. Blackett, depositing her wailing infant in the chair, got up and shook her too hilarious lord.

"Now Mr. Blackett," she said sternly, "if you haven't taken leave

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Reference as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario, Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College, Rev. Father Teet, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto, Rev. Wm. McLaren, D.D., Principal Knox College, Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for the Liquor and Tobacco Habits are besides the most effective and most reliable of all the most inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and no expense.

Consultation or correspondence invited.

Save Your Money

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, 5141 Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE YOU MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

of your senses entirely, perhaps you will be good enough to tell me what you have done with this poor little cherub's feeding bottle and his diapers."

"Oh, Lord, oh, Lord!" said Mr. Blackett, sitting up and wiping the perspiration from his face—"I'd give \$100 to see his face when he opens it! I haven't touched the poor little cherub's diapers, my dear. Watson is on the road to Canada with them, I guess. He took the wrong bag. Here, Mr. Barnes—take this \$5 bill and go out and buy a gallon of milk for the baby. And bring a dozen of the best damask dinner napkins—of the size. It's my treat, all right. I'll blow myself on the baby."—*Drovers' Journal.*

IN THE SEWING ROOM

Sewing Room

FANCY BLOUSE WAIST 5515

This waist is made with the fitted lining and consists of the front and the back. The lining is faced to form the chemisette and the front of the waist is tucked, while both front and backs are gathered at the waist line. The trimming band finishes the upper edge of the waist and a regulation stock completes the neck. The sleeves are in the favorite three-quarter length with cuffs that harmonize with the band and can be finished with lace or left plain, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21, 3½ yards 27, or 2 yards 48 inches wide, with ½ yard of all-over lace, 5 yards of banding and ¾ yard of lace.

The pattern 5515 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.



5515 Fancy Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



5519 "Teddy" Bear, 12, 16 and 20 inches high.

"TEDDY" BEAR 5519

Seldom has any toy struck so generally responsive a chord as have the bears that are made of soft and woolly plush and are so thoroughly fascinating. With Christmas approaching there is certain to be an almost unlimited demand and many mothers will be glad of the opportunity to manufacture them themselves. The very lovely Bruin illustrated is made of white, long-haired plush, but he has many brown brothers, and brown is, perhaps, a bit more durable than white while no less realistic, while again the heavier, more fuzzy canton flannel can be made to do service if a less expensive toy is desired. The labor of making it is by no means excessive and the result so satisfactory that it is amply worth while.

Sir Bruin is made with a body portion to which the legs, the arms and the head are attached and is stuffed with cotton batting, so that he is thoroughly soft and absolutely harmless. To get the effect of the nose is required only a few stitches with embroidery silk, while eyes are simulated with big black buttons and paws are given the finish of claws by the means of long stitches of brown thread. The

head, arms and legs are made movable by means of a covered disc of cardboard attached to the opening.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (16 inches high) is ¾ yard 27, or ½ yard 30 inches wide.

The pattern 5519 is cut in sizes for bears 12, 16 and 20 inches high.



6531 Blouse Shirt and Overalls for "Teddy" Bear, 12, 16, and 20 inches long.

BLOUSE SHIRT AND OVERALLS FOR "TEDDY" BEAR 5531

Sir Bruin has become almost a household possession and the ability to clothe him in familiar garments renders him doubly dear, with the result that such an outfit as this is sure to be welcomed by the small folk. The overalls and shirt can be worn together or separately as liked, but give to the bear an additional quaintness and charm that is quite irresistible, while they are so easily manufactured that it would be quite possible for every Christmas stocking to contain the outfit. The overalls to be most realistic should be of dark blue chambray or some similar material, while the shirt can be made from white lawn or any simple figured percale. Both garments are eminently simple and the bear can be dressed with great ease and success. In addition to delighting the young owners the garments will serve the practical end of preserving Bruin from soil, a consideration that is sure to appeal to mothers who object to unsightly toys.

The blouse is made simply with fronts and backs and a small turnover collar, while its sleeves are in bishop style. The overalls are quite realistic and follow closely those worn by small boys. There are straps over the shoulder and there is the inevitable patch pocket.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (16 inches) is ¾ yard 27, or ¾ yard 36 inches wide for the blouse and ½ yard 27, or ¾ yard 36 inches wide for the overalls.

The pattern 5531 is cut in sizes for bears 12, 16 and 20 inches in height.

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



WASHES CLOTHES IN FIVE MINUTES

25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand.

5 minutes to do better with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

There's no rubbing—no keeping the hands in steaming, dirty water. Simply fill the tub half full of hot, soapy water in the clothes, turn the handle, and the "NEW CENTURY" does all the work.

Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free. The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada.



Never Be Without It.

Muscular Cramps, Neuralgia, Back Ache, Pains in Side and Limbs are cured instantly by

Hirst's Pain Exterminator

The most powerful liniment made.

25c. at all dealers.

Try **Hirst's Little Liver Pills** for sick headache and dizziness. Ask your dealer or send us 25c. direct. A handsome water color sketch free.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., Limited
Hamilton, Ont. 100

\$3 a Day Sure

Send in your address now we will give you a booklet that will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, in no time, in any town. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every \$100 worth of stock sold; write at once.

IMPERIAL MARKETING CO., Box 906, WINDSOR, ONT.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time. Degree granted to simplest English. Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students. Particulars sent on request. Correspondence School, London, Ontario.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Ted

I have a little brindle dog,
Seal-grown from tail to head.
His name I guess is Theodore,
But I just call him Ted.

He's only eight months old to-day,
I guess he's just a pup;
Pa says he won't be larger
When he is all grown up.

He plays around about the house,
As good as he can be.
He don't seem like a little dog,
He's just like folks to me.

And when it is my bed-time,
Ma opens up the bed;
Then I nestle down real cozy
And just make room for Ted.

And oh, how nice we cuddle!
He doesn't fuss or bite,
Just nestles closely up to me
And lays there still all night.

We love each other dearly,
My little Ted and me.
We're just good chums together,
And always hope to be.

Maxine Anna Buck

Real Soldiers

"You're nothing but play soldiers,"
teased Ralph, as the little company
marched past with flags flying and
drum beating. "I'd like to see you
fight. My! How you would run home
to your mothers!"

"No such thing! We're real soldiers!
You're as mean as anything, Ralph
Towner!" These were some of the
retorts of the soldiers as they cast
angry looks at the laughing big boy.
"Attention!" said the captain in a
very loud tone, and the whole
company stood stiff at command. "I want
to tell you boys something," he went
on, forgetting all about his dignity as
an officer. "You musn't talk back to
folks when we're marching. It don't
look nice, and real soldiers never
have time to listen to what people
say about them. Now, don't forget."

The little captain looked so sober
that Ralph laughed louder than ever.
"Say, captain," he called, "you'd bet-
ter look after your men's guns. Some
of them wouldn't kill a mosquito." Ralph
wanted to see if the little officer
would answer, but he merely gave
the order to march and never looked
at his tall cousin.

Half an hour later Ralph heard the
file and drum again, and he walked
to the gate to see them pass. The
little band had formed a hollow square
and in the middle marched a crippled
boy, looking very proud of his escort.
He had a large lump over one eye,
but he moved along as if nothing had
happened.

"Hello there, captain!" called Ralph.
"Have those Reed boys been teasing
Benny again?"

The captain never said a word, and
every man in the company, remembering
orders, looked straight ahead. "I
say, Rob," called Ralph, thinking they
had not heard. "Have those mean
Reed boys been getting into trouble
again? If they have I'll give them a
good lesson. Is that what gave
Benny the bruise over his eye?"

"Yes, the boys did it," explained
Benny, seeing the rest would not say
a word. "You don't need to mind

scaring the boys for Captain Foss and
his men have promised to protect
me." Then Benny burst into a laugh,
and added, "You ought to have seen
the boys run, Ralph. I guess they
won't ever bother me again."

"Well, I declare!" said Ralph,
proudly. "You boys are real soldiers.
I suppose I ought to say a word,
but I'll take you all down and
treat you to ice cream to cele-
brate the victory."

"Whoop!" cried the soldiers, and
in one second the hollow square was
broken up. The lads swarmed around
Ralph in great glee, for it was a
warm day and they all liked ice
cream.

"Your soldiers are not very well
trained, captain," said Ralph. "You
did not give the order to break ranks,
did you?"

"No, but that's all right when we
are to have ice cream," said the officer.
"I guess we're only play soldiers when
it comes to having a good time."

"But you're real soldiers when it
comes to fighting battles," said Ralph.
"I wish I could have had a hand in
punishing the Reed boys, but I'm glad
you didn't need me. Real soldiers
can do no more than win battles,
and that is what you boys did."—
Hilda Richmond, in Christian Advocate.

Not So Funny Then

If I should die 'fore I wake," said
Donny, kneeling at grandmother's
knee, "I should die 'fore I wake—"
"I pray," prompted the gentle voice.
"Go on, Donny."

"Wait a minute," interposed the
small boy, scrambling to his feet and
hurrying away downstairs. In a brief
space he was back again and dropping
down in his place, took up his peti-
tion where he had left it. But when
the little white-gowned form was safe-
ly tucked in bed, the grandmother
questioned with loving rebuke con-
cerning the interruption.

"But I did think what I was sayin',

grandmother; that's why I had to
stop. You see, I'd upset Ted's me-
nagerie and stood all his wooden
soldiers on their heads, just to see
how he'd ear 'round in the morning.
But I— I should die 'fore I wake, why
—I didn't want him to find them that
way, so I had to go down and fix 'em
right. There's lots of things that
seem funny if you're goin' to keep on
livin'; but you don't want 'em that
way if you should die 'fore you wake."
—Baptist Commonwealth.

Rights of Boys

A good many boys don't get their
rights. They do not get what belongs
to them. I believe in standing up for
a boy's rights. Let me tell you what
some of them are:

First, a boy has a right to a strong
body. Anything that others do to pre-
vent this, or that he does to hinder
it, is a wrong to a boy.

Second, a boy has a right to a clear,
strong brain. This means that he has
a right to study.

Third, a boy has a right to tools.
He deserves to have his fingers edu-
cated. He has a right to work.

Fourth, a boy has a right to friends
—friends that will make him more
manly. Because it helps friendships
as well as bodily strength, he has a
right to play.

Fifth, a boy has a right to character.
He has a right to be measured not by
what he can earn, but by what he can
be. There is no limit set to a boy on
his upper side.

Isn't it queer that there are boys
who speak of school, hard work, and
habits that help strength of body as
"wrongs?"

Be sure you get your rights.—Sec-
lected.

Little Drops

Little drops of knowledge,
Little grains of sense
Solve the mighty problem
Of the home expense.

Had the little leakage
Earlier been checked,
Then the mighty vessel
Never had been wrecked.

Thus the little trifles
Make the sum of life—
Making home an Eden
Or an endless strife.

BOYS! Do You Want an Air Rifle Free?

If you do—send us four Yearly Subscriptions at 60c. each
and we will send you the Rifle. You will only have to pay
the express charges.

If you send us one Yearly Subscription at 60c. we will
send you an excellent Pocket Knife, all charges prepaid.

Why not hustle and earn one or more of these pre-
miums?

See Big Ad. with List of Premiums in this Issue.

ADDRESS:

THE FARMING WORLD

WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
TORONTO

Health in the Home

How to Walk Well

Don't drag your feet or fling them, nor lag nor stride. Learn to glide into a room gracefully.

It is impossible for a woman to be awkward in her walk, she walks straight and keeps her knees stiff. The act of swinging the feet out gives one a graceful gait.

Walk slowly. Skirts wind around your calves when you walk rapidly, and all semblance of grace is lost. Walk in leisurely manner, as if you were a princess, not a hurried, worried, overworked woman.

Don't swing your shoulders.

Don't twist your arms.

Don't twist yourself in sinuous motions.

Don't contort. Don't wriggle.

Hold your chin up. This is the most important thing of all.

Don't walk, nor look, nor act like an old person. There are no old persons in these days.

Touch the ground first with the balls of your feet, with the heels striking an instant later.

Learn also how to be seated. Don't sit with your clothes wound up around you.

Don't sit on the ragged edge of things. Be seated squarely.

Onion Cure for Pneumonia

This remedy, which is claimed to be infallible in pneumonia, was formulated many years ago by a well-known physician, who never lost a patient by this scourge: Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine. Put in a large frying pan over a hot fire, add about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar to form a stiff paste. Stir thoroughly, and simmer five or ten minutes. Put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs, and apply to the chest just at hot as the patient can bear it. In about ten minutes change the poultice, and thus continue reheating and applying, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. And just here a word of caution. In applying this, or any other hot poultice, care must be exercised not to let the patient get chilled during the changing process. Have the hot one already to go on before the cooling one is removed, and make the exchanges so swiftly and deftly that there is not a moment's exposure of the body surface, which becomes exceedingly sensitive to a chill.—Health.

Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms

Improper ventilation and lamps burning all night (especially when they are turned low) are responsible for much throat trouble. Our sleeping rooms are not sufficiently aired even by so-called good housekeepers. We load ourselves down with too much and too heavy bed clothes, and sleep with only a crack to admit air or none. Can we wonder that we get up in the morning with parched mouth and throat, and too often more tired than when we retired? To dress and undress in a warm room is a good thing, but to sleep in a cool room with plenty of fresh air is necessary to the well-being of the majority of persons. By plenty of air does not by any means mean a draught. One window open at the top and another at the bottom will give better ventilation than two down at the top or two up from the bottom.

Look out for Baby.

Remember that a few applications of poor soap may cause serious skin trouble to a delicate skin. Don't take chances, don't accept any "just as good" Soaps for the baby, but buy

Baby's Own Soap

Specially recommended for nursery use by the National Council of Women in Montreal.

Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs. - Montreal.



To introduce our great bargains in Lace and Fancy Goods we will send 30 Extra Pretty beautifully assorted colors; also this handsome gold plated chain Bracelet with Self-Linking Padlock; also book of fancy work patterns, all post-paid, only 15 cents. Address: SEVELLE LACE CO., WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY. Canada Stamps accepted.

Learn by Mail to

Mount Birds

CAME-HEADS, TAN SKIN AND MAKE RUGS, UNUSUAL

may NOW learn at home to mount all kinds of specimens true to life, save your fine trophies, decorative birds and deer, make BIRD FRIGATES in your spare time. A most fascinating art, easily and quickly learned by MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS.

of the wonderful art of TAXIDERMISTRY the art so long kept a secret. Every Hunter, Trapper and nature-lover needs Taxidermy, and should take our course. 12 complete lessons, best methods and low. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Thousands of successful students. Highest endorsements. Plus CATALOG, the Taxidermy Magazine, and full particulars FREE for short time. WRITE FOR THEM TODAY.

THE N. W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY
248 St. Catharines, Ontario.

Raw Furs

We buy all kinds of Raw Furs, also cleaning, and pay the highest possible price. We have no agents. Deal direct with us. Write for price lists and particulars. A. VOGEL & CO., 335, 537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS LIKE SIXTY \$60 BELLS FOR SIXTY

GILSON

ENGINE

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TALK. Ask for catalog all sizes.

GILSON MFG. CO. 150 Park St. Port Washington, Wis.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY

a \$2000 a year. We teach you at home to make 1000 dollars and your diploma with degree. Particulars Free. Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

Sunday at Home

God's Loving Discipline

Do you think that because you have difficulties and disappointments God is angry with you, or cares nothing for you? Remember that our heavenly Father does not retaliate, nor does he measure his doing against our imperfections, not even against our sins in any way. He had in view something else than exhibition of anger toward us. We read in his Word, "As many as I love, I reprove and chasten." He chastens and disciplines and trains and directs because he loves so intensely, and wants us to come to right living and great happiness. A child is chasing a butterfly toward the edge of a precipice and its father draws it back. The child loses the beautiful object of its chase and is disappointed. But does not the father act in tender, care-taking love? A good conscience, intense and his teacher holds him to his duty; requires him to "make up" at the cost of some pleasure. The teacher knows that in insisting on faithful performance of duty she is teaching the pupil a valuable lesson for the future; that in requiring him to make the lessons good she is making him lay up some small treasure of knowledge.

A Cure for Low Spirits

Take one ounce of the seeds of re-solution, properly mixed with the oil of good conscience. Infuse into it a large spoonful of salts of patience; distil very gently a composing plant called "Others' Woes," which you will find in every part of the Garden of Life growing under the broad leaves of disguise. Gather a handful of the blossoms of hope; then sweeten them properly with a syrup made of balm of providence, and if you can get any seeds of true friendship you will have the most valuable medicine that can be administered. But you must be careful that you get the right seed of friendship, as there is a seed which very much resembles the called self-interest, which will spoil the whole composition. Make the ingredients up into pills, which may be called pills of comfort. Take one night and morning, and in a short time the cure will be complete.

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors, and render to the world a more lasting service by absence of jealousy and recognition of merit than we could ever render by the straining efforts of personal ambition.

Handkerchiefs put into cold suds, brought gently to a boil, and allowed to remain at that point from fifteen to thirty minutes, lose all of their disagreeable features in washing, no matter how bad the cold in the head may be.—J. M. L.

If I knew you and you knew me—li both of us could clearly see, And with an inner sight divine The meaning of your heart and mine, I'm sure that we would differ less, And clasp our hands in friendliness; Our thoughts would pleasantly agree If I knew you and you knew me. —Elbert Hubbard.

IN THE KITCHEN

Pumpkin Pie

Cut the pumpkin in small pieces and stew till very soft—will take several hours over a slow fire; then press through a sieve till smooth and dry. To 3 pints of pressed pumpkin add 1 quart of cream, 4 beaten eggs, 1 lb. sugar, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, 1 tablespoonful of ground ginger. Bake without top crust.

NOTE—Make a pretty rich cust. It is the nicest recipe I have ever tried for pumpkin pie.

Housekeeping in Japan

In Japan, according to an American contemporary, an educated man not only can undertake bachelor housekeeping on less than £1 a week, but manage with ease to marry on a hundred a year, the sum including the valuable services of a kimono-clad maid-of-all-work. The man in question, who represented a fair proportion of his class, was a university professor, educated in America, but yet feebly non-sophisticated as to prefer the old-fashioned and simple life of his forefathers to any western innovations.

Rent—on consulting his domestic budget—was given as amounting to the equivalent of £8 per annum, and fuel and lights at £3 2s. 6d. Taxes would appear to be ridiculously low in Japan compared with those which the overburdened Londoner has to face, and these were assessed at £1 yearly; while clothes for the whole twelve months accounted for but £5, the professor's wife for the first two years of marriage living on the same ample for her needs. The servant, considering all she was expected to do, received a minimum wage in £3 a year as the equivalent of her services, this being supplemented by an occasional gift of a new kimono on the part of madame. Laundry bills were non-existent in this establishment, as the whole of the washing was undertaken at home, and although the Japanese as a nation are scrupulously particular regarding the spotlessness of their linen, it must be remembered that the absence of curtains, table and bed linen in the conventional paper house must considerably lighten the duties of the home authorities on washing days.

As for food, the family chequer made a record which could hardly be achieved by the strictest vegetarian living in this country, the marketing for the year reaching the sum total of only £10, this amount sufficing presumably to provide ample nourishment to master, mistress and maid. Although universities in Japan may not be heavily endowed, the professors' salaries leave much to be desired in the matter of emoluments. Housekeeping on this basis must leave, however, a margin for saving, especially when the fact is remembered that the terrors of refurbishing and replenishing household requirements are non-existent in a mansion devoid of carpets, armchairs, or bedroom suites, and where the beds are rolls of wadding, and the pillow cases sheets of white paper.—The Table.

Worth Trying

Beef Steak and Kidney Pudding.—Cut up one and a half pounds of steak into neat pieces, half a pound of ox kidney, half a dozen oysters, three

mushrooms, and three very finely chopped olives, and, if liked, a very little chopped onion; put all in a lined basin, season with Marshall's Coralline Pepper and salt, a dust of flour, nearly fill with water; tie down and boil gradually for four hours.

Veal Custard.—Six well whisked and strained eggs, pour on to these one pint of clear pale velvety gravy, sprin in a little graded lemon rind, a little salt (if needed), and season nicely with pepper and a dust of powdered mace. Put a paste round the dish, pour in first one and a half ounces of liquid butter, and then the other ingredients; bake in a very slow oven for about twenty-five minutes, or until firm in the centre; send to table with some good gravy in a sauce tureen.

Tomato Pudding.—Line a basin with a very light suet crust, skin the tomatoes, and pack them (whole) in the basin; season with a little salt, pepper, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and onion, cut an ounce or two of butter in pieces and add; cover with the paste, and boil two hours; turn out and serve at once. This is an American dish and much appreciated.

Spinach Pudding.—Pick and thoroughly clean two pounds of nice spinach, boil in a little water which has been salted, and a tiny piece of soda dissolved in it. When tender, drain, squeeze dry, and chop finely, put it in a saucepan with six ounces of butter, half a pint of stock, the same of bechamel, season to taste. When this has simmered five minutes and has become cool, mix with it six ounces of veal forcemeat, and, lastly, the yolks of three well whisked eggs put into a buttered mould, and cook for three-quarters of an hour in a bain-marie, or a baking dish containing water. Turn out on a dish, and garnish with cooked carrots, turnips and mushrooms, cut into pretty shapes. Serve very hot with sauce.

Care of House Plants

In your flower beds out of doors you frequently hoe and stir the soil; don't neglect it after the plants are potted and in winter quarters. Stir the soil with a fork or other small instrument; never allow it to bake on top. Keep it well loosened, so that the water may readily go to the roots.

The foliage of all plants should be kept as clean as possible, but in a sitting room used constantly, it is almost impossible to prevent some dust from settling over them; but care in sweeping a carpet will save much of it. I always have a pail of clean warm water, and a long brush broom. I dip the broom into the water, and shake the water well out of it into the pail again, and brush about two yards of the carpet, and then dip into the pail again, and so proceed until the whole room has been gone over, brushing gently but thoroughly. You will be surprised to see how little dust will be raised in this way, and to find how clean and bright the carpet is. But even with all care some dust will get upon the leaves, and they must be washed or sprinkled with water to keep them healthy.—Vick's Magazine.

Knicker.—My wife says she feels like an old rag.

Bocker.—Then the only cure is to buy her some new ones.

Windsor SALT

is always the same,
whether you buy a 5c.
sack or a carload.

There is only one
grade of Windsor Table
Salt—the best—and all
of it measures up to the
same standard of quality.



THE SNACK of making good coffee isn't known to everybody. But, it is everything else, it is a very simple when you know, and here it is. Take a teaspoonful of "Camp" Coffee, nearly fill the cup with boiling water, cream and sugar to taste, and you have the best coffee in Canada, with all the fragrance, the rich flavor, the stimulating and invigorating qualities coffee made only in the coffee.

'Camp' Coffee

R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WINTER FAIR

AT

GUELPH

(DEC. 10 to 14, 1906)

Return tickets at

\$1.50

from Toronto. Single fare from all Ontario Stations

Good going
DEC. 8 to 14
inclusive.

Returning
until and on
DEC. 17.

Children half fare.

Tickets and full particulars at nearest C.P.R. ticket office.

GOOD HOMES IN VIRGINIA

Virginia offers fine opportunities to the farmer and investor. Climate is mild and beautiful; soil is fertile, and grows all crops and fruits. Near the great markets. Land is selling below its value, but increasing in price every year. Many Canadian farmers are living in Virginia. The State Department of Agriculture gives any information. Address:

G. W. KOEHLER,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Richmond, Virginia.

CHRISTMAS GIFT SPECIAL OFFER

All Silk Neckwear sent in Holiday Box, with Gold Initial on cover, for 25 cents. The most sensible and real valuable gift. Write at once. State shade desired.

LIGHT NECKWEAR CO.,
1309 Degrass St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Office of the 2nd Vice-President and General Manager

To the Shareholders,

MONTREAL, 10th November, 1906.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

We have pleasure in enclosing herewith statement of the Bank's position as at the close of the fiscal half-year, ending 31st October, together with comparative statistics for the past five years. The figures require no special explanation, and we feel sure the progress and stability which they indicate will afford the proprietors and friends of the Bank complete satisfaction.

The Bank's American and Foreign business has now attained considerable importance. Our connections abroad, as well as our facilities at home, enable us to handle British, Continental and American transactions entrusted to us on a favorable basis, and the results so far have been satisfactory to all concerned.

Our principal business is, of course, confined to Canada, and is concentrated in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which long experience has proven to be the safest territory in the Dominion for the conduct of a general and commercial banking business. In these two provinces the Bank has 55 branches and 22 sub-offices, the latter being managed from central points, and in some instances open only two or three days a week. We have not yet opened any branches in the North-West, as competition there seems to be unusually keen, but with the undoubted progress which the country is making, these conditions will probably right themselves later on, and in the meantime we have very satisfactory banking arrangements for the conduct of our business throughout that territory.

The capital of the Bank (\$4,000,000) will be fully paid up in a few months, and it is a source of great satisfaction to know that our shareholders number nearly 1,200 and include some of the most powerful financial people in the world.

The Sovereign Bank is at present the eighth largest chartered Bank in Canada in point of capital. Its assets amount to \$25,343,401, a large part of which are "liquid," and the continued growth of deposits testifies to the popularity of the institution throughout the country.

The Note Circulation, shows an advance of 83% over last year, and both the Circulation and Deposits have increased materially since the present statement was compiled.

The past half year is the best the Bank has ever had, and we have every reason to think that the current half-year will be at least as good.

Your obedient servant,

D. M. STEWART,

General Manager.

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT

31st October, 1906

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------|
| Capital Stock paid up . . . | \$3,942,710.00 | |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | 1,335,847.22 | \$5,278,557.22 |
| Notes of the Bank in circulation | | 2,850,675.00 |
| Deposits Payable on Demand | \$5,685,321.09 | |
| Deposits Payable after Notice | 9,893,598.66 | 15,578,919.75 |
| Other Liabilities | 1,635,249.15 | |
| | | <u>\$25,343,401.12</u> |

ASSETS

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------|
| Gold and Silver Coin on hand | \$ 538,989.58 | |
| Dominion Government Notes on hand | 1,121,447.00 | |
| Notes and Cheques of other Banks | 1,155,304.99 | |
| Balances with Bankers | 1,101,101.00 | |
| Cash Assets | \$3,916,842.57 | |
| Cash Deposited with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation | 80,000.00 | |
| Provincial Government and other Securities | 1,612,831.16 | |
| Call and Short Loans Secured by Bonds, etc. | 4,614,067.00 | \$10,223,740.73 |
| Commercial Loans (less rebate of interest) | 14,640,510.40 | |
| Bank Premises, Real Estate, Safes, etc. | 473,837.57 | |
| Other Assets | 5,312.42 | 15,119,660.39 |
| | | <u>\$25,343,401.12</u> |

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

LIABILITIES

| 31st October | Capital Paid-up | Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Sovereign Bank Notes in Circulation | Deposits |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1902 . . . | \$1,173,478 | \$ 240,000 | \$ 759,995 | \$1,681,730 |
| 1903 . . . | 1,300,000 | 362,838 | 1,237,650 | 4,309,432 |
| 1904 . . . | 1,300,000 | 420,373 | 1,284,840 | 7,196,741 |
| 1905 . . . | 1,610,478 | 323,461 | 1,550,790 | 10,134,209 |
| 1906 . . . | 3,942,710 | 1,335,847 | 2,850,675 | 15,578,920 |

ASSETS

| 31st October | Cash on Hand and at Bankers | Bonds, Debentures, etc. | Loans at Call | Commercial Loans and Discounts |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1902 . . . | \$ 383,097 | \$ 439,363 | \$1,630,199 | \$1,358,469 |
| 1903 . . . | 622,774 | 713,397 | 1,747,342 | 4,074,048 |
| 1904 . . . | 1,214,822 | 672,034 | 1,179,540 | 7,014,123 |
| 1905 . . . | 1,491,398 | 791,153 | 1,566,144 | 9,578,850 |
| 1906 . . . | 3,916,842 | 1,612,831 | 4,614,067 | 14,640,510 |

GENERAL

| 31st October | Total Assets | Excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public | Branches and Sub-offices | No. of Shareholders |
|--------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1902 . . . | \$3,855,203 | \$1,413,478 | 17 | 757 |
| 1903 . . . | 7,209,920 | 1,662,838 | 23 | 819 |
| 1904 . . . | 10,201,954 | 1,720,373 | 42 | 854 |
| 1905 . . . | 13,818,938 | 2,133,939 | 53 | 1004 |
| 1906 . . . | 25,343,401 | 5,278,557 | 78 | 1195 |

N.B.—This Bank commenced business 1st May, 1902.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Barn Plans and Hog Pasture

Please send me plans and specifications for a hip-roofed barn 45x62 feet. Also plans for stable in basement of barn. I want cattle and horses in two parallel lines, and to have a manure shed at the north end.

I have a small piece of land on which I want to pasture hogs next year. What is the best to sow for this purpose?—A. H. McColeman, Simcoe Co., Ont.

We have no plans or specifications of this kind to send, other than those which have appeared in *THE FARMING WORLD* from time to time. In June 1st issue, 1904, we published plans and description of Jno. Dryden & Son's barn at Brooklin, Ont., which gave a good idea of a barn of this kind. Since then plans of other barns and stables have appeared. Builders' plans could best be secured from some builder. We doubt whether stables arranged lengthwise of a barn of the size given for both horses and cattle is the best way to divide the space. Horses do better in a stable separate from cattle. Unless three rows of stalls were put in there would be considerable waste. We have in preparation some plans of barns of this kind that will be published shortly with particulars as to cost, etc. If any of our readers can give any advice, we shall be glad to publish it.

Red clover makes a good pasture for hogs, though the hogs should be given quite a large range or the clover will kill out. Where soil and other conditions are suitable, alfalfa makes an almost ideal pasture for hogs. It should not, however, be pastured too closely. Rape and vetches also provide excellent pasture for hogs, hairy vetch, especially, is very good. The seed, however, is expensive, and 1½ bushels per acre is required. If desired all these crops could be cut as soiling crop for swine. Clover and alfalfa hay cut and fed to swine tend to reduce the meal ration.

Remodelling a Barn

I am thinking of remodelling my barn. It is now 35x50 and 16 feet posts. I want to move it about 150 feet out of its present place, and put a 20-foot addition to it, and make it 8 feet higher, put a hip-roof covered with corrugated sheets, set it on concrete wall 18 inches above ground and 1 foot below ground level. How can I do this the most economically? How many cattle could I keep comfortably aboard and six horses and a box stall for brood mare. I want a ground drive floor, and want to force water from a wind-mill 130 feet distant into horse and cow stables. I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and ask you to kindly advise me how to lay it out as cheaply as is consistent with durability and convenience, as my means are not too flush. Can you give amounts of material and probable cost?—H. H. Se., Kent Co., Ont.

A stable 35x70 feet as this will be when the addition is put on, should accommodate six horses, a box stall and from 30 to 35 head of cattle. The horse stable would be better across one end and shut off from the cow stable. A stable 35 feet long should comfortably accommodate six horses very comfortably. A box stall should be at

least 10 feet square, and a little larger would be better. A box stall and stable for six horses would take up more than 35 feet. It will, therefore, be necessary to place it elsewhere, which might interfere somewhat with the arrangement of the cow stables. The latter might run lengthwise of the barn or across, as may be desired. As the horse stable will take 14 or 15 feet off the end, and more than this if a feed passage is required in front, it might be best to run the cow stables across as well. We presume it is the intention to raise the barn 8 feet, so as to make room for the stable. If so, would it not be worth while making the cement wall extend up the full 8 feet. It would make a firmer and more durable structure, and should not cost very much, when a cement foundation has to be built anyway. The running of water into stables is only a matter of providing the necessary piping and tanks. The water tank might be placed somewhere in the building, on an elevation high enough to force water to the stock. The piping outside should be placed sufficiently below ground to avoid frosts. It would be impossible to give any reliable estimate of the cost. Write to the roof manufacturers advertising in *THE FARMING WORLD* and ask for prices.

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.

Transferring to His Wife

Can a husband assign or transfer his chattels (such as a farmer would possess) to his wife? Can he mortgage them to his wife or to his son?—M. L. M. (Ontario).

A husband may assign, sell or transfer or mortgage his chattels to his wife or to his son. The transaction, however, must be bona fide, and made in good faith, and not for the purpose of defeating the claims of any creditors of the husband. If the husband had any creditors, and they or any of them could show that the transfer or mortgage was made for the purpose of defeating or hindering their claims they could have the transfer or mortgage set aside. It could also be done even though the transfer or mortgage were given to any person or persons other than a member of the husband's family. There are also certain formalities which must be followed in regard to the fying of chattel mortgages and of bills of sale of chattels, which, if not carried out, may have the effect of making the mortgage or bill of sale void as against the creditors of the maker of the mortgage or bill of sale.

Good Shooting

"Any good shooting on your farm?" asked a sportsman of a farmer. "Splendid," replied the agriculturist; "there's a canvasser man down in the clover meadow, a peddler at the house, a county board candidate out in the barn, and two tramps down in the stackyard. Climb right up over the fence, young man, load both barrels and sail in."

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

and become a successful railway man. No trade or profession offers better opportunities now. Let us give you a good start by making you a competent telegrapher. We can do it in a short time and at little cost to you. Send us your name and address, and we will send you, free, a copy of our illustrated telegraph book. Address B. WALKER, 500 KING, Principal.

DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING TORONTO, - ONTARIO



Accidents to your horses may happen at any moment. GET READY for emergencies. Buy a bottle of

Fellows' Essence

For Lameness in Horses

Only 50c. a bottle—and saves dollars worth of time by curing lameness of every description.

At dealers, or from
National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited,
MONTREAL.

20th CENTURY KNITTING MACHINES



ONLY \$10.00 and UPWARD

CLOTHE YOUR FAMILY from head to foot on our Money Makers

- FREE -

Our Illustrated Catalogues B, C, D, E

4 DISTINCT FAMILY MACHINES

ADDRESSES

CREELMAN BROS.,

BOX 552 GEORGETOWN, ONT.

In the Poultry Yard

Chicago Poultry Show

This show will be held at the 7th Regiment Armory building, Chicago, Jan. 23-30, 1907. Canadians desiring to enter there should write the secretary, Mr. Fred L. Kinney, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Small Poultry House

The Editor of THE FARMING WORLD. I like your paper very much. Would you kindly in your next issue, if possible, give me an idea as to the best material, whether cement or lumber, for a hen house on a farm, to contain 25 or 30 hens, also height, size, perches, windows, etc., also probable cost of same, and oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

It is not necessary to have a very warm house in order to get the best results from chickens. The more ventilation, so long as there are no drafts, the better. For this reason a cement structure is not necessary. A plain board structure with the cracks battened up and with the north side lined with building paper, and double-boarded will fill the bill. The



Movable Poultry House, MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

south side of a poultry house should have as many windows or openings as possible, so as to let in the sunlight. The main requisites in a poultry house are dryness and good ventilation. A very warm house will become damp if the ventilation is not good. Select a dry location.

To accommodate 25 to 30 hens a house about 12x12 ft. would be necessary. In this situation of the large breeds, such as Rocks, Wyandottes, etc., and about 30 of such breeds as Leghorns, could be housed very comfortably. A hen requires about six square feet of space. At very little more cost a house might be built, say 12x24 ft., so as to allow for growth. The walls might be, say 4 ft. 6 in. in height for the one at the north side and 8 ft. for the south one, with a slanting roof. Have, if possible, half of the south wall in windows. Those made to slide are better, as the opening can be regulated to suit the weather. Some good poultry houses have no glass in the windows, but there is a drop curtain which can be lowered when necessary. The perches should be as near the ground as possible. In a small house the nests could be placed under the roosts, and with a board placed beneath the latter to catch the droppings, they could be kept clean. By this plan the roosts need not be more than three or three and a half feet from the ground. They should be placed at the north side, so as to give all the space in front for a scratching pen. A drop curtain to lower in front of the roost on very cold nights is an advantage. Dry earth forms the best

kind of floor for a poultry house. Where the ground is damp it may be necessary to put in a cement floor. This, however, should be put low enough, so that at least six inches of dry earth could be put on it for the scratching pen.

A house of the size mentioned and built as described should not cost much, especially if the farmer can do the work himself. Ten or fifteen dollars should go a long way towards buying the material.

For further particulars regarding poultry houses, enquirer should write to the O. A. C. Guelph, for Bulletin 151; to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for Bulletin 54, and to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for bulletin 8. These will be sent free on application to the above.

Ventilation in Poultry Houses

(Press bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Can.)

The essential points in a poultry house are light, dryness and good ventilation. The houses that have been built warm and tight, with the idea of keeping the water from freezing have the objection, that in nearly all cases the ceilings and walls coat with frost during very cold weather. When the weather moderates the frost melts, and you have a very damp house. The house smells of chickens, or, in other words, is poorly ventilated, and in many instances the chickens are unhealthy. Sometimes they lay well during winter, but the eggs are very poor for hatching purposes.

For a number of years we have been trying to find some way to overcome these difficulties. The best means of ventilating a house, that I know of, is by using cloth screens, and to keep a house perfectly dry I have found nothing better than a straw loft, i.e., the ceiling is covered with straw, the straw being placed on boards or rails which are some 6 or 8 inches apart. The straw should be about one foot or more in depth. The straw which is exposed to the air of the pen will absorb most of the moisture, and keep the house fairly dry, at least we have no difficulty whatever in keeping houses perfectly dry by using straw lofts. Where we have not used these lofts, even where there was ample ventilation, there has been some little difficulty with frosted walls and ceilings.

The use of

THE CURTAIN FRONT

is coming more into favor. Under ordinary circumstances a house should be one-third of the front of glass in order to have the pen well lighted. There should be about as much more of the front of cotton. The cotton may be put on frames which can be closed or opened according to weather conditions. On bright days the cotton is either rolled up, or if the curtain is put on frames, it can be hung up. This makes the pen very nice, bright and airy. On nearly all days the cotton screens should be opened for a short time. On days when they are very windy and dust it is advisable to only open one screen. If more than one is opened there is apt to be too many drafts throughout the pen. As far as we can tell, cotton will keep out almost as much cold as ordinary glass frame or sash. At least, in the houses where we have cotton fronts, we get a slightly higher minimum temperature than where we have a similar house with all glass

POLTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per pair for free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Calverville, Ont.

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

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS—Birds from Doulton; best prize fair here. Brown Leghorns, Red, Buff Orpingtons also first. Few sell them varieties. Pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$1.00 and \$2.00. DAVID HOWSE, Niagara-on-Lake.

PRIZE WINNERS—S. C. Black Minorca Cockerels and Pullets, for sale. From Dunn and Shumaker's strain. \$2 and \$3 a pair. WM. RUTTEL, Howmanville, Ont.

I HAVE some fine Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices; mostly cockerels. No trouble to answer inquiries. A. S. WERDEN, Ansonia Farm, Bethel, Ont.



MEAT MEAL

For Egg Production Poultry should have meat every day. Meat makes eggs. It is good for growing Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese and Hens. Use Morgan's Roop Cure. Ask for Free Article on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.

front and no cotton. It must be borne in mind, however, that in these houses of ours where the tests are made, the windows are not fitted extremely tight.

Where floors are made of cement, boards, or ground, at least four to six inches of fresh earth should be put on each year. Care should be taken to keep the floors well cleaned, otherwise the ground becomes tainted and the common epidemics among fowls, more prevalent. The ground outside the house should be plowed or spaded once or twice a year. The land, too, needs cropping, and where this is impossible the next best thing is to apply lime and work the same into the soil.

All poultry houses should be whitewashed and disinfected at least once a year. The present time is undesirable for whitewashing, as it is apt to leave the house entirely too damp for the coming season. It would be better done in the spring or summer.—W. R. GRAHAM, O.A.C., Guelph.

Fattening Geese

Geese should be fattened as follows (a fortnight should see the object accomplished): Boil some potatoes, and mix them with sharp Indian meal, and barley-meal in equal quantities, adding also about one ounce of rough fat (obtainable from the butcher's) for each bird during the first week, and about two ounces during the second. Add skim milk also if possible, as this enables them to put on flesh quickly, and supply the whole to the birds in the morning in troughs. Give them drinking water before they have their food, removing it when they settle down to their meal. Allow them to have a run in the morning, but only after they are let and let them again stretch their legs before having their evening meal; but otherwise keep them shut up in a dry outhouse free from draughts. Thus they will fatten quickly, soon be ready for killing, and will return a splendid profit in the capital invested.—H. BISSILL, in Workshop Gardian.

"I've just bought a carload of fertilizer," said Farmer Nubest. "Fer the land's sake!" exclaimed Mrs. Nubest. "Yes, that's what I bought it for," replied the old man.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. W. Meharey, of Russell, Ont., is in the Clydesdale business with the right kind of goods, for the Canadian demand. His aged stallion, Prince Fuschias, is a horse of a kind far too few in the country. Of great size, fine conformation, grand action and style, he is choicely bred, and shows it, being a son of Prince Albert, by the renowned Prince of Wales. Blacon's Heir is a good thick, promising three-year-old, and royally bred, his dam being a winner of numerous firsts and two championships in Scotland. The second Prince of Wales, a good four-year-old by Baron's Pride, is a fine stylish, upstanding horse, with grand quality in his underpinning, and he won as a three-year-old first and the President's Medal at the Aberdeen Show in Scotland. Cedar, by the great Prince Sturdy, is a ton horse of fine quality and lots of substance. Highland Prince is a smart, active four-year-old by Clan Chattan, the sire of last year's champion of Scotland, Clan Chattan. Mr. Meharey made his importations early this fall, and is to be congratulated on his success in landing a grand shipment. Those wanting something in this line will be pleased with the kind of goods he has on hand.

Mr. Jos. Eady, of Vars P. O., Russell station, Ont., has this year made a larger shipment of Clydesdales than in the past, and he has to offer at his farm a number of good ones. At the head of these is Baronson, a grand, thick, smooth and active son of the Baron's Pride stallion Baron Williamson, a sire of many good ones. A number of the consignment are by leading sires in Scotland, and comprise a number of ages ranging from seven years of age, a number being three, two and one year of age. Mr. Eady has during the past year shipped a large number of mares from Scotland, which will prove of the greatest service in improving the quality of the horses in the locality.

Mr. G. A. Brodie, of Bethesda, Ont., announces in the near future an auction sale of close to fifty head of imported Clydesdale fillies, at his farm at Bethesda, Ont. The farm is located about six miles from the town of Stouffville, Ont., on the Midland division of the G. T. R., and is also about eight miles from Richmond Hill, a town on the Metropolitan Street Railway, which gives a car service from the head of Yonge street, Toronto, every hour, at both of which points visitors to the sale will be met by carriages. The sale date is announced for January 8, 1907, and the bill of fare will consist of a grand selection of promising bred mares, many of whom are in foal at the present time. They are all from noted and leading premium sires in Scotland and selected from districts famous for the quality of their horses, and the kind of goods which a farmer like Mr. Brodie believes in is certainly the right kind for the Ontario farmer to buy. Among the shipment

a large number of matched teams can be easily selected, and the writer, at the time of visiting the farm, saw a magnificent pair of perfectly matched chestnuts, heavy, thick, well turned, drafty and stylish, that at three years of age would turn the scales at 3,000 pounds. Another grand matched pair of blue roans, two years of age past, will, when matured, easily beat 1,700 pounds each. Mr. Brodie is a careful buyer, and the animals all show the desirable quality in underpinning, and at the same time promise of size, thriftiness and utility. Further notes of the breeding, with more general description of the individuals to be offered at this sale will appear in our next number.

Stockmen will remember the date of the dispersion sale of the Dum Na Glas Stock Farm at Bedford Park, North Toronto. At this sale will be offered a choice selection of imported and home-bred Shorthorn cattle, which will be a credit to any herd in Canada. From the imported Marr Missie Shorthorn cow and her progeny to planter bred, if not planter individuals, there will be a bill of fare offered which comprises animals to suit all corners, and, together with the imported Shire and Clydesdale, as well as the home-bred horses, which will make it to your interest to be there.

Mr. W. C. Kidd, of Listowel, Ont., whose fame as a handler of all kinds of horses from drafters and workers to breeding draft, harness and racing stallions up to fancy leather harness horses and racers, is as wide as this continent, has now on hand a large selection of draft and light harness stallions for this season's trade. After a successful season on the turf, where he has been handling a few fast ones through the grand circuit, Mr. Kidd comes back with all his old time energy and enthusiasm to open the winter campaign of handling horses of all kinds at home. His barn is now filled up with good big drafty and well bred stallions, among them a few grand Clydesdales, Shires and

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Falls, and all lameness from Strains,
Kingbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasitic
Treats, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Stigma Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Burn Throat, etc. It is Invaluable.
Every bottle of Gombault's Balsam sent is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00
per bottle, sold by Druggists, or sent C. O. D.
per post, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Sent free for descriptive circulars,
sentiments, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN or ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the
horse same time. Does not blister or
remove the hair. Will tell you more if
you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered.
Cures Hives. A Hog Spavin cured
for mauling, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose
Veins, Venous Stasis, Swollen
Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands,
Alague Pain. Genuine only.

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

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

Glenhodson Yorkshires

Bred or ready to breed. Young
pigs from three to six months old.
Falls not extra. Satisfaction guaran-
teed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long-distance phone at farm. LORNE FOSTER, MGR.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHER, BURFORD, ONT.

Well Begun is Half Done

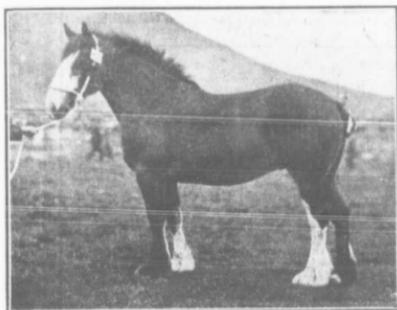
Half the feed will be saved, and all the worry dispensed with if
the farm stock is kept healthy and thrifty, when changed from
grass to stable. All good feeders say **Carnefac Stock Food**
accomplishes this. Carnefac Poultry Food keeps hens laying all
winter; we need not add that you should have it. See your
dealer or write us at once. Be sure you get **Carnefac**.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.

Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Imported
Clydesdale
Fillies



JANUARY
8th,
1907

I will offer for sale at farm, near Bethesda, Ont., fifty head of imported Clydesdale fillies. These fillies have been personally and carefully selected, and are of choice breeding and good size and quality. A number of them are safe in foal. They are the kind that ought to pay. Write for Catalogue. Terms cash, or approved credit. Trains at Stouffville and Richmond Hill will be met. For particulars write to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer,
ILDERTON.

G. A. BRODIE, Proprietor,
BETHESDA.

Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man., Importing Barns

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

The Greatest Importing Establishments of the Different European Breeds of Horses in Canada.

Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions. Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies.

Do you want stallions and fillies and don't know what breed? Come to Weston. If you need a stallion in your locality weighing 1,700 to 2,100 lbs., of any breed, write and come to Weston. I have many such horses and will place one there on my new and successful plan. Come any time of year; no danger of all the good ones being gone. I keep a buyer constantly in Europe. Owing to the great number handled and facilities for buying, I can sell a first-class horse below all competitors. I invite importers and breeders to come here and buy. I can sell good ones cheaper than you can buy in Europe. Address J. B. HOGATE, WESTON, ONT., for any further particulars. Weston is 9 miles west of Toronto, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and is reached every 30 minutes by Street Railway.

AUCTION SALE

AT MY BARN

WESTON, Ont.

DECEMBER 20th, 1906



30 Clydesdale fillies, the best that can be had in Scotland, two and three years old. Three months time will be given on the fillies, without interest. Bankable paper. 6 Clydesdale stallions, three and four years old, 1,700 to 2,000 lbs., the best blood of Scotland. 2 Shire stallions, four years old, 1,600 and 1,800 lbs. each, sired by Gunthorpe Advance. 2 Percheron stallions, three and four years old, black, 1,800 lbs. each, have both won prizes in France. Stallions will be sold on time—6 months for the first one-third of price and 18 months for balance. 6 per cent. interest from date. Bankable paper. Stock will be at barn for inspection after Dec. 5th. Write for Catalogues. They will be ready Dec. 1st. Sale rain or shine, under tent.

Auctioneers: J. K. McEwen, H. Russell, Weston; James Myles, Thornbury, Ont.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor, Weston, Ont.

Belgians. The Rejected, a horse which has stood in all Canada's leading show rings, and which has besides proved himself to be a sure foot getter and a successful breeder, is numbered among the animals which it is Mr. Kidd's pleasure to offer to his patrons. He is a black stallion, scaling over a ton in weight, rangy, stylish, heavy of body and bone, with good action, grand feet and full of Clydesdale character. He is a son of the good premium Ayrshire stallion, Ethiopia, well known as the sire of the Canadian and American champion Cairnhill. The Charmer, imp., is a son of the well known Prince of Wales stallion Prince Romen, and, when shown at Toronto Exhibition this fall, was the object of a great deal of most favorable comment among the leading importers and breeders. He is big, thick, strong, and bredy looking all over, and stands on grand underpinning, with bone, ankles, pasterns, hoof-heads and feet; all of the true Clydesdale order. Still another is also a big, active bay, scaling close to a ton in weight; a good horse and royally bred, being a son of Pride of Bacon. In Hackneys Mr. Kidd has two very choice horses in Langton's Dangelst, the fine chestnut stallion sired by Langton's Performer. This horse has proved himself to be one of the good ones in the stud, and the colts sired by him are of an exceptional kind. Among them may be mentioned the champion Hackney stallion at London of a year ago, and among his crop of colts in the district where he is now owned, are to be found more than a few which will bring long prices. Hummanby Duke, a grand, smooth, stylish and high going son of the great Garton Duke of Connaught, and second in his class at Toronto Horse Show last spring, has also just completed an unusually successful season, proving a sure sire. Mr. Kidd has still for service at his barn the great trotting bred sire Oliver Wilkes, well known throughout the trotting horse world as the greatest living trotting bred sire of high-steppers. Though now twenty-one years of age, he is still a flashy, stylish looking horse, and can show on the line with all his old-time fire, vim and action. Another horse who has made a reputation in the stud is the grand stallion Monbars, who for his age has furnished a remarkable quota to the fast performers in Canada and the United States. He is a son of Eagle Brid, with more than a half century of flyers in the list. Kid McGregor, now three years of age, has a record of 2:12, and promises to make a valuable addition to Canada's breeding stock. Mr. Kidd is well prepared to supply the trade with the right kind of goods, and customers can rest assured of a reasonable price, reasonable terms and a square deal when they visit the Listowel horse barns.

This number contains the announcement of perhaps the largest auction sale of high class pure-bred Holstein cattle which has been offered the public of late years. This is the sale to be held by Messrs. Matt. Richardson & Son, of Caledonia, Ont., on Thursday, December 27, 1906. Some sixty-five head in all will be offered at public auction, and the number will consist of about 30 head of milking cows, 20 heifers of all ages, and about 15 young bulls, most of which will be of age fit for service this coming season. The Richardson firm have for years been in the foremost ranks of the Holstein breeders of this country, and the result of their efforts in ad-



CAIRNBROGIE

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

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

GRAHAM BROS. - **Claremont, Ont.**

P. C. and Sta., C. P. R. 25 Miles East of Toronto.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

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

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



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G. T. R.

Myrtle Station, C. P. R.



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

LISTOWEL, P. O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.

Clydesdales, Hackneys



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

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

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

J. C. FYFE, V. S., Manager,

MILLBROOK, ONT.

REGINA, N. W. T.

Advertise in The Farming World

vancing the claims and the qualities of the black and white dairy cow have been of the happiest and most successful character. Always enthusiastic advocates of the Record of Merit, they have been most solicitous in the selection of their herd for the propagation of high class performance, in fact, this can be truly said to be the corner stone on which the foundations of their famous herd has been laid. Over twenty head of the offering to be made are enrolled in the Record of Merit, and every individual in the catalogue show pedigrees which indicate the strongest backing in ancestry along the most approved Record of Merit and Advanced Registry lines. The strains to be found represented are of the most popular the world over, embracing such famous families as the DeKois, Waynes, Johanna, Mercedes, Melchthilde, Pieterje, Sarcastic, Posche, etc. The kind of breeding which has made the herd what it is to-day will be better understood by taking for an example the senior herd bull Johanna 4th, Rue's Lad, whose dam is Johanna Rue 4th, who in 11 months gave 14,026 lbs. of milk. His five nearest dams have an average record of 87.7 lbs. milk per day, and 2,386 lbs. butter a week. His sire, Sarcastic Lad, was the champion of the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., and was also the sire of 20 daughters in the Advanced Registry and nine sons who in turn have 50 daughters in the Advanced Registry. This, with three daughters of Johanna Rue 4th, makes 23 sisters of this herd bull in the Advanced Registry. Equally good is the showing in the case of the younger herd bull, Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer, whose breeding is of the gilt-

edged kind. The sale presents a very exceptional opportunity for dairymen to obtain the best goods in the country, and at no time in the agricultural history of the country has the goods from the dairy been at a higher premium than at the present. This offer is made as the elder Mr. Richardson is retiring from the business, which will in future be conducted on a smaller scale by Mr. J. W. Richardson. The facilities and accommodation at the sale, which will be held at the farm, will be of the best. The town of Caledonia is situated on the Buffalo and Goderich, and the Ham-

ilton and Port Dover branches of the G. T. R., and trains from south, east and west will arrive and stop at the farm at 9:20 and 10:20, and Toronto and Hamilton trains will be met at Caledonia at 9:22 a.m.

Mr. Jas. Douglass, the well-known Shorthorn breeder of Caledonia, Ont., has this year to offer a large and exceptionally fine crop of youngsters. In his herd he has a number of the Scotch-topped descendants from the fine old herd of grand big, roomy and deep milking strains with which the herd was founded years ago, as well



Dalgetty's Clydesdales

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

JAS. DALGETTY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

LANGTON STOCK FARM CO., Limited



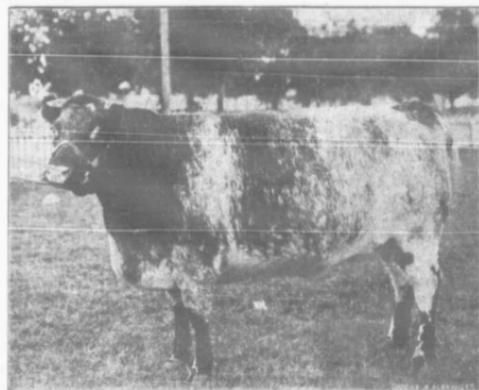
HACKNEYS, SHROPSHIRE
BERKSHIRES, COLLIES

IMPORTED AND HOMEBRED

Present Offering—18 head Hackneys,
20 head imported Shearing Rams,
choicest type from Minton and Harding
flocks. Choice young Sows and Boars.



All stock at Moderate Prices. Farm three miles north of Brantford. G.T.R. new line Station. Electric cars every half hour one-half mile from farm. T. A. COX, Manager.



DISPERSION SALE

OF

Col. John A. McGillivray's
Shorthorn Cattle
Dorset-Horn Sheep
Clydesdale and Shire Horses

AT BEDFORD PARK
NORTH TORONTO

December 14, 1906

Will be offered for sale Col. McGillivray's entire herd of 40 high class imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns, 25 head of Dorset-Horn Sheep and imported Clydesdale and Shire mares, together with other Farm Stock and Implements.

Owing to ill health Mr. McGillivray is retiring from active life, and all offerings will be sold without reserve. Sale of implements will commence at ten o'clock sharp. Sale of pure-bred stock to commence at one o'clock sharp.

Street cars leave North Toronto (C.P.R. Crossing) every hour and stop at farm. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, special railroad rates will enable visitors from all parts of Canada to attend the sale at reduced rates. For catalogues and full particulars address

F. W. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneer
BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

as a number of finely bred pure Scotch and imported cows. Their produce from his well known imported Scotch bull Rosierian of Dalmeny, bred by the Earl of Rosebery, are a fine lot of the right kind, and among them are a few grand young bulls and heifers of the show ring order. Mr. Douglass kindly acknowledged credit to his ad. in THE FARMING WORLD for a good sale recently made.

Mr. W. Douglass has from the same foundation a herd of some thirty head of Shorthorns, among them a few of the exceptional kind which the farmers of Ontario will soon keenly realize are the kind they need in their business; big roomy heavy bodied cows, as deep in milking qualities as they are in girth and conformation. He has a number of young bulls and females to offer this season. At his farm he has also an exceptionally fine flock of Leicester sheep. This flock, although not a feature at the show rings of the country, is nevertheless heavily drawn upon for the shows, and a large number of the prize winners at leading shows are every year found there. He has at the present time to offer a few very choice and heavy females and three or four grand young rams fit for service.

Gossip

The King's Shire horses and those of Lord Rothschild's have been entered in some of the classes at the Chicago International. They will be sold on the morning of the opening day, so that the purchaser will secure any prizes and credit that may come to the horses in the show ring.

GLEN PARK FARM Scotch Shorthorns

Matchless, Jilt, Nonpareil, Mins and other popular strains. Herd headed by the grand imp. Bessie bull, Pride of Scotland, dam, Boan Bessie (9033), dam of Lord Baul (7701). Some choice young stock for sale.

W. DOHERTY, Proprietor,
CLINTON, ONT.

Allindale Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, (Imp.) Glsters, Lovelace and Lavender families—Leicester Sheep—4 young bulls. Young cows and heifers for sale.

SAMUEL ALLIN,

Bowmanville, Ont.

HOLLYWOOD STOCK FARM MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.



Remove the touch about as much as you can—have the part looking just as it did before the lameness came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid swellings—Hog Spavin, Zinobond, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be washed. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it does fail.

Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of lameness, and gives you the best way to cure it, so that you can describe to a horse before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mail for free.

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

AUCTION SALE

The famous Dairy Herd of the **RIVERSIDE FARM** will be offered at Public Auction **AT THE FARM,**
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27th

SIXTY-FIVE HEAD

Consisting of 30 head of Cows, 20 head of Heifers, and 15 young Bulls, including the two imported Herd Bulls now in use; a number of imported cows.

Arrangements have been made for trains to stop at farm. Sale under cover, if necessary. Reduced rates on all railways. Terms, 8 months' credit on approved paper. Lunch served. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p.m. Write for catalogue.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Iderton
MURRALL & HUTTY, Caledonia
AUCTIONEERS

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON
PROPRIETORS

No More Blind Horses For specific ophthalmia and other sore eyes, Bahly 15, Mason City, Ia., have a sure cure.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM
Breeder of CLYDESDALE HORSES
BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.
FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH BOWS—Bred to farrow in May.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

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

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

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS



Twelve Scotch-bred Bulls and 20 Cows and Heifers for sale, many of them prize winners and a number by imported sires and out of imported cows. Herd headed by Gold Drop—8729, whose record as a sire and sire of winners is unequalled by any bull in Canada.

Farm adjoins Exeter, on the G.T.R., 30 miles north of London. Catalogues on application. Long Distance Telephone.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRE.

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

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

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number being from best imported sires. We also have for sale 20 yearling and two adult ewes and a number of ewe lambs.

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

Guelph, G.T.R.
Arkell, C.P.R.
Telegraph, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
ARKELL, Ont.

Maple Shade Shropshires

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

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HORSES

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

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

T. M. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.

R. E. NESS, Howick, Que.

GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, Ont.
See large ad.

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

HODKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.

LAVIN & RICHARDSON, Harriston, Ont.—High-class Clydesdales for sale.

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

SHEEP

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

J. A. FULL, Burford, Ont. Oxford Down. About 25 head of choice young Lambs. Also a few breeding Ewes. All by Imported Rams.

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

YELFER BROS., Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown Sheep.

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

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

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

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Leicester breeding ewes. Prize winners.

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

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

GEO. SWELL, Yeoville, Ont.—Shorthorns, Newton Prince and Lady May Imps. 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.

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

SWINE

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

W. H. DURHAM, Toronto.
See large ad.

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

CATTLE

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

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

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

SAMUEL ALLIN, Allinville Farm, Bowmanville, Ont. See large ad.

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

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

W. O. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
See large ad.

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

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

JOHN BRYDON, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Shorthorn cattle. 11 young bull calves from well-bred imported dams, and sired by Imp. Sition Victor—5069.

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

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

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

W. F. STEPHEN—Box 163, Huntingdon, Que. Best Springfield Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

A. GOVENLOCK, Forest, Ont. Herefords—Young stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prizewinners at leading shows.

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

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

OGILVIE'S Ayrshires—Lachina, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Robt. Hunter, Manager. Phone M 228.

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

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

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

W. CLARKSON, Malton P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from both sides strains as Imp. Wedding Gift. Young stock sired by Killblean Beauty bull imp. Ben Lomond and imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young heifers from 6 months to nine months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

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

D. SINCLAIR, Keady P.O., Ont. Shorthorns of best beef and milking strains. Young stock from classed strains. Close to imported stock. Tara station, G.T.R.

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

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

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

F. & G. PARKIE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Berkshire Swine, Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right.

F. & G. PARKIE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Berkshire Swine, Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right.

The inquiry for the best class of Clydesdale stallions is very good, indeed, and although it is a little early in the season, yet a safe and encouraging business is being done.

Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., report the sale of their fine imported stallion, Talbot, to Thos. Colquhoun, Perth county, Ont. He is sired by the Baron's Pride horse Up-to-Time, and is a big flashy four-year-old, heavy in scale, sound in every way, and of splendid action. They have also sold recently a Canadian bred Clyde to go to the Ottawa district, and a yearling to go to the North-West.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., have sold the noted premium horse Durber (11665) to the Orangeville Horse Breeders' Association for a good round figure. He is a five-year-old of the best Baron's Pride breeding. His dam was got by the good St. Lawrence horse Scottish Pearl (2940). Durber was a noted premium horse in Scotland, a scale, sound in and will, no doubt, give a good account of himself in the Orangeville section. He is a horse of rare substance and quality.

Graham Bros' Hackneys gave a good account of themselves at New York last week. In yearling fillies they won first, second and third prizes, in yearling stallions they secured second and third; in two-year-olds, first on Crayke Mikado; in four-year-old and over, second, and in Hackney stallions, four years old and over, to be shown with four of his get, they won first a pretty good record for one firm where competition is so keen as at the New York horse show.

Dalgetty's Sale

At Dalgetty Bros' sale of Clydesdales fillies, held at London on Nov. 14, fair prices were realized. The eight head sold for \$3,000, or an average of \$375 each. The highest price was \$450 paid for the 3-year-old Queen Mab, Vol. XXVI, sire Balmecide Queen's Guard 10966, by A. M. Crawford, Widder, Ont. Mr. Crawford also bought a two-year-old by the same sire for \$305. Rosie of Picton, Vol. XXIX, foaled June, 1903, sire Pride of Glasnick 11135, sold to E. J. Wilcox, Theford, for \$435. E. W. Hughes, Tillsonburg, bought Lady Preston, foaled 1904, sire Marmion, and Belle of Corrin, foaled 1904, by Sir Christopher, for \$300 and \$350, respectively. The two-year-old Woodbine, sire Prince of Kyle 7155, sold to James McFarlane, Falkirk, Ont., for \$375, and Jean, foaled in 1904, sire Woodend Gartley, to K. Oliver, Theford, for \$300. Maid of Balloch, foaled July, 1904, sire Royal Edward 11165, contributed by Mr. McKeigan, sold to Chas. Cundie, Watford, Ont., for \$315. Captain T. E. Robson was auctioneer.

A tall girl named Short long loved a certain big Mr. Little, while Little, little thinking of Short, loved a little lass named Long. To make a long story short, Little proposed to Long, and Short longed to be even with Little's shortcomings. So Short, meeting Long, threatened to marry Little before long, which caused Little in a short time to marry Long. Query—Did tall Short love big Little less because Little loved Long?

An elephant does not reach maturity until about twenty-four years old.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1906.

There are evidences of increased trade all over the country, and railroads do not appear to be able to handle the business in an adequate way. The comparatively mild weather is interfering with the trade in winter goods somewhat. Money keeps firm at 6 per cent. on call and time loans.

WHEAT

The wheat situation has changed but little since last writing. At the moment the export market is firmer. But with contradictory reports from Argentina and active exporting countries regarding the output, it is hard to say just where we are at. It would seem, however, that local conditions are affected but little by these rumors, as the market has shown little change from a fortnight ago. From 79 to 72c are the ruling figures here for red wheat at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 73 to 74c, rose 69c, and spring Fife 70c per bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

Good business continues to be done in oats at a slightly higher shade of values. From 41 to 42c are the quotations at Montreal, and 36 to 36½c here, shippers' quotations. The pea market rules steady, with 81 to 82c quoted here at outside points. Barley is quoted at 49 to 50c, shippers' quotations. The corn market rules steady. American No. 2 yellow is quoted at Montreal at 56½ to 57c. The market here is firmer at 55 to 55½c for old No. 2 American yellow, and 51 to 51½c for old in car lots, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market rules steady, though traders at Montreal are looking for lower values when navigation closes, and the export demand falls off. But the local demand is good, and prices are not likely to recede very much. Quotations there are \$10.50 to \$13.50 per ton for car lots on track, as to quality. Here there are more supplies arriving, though prices keep up to \$11 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$8 to \$9 for No. 2 in car lots, Toronto. On the farmers' market here new Timothy brings from \$13 to \$15.50 per ton.

Baled straw is higher at \$6.50 to \$7 for car lots on track here.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Quotations for potatoes continue about the same, though some dealers are looking for lower values. Ontarios are quoted at 55 to 60c, and Eastern at 65 to 70c per bag for car lots.

The bean market is easier, with hand-picked quoted here at \$1.50, prime at \$1.25 and undergrades at \$1.25 per bushel. At Montreal car lots are quoted at \$1.25, and in a jobbing way at \$1.35 per bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg values continue high under a general local demand. The best stock at Montreal is quoted at 25c. Supplies of new laid here are nominal. Storage eggs are firm at 23c for best in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 40c per dozen.

The demand for poultry keeps good, the mild weather lessening supplies somewhat. Chickens are selling finely at Montreal at 10 to 11½c per lb. in a jobbing way. Dressed chickens are quoted here at 8 to 10c, fowls at 6

to 7c; ducks at 1 to 1½c, geese at 8 to 10c, and turkeys at 12 to 13c per lb. in case lots.

SEEDS

The seed market is very quiet, with very little export demand. Quotations here are: Alsike, \$4.65 to \$6.75; red clover, \$6.35 to \$7.65, and Timothy, \$1.40 to \$1.80 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The odd lots of November cheese which are now offering meet with ready sale from 11½ to 11¾c. The market this week seems to be stronger, and it is doubtful if this quality can be secured even at these figures. At Montreal Octobers are quoted at 12½ to 12¾c, and early Novembers at 12 to 12½c. The outlook at present is for good prices all through the season.

The strong local demand and the scarcity of good quality helps to keep the price. Choice creamery is quoted at Montreal at 25 to 25½c, and 24 to 24½c for second quality. Prices here are firmer at 25 to 26c for creamery prints, and 23 to 24c for solids. Dairy prints are quoted at 22 to 23c, and pails and tubs at 18 to 20c for best. On Toronto farmers' market butter brings 28 to 30c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock this week have not ruled heavy, with the quality of the fat cattle offering not of the best. The light run has improved trade somewhat, and all offerings were picked up readily without, however, any advance in price over a week ago. Few shipping cattle are offering, and few, if any, are wanted. One load averaging 1,350 lbs. each, sold on Tuesday as short-keep feeders at \$4.30 per cwt. Prices for the best butchers' cattle range from \$4 to \$4.40, with higher quotations for choice quality, medium mixed lots at \$3.60 to \$4.00; common, \$3.25 to \$3.80; cows, \$2.25 to \$3, and canners' at \$1 to \$1.80 per cwt. Trade in feeders and stockers rules slow, as follows: Steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$3.25 to \$3.75; feeding bulls at \$2.25 to \$2.75; stockers ranged from \$2.25 to \$3. The offering of milch cows is not good, and consequently trade has been quiet at prices ranging from \$25 to \$65 each, the bulk going at \$35 to \$45 each. Veal calves sell at from \$2.50 to \$6.50 per cwt., with the demand not as brisk as it was.

Sheep deliveries ruled large, and fair prices paid for those offering. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.85, and culs and rams at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs sell at from \$5 to \$8 per cwt. Canada lambs are quoted at \$7 to \$7.25 per cwt. at East Buffalo.

Hog deliveries rule light, and prices are lower than at last writing, quotations being \$6.40 for selects and \$6.15 for lights and fats, all fed and watered.

HORSES

Canadians who attended the New York Horse Show last week report business brisk for good quality in nearly every class. Graham Bros. are reported to have sold three Hackneys at good prices. Quality is what is wanted, and inferior stock is not wanted over there. At Toronto horse market sales are reported slack, with prices a little weaker. The following are the quotations at The Repository here:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125

to \$150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$160; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$250 to \$450; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, \$125 to \$160; general purpose and express horses, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, \$150 to \$175; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$200; servicable second-hand workers, \$50 to \$80; servicable second-hand drivers, \$55 to \$75.

New Zealand Letter

(Continued from page 822.)

around the city of Auckland being hilly and drafts (not waggons) being used for moving the city road making material, there is always a great demand for powerful heavy boned drafts which are of a weightier class than used in either Canada or the States.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Vincent Jackson (of Ontario) has been engaged for the last three months in giving instructions on agricultural lines (a la Canada) to the school teachers of Maitoto district, and is now leaving for the more northern parts of Auckland Province to engage in the same work.

WAINGAHO.

Ross' Filly Sale

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies and stallions, the property of Mr. Duquid Ross, Greenisland, Otago, held at The Repository, Toronto, November 15th, was fairly successful. The breeding of the offering was of a high order, and the average quality good, but owing to an extremely rough passage over they were not in condition to bring the highest prices at a public auction. Had Mr. Ross kept them a month or two longer, and had them in better fit, they would have brought a good deal more money. There is a question if Toronto is the best place for a sale of pure-bred stock. Some recent sales held at the importers' stables, or at some country town, by realizing averages fully 50 per cent. better than did Mr. Ross' lot.

There was a good attendance at the sale, made up largely of townpeople, the breeders and farmers present not being very numerous. The 28 fillies offered sold for \$7,060, an average of \$252.14 each. The highest price was \$405, paid for Saplo, a fine 3-year-old filly, bred by Holloway 11069, dam Young Lady Darnley 15830. Two stallions sold for \$800, an average of \$400 each.

DRY YOUR APPLES

It is a great pity that such large quantities of culs and wind-fall apples are wasted yearly in Ontario. These apples should be cut in quarters and dried, and thereby a considerable revenue gained. If they will be worth fair prices this season.

Canadian quartered dried apples have gained a high reputation in foreign markets, but there are still many lots of inferior, dark, and often badly burnt goods offered to country merchants, which are really disgraceful, and show either great carelessness or ignorance. Apples should be dried quickly on a rack, and then placed in order to retain the desired bright color.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FARMERS' DRIED APPLES. We buy outright and make prompt remittance.

THE W. A. GIBB CO.,
Hamilton.

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 type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—150-acre stock farm in the County of Norfolk, Price \$7,000. All the stock, implements, etc., for sale at valuation. To close an estate, this farm must be sold at once. For full particulars write to or call upon A. G. READ & SON, 120 Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—One of the best crop stock and dairy farms in Madison Co., Ill., only 30 miles from St. Louis. Good buildings and well watered. 37½ acres. Price with oil and mineral rights, \$28,000. Address M. D. TIBBETTS, Highland, Ill.

NURSERY STOCK

BIG WAGES selling northern green trees. Order supplied. Pay weekly. WISNER'S NURSERY, Fort Erie, Ontario.

THIRTEEN Dorset sheep, selected from the flock of Col. John A. McDilligan, for sale. Apply to MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fonthill, Ont.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Good general servant, middle aged preferred. Country home, small family, city conveniences, no milking. Reply, with references, to Box 18, FARMING WORLD.

WHEN you learn Telegraphy you want the best instruction it is possible to obtain. This is exactly what you get at the Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading. Toronto. R. W. WALKER, SOMERSET, Principal. Send for free booklet.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY, a few Jersey Cows, young and in calf, registered or high grade, solid color, good udder, and quiet to milk. Address 105 Howard St., Toronto.

FOR SALE—Three extra good imported Clyde Stallions, in color, style, quality and breeding, some over a ton. Sound and choice stock getters. WM. MEHLAER, Russell, Ont.

FOR SALE—Tannworth Swine, White Wyandotte and Tenoush Geese. All choice stock. Write for prices. EMBELSON TUTTS, Welland, Ont.

FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian Bull, registered. For sale by CHAS. W. HEWITT, Kirkendale, Ont.

FOR SALE or Exchange for Jersey Cattle, Imported Cleveland Hay Stallion, the only one in Canada. Address 105 Howard St., Toronto.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington Cockerels. A. I. W. McDONALD, Theoford, Ont.

Copper Property Wanted

Wanted, good undeveloped copper property. send full particulars to JAMES M. CUTHILL, P.O. BOX 106, NEW YORK CITY, with maps, samples, etc. Also other mineral property considered.



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

Ontario Crop Yields and Live Stock

The following are the final estimates of the product of the 1906 crop, as compiled from returns of actual yields made by threshers and staff correspondents of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The figures are slightly below the forecast of August.

Fall Wheat—787,287 acres, yielding 18,841,774 bushels, or 23.9 bushels per acre, as compared with 17,933,961 and 22.5 in 1905.

Spring Wheat—171,745 acres, yielding 3,267,000 bushels, or 19.0 bushels per acre, as compared with 3,582,027 and 18.8 in 1905.

Barley—756,193 acres, yielding 25,253,011 bushels, or 33.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 24,265,394 and 31.4 in 1905.

Oats—2,718,711 acres, yielding 108,341,455 bushels, or 39.9 bushels per acre, as compared with 105,563,572 and 39.6 in 1905.

Peas—410,356 acres, yielding 7,388,987 bushels, or 18.0 bushels per acre, as compared with 7,109,021 and 19.0 in 1905.

Beans—51,272 acres, yielding 950,312 bushels, or 18.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 846,443 and 16.7 in 1905.

Rye—79,870 acres, yielding 1,327,582 bushels, or 16.6 bushels per acre, as compared with 1,714,951 and 16.9 in 1905.

Buckwheat—106,444 acres, yielding 1,702,903 bushels, or 16.8 bushels per acre, as compared with 2,199,652 and 21.7 in 1905.

Potatoes—136,064 acres, yielding 15,020,299 bushels, or 110 bushels per acre, as compared with 14,366,049 and 108 in 1905.

Carrots—4,980 acres, yielding 1,598,698 bushels, or 321 bushels per acre, as compared with 1,846,659 and 355 in 1905.

Mangel-Wurzels—69,352 acres, yielding 2,862,192 bushels, or 474 bushels per acre, as compared with 3,216,950 and 481 in 1905.

Turnips—132,512 acres, yielding 57,060,151 bushels, or 431 bushels per acre, as compared with 57,654,086 and 425 in 1905.

Corn for Husking (in the ear)—289,456 acres, yielding 23,988,682 bushels, or 82.9 bushels per acre, as against 20,922,919 and 70.9 in 1905.

Corn for Silo and Fodder (green)—180,760 acres, yielding 4,149,413 tons, or 11.89 tons per acre, as against 2,284,812 and 12.36 in 1905.

Hay and Clover—3,069,917 acres, yielding 4,862,830 tons, or 1.58 tons per acre, as against 5,847,494 and 1.94 in 1905.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK.

Horses—Number on hand, 688,147, against 672,781 in 1905. Number sold in year ending June 30, 64,761, against 62,628 in 1905.

Cattle—Number on hand, 2,963,618, against 2,889,503 in 1905. Number sold in year, 741,476, against 714,007 in 1905.

Sheep—Number on hand, 1,364,869, against 1,324,153 in 1905. Number sold in year, 374,416, against 602,730 in 1905.

Swine—Number on hand, 1,819,778, against 1,906,460 in 1905. Number sold in year, 2,222,758, against 2,267,583 in 1905.

Poultry—Number on hand, 10,254,834, against 9,738,493 in 1905. Number sold in year, 3,473,708, against 3,240,802 in 1905.

We are all creatures of habit and oftentimes do not realize that many of our habits are bad and injurious until attention is called to the fact.

Institute Conference at Guelph

(Continued from page 825.)

will take care of themselves if not grazed and so it is not allowed to accumulate. Waste lands should be planted. White pine is good for this. Cost of planting will depend upon nature of soil. Tree planting gives an added value to the land. The kind to plant depends upon hardness and rate of growth. Evergreens best for waste land. For the best soils Maples, Oaks and Walnuts might be planted, though the latter does not grow well except in the Lake Erie region. Soft maple, elm, etc., do well on lowlands. May and June was a good time for planting or as soon as the ground is warm enough so that the trees will begin growing at once. With nut trees better to plant nuts than nursery stock. Plant from 4 to 6 feet apart each way. This will take from 1210 to 2,722 trees per acre. He recommended Manitoba maple for pasture fields.

Mr. Henry Glenening discussed beautifying the home and the high-ways. Trees should not be planted close to the house. Farmers should use more paint on their houses. The evergreen hedge was the best. Prof. Blutt advised planting for hedges, 18 inches apart, and only one row. Kentucky blue grass with a little white clover, was the best for a lawn. Red Top was best for sandy soils. Saw very thick.

Major Sheppard thought that planting trees too close to the road would injure it. He advised planting on the fence line and using the trees as posts for a wire fence.

Then followed discussions on noxious weeds and weed seed, led by T. G. Raynor and W. S. Fraser, and on methods of conducting discussions at institute meetings, led by Thos. McMillan and Major Sheppard.

The conference on Friday, after hearing address on the feeding of live stock from Prof. Day and Dr. H. G. Greed; care in producing and handling milk from G. H. Barr, G. F. Puhlow and J. V. Paget; the utilization of samples of grain roots, fruits, etc., from Prof. Hutt, J. Buchanan and A. E. Sherrington, and on the principles of cultivation and rotation, by W. H. Day and E. C. Drury.

Mr. Hogate's Sale

Attention is again called to the announcement of Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont. This sale, which Mr. Hogate, through prices realized at his last sale, is encouraged to make, will comprise a lot of goods in which horsemen will not be disappointed. His last sale, held on October 16, was a surprise for many of the visitors present in the kind of big, heavy, drafty brood mares which were in the list, and the prices realized were a good indication of how the public appreciated them. This sale promises to offer a large number of a still more choice character, the kind of mares to breed to a good, smooth, quality stallion to get real drafters from. Write for a catalogue, and don't forget the date, December 20.

One day little Alice, who was spending a few weeks in the country, heard a cow "moo," and said to her mother:

"Oh, mother, do bark at that cow blowing her horn."

Her mother explained that the cow was not blowing her horn. Whereupon Alice exclaimed, in a very disappointed tone:

"Why, what's the good of cows having horns if they can't blow them!"

PREMIUMS PREMIUMS PREMIUMS

OFFERED BY

THE FARMING WORLD

In this announcement we give an excellent list of books which we are giving as premiums for acquiring information about agriculture and kindred subjects. It is well to note that no calling demands a greater diversity of knowledge than does the farmer's. He must know a great deal about many subjects and everything about some subjects. No citizen can make a better use of a good library than he.

THE FARMER'S LIBRARY

No person has as much time for reading and study during the winter months as the farmer. The long winter evenings are free in most farm homes and afford an excellent opportunity for acquiring information about agriculture and kindred subjects. It is well to note that no calling demands a greater diversity of knowledge than does the farmer's. He must know a great deal about many subjects and everything about some subjects. No citizen can make a better use of a good library than he.

The following list of books has been compiled with great care and selected with a view to their meeting the needs of the farmers of Canada. These books can be had without any cash outlay. Secure the requisite number of new subscriptions and the book is yours postpaid.



| | | |
|--|---|---|
| General Farm Books | A B C of Potato Culture— | Gardening for Profit \$1.00 |
| Manual of Agriculture— FLINT \$1.00 | Texas..... \$0.45 | Money in the Garden— QUINN 1.00 |
| Chemistry of the Farm..... 1.00 | New Rhulani Culture— MOORE 50 | Propagation of Plants— FULLER 1.50 |
| Farm Appliances..... 50 | Sugar Beet Seed— WAGG 1.50 | |
| Farm Conveniences..... 1.50 | Wheat Culture— CURTIS 1.50 | Live Stock |
| How Crops Grow..... 1.50 | The Potato— FRASER 75 | Guenon's Treatise on Cows..... \$1.00 |
| Land Measures for Farmers..... 50 | | Animal Breeding— SHAW 1.50 |
| How Crops Feed— JOURNISTON 1.50 | Poultry and Bees | Study of the Breeds— SHAW 1.50 |
| Insects and Insecticides..... 1.50 | Duck Culture— RAWLIN \$ 25 | American Cattle Doctor..... 1.00 |
| Injurious Insects of Farm and Garden..... 1.50 | New Egg Farm— STOWMAN 1.00 | Swiss Husbandry— COOPER 1.50 |
| Fertilization Manure..... 1.50 | Poultry Appliances..... 50 | Success of Swine— STOWMAN 1.00 |
| Making Manure— BOWMAN 25 | Pigs..... 50 | Key to Stock Feeding— MYRICK 25 |
| Talks on Manure..... 1.50 | Profits in Poultry— PRICE 1.00 | Feeds and Feeding— HAYDEN 2.00 |
| Plant Life on the Farm 1.00 | Watson's Farm Poultry..... 1.50 | From Farm to Market— FRASER 50 |
| Soils and Crops of the Farm..... 1.00 | Burkeys and How to Grow Them..... 1.50 | Harris on the Pig..... 1.00 |
| Shrubby Crops and the Soil..... 1.00 | Making Poultry Pay— DOWNIE 1.00 | |
| The Soil of the Farm..... 1.00 | Poultry Feeding and Fattening— PRICE 50 | The Horse |
| Silos, Ensilage and Silage..... 50 | Big— PRICE 50 | Modern Horse Doctor— DANFORTH 1.00 |
| Stockkeeping for Farmers..... 50 | Big— PRICE 1.00 | V. & S. on the Horse— STANLEY 1.00 |
| How the Farm Pays..... 2.00 | | Hints to Horse-keepers..... 1.50 |
| Farmers' Cyclopedia of Agriculture..... 2.80 | Fruit Culture | How to Buy and Sell the Horse..... 1.00 |
| Agricultural Economics..... 1.25 | Field Notes on Apple Culture..... 2.75 | Practical Horsemanship— PRICE 1.00 |
| Cereals in America— HORT 1.75 | Cider-makers' Handbook..... 1.00 | The Saddle Horse— PRICE 1.50 |
| Farm Grasses and the Soil..... 1.50 | Cranberry Culture..... 1.00 | Training Vigorous Horses..... 50 |
| Irrigation and Drainage..... 1.00 | Practical Fruit Grower..... 50 | Farmers' Horse Book— STEWART 2.00 |
| Draining for Profit and Health..... \$1.00 | The Fruit Garden— BARKER 1.50 | |
| Irrigation for Farm, etc..... 1.00 | Peach Culture— FURBER 1.00 | Dairying |
| Irrigation Farming— WILSON 2.00 | Fruit Harvesting, Storing, Marketing..... 1.00 | Canadian Dairying— DEAN \$1.00 |
| Farm Drainage..... 1.00 | Apple Culture— GREEN 1.50 | Handbook for Farmers and Dairywomen— WALK 1.50 |
| Land Draining..... 1.00 | Pear Culture for Profit— QUINN 1.00 | American Dairying— GIBBLE 1.00 |
| | Small Fruit Culturist— FULLER 1.00 | |
| Special Crops | Successful Fruit Culture..... 1.00 | Floriculture |
| Forest Planting— JACKSON \$1.50 | | Handbook of Plants and General Horticulture..... \$3.00 |
| Asparagus— HAYDEN 50 | Vegetable Gardening | Home Floriculture— BRIDGES 1.50 |
| Asparagus— HAYDEN 50 | Farm Gardening and Seed Growing— BULL \$1.00 | Parson on the Root..... 1.00 |
| Mushrooms—How to Grow Them..... 1.00 | Market Gardening— LAWRENCE 1.00 | Chrysanthemums— HARRINGTON 50 |

Any of these books will be sent FREE (postpaid) to any reader who sends us new subscriptions according to the following scale:

| Any book to the value of | Yearly Subscriptions at 50 cents each | Two-year Subscriptions at \$1.00 each |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 25 cents | Given for 1 | Or 1 |
| 50 " | " 2 | " 2 |
| 75 " | " 3 | " 3 |
| \$1.00 " | " 4 | " 4 |
| 1.50 " | " 5 | " 5 |
| 2.00 " | " 6 | " 6 |
| 2.50 " | " 7 | " 7 |
| 3.00 " | " 8 | " 8 |
| 3.50 " | " 9 | " 9 |

Postage stamps accepted for all amounts under \$1.00. Post Office or Express Orders accepted for any amount. Send for free sample copies.

THE FARMING WORLD

80 Wellington West
TORONTO

80c. a Year
2 Years for \$1.60



Another large ad. will be found in this issue giving list of many other Premiums. Be sure and read it.

A Splendid Xmas Gift for any Family

Nowadays, folks are too prone to take things for granted. They accept the wonderful speaking machines as a matter of course, and do not half appreciate what marvelous instruments they are.

The telephone, telegraph and automobile are marvelous. But just think how much more wonderful are the



Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phones

Just think of rolling your chair before the fire in the evening—lighting cigar or pipe—and listening to a concert that could not be brought to you for less than \$20,000.00 a night.

Caruso, Eames, Gadske, Scotti, Plancon,—the most glorious voices in the whole world—right there in your room to sing at your bidding, and to keep on singing years after the artists are dead. Maud Powell, queen of the violin,—Hollman, master of the 'cello—Sousa's and Pryor's Bands—and the great Victor Orchestra—are there waiting to play to you at your touch of the button—to say nothing of quartettes, comic singers, instrumental soloists, minstrel troupes and other entertainers. Think what a concert you may have for your friends, in your own home, any evening, every evening.

All this is possible only with the wonderful Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone. It is the Victor or Berliner alone that mirrors every note—every tone—every shade of emotion of voice instrument.

Caruso sings only for the Victor or Berliner. He knows that these wonderful instruments alone will reproduce his voice in all its matchless purity and volume.

Is there anything else you can think of that will give so much enjoyment to every member of the family during the long winter evenings?

Is it not the ideal Christmas present for the wife—for the children,—for some dear friend who seldom has a chance to hear any good music?

Prices \$12.50 to \$110.00.

Write for our free catalogue of 3000 records just to see for yourself what splendid things the Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone has in store for you.



Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada

417 St. Catharine Street West, Montreal.

Limited