

the same way as the Japanese fisherman who finds comfort under a hat made of seaweed.

The farmer who covers his house or barn with tin is only following in the footsteps of the soldier of olden times who thought himself safe only when under his steel helmet.

Years of invention and experience have developed out of the straw wisps of the Japanese fisherman and the metal helmet of King Arthur, the hat of felt which is now generally accepted as the best head protection by all civilized men.

The honor of completing the comparison belongs to the firm of J. A. & W. Bird & Co., Boston, Mass., for these gentlemen have found in their chemically treated "wool-felt"—they call it Rex Flintkote Roofing—the ideal covering for buildings, large or small, temporary or permanent.

It makes a roof that is positively water-tight, fire-resisting, proof against the elements and as easily laid as a carpet.

The manufacturers of Rex Flintkote Roofing have an extremely interesting book on the subject which they will gladly mail to anyone who will ask for it; they will also send free samples.

Mention THE FARMING WORLD when writing.

#### Caustic Balsam for Spavin and Ringbone

Casselton, Ont., Feb. 6, 1903.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I have used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam for spavin, ringbone and a good many other ailments, and found it very good for all.

A. L. LALONDE.

#### Cured Thoroughpin and is Good for all Bunches

Thamesford, Ont., Jan. 12, 1903.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

We have a bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. We used it on a mare for thoroughpin and it disappeared entirely.

FRANK PETTIT.

An Irish couple were awakened in the middle of the night by a terrific thunderstorm. After a particularly heavy crash the wife cried: "Och, Patrick, heaven help us; it's the Day of Judgment that do be upon us! We'll all die sure."

"Shut up, ye fool!" said Pat. "How can the Day of Judgment come in the night time?"

Having arranged with his wife to make a long-promised call a faithful husband arrived home in the afternoon only to find his better-half out and no message left to explain her absence.

Finally the husband inquired of their trusted handy man.

"Oh, Billy," he said, "can you tell me anything of my wife's whereabouts?"

"Well, I don't know, sir," said Billy, respectfully, "but I suppose they're in the wash."—Ladies' Home Journal.

An old lady travelling for the first time in a large city saw a glaring sign on the front of a high building which read, "The Smith Manufacturing Company."

As she repeated it aloud slowly she remarked to her nephew: "Lawsy mercy! Well, I've heard tell of Smiths all my life, but I never knew before where they made them."

**For Fire**

Rex Flintkote Roofing is the best protection against fire. It keeps outside fires from getting in, and inside fires from getting out. It is not a tarred paper, but a close pressed wool-felt, treated with our special water and fire-resisting compound. Fire-brands falling upon it smoulder and die. Fires started in buildings roofed with Rex Flintkote have consumed half the rafters, and still left the roofing intact.

**Rex Flintkote ROOFING**

**For Water**

Rex Flintkote keeps drouthy and hay from destruction by wet; even slush may lie indefinitely upon Rex Flintkote and not a drop will penetrate.

Samples FREE with booklet on roofing. Our special fire-resisting compound affords no facts on Rex Flintkote. In case a certain situation for which, "How to Make Roofs Dryer."

J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 19 India St., Boston Agents everywhere



# CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

## OTTAWA

### Sept. 7th to 15th, 1906

**Enlarged and Beautified Grounds**

**New Up-to-date Buildings**

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

**Demonstrations in Up-to-date Farming by Government Experts**

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

**In fact Everything Possible to Please the Farmer and Breeder**

**Write Sec. E. McMahon for Prize List**

**Advertise in The Farming World**



## Tudhope Carriages

There's a Tudhope in charge of Tudhope Carriages from start to finish. A Tudhope buys all the materials—a Tudhope superintends the construction—a Tudhope attends to the sales—and all know their business. Making a Tudhope Carriage has always been a family affair, since the first one was turned out in 1855.

TUDHOPE No. 65

Extension Top Surrey. Wide seats—high spring back and spring cushions. Top, as well as rear seat, may be detached when desired. Nicely finished throughout. Most popular family carriage made.

Write for our free illustrated catalogue.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Limited

GUELPH, Ont.

## All Eyes are on This Invention

PATENTED 1893, '95, '97



HARVESTING PEAS

A NEW METHOD OF HARVESTING PEAS

## TOLTON PEA HARVESTER

With New Patent Side-Delivering Self-Buncher at Work

Also highest grade HARROWS, both in sections and flexible; Carriers and winches to suit purchasers.

Up-to-date **HAY CARRIERS** and **FORKS**. Latest and best Sling Carriers and Blings.

The most approved Double and Single **ROOT CUTTERS** and **PULPERS**, etc.

Send for descriptive circular and prices, or see our local agent.

Mention this paper.

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

Johnny's Summer  
Robins singing in the trees,  
Picnic over yonder;  
Flies and gnats and bugs and fleas,  
Everywhere wander,  
Aunt Samantha Susan Brown,  
Visiting from the city,  
Pa says I can't go to town,  
"Tater bugs" a pity.  
Hi there! kill that bumble bee,  
Gee! but he's a hummer,  
Run, I'll bet you can't beat me  
Hurrah for it is Summer.  
—Nellie Fiske Hackett.

### North Dakota Too Cold

A party of automobilists were traveling across North Dakota, where the Swedes compose a large proportion of the population. The automobile became disabled, and the chauffeur went to a near-by farm house and asked the owner, a Swede, for a monkey-wrench. The Swede replied that he had none.

"Do you know of any one in the vicinity who has a monkey-wrench?" asked the traveler.

"Nay," replied the Swede, "may bradder, 'bout eight miles from hayer, ban got cattle ranch; may bradder-

law, Ole Olesen, 'bout sex mile, ban got shupe ranch; but Nort' Dakota too cauld for anybody keep monkey ranch."

A story is going the rounds of a couple of young people who attended church recently. When the collection was being taken up the young man commenced fishing in his pocket for a dime. His face expressed his embarrassment as he hoarsely whispered: "I guess I haven't a cent, I changed my pants." The young lady, who had been examining the unknown regions of woman's dress for her purse, turned color and said, "I'm in the same fix."

### Can Safely Recommend Caustic Balm

Millarville, Alta.-Canada,

Jan. 27, 1895.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I have been using your Gombault's Caustic Balm and find it very successful. I have also been recommending it to my friends with success.

CHARLES H. KERR.

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He—I'm sorry, Maria.

She—What is the good of being sorry after spillin' the clean floor with yer dirty feet?

He—Well, I dunno, Maria. I don't suppose you would jaw me any more if I wasn't sorry.

# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 15 AUGUST, 1906.

No. 16.

### Ontario Has a Banner Crop

WE hear a great deal these days about the big wheat crop of the West. Reports of 40 bushels per acre are common and a 100,000,000 bushel yield or more is the talk everywhere. But what about the East? Old Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, is not behind in the race. Her farmers are not doing much talking or "counting their chickens before they are hatched." They are too busy harvesting one of the best all round grain crops in the history of Ontario and that is saying a good deal. Speaking of wheat, 30 to 40 bushels per acre of fine, plump, clean grain will be a common thing in the fall wheat sections of Western Ontario. Then there are the oat and barley crops, not to say anything of the pea crop, which promises a big return this year wherever grown. A hay crop, well up to the average and far exceeding it in a number of cases, has been gathered in good condition. Corn and roots too are far from being a failure. Indeed, unless all signs fail, these will give record returns in many cases. Though Quebec and the more eastern provinces will not rule high in yields, Ontario will take no second place in regard to general crop yields this year. Not only in grain yields, but also in fruit, dairy and live stock will the returns be above the average.

The West, therefore, is not the only part of the Dominion that can talk of big grain yields. Every Canadian takes a just pride in the prosperity of the great West, and trusts that big wheat yields will continue to be its portion in the years to come; at the same time the other parts of the Dominion must not be lost sight of. Ontario this year can boast of crop yields, the variety and extent of which are rarely equalled in any other country the world over. The farmers of Ontario should remember this when the temptation comes to sell out and cast in their lot with the thousands who are flocking to the fertile prairie lands of the West. Be very sure you can do better elsewhere before leaving a good farm in older Canada.

### Will Benefit the Cattle Trade

The advent of the Cudahy Packing Co. of the United States, in the Canadian packing trade deserves more than passing notice. This firm have decided to establish a branch of their business at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction. The Ontario license which it has received from the Ontario Government gives the company power to purchase and slaughter cattle, hogs and sheep, manufacture

and dispose of the products, etc. It is the intention of the company, we understand, to manufacture beef fluid extracts and other by-products.

The establishment of this industry, coupled with the large abattoirs now in course of erection by Messrs. Gunn Bros. and Levack, should give a strong impetus to the cattle trade of the Junction and incidentally that of the whole province. The more abattoirs and packing establishments we have the better prices for cattle and the other live stock required to keep these plants running. It looks, indeed, as if the time were not very far distant when we will have a dead meat trade on a large scale in spite of the inaction of governments and other powers.

### Exhibition Number

On Sept. 1st the ninth annual exhibition number of THE FARMING WORLD will be issued. This number will be quite up to the standard of other years and full of good things for the agriculturist. The illustrations will be a special feature this year and we can promise something really good in this line. In that number we will begin a series of articles on "Agriculture in Ireland" specially written for THE FARMING WORLD by the Hon. John Dryden.

Parties desiring advertising space in that number should make application at once. Advertising copy should reach this office not later than August 25th. We shall be glad to mail copies of this special number free of charge to any friends of subscribers on receipt of name and address.

### Inferior Stallions in Use

Some of the speakers who traveled over a large portion of Ontario during June and July, addressing Farmers' Institute meetings, report meeting a great many inferior stallions through the country which are serving mares at a fee of from \$5 to \$7 each. These stallions have no particular breeding, nor do they conform to any recognized type. They are nothing but "scrubs" and, of course, will leave scrub stock behind them. If a stallion is worth anything at all for breeding purposes, he should command more than a \$5 fee, and yet there are farmers with good types of mares who will breed to these cheap horses in preference to paying a reasonable fee for the services of a good stallion.

With this condition of affairs starting us in the face, it were a pity

that the commission, which we understand the Government will shortly appoint to look into the horse breeding industry of Ontario, had not been organized sufficiently to do some investigating during the breeding season. It is only during the breeding season that this class of stallions come out into the "open." They are rarely or never seen at the fall fairs, which the proposed commission or its representatives will probably visit to obtain information regarding the class of breeding animals in the country. The very poor ones will not be found in the showing. When the breeding season is over they will be kept at home and more than likely put to work before the plow.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

Reports regarding the Ontario honey crop indicate a very poor return. Failure or less than quarter of a crop summarizes the situation in general terms. Many bee keepers report that they will have to buy feed to keep their bees through the winter.

According to the report of Dr. Macfarlane, Dominion Analyst, Canada's canned meat industries show up well. Out of 322 samples recently tested only four were found to give evidence of decomposition, thus showing considerable betterment over 1903. This is very satisfactory as far as it goes, and indicates at least a decent state of affairs in our packing houses.

The plan by which the Ontario Veterinary College will become part of the University of Toronto, though not made public, is said to be sufficiently advanced to assure of its being taken over in the fall of 1907. The present college premises will be leased by the Government until such times as a new building can be erected in Queen's Park.

Mr. Maurice Dernaurn, an agent of the French Government, is in Canada studying our labor and agricultural conditions. Among the places to be visited will be the Ontario Agricultural College. This is the second visitor from Europe who has visited Canada within the past week or two on the same errand. Verily Canada is in the world's eye just now.

A few years ago insects were introduced into California from Spain which have preyed upon the codling moth and destroyed it. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has kept a close tab on these tests and has now decided to introduce this parasite into Ontario. It is to be hoped the trial will be successful in doing away with wormy apples.

## Lessons From Summer Field Meetings

NO. 3.

The idea of producing the clover seed on the cleanest fields and weeding the crop in the fall, at the proper time was well received at the meetings, and, I believe, will be acted upon in many cases this year. In a district where catchfly was very bad in alsike fields last year, there were a few who pulled it out of their fields, and, as a result, they had clean seed, which was sold locally to the farmers of that district this spring.

The discrimination in price in favor of good, pure seed, which the seedsmen are prepared to give, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel, is a strong incentive for farmers to weed out their fields.

From the number of specimens of pennycrest or stinkweed which has been comparatively unknown in Ontario until recently, and which were brought to the meetings for identification, it would appear that it is widening its area. It should be stamped out at once, as it is a pernicious winter annual and, if left, would become a very hard impurity to remove from red clover seed. It is doubtless coming as through the use of wheat screenings from our Northwest, which many flour and feed dealers are selling for chicken feed quite generally over the province.

In some places the broad leaved dock or

### RED DOCK

is spreading faster than its traveling mate, the ordinary curled dock. Like the curled dock it is a perennial and a heavy seeder. Another perennial which is a bad one to eradicate and which is spreading, is the bladder campion. Its seed is very sticky and the seed of catchfly. The greatest fear is expressed over the alarming spread of the perennial sow thistle. Most thorough cultivation is essential for its eradication. The corn-share cultivator is allowed to be one of the best agents for its destruction. The orange hawk weed was discovered to have broken from the flower garden and was flourishing on the roadside in one of the western villages. Two varieties of fleabane were found nearly everywhere in great profusion this summer. Chickory and blue weed are spreading badly along the roadsides in some localities.

### CLOVER SEED PROSPECTS

Owing to the hard frosts of the winter with scant snow protection, and this followed with a slow, backward growth in the early spring, the prospects for good crops of seed are not so promising as last year. The timothy meadows are, as a rule, thin. Many alsike fields are patchy and therefore weedy and rather short in the straw. There are notable exceptions, however. Many fields had a lot of timothy in them, which lessens the value of the alsike seed. It should be topped. The new seeding has been largely timothy and clover mixed and the timothy is in the first crop much more than usual. The clover is very backward in blooming, and not a full bloom at that. Unless the clover meadows were pastured the first crop will be late in being out, and as the clover midge fly seems plentiful, a good crop of seed from mown fields seems doubtful.

Unless farmers do more or less weeding in their alsike and mammoth fields, there is bound to be a dirtier crop harvested this year than last. The weeds got a better start than the

clover. In the districts where rib-grass or buckhorn is bad attention should be paid to that plant about a week after ceasing to pasture or the hay is mown off and the plants spudded out. They can be seen best at that time. One sign of a plentiful crop is the presence of plenty of bumblebees.

Alsike fields yield much larger quantities of seed where honey bees are kept, which shows the importance of cross fertilization through this source.

### THE SEED CONTROL ACT

is a very popular law. While farmers are not very well acquainted with its provisions, they know such a law exists, and that it is in their interest. They know too, that they never had the same opportunity to buy as much really good seed as they had this spring. Many of them were misled by the term used by the seedsmen, viz., Government standard. Many believed that any bag with a lead seal on it was a guarantee that the seed contained therein was gilt-edged. As a matter of fact, Government standard seed was only a guarantee that there were not more than five noxious weed seeds per 1,000 in the sample. Some of the higher grades were No. 1. He was not aware that the law prevented him as a producer to sell for seeding purposes to his neighbor low grade seed such as a dealer would be prohibited from selling under the law.

Taking the crops generally, there is promise of a good average. In many parts there had been too much rain, and on the low undrained land the crops were badly injured. The pea crop which was the largest for years was suffering the most. Fall wheat, where not winter killed, was doing splendidly. In nearly every part the corn crop was unsharred and was suffering more or less from the cold, backward weather. Oats, as well as barley were keeping a good color and promise well. Smut was showing itself somewhat, but every year more farmers are treating their seed grain to kill the spores.

T. G. RAYNOR.

### Some of the Best Crop Rotations

A good five-year rotation for grain in some of the states of the Middle Northwest is first year, small grain; second and third years, meadow and pasture of grasses and clovers seeded the first year with the grain; fourth year, small grain; fifth year, corn. Apply the manure before the corn crop; then, beginning the second five-year period, repeat the rotation.

A four-year rotation found useful on some farms is as follows: First year, small grain; second year, red clover; third year, small grain; fourth year, corn; and repeat.

A three-year rotation as follows gives splendid conditions for the wheat or other small grain: First year, small grain; second year, red clover; third year, corn; and repeat.

Small grain and corn in a two-year rotation place the land in good condition for each crop of grain.

In the South cotton and cow peas can take the place of the corn and clover in a four, three, or two-year rotation; and in many cases the cow peas may follow the winter wheat, making two crops in one year, thus shortening the rotation by gaining

one year in the three or four-year rotation.

By following some such method of natural farming the numerous crops help to add nitrogen and organic substance to the soil surface of weeds and will provide the rather well compacted furrow slice needed to cause the small grain plants to stand well and to thrive throughout its growth.

That the rotation scheme is not all to favor the small grain crop may be shown in case of the five-year rotation first named.

The wheat, by serving as a nurse crop among which the newly seeded grass and clover may pass their first unproductive season without cost, prepares the land for the two crops of grass. The grass crops, by cleaning, resting and enriching the soil, prepare the land for a good crop of small grain the fourth year. The second crop of small grain, which may often be followed with a crop of rye or turnips, sown in spring to make pasture among the grain stubble in autumn, furnishes conditions under which the manure may be hauled out and plowed under in fall, winter or spring in preparation for the corn crop. The corn grown the fifth year reduces the manure from too great activity, clears the surface crop and compacts the furrow slice so that it is in nearly ideal conditions under which the small grain may be put in with shoe or hoe drill or broadcast and disked in, sown with other suitable implement, and the second series of fine yearly crops started out in good condition.

### EVERY FARMER SHOULD PLAN HIS

#### CAMPAIN

Every farmer should work out his own farm scheme, map it out on paper where he can plan for the next ten years or more under a definite rotation system.

When the ten years are up, the record of yields for each year placed in ten annual farm papers will enable him to average the several crops and determine what each yielded to the acre.

Before that time his state experiment station will probably have given him items of average cost, so that he can calculate the average cost to the acre of each kind of crop.

By balancing accounts he will be able to tell what was the net profit or loss of each kind of grain grown and of each kind of crop fed to live stock. His neighbors also will have begun more of system and many of their figures will serve to guide his future operations.

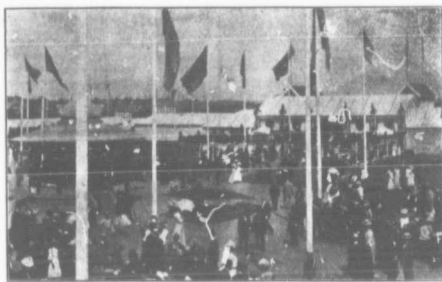
Let the farmer bring out his farm scheme, submit it to farmer friends for criticism, and finally send copies to the professor of agriculture in the state agricultural college, who may be able to give advice as to kind of crops in the rotation, as to the plan of rotation; also as to the preparation and fertilization of the soil.—Prof. Wm. Hays, Washington, D.C.

### Had Proved It

A good story was told at an election meeting the other night. An Irishman obtained permission from his employer to attend a wedding. He turned up the next day with his arm in a sling and a black eye.

"Hello, what is the matter?" said his employer.

"Well, you see," said the wedding guest, "we were very merry yesterday, and I saw a fellow strutting about with a swallow-tailed coat and a white waistcoat. 'And who might you be,' said I. 'I'm the best man,' sez he, and begorra he was, too."



A general view of the Swedish National Show Grounds

## Our English Letter

### The Swedish National Agricultural Show—The Live Stock and Dairy Display

It has lately been my privilege to form one of a small party of agricultural journalists who on the joint invitation of the Swedish Government and the Swedish National Agricultural Society had an opportunity of seeing for themselves the farming operations of Sweden. The party, who spent a fortnight on this pleasant task, had an unique opportunity of seeing the agriculture of the major part of Scandinavia, were under the guidance of Mr. F. Bagge, the Swedish Commissioner in London, and of Professor Petersson, of Ultuna College, Upsala, and to these gentlemen I am largely indebted for the particulars which I hope to lay before my readers.

The first item in the program was a three days visit to the Swedish National Agricultural Show, a fixture which is held every five years, and always at a different centre. The show took place at Norrköping (pronounced Norchipping) from July 2 to 9, and it proved to be a great success. It was opened by King Oscar in person, who displays as much interest in agriculture as does our own most gracious monarch.

The prize money and show expenses are guaranteed jointly by the national Government and by the provinces, but this year there was no need to make any call upon any such sources, as the attendances have left a handsome profit on the exhibition. On the opening day 2,262 persons paid the sum of 5 kroner for admission (a kroner is worth roughly 27 cents), while on one other day the figures reached 50,000 at a kroner each. The last day of the show, it may be mentioned, admission was only 50 ore, or under 14 cents each.

The catalogue itself is more or less a puzzle to an English-speaking person, but what most particularly strikes the visitor is the fact that Sweden is almost entirely dependent upon other nations for her breeds of stock as well as for agricultural implements.

Horses are given the first place, and the object aimed at is the provision of army remounts, for which Thoroughbred stallions are in most demand, many of which are imported from England.

Cattle are almost entirely confined to Ayrshires and Dutch, with an occasional representative of another breed. The Ayrshires are of good quality, although not quite satisfying the requirements of a Scotsman, as they are apt to get a bit leggy and lose that fine drawn milking character so much sought after. The Dutch cattle are descended from some of the best strains imported from Holland, and, if anything, they seem best fitted to the needs of the country. There is but one Swedish breed yet remaining pure, and these are known as Hill cattle, being small and white in color, with occasionally a few black spots upon them.

There was only a small number of sheep exhibited, and these, with few exceptions, were rams imported from England. Sheep are not much kept as the rigours of the climate render it necessary to house them for seven months out of the twelve. The most popular breed of pigs were the large white, and much English blood is in general use.

The dairy section was not large, the chief new invention being a treadle appliance to assist the manual working of the separator. Pisciculture, forestry, and natural history all

receive attention, and not the least interesting feature was the erection of a model holding, strictly limited as to cost. The holding was complete in every structural detail. The government lends money up to a certain sum for a period of from ten to twenty years. The limit of cost of a steading such as this is 6,000 kr., equivalent to about \$1,650. The Government will not lend more. After ten years have expired the money must be paid back again. The house was furnished in detail, and was a four-roomed wooden structure. The barn, or steading, has room for three sheep and three cows. A manure tank is furnished and attached to the manure pit under cover is accommodation for the pig. There is also a separate granary raised from the ground on piles to prevent the ingress of rats. The small holdings question is by no means confined to England, and it was interesting to see what other countries are doing to combat the increasing tendency of herding together in towns.

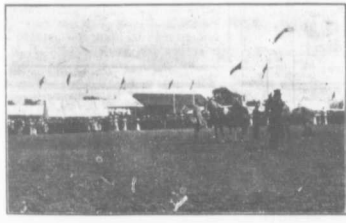
In the poultry section many of our popular English breeds could be seen, about the most numerous being the White Leghorn and the Plymouth Rock, while the different varieties of the Wyandotte were well represented. The implement section was almost entirely occupied by American machinery, and the extent to which this section was monopolized by Yankee machines was remarkable.

A. W. S.

### Stay by Ontario

Speaking of the Western craze to the *Globe's* special correspondent, and the fact that families are leaving the farms of Ontario for the west, Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., says:

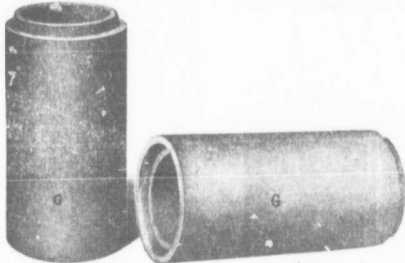
"It is nothing short of a disgrace that families in Bruce, Huron and other counties are leaving the farms for the west. I heard of a man in Bruce with 300 acres of land as well as a bank account who sold his farm and purchased 1,200 acres of prairie. What greater folly can a man commit? He will become land poor. He hear from the west of one that has become wealthy, but we do not hear of the 99 who remain poor. Many have gone out there with seven or ten thousand dollars, and they haven't half of it now. A comparison of one hundred or even a thousand Ontario acres with any equal amount in North America will result in favor of Ontario, both in regard to wealth production and comfort. There isn't today a country anywhere that is better situated to stand depression or hard times than this same Ontario. Nine years ago there were hard times and in six months all had changed. I think as much of the west as any person, perhaps, but I do not believe in glorifying the west at the expense of Ontario."



Judging horses in the big ring.



A Dutch bull and his herdsman, who is riding, as is the custom of the country.



## Making and Laying Concrete Tile

The following rules for making concrete tile will be found of the greatest value to those engaged in road-building and making small culverts in road crossing, and also to farmers who have a large amount of land-draining to do:

1. Use a good brand of Portland cement.
2. Use good, clean gravel and sand only (free from loam and clay), composed largely of the former with about sufficient sand to fill all voids. If no gravel is convenient, finely broken stone can be substituted with sufficient sand to fill the voids, as in the case of gravel. If no gravel or stone is available, sharp sand can be utilized, but the amount of cement must be increased to one-third or one-half, according to the coarseness of the sand. The finer the sand the more cement required.

3. Mix the gravel and cement thoroughly before wetting.

Do not pour the water on but apply gradually so as not to wash out the cement. Avoid making it too soft; just enough to work smoothly, about the consistency of newly dug earth.

4. Mix only enough material to fill the mould as any that is left over will be wasted if not used in another mould before the cement sets. Cement will not set a second time.

5. In starting it may be well to oil all parts of the mould that come in contact with the concrete. A mixture of coal oil and another common cheap oil will do, but if the moulds are promptly cleaned after use it will be found oil can be dispensed with.

6. Fill the mould quickly and tramp well as on even and continued tramping depends the strength and smoothness of the tile.

7. Be sure the cement is set before removing the mould. The inner core can be compressed and withdrawn almost immediately after making, but the outer shell usually requires to stand from 1 to 2 hours, according to the state of the weather. Except they can be made in a cellar or some suitable building, do not make in frosty weather or the tile will freeze before being properly set. As before stated, it will be found of advantage to have a few extra bottom rings and in the event of building one size of tile only, an extra outside shell will facilitate the work.

8. In hot weather make in the shade and when finished keep shaded or covered from the sun as much as possible, sprinkling with water for a few days to prevent them drying too fast.

9. Allow them to stand for three weeks or a month before using.

Better make one year and use next. If necessary to use them when new, handle carefully. If not subject to a direct strain, they will set in the ground as well as otherwise.

In using concrete tile for road crossings, judgment must be used in determining the size required. Few people realize the amount of water that will flow through a 12-inch tile provided with a good outlet. Of course there are no objections to using larger sizes, but as there ought to be 8 or 10 inches of soil over the tile to prevent the traffic injuring them, it is sometimes difficult to get the required depth without having them below the level of the side ditches. If found impossible to have the above amount of covering over the tiles, less will do, if the tiles used are thoroughly seasoned by having been manu-

factured not less than six months or one year previously.

Where sufficient depth cannot be obtained, it is better to use two or more of a smaller size than to have to raise the road as well as have to be done if larger were used. If more than one is laid, they should be placed a foot or more apart and great care taken to tramp the earth solidly between and around them so that no water may work its way around the outside. It makes a neater and more finished job if a mouth-shaped abutment is constructed over the end of the tile. This can be made of cement or stone as is most convenient. See that the bottom of the trench is level, with a necessary fall to conduct the water through freely. Provide as good an outlet as possible, as on the outlet will depend to a great extent the capacity of the tile.

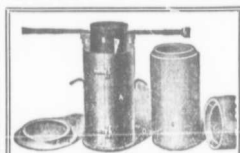
Parties interested in this question will be benefited by writing The Sawyer-Massey Co., Hamilton, for full particulars and mentioning this paper.

38

### Practice and Plan

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," so, a very little bit of practice is worth an infinity of plans. How often we find the time to make new plans of all kinds, when many old ones of some real value, if executed, are still left worthless because never put into practice. The place where most of all the maxim, "Union is Strength," holds true, is the army, the place one man plans and thousands execute. The fewer assistants he has in his plans the better, but the more help he has to carry them out the surer and more complete the result will be. The greatest folly of all is to plan without the assurance that one can carry it out well, for even the plan of only common adaptability, if well carried out, is far better than the best plan ingeniously executed. Plans are things we can afford to economize. The thing we must be extravagant of is practice.

A short time ago the writer came across a fine looking farm with imposing buildings, among which was a nice commodious shed for implements, its interior well stocked with old abandoned implements and vehicles, while those in active use were allowed to lie around an old corner of the farm. In one corner of a field at least three seasons old in grass, the burdocks flaunted their lusty heads over a pulverizer harrow that would have exterminated even the aspiring sow thistle if applied with energy and persistence. As lay there it made a good illustration of the folly of plans without practice. In itself a splendidly contrived plan for the eradication of those same weeds which thrived so serenely among its deadly but idle blades, it was still ineffectual because there was no practice. It is a mistake, certainly, to work too hard to have any time to think, but it will last most men longer than to think too hard to take any time for work. J. W. S.



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## Winnipeg Exhibition

Manitoba's great annual outing, the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, was held this year on July 23-28. In many respects it was distinctly in advance of anything that has been held heretofore in Winnipeg. While some of the live stock classes may have been better filled on former occasions, it is safe to say that no better Shorthorns and no better Clydesdales, and certainly no better exhibits in the light horse classes have ever been seen before at Winnipeg. For a couple of days the weather was wet, and still, in spite of this, the total attendance was several thousand greater than last year. The grounds were in better shape, the midway was relegated to the rear, and all the

Horse Company. Third place was given to Storm King, a heavy horse of good character. In the three-year-olds there were five entries. First went to John Graham, of Carberry, on Holbein, and second to the same exhibitor on Balgowan. Third place was filled by E. skine Keir, shown by F. J. McLean, of Rolan, Man. The two-year-olds were a strong class and furnished the champion stallion in the fine colt imported by Sir Wm. Van Horne, Ardwell, a feat which he easily did with Perpetual Motion in reserve. John Graham, of Carberry, got second place with a good son of Baronson, and A. & J. Morrison, of Homewood, got third with their exhibit. The yearling class was not a strong one, having only three entries, first going to John Mollard, of Regina, second and third to the entries of J. B. Thompson, of Hami-

other winners in the order named. The two-year-olds were not so strong but Mr. Brice was out to win here also, landing first with Sally of Greenfoot, while second and third went to Lawrence & O'Neil, of London, Ont., with third to W. E. Bailey of Carberry.

The English drafters were not well represented in numbers, although some very choice individuals were present. J. B. Hogate, of Brandon, John Stout, of Westbourne, and John Stott, of Oak Lake, were the only exhibitors. Each of these gentlemen had out a small but creditable exhibit, and they divided the honors pretty well. Mr. Stott's first prize aged horse, Cloughton Advance; Mr. Stott's first prize three-year-old stallion, Victor; and Mr. Hogate's first prize imported three-year-old filly Violet are all worthy of special mention.

Percherons like the Shires were limited in numbers but made it up



Motor Power of the Early Settler.

objectionable shows that have disgraced the Winnipeg exhibition on former occasions shut out. There was nothing on the grounds this year to which anyone could take objection. For this and the business-like way in which the show was managed throughout great credit is due Mr. George H. Origg, president, and Dr. A. W. Bell, the efficient manager.

### HORSES

The horse show, as usual, was the feature of interest, and many strong classes were forward. The heavy horses were judged by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, and the light horses by W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Ont.

In the Clydesdales the aged stallion class had six good entries in the ring. First in this class went to a well-known winner, Perpetual Motion, shown by W. H. Brice, of Arcola. Second winner was also a horse with a lot to recommend him, Summit Prince, owned by the Swan Lake

ota, Man. The brood mare class was not up to the past in point of numbers. First prize went to W. H. Brice, who had out an all round creditable exhibit, Ella Henderson, with foal by Montrave Ronald at foot, being the winner. Second money went to J. B. Thompson, and third to A. R. Love, of Winnipeg, Man. The class for mares alone was of a better order, and at its head stood Mr. Brice's Scotch championship winner on the grand Baron's Pride filly Rosadora, with another good one in W. H. Nesbitt's Baroness for second, while both were closely followed by J. B. Thompson's Charming May. The three-year fillies were also a class of the stunning order. In this class was found a titling reserve in Rosadora in Lady Rotha, and shown by the same exhibitor. The second prize winner, Lady Victoria, is also one of the kind that dances in the same set. John Wishart's Muriel and Mr. Barron's Kate of the Street, imported by W. D. Flatt, were the

fairly well in quality. Mr. Stout and Mr. Hogate divided the honors on small but choice exhibits.

Only four Belgian stallions were forwarded; but they were the most creditable representatives of the breed that we have seen in a long time. R. Porviz of Calgary and E. Toussaint, of Neche, N.D., were the exhibitors.

In the lighter harness classes the entries were neither so large nor of such general interest as in the drafter classes. In the draft agricultural and general purpose teams some good entries were forwarded. Standardbred and Thoroughbreds had a few entries to the front, but few if any of outstanding merit. In the Harness the first honors went to Mr. J. B. Hogate's Thornton Royalty, a horse which has some claims in conformation, style and action. In the heavy leather events some local interest was noticeable, while the string of professional shows by Mr. Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, were a feature of interest to spectators. In the

## CATTLE

stalls the entries exceeded those of 14th, with by nearly half a hundred head. With few if any exhibits from the east or the United States, the cattle rings that were all their own and the quality of the exhibits would seem to have suffered little or none by this exemption. For the first time in a great many years the Shorthorn classes were all through the ring in one day. Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont., who acted as judge in this class last year, again distributed the ribbons to the Short-horn men, while Prof. Rutherford of the Manitoba Agricultural College, judged the other beef breeds, and Prof. Day, of the O.A.C., looked after the dairy cattle.

In the Shorthorn division the entries were somewhat smaller than last year, but the quality was fully up to the mark, and in this the grand herds of Sir Wm. Van Horne, J. G. Barron, Graham Ferguson and many others showed the quality of their goods with credit. In the aged bulls there were eight entries to the front. The winner in this class was found in the Toronto winner, two years ago, Prince Sunbeam, who still carries himself well. J. G. Barron was a good second with Nonpareil Prince, while John Graham came third with his fine bull, Activity. In the two-year class Barron was a clear winner with his good young bull, Meteor. Second came Van Horne's Trout Creek Guard, with Ferguson third on Right of Way, fourth going to Adams Bros.' Ambassador. In the senior class there were only three entries, first being awarded to Van Horne's Western Beau, second to Chalmer's Mink, and third to the senior, with third to Ferguson's Jim Chalk. The junior yearling class was noticeably better than the senior, both first and second being won by gets of Spicy Marquis, first going to the rank of West Selkirk on a fine white bull by that sire, and second to the Van Horne herd on another. In the senior bull calves Van Horne won first and second respectively, with two gets of Spicy Marquis and Prince Sunbeam, while third went to Topsman's Duke, shown by Barron. In the championship ring Prince Sunbeam proved the victor over the Barron winner. In aged females the Van Horne stables were again victorious, landing this time with their grand cow Marchioness 14th. She was bred by Mr. Thompson of Miss Monnd, Man., and is of a kind fit for any company. Next in order was placed Mr. Barron's Louise Cleely, bred by exhibitor, while third honors were awarded to Mr. English for his fine red five-year-old Lady Jane. Six entries responded to the call for three-year-old cows. In this class a winning fight was put up by Graham, and he landed first by Rosy May, a cow of his own breeding to boot. The Van Horne stables carried off second honors, while English again got third place with another good one. In the two-year-old class the Van Horne stables got the long end of the deal with first, third and fifth places to their credit, the first prize winner being the recently imported heifer Sylph. Graham got the second honor, while Mr. S. Bennett, of Neepawa, Man., got the fourth place. The Selkirk stable landed the winner in the senior yearlings, getting all there was to fourth place. This herd also won first and second in junior yearlings, while in senior yearlings English came to the front with a sensational winner, while Barron landed second, Adamson third and Ferguson fourth in order. In females the senior

championship was awarded to the King's heifer over Marchioness 14th, while in junior females the winner was Scottish Princess.

The Herefords were out in strength, up to the usual mark, and the Polled Angus showed considerable improvement, both in numbers and quality. A herd of Red Polls were shown by Clendinning Bros., of Harding, and one of Galloways by John Graham, of Carberry.

Holsteins had a number of advocates to the front with good herds, and there was good competition, both in Ayrshires and Jerseys.

A strong and interesting exhibit filled the sheep pens, and there were a number of creditable pens representative of all leading breeds. In swine the representative breeds were strong in numbers and of commendable quality, while the poultry exhibit has been passed upon as the best ever seen in the west.

A feature in which a commendable advance is being made is the dairy exhibit, in which the entries both in butter and cheese, together with the butter-making competition, show marked improvement and keener interest.

There were six competitors, and the four winners were dairy school graduates, and the three winning the first places were ladies.

First prize went to Miss Hunter, of Stratheona, Alta., a graduate of the Guelph dairy school; second was taken by Mrs. Rendle, of Winnipeg, a graduate of the M. A. C.; third went to Mrs. Smithson, also of Winnipeg, and a graduate of the M.A.C. Mr. Stonehouse, of Neepawa, a graduate of the Wisconsin dairy school, came in for fourth place.

As is natural in a country so pre-eminently a grain growing one, competition in grains and seeds is a strong one and this department is always one which proves a drawing card among the items of interest. Every year sees this department assuming greater importance. Taken all in all the great annual show at Winnipeg shows an advance and improvement quite in harmony with the general growing time in the fair western province of our Dominion.

## The Brandon Fair

Western Manitoba's big fair was held at Brandon July 31 to August 3. It was a successful stock show. A special correspondent sends us the following account of the exhibition: "I have just returned from the Brandon Fair. As a live stock show Brandon was much better than Winnipeg. In cattle, practically the same exhibits were out as were presented in Winnipeg, but in horses the Brandon people had the Winnipeg fair beaten to a standstill. The live stock parade on Thursday was, I think, on any consideration the best parade I have ever seen. I have seen parades in Toronto in which the cattle exhibit was stronger, but never saw so large an exhibit of good horses containing so few fallenders as was to be seen that day in the Brandon parade.

"The attendance was large, nearly if not quite equalling that of Winnipeg, and cannot compliment the Brandon people quite so strongly on their attractions as in the case of Winnipeg industrial. At Brandon there were too many 'attractions' that 'attract' in the wrong direction. A large number of gambling devices were freely parading the grounds, and at least two or three side-shows, and for anything I know, a large number of them were filthy, to say the least of it.

"The Brandon people are to be congratulated on their grounds. They certainly have a much better place for the exhibition than the Winnipeg fair grounds. Owing to the high elevation and the porous nature of the land the ground is always clean and dry. Although on one of the days of the fair we had a very heavy rain about 6 o'clock in the evening, lasting for over an hour, the ground dried up so that the regular races for the evening were put on before the grand stand as usual. A shower on the Winnipeg club course, as you know, would render such a thing as this out of the question."

Visitor—My good man, you keep your pigs much too near the house. Cottager—That's just what the doctor said, mum. But I don't see how it's agoin' to hurt 'em—Punch.

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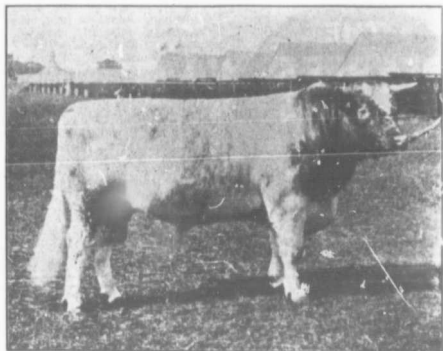
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(INCORPORATED)





Short-horn Bull, Fascinator (8836). Calved 12th April, 1904. Sire, Lord Lynedoch (7069). Winner of First Prize in his class at the R. A. S. E. Show, Derby, June; male champion at Royal Northern, Aberdeen, and first in two-year-old class at the H. and A. S. Show, Peebles, July, 1908. (Reproduced from Scottish Farmer.)

### The Highland Show

The show of the Highland and Agricultural Society is always one of the best exhibitions of good stock in the old land, and this year's show, held at Peebles, Scotland, July 17-20, was no exception to the rule. The whole exhibit of stock was of a high-class nature. As usual Short-horns were the leading feature of the cattle section, though they were gressed hard this year by Highland cattle. The Galloways made a fine show, while the Aberdeen-Angus have sometimes been both more numerous and of better quality. Ayrshires are never very numerous, and this year, owing to some dissatisfaction among breeders, did not tend to make the exhibits of this breed any more numerous. Clydesdales made a first-class show, hunters fairly good, and Hackneys very good quality, but comparatively few in numbers. The sheep section was the leading feature of the show, and not for many years has there been a better display of all the breeds for which Scotland is famous. All the pig classes were well filled, with the general quality good.

Two notable features of the Short-horn display, while the general quality was fully up to the average, was the presence of some sires with rakish horns and a good sprinkling of white bulls well up in the prize list. Indeed the supreme champion bull, Sir R. Cooper's old bull, Meteor, was of this color. Mr. A. T. Gordon's two-year-old bull, Fascinator, first at the Royal and champion at the Royal Northern, was reserve. Mr. George Harrison's cow, Ursula Raglan, and the fifth prize winner in this year's cow class at the Royal, secured the female championship, with Mr. R. Taylor's yearling heifer, Pillwee, Rosebud II, reserve.

The Clydesdale show was quite up to, if it did not surpass, the average. The unquestioned supremacy of the Baron's Pride family was placed beyond any possibility of cavil as the awards came to light. Both champion winners were got by him, and a very large proportion of the other exhibits. In aged stallions, Mr. Wm. Clark's Baron's Best (1197) was first. He is by Baron's Pride, out of Rose leaf of Rosemount. Mr. Wm. Dunlop's Baron O' Buchlyvie (11263) was second. Messrs. Montgomery were

first in three-year-olds with Warblay (12779). They also had first in the two-year-olds in Scottish Crest (13182). The same firm had first, second and third for a trio of splendid colts, the first sired by Baron's Pride. Scottish Crest (13182) won the championship. He is a thick, well-coupled colt on short legs with strong bones and excellent feet and pasterns. He is by Baron's Pride, out of the noted mare, Seabreeze.

The mares and fillies were, perhaps, on the whole of better quality all through than the stallions and colts. Mr. Ernest Kerr's mare, Pyrene, champion at Glasgow and Edinburgh and reserve champion at the Highland last year, was awarded both the President's medal and the Cawdor Challenge Cup as the best female on the ground, the reserve going to the same owner's mare, Mariila. Pyrene was bred by W. P. Gilmour, Balmain, and like most of the other top-notchers is a Baron's Pride.

### Care of Growing Stock

This is a matter, the full importance of which is not, as a rule, sufficiently recognized. It is especially during the first year, the most important period as regards growth and development of an animal's life, that the proper food, care, and treatment necessary in order to reach a higher standard of development needs to be given. It is not too much to say that a little extra care in these respects during this period will be doubly repaid, and will, in not a few instances, add half as much again to an animal's value at maturity; and this applies equally to cows.

It is no uncommon thing, in looking round an average farm yard, to see three or four out of a dozen or more rearing calves looking decidedly worse than their fellows, their stinging coats and generally woebegone appearance, betokening that something is wrong. Insufficient and irregular feeding are responsible for a great deal, where young calves are concerned, and when a number of them are being reared it is, perhaps, hardly to be expected that they will receive the same amount of attention individually as does the one calf of the smaller farmer. One fact, however, should never be lost sight of, the calf is the future cow, and when this idea has

once taken root in the breeder's mind, he will better understand what he is working for.

In most farm yards it is customary to deal out an equal quantity of pail food to each calf, irrespective of size, and so it frequently happens that the big-boned lusty animal who could do well with, and would be the better for, an extra quart or two over the quantity apportioned to him, or her, is compelled to be satisfied with the same amount as his companion, who is built altogether on a smaller scale.

A very little experience and exercise of judgment will determine what is really sufficient for each individual animal's needs. The monetary side of the matter is hardly worth consideration when compared with the results.

On a dairy farm where butter is made skim-milk is plentiful, and its price, when salable, is so trifling that it can be used to greater advantage among young growing stock, such as pigs and calves. Not so very long ago I was looking over a stock of healthy, robust-looking "rearsers," and on asking what their food was, was informed: "separated milk and oil-cake." Oil-cake thoroughly soaked, and well incorporated with the milk in fairly liberal quantity, and fed at a temperature equivalent to that of new milk, night and morning at the same hour each day, is a cheap food that will work wonders as regards the growth of calves. But perhaps even better still is crushed fax seed (linseed), with a dash of peameal when the calf is two weeks old. A bit of sweet hay in the middle of the day should also be given, and, in addition, they have a nice bit of pasture, they will speedily be a credit to themselves and their owner. A fine yearling is always regarded with pride by the average owner; but too often insufficient care in the initial stage of the animal's development prevents them being met with as frequently as they should be. A comfortable field shelter for wet and inclement weather is always useful for yearling calves, and if fed in or near it they will soon learn to avail themselves of it.

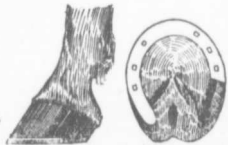
W. R. GILBERT.

### Three-Quarter Horse Shoe

James Doran writes to the "Horse-shoers' Journal" thus:

Many times we have brought to us to be shod a horse that is lame or is interfering. In shoeing we always try to do a successful job, but as everyone knows, we do not always succeed at first, but keep on trying until we do. Now in my practice I have found in the use of the three-quarter shoe excellent results both in shoeing for lameness, when a corn is present, and in stopping interfering. This is so especially with flat feet, where the frog is large and strong to bear a weight.

I have used this kind of shoe successfully both in the case of corn and quarter crack, and have noticed considerable good from it in cases of contraction of the one quarter. Just as a tip is good for both heels, so is the three-quarter shoe for one heel if it is contracted.



In preparing the hoof for the three-quarter shoe I indent the wall by lowering three-quarters of it from the inside heel to outside quarter way of the inside heel and allow the shoe to be imbedded in this indented part and the wall of inside quarter to touch the ground. This makes the footing stand equal and level all around. On the flat sole hoof this cannot be done so well, but in such cases I draw the inside quarter of shoe thinner, making it about one-half as thick as the balance of shoe. As the outside of the shoe wears more the inside will be found of the same thickness when the shoe is called worn out.

#### Broken Wind in Horses

The breeding year after year of unsound mares, and in not a few cases of unsound stallions also, does not tend to lessen the supply of broken wind or "windy" horses in the country. Broken wind is not curable, and therefore it is a most foolish practice to go on breeding unsound horses. However, the following from the London, England, "Farm and Home" will be found helpful in treating horses that are "windy":

"Broken wind is not curable, or it would not be such a common thing to see a good-class horse sold at a ridiculously low price because of this infirmity; but it is quite possible, by judicious management, to keep the ordinary case going with tolerable comfort to the animal and a fair amount of satisfaction to the owner or driver who is not particularly horse-proud. The first thing is to appreciate or take into consideration the nature and cause of the popularly called 'broken wind.' It is not a respiratory disease, in the proper acceptance of the term, but is due, in the majority of cases, to bad feeding. Feeding an excessive quantity of bulky, unnutritive fodder, particularly badly saved, moldy, or dusty seed hay, is one of the most common causes of broken wind. The class of horses most frequently found to be broken-winded are farm horses and inferior ponies. Both are greedy feeders, and both belong to a class of owners notoriously niggardly in their provision of grain. Thus the broken-winded horse should be fed on the best of food, and of a less bulky or more concentrated character than is generally supplied to horses of this class. More grain and less hay should be given, and all the food should be free from dust, and given slightly dampened, by sprinkling with salt and water. The broken-winded horse should be fed on the little-and-often principle and the daily allowance of food divided into a large number of small feeds. The hours of feeding should be adapted to the hours of work, so that the horse is not called upon to labor on a distended stomach. The largest meal should be given at night, after the work is over, and this is the time when the larger part of the moderate quantity of hay allowed should be fed. Linseed and bran should be given occasionally in the form of mash. Carrots and green-meas are food for broken-winded horses, because they are digestible and slightly laxative, but too much green-meas is incompatible with condition, and the thing to be aimed at in the case of broken-winded horses is the maintenance of the animal in hard condition. A cool, well-ventilated stable is a necessity. Water is best kept standing within reach of the animal, so that he can drink at will, or where this is not possible, water should be offered before each

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has achieved such remarkable success in the U. S., that we have acquired the sole right for its sale in the Dominion. The farmers of the States are shrewd judges of farm equipment, and the enormous sales of Peerless Fence is one of the best proofs that it is a fence of unusual merit. But we don't expect to sell you Peerless Fence on the endorsement of American farmers. If we can get you to read how it is constructed, read what kind of material goes into it, see the fence itself, we know you will want none other. It is a practical fence—a durable fence—a common-sense fence. Simple in construction, needs no repairing, because it's made right.



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The Banwell Hoaxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.,  
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feed. It should be soft water, and the trough should be kept clean and the supply frequently changed. Regular, moderate work, without which the maintenance of condition is impracticable, is better for the broken-winded horse than irregular labor or long spells of idleness. At the start go slowly, until the bowels have been emptied. The distended stomach and bowels, by pressing on the diaphragm, increase the distress in breathing, and this is another reason for the food being more concentrated, or why it should contain the elements of nutrition in as small bulk as possible. There is always a characteristic cough associated with broken wind, and on some occasions, where there has been some departure from the rules of feeding or good hygiene, or in certain states of the weather, there is an increase in the severity of the symptoms which may call for medicine to relieve them, but drugs are not of much use in ordinary cases of broken wind, and should not be persisted in when the acute symptoms have yielded. When recourse is had to medicine from time to time, it seems more efficacious than regularly given. The bowels of the broken-winded horse should never be allowed to become constipated, and when judicious feeding with linseed, carrots or green stuff does not suffice to keep them regular, a laxative should be given."

#### Sidebones

All breeders, buyers, and sellers should know what a sidebone is and how it should be detected. Stand with the back to the horse's head, lift up the high fore foot with the left hand, and with the fingers and thumb of the right hand take hold of the side of the coronet (hoofhead) of the heel. At this part there is a ridge of elastic cartilage in sound horses, and it should be possible to bend it from one side to the other.

This is called the "lateral cartilage," and its purpose is to spread the heels apart and distribute concussion so that the leg above is not jarred in a damaging way. When this cartilage has turned to bone it is termed a sidebone, which may be on one or both sides of one or both fore feet.

Standing the other way and running the palm of the hand down over the coronet a marked or large sidebone may be detected as the thumb on one side and the fore finger on the other side meet it as a hard, rigid, bony enlargement. Both methods of detection should be employed in examining a horse, and horses having one or more sidebones should be rejected as unsound.

Lameness is usually present when a sidebone is forming, and when complete it so interferes with action that the animal is straight, stiff, and stilty in front and often lame on hard pavements or roads. As sidebones are usually most prone to form on shallow, weak feet, and in bony, mule-like hoofs, they should be most suspected on such feet, and animals having a tendency that way should be regarded with suspicion if intended for city work, while stallions should be rejected if there is a sign of sidebone, as the conformation favorable to the appearance of sidebones is at least hereditary and so transmissible to progeny.—A. S. Alexander, V.S.

Casey—An' whol did ee nam th' baby after th' C. Corrigan—Well, he don't know a dom thing about anythin' an' still he 's th' boss.

## The Swine Industry of Canada

In Bulletin 149, just issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, some valuable information is given regarding the hog production of Ontario, with special reference to the present conditions affecting production. This information was gleaned from answers to a series of questions sent out to reliable correspondents in each county.

The bulletin states that out of 42 counties the Yorkshire is reported to be the principal breed in 33, and in 7 others is a tie with other breeds for first position. In one county the Berkshire is the principal breed, and in 7 divides first place with some other breed. In 23 counties the Berkshire comes second. In 3 counties the Tamworths tie with some other breed position of most other breeds. In 2 counties second and in 23 counties third. In one county Chester Whites tie with some other breed for first place, and are second in 1 county and third in 5 counties. The Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas are seldom mentioned, except in Kent and Essex counties.

### THE POPULAR BREED

Yorkshires are found in the strongest numbers, comparatively, in counties west of the County of Ontario, while the Chester Whites are mostly found in counties east of the County of Durham. The Berkshires are fairly evenly divided almost throughout the counties. The Tamworths are mostly used in sections taking in the counties of Bruce, Grey, Simcoe, Dufferin, Peterboro, and Victoria, and counties Northumberland and Durham. As almost all crosses are used, there is no doubt that the most popular cross throughout the province is a cross between the Yorkshire and the Berkshire.

Taking the province as a whole, the evident tendency is to produce more hogs of the approved bacon type. In the western part of the province there is an inclination to use more Berkshires than heretofore, and for the purpose of crossing, principally with the Yorkshire, although crosses with other breeds are also noted. In the eastern part of the province the tendency in most sections is to go more to Yorkshires. In one or two counties the Chester Whites find considerable favor; also the Tamworths, although the general impression given by the reports is that these two breeds are both decreasing in popularity. It may be noted, however, that in the counties where the Tamworths are mostly found, there seems to be no general tendency to change to the principal breed in these counties, however, is Yorkshire, the Berkshire being slightly in excess of the Tamworths. It would also appear that while the Yorkshires are increasing in the greatest numbers throughout the province, the Berkshires are showing a higher percentage of gain.

Speaking of the quality of sires the bulletin says:

Pure bred sires are used almost entirely in 25 per cent. of the counties, while in about 20 per cent. grade sires are used to a limited extent. In about 35 per cent. of the counties grade sires are used still more frequently, while in about 20 per cent. they are found in a great many sections, and, as some of the correspondents state, are used in some districts of their counties almost exclusively.

### PRODUCTION

The general tendency throughout the province is slightly to increase production. In the eastern part of

the province it has been customary for many farmers to depend upon breeders in their locality for their supply of young pigs for feeding; it has been noted that the demand this spring considerably exceeds the supply, the breeders who usually sell their pigs retaining them this year on account of the good prices for hogs. It is quite probable that the feeders who are short this year may be inclined to breed pigs for themselves another year, which would add considerably to the production in that locality. While the tendency throughout the province is to increase as above, considerable caution is observed among many individual breeders and feeders not to go into the business too extensively, for fear that over production might bring prices down to an unprofitable point.

While the number of brood sows has increased almost generally throughout the province since 1905, the reports of most counties indicate that the delivery of hogs up to September 1st will be lighter than 1905. About 65 per cent. of the counties report lighter deliveries probably while about 20 per cent. report no change. This apparently indicates that, taking into consideration the large reported increase of breeding sows with the lighter deliveries before the 1st of September, hogs will be marketed very heavily later in the fall.

The percentage of loss in young pigs, however, is greater than usual in a large proportion of counties, which will have its effect upon the fall deliveries. Taking the province as a whole, the average number of pigs in spring litters to reach weaning age this season is 7.61.

### COST OF FEEDING

Taking the averages of the cost of feeding as given in the different counties, the average for the province for summer feeding is \$4.51 per cwt., and for winter feeding \$3.38 per cwt. In very few cases do correspondents state that the figures given are the results of actual experiments. In a number of cases no information is given as to whether the figures are the result of experiment or an estimate. In a small number of cases, however, it is stated that experiments have been made and that the figures given are the result of such experiments. It is almost invariably noticed where this is done that for both summer and winter feeding the cost is considerably below the average given above. A number of correspondents, especially in western Ontario, state that with comfortable quarters and roots, the cost of feeding is no greater in winter than in summer.

### The Grasses Cattle Like Best

A most interesting experiment was recently conducted at Cornell by Prof. Gilmore, who has been making a study of grasses in pasture, sowing plats of Kentucky bluegrass, red-top, meadow fescue, timothy, orchard grass, bromus inermis, etc., and then turning the cows upon them to learn what ones are found most palatable by the cows. The grasses had gotten a good start so that the cows were not forced to eat what they could get, but had considerable choice in eating grasses they liked best. One definite fact learned was that these cows did not want the red-top, but let it alone. It is rather surprising that bluegrass comes so far down in the list of preferences. The awnless brome was given the first

choice by these grass testers, timothy came next, then meadow fescue, next meadow foxtail, then orchard grass where it was not steaming, and after these bluegrass was selected by the cows, with red-top a bad last. Herds of cows vary in their tastes—some cows and some horses will crop sweet clover as it grows in the field, and the data of this herd has value. Palatability is an important factor in a ration, and the high rating given to timothy and the low one to red-top as a pasture grass would probably be confirmed by most herds of cattle. With an average herd and farther south, we should expect bluegrass to have a higher rating in palatability. It is not only highly nutritious—which is not the point in this experiment—but highly relished by live stock, though we have seen timothy given a preference by cows.

### The Dual Purpose Cow

A story is told in Sander's "Short-horns" which will prove of interest to the champions of the all-round farmer's cow, now popularly styled the "dual purpose" cow. Mr. Batten, who, by the way, was a very strong advocate of the development of the milking as well as the fleshing qualities of his world famous herd of cattle, made a series of exhaustive tests the dairy line, particularly in regard to the relation of quantity and quality in butter and milk. In the summer of 1897 his cow Duchesne, fed only on the grass in the pasture, gave a daily yield of twenty-eight quarts of milk, which churned forty-two ounces of butter. This butter was made into rolls which contained ten and one-half ounces and sold for a shilling each. The skim milk was sold to the laborers at one penny a quart, which after making due allowance for skimming and churning, brought in to the owner a little more than two guineas a week. On one occasion when the contemporary Shorthorn breeder, Mr. Mason, of Chilton, called in to breakfast, Mr. Bates' housekeeper had just prepared the week's butter for the Newcastle Saturday market, and Mr. Bates insisted that Mr. Mason come with him to see the butter weighed and counted. From the thirty cows then in milk the product was 300 half-pound rolls, which when sold at the current market price realized a little over ten shillings per cow, and this not taking account of the butter and milk used at home.

### Goatskins

A new industry is developing in the United States. A statement just presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, shows that importations of goatskins into the United States are now running at the rate of 25 million dollars per annum. A large share of these are brought from India, China, Arabia and southern Russia. The increasing popularity of certain classes of kid leather for footwear, as well as gloves, has increased very greatly the demand within recent years. Of the larger part of the money sent out of the country to purchase goatskins, seven million dollars went to India, nearly two millions to China, 2½ millions to France, 1½ millions to Russia, 1½ millions to Brazil, one million to Argentine, and another million to Arabia. By contrast India took less than five million dollars' worth of merchandise of all kinds from the United States last year, and has increased her purchases less than two million dollars in 1903.

Brazil has reduced her imports from 15 million dollars in 1893 to 10 million dollars in 1903.

#### Feeding Dairy Cows

A cow giving 10 lbs. of milk does not need the same quantity or quality of feed as a cow giving 30 or 30 lbs. of milk does, and this question was tested by Prof. D. H. Otis, of Kansas, and though the rations mentioned by him are based upon the feed used in that State, they may be helpful to dairy farmers in this country. Prof. Otis says:

The following rations indicate the amount needed daily per head where different amounts of milk are produced. Where cottonseed meal is used cows should become accustomed to it gradually, allow half a pound the first day and increase not over one-fourth or one-fifth of a pound per cow a day.

"1. Cows yielding 11 pounds of milk daily: Alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; wheat straw, 10 pounds; ground wheat, 5 pounds; Corn fodder (stover), 20 pounds; ground wheat, 4 1/2 pounds; cottonseed meal, 2 pounds. Corn fodder, 15 pounds; wheat straw, 5 pounds; cottonseed meal, 2 pounds; ground wheat, 4 pounds; Sorghum hay, 20 pounds; bran, 3 1/2 pounds; cottonseed meal, 2 pounds. Prairie hay, 20 pounds; bran, 3 pounds; cottonseed meal, 1 1/2 pounds.

"2. Cows giving 16 pounds of milk: Alfalfa hay or beans, 10 pounds; millet hay, 8 pounds; ground wheat, 6 pounds. Alfalfa hay, 8 pounds; millet hay, 13 pounds; bran, 5 pounds. Alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; millet hay, 8 pounds; ground wheat, 2 pounds; Sorghum hay, 20 pounds; ground wheat, 5 pounds; cottonseed meal, 3 pounds. Prairie hay, 10 pounds; corn fodder (stover), 10 pounds; bran, 7 pounds; oil meal, 2 pounds.

"3. Cows giving 22 pounds of milk: Alfalfa hay, 15 pounds; oat straw, 8 pounds; Kaffir corn meal, 8 pounds; wheat, 1 1/2 pounds. Alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; sorghum hay, 8 pounds; ground barley, 5 pounds; bran, 7 pounds. Sorghum hay, 15 pounds; millet hay, 5 pounds; bran, 7 pounds; cottonseed meal, 3 pounds. Corn fodder (stover), 10 pounds; cowpea hay, 10 pounds; corn and cob meal, 7 pounds; bran, 4 pounds; soy bean meal, 1 pound. Prairie hay, 10 pounds; soy bean hay, 10 pounds; ground wheat, 8 pounds; oil meal, 1 pound.

"4. Cows giving 27 pounds of milk: Alfalfa hay, 20 pounds; ground wheat, 10 pounds. Alfalfa hay, 20 pounds; corn or Kaffir corn meal, 7 1/2 pounds; soy bean meal, 2 pounds. Alfalfa, 13 pounds; oat hay, 8 pounds; ground wheat, 7 pounds; cottonseed meal, 3 pounds. Sorghum hay, 10 pounds; prairie hay, 10 pounds; ground wheat, 8 pounds; cottonseed meal, 2 pounds; millet, 10 pounds; fodder corn, 10 pounds; corn or Kaffir corn meal, 4 pounds; bran, 5 pounds; oil meal, 3 pounds."

In order to apply this principle of feeding, the dairyman should know his cows, and the only way to know them is to keep a daily record of what they do. A cow's ration must not only possess the right quality but it must be appetizing. To obtain this it is necessary to provide succulent food, and ensilage is the cheapest and best for this purpose. In the absence of ensilage, roots, if they do not taint the milk, furnish a good substitute. A mixture of feeds is always preferable to any one single feed. This furnishing of succulence and variety causes the cows to eat more. The cow in milk is a hard

working animal, and must be fed accordingly. It requires about 60 per cent. of all that a cow can eat to maintain her existence, and it is from the amount eaten above this that the profit comes.

#### Why Some Breeders Fail

Many breeders go into improved live stock and fail simply because they "hide their light under a bushel," says the National Stockman. They buy the best, they care for it well, they use judgment in breeding and they produce good stock, but they lose sight of the most important part of the business, the matter of disposing of their stuff at profitable prices. A farm loaded with the best live stock in the world would be an expensive luxury to the owner if they were not able to get better prices than the man who produced common stock. For the butcher grade stock is sometimes as good as, if not better than, purebred stock, and the producer of pedigreed animals should always cater to the breeder instead of the consumer.

There is but one way to create a trade among the class of buyers that are willing to pay high enough prices to justify the careful breeder. It can only be done by advertising. This may be done by exhibiting at fairs or shows, by a liberal use of catalogues and circulars, or by placing an advertisement in a good, reliable live stock and farm paper. The experience of the most successful breeders proves beyond a doubt that the latter is the most successful method. Papers that are always advocating improved live stock have done more to distribute good breeds throughout the country than all other mediums combined. They entice the

man who has been contented with scrubs to try something better. They encourage the man who has taken a step in the right direction to take a step higher. They disseminate knowledge along the line of improvement among ordinary farmers until they are convinced that it pays to get out of the old ruts, thus creating a demand.

Lack of enthusiasm and interest in good stock is often due to the breeders themselves. Liberal prices are paid for good blood and good animals. Neighbors watch the outcome. They figure the investment and the result. If the prices received are not proportionately higher than common stock as the prices paid they figure that another good man has gone wrong. And their conclusions are almost right. The man who pays good prices for good livestock for breeding purposes should get much better prices for what he produces than the man who is satisfied with scrubs. This can be done by creating a market in the way of letting others know what you have by thoroughly and persistently advertising.

#### Not Built That Way

A certain editor on being asked if he had ever seen a bald-headed woman, replied in the following vein: "No, we did not; nor did we ever see a woman walking around town in her shirt sleeves with a cigar in her teeth and running into every saloon she saw. We have never seen a woman go fishing with a bottle in her pocket, sit on the damp ground all day and come home drunk at night. Nor have we ever seen a woman yank off her coat and swear she could lick any man in town. Good bless her, she's not built that way.—Farm and Real Estate Journal.

#### Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—No. 7.

## It's The Easy Separator

What's the use of doing a thing in the *hard* way when there's an *easy* way that is better?

What's the use of breaking your back turning a *hard* cream separator when you can get an *easy* turner that will do better work?

What's the use of taking an hour to clean a separator when you can get one that you can clean *thoroughly* in a few minutes?

What's the use of having tainted, off-flavor cream, when you can have cream of perfect flavor? No use, of course!

Well, then, why don't you get the separator that turns the most easily, that is the most easily cleaned, that can be kept sweeter and purer than any other, that produces the highest quality cream?

That separator is the

Improved Frictionless

# EMPIRE



as you can readily see for yourself, if you will compare its construction with others. It's *easier* than other cream separators in every way, because it is so much *sweeter*. That's the whole secret.

In the Empire the work of separating is done in a *small, light* bowl, with a few light cones with perfectly smooth surfaces, instead of the heavy bowl with many complicated interior devices used on other separators.

Being *lighter* the bowl requires less machinery and less labor to turn it. Having fewer parts and being perfectly smooth, they are much more quickly, much more easily, much more thoroughly cleaned.

Being easily kept clean, there is no danger of off-flavor cream. You can't show you the Empire construction here, but if you will go to an Empire separator manufacturer, they will send you a catalogue which shows just how the Empire works, and you can see for yourself.

That's better than a lot of talk, anyway. Write to-day. Tell how many cows you keep and what you do with your milk, and they'll send you some mighty interesting books on Canada. Address

Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Ltd.,

Toronto, Ontario.

Get The Empire Books. Ask for the one you want. 1. Full catalogue and price list.

2. Why the Empire's Design. 3. Money and the Way to Make It.

## In the Dairy

### What the Old Cow Said

The old cow walked by the dairy shed and she said in her rambling way: "I'm feeling about as fine as silk, but I'd like a drink of my own good milk."

And looking around she presently saw, A pail that was standing beside the door,

It was buttermilk about two days old,

But the aged bovine hadn't been told,

So she only remarked, "It's mean to milk"

An industrious cow of her own good milk,

And she took a drink and she looked surprised,

And she walked away, and that cow surprised—

She surmised about halfway down the lane,

And she said with astonishment mixed with pain,

"To judge by the flavor of that there milk,

I can't be feeling as fine as silk; I must be bilious I bet a hat

When I get to giving down milk like that."

—J. W. HELM.

### Important Dairy Meeting at Brockville

A meeting of representative dairymen will be held at the Brockville Cool Cheese Curing Room on August 17, at 2:30 p.m., when the question of again having an official referee of butter and cheese at Montreal, and the selling of cheese on three grades instead of two, as at present, will be among the subjects discussed. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, Messrs. G. F. Pablow and Geo. H. Barr, chief instructors, and others, will be present to take part in the discussions.

### More on the Milking Machine

Speaking of the new Hutchinson milking machine in a recent issue of the New Zealand "Dairyman," Mr. Edward Savill, of Canterbury, New Zealand, upon whose herd of cows the first thorough test of this machine was made, says:

"It is a most wonderful machine, and is so simple that my twelve-year-old son can work it with ease. I am perfectly satisfied that it will be a complete success. I find that the majority of my cows yield their milk freely even the first time they are milked by the machine; and even the most timid of them are quite content and chew their cud in the most natural manner after the third or fourth milking. Cows with less than four quarters (teats) can be milked just as well as those with four, and there is not the slightest possibility of injury to the udder, even if the machine is left on until long after her quarter is empty. And there is very little hand-stripping. I have two men looking after eight machines (doing the stripping myself), but after a little more practice I am certain that each man can attend to at least five machines, and milk at least eighteen cows an hour."

Mr. Savill, so the above journal states, has after a thorough test brought the machine for use on his milking herd of cows, which he keeps to supply a large milk trade in Christchurch. In explaining the principle of this new machine the "Dairyman" says:

"The great difference between this machine and all others that have

hitherto been put on the market is that though rubber tubes are used in the Hutchinson machine, the milk does not flow through them, the tubing being merely the means for conveying the necessary action to the teats. If any of our readers wish to try the action of this new apparatus for fame, they have only to sit down as if going to milk, resting their forearms on their legs, and then if they go through the action of hand-milking, they will know exactly how this machine works on the teats of a cow; with this difference, however, that while the human milker only milks two teats at a time, the machine milks the whole four. To get an exact idea of the pressure, let the best woman milker on the farm assume the milking attitude, and let her instead of milking on a teat, milk one of the fingers of the human hand. This will give a better idea of how the machine milks than pages and pages of copy; and more than that, the illustration given, however skillfully done, will hardly come up to the work done by the machine, for in milking by hand some of the squeezes will of necessity be harder and mistake more of the nature of a "pinch," whereas with the Hutchinson milker every pressure made on the teats, from the first to the last, as well as all the intermediate work, will have exactly the same degree of force. This is one of the principal advantages claimed for the machine, that it can never injure the teats or udder, and in this one particular alone it must excel the very best hand-milking. We look on the introduction of the Hutchinson milker as a complete solution of the labor trouble."

### That Hand Separator Cream

In view of the enormous sales of hand separators and in view of the evident fact that pasteurization is a doubtful remedy for sour, tainted cream, it behooves all friends of the dairy interest to work for an improvement in the cream as delivered to the creameries.

That cleanliness is the foundation rock upon which such an improvement should be based goes without saying, but nearly as important as cleanliness is cold. The immediate and intensive cooling of the cream and the keeping it cold until dumped into the cream vat, is, we believe, the point which we all ought to urge on the cream producers and its importance should be made clear to them by circulars showing the difference in bacterial development at various temperatures or perhaps better the keeping quality of the cream at the various temperatures.

To secure intense cooling, ice is, in many cases, out of ten, an absolute necessity.

There are two seasons when preaching the gospel of farmers' ice supply is most effective; the one is when provisions should be made for securing

a stock of ice, and the other is when the hot season makes the farmer realize the blessings of an ice supply.

We suggest that the farmer's wife and daughter should first be made to see the great advantages of a stock of housekeeping so that they become advocates of laying in a stock for both purposes.

There are few places where ice cannot be had without reasonable expense and where this is not possible a pond may be built to supply some eight or ten farms. This requires a little co-operation and we again find that co-operation among the farmers is the only way for them to secure the just return for their labors.

The question is will our readers preach the gospel of ice now as well as later when it is time to build the little ice house and, if necessary, the little pond.—N. Y. Produce Review.

### The Physiology and Secretion of Milk

This topic is a subject upon which much has been written. Milk is one of the most common products of animals, and is inseparably connected with human existence. It is, however, one of the most mysterious of mammals with which we have to deal. Man has been able, by breeding and environment, materially to change the quality and quantity of milk production. He has been able to change so far the natural condition of the cow as to cause her to give a limited quantity of very rich milk or a large quantity of milk very rich in butter fat. While the character of the fully developed individual cow may be come so fixed that she is not subject to change in quality by change in feed or care, her offspring, taken at birth, may be trained in such a manner as to improve both quality and quantity by the manner in which it is reared.

Milk is a product which is subject to remarkable changes while in the body of the animal secreting it. Fear, anger, pain—all leave their traces in the milk. In the human mother the first two of these have been known to infuse the milk with poison, and to cause convulsions, and sometimes the death, of the nursing child. No doubt the same causes produce similar effects in the animal mother. Experiments have proved that when a cow has been milked on one side, she will, after being frightened or greatly excited, immediately thereafter yield milk from the other side distinctly different in quality and percentage of fat. All this we know; but how she secretes the milk and by what process it is deposited in the udder the most skilled physiologists have failed to identify.

Writers have differed widely as to the process of milk production, each giving apparently good reason for his position. The fact that fright or anger may, in a single milking, change the character of the milk, shows that the mental state of the animal exerts a powerful control over it. The highly developed system known as milk veins, connecting the udder with the



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Investigate the low cost and enclosed parts. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor bolts—they oil themselves. They are built to hold the world's record for cleanliness, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing—save half the work, really increase the amount and quality of butter—every milkman who uses one of our separators. Write for catalog R-32

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Chicago, Ill.

heart, shows that in some way the milk is secreted from the blood. But no writer whose works I have read has claimed to find any trace of fluid known as milk in the blood. The fact that the milk secretions sometimes amount to five quarts in a single day shows that unless the elements which enter in the milk be combined in the udder the blood would contain traces of milk. With all the investigation that has been done I must confess that we know but little about the manner in which milk is secreted.

The udder consists of two partial glands lying longitudinally with the body of the cow and supported by strong muscles. Its interior is composed of tissue interlaced with and sustained by ligaments depending from the body. The veins, milk ducts and glands are interwoven in a wonderful system. Within the gland tissues are the milk cells in which the fats and other elements composing milk are collected and combined. Albumen, fat, casein, water, ash, etc., are here intermingled, stored in little sacks, and, at milking, excreted as milk. The cells which contain the milk are broken down each milking.

Every observer has noticed that a cow's udder will fill one-third in the fifteen minutes prior to the milking. He has seen a pail filled with milk from an udder which could have been placed in the pail, milk and all, at the commencement of milking. How milk is secreted is best expressed by an interrogation point.

The following substances in the indicated proportions enter into the composition of average milk:

Water . . . . .	\$7.25 per cent.
Fat . . . . .	3.50 per cent.
Casein . . . . .	3.50 per cent.
Albumen . . . . .	.40 per cent.
Milk Sugar . . . . .	4.60 per cent.
Mineral substances . . . . .	.30 per cent.

The variation in quality is called pure milk from different cows in full flow is as follows:

Water . . . . .	\$3.65 to 90.00 per cent.
Fat . . . . .	1.80 to 7.00 per cent.
Casein . . . . .	3.00 to 5.00 per cent.
Albumen . . . . .	.30 to .52 per cent.
Milk sugar . . . . .	3.00 to 5.50 per cent.
Mineral substances . . . . .	.70 to .80 per cent.

In the matter of butter fat it makes a great difference to the owner whether his cow belongs to the 1.8 per cent. or to the 7.0 per cent. class. Cows well advanced in lactation often show a greater percentage of solids than the above, but the quality of milk is largely an individual characteristic, subject, however, to marked changes of ill treatment or other causes. Change of feed may control the quantity, but little control of quality can be affected by the character of the feed if fed under ordinary and normal conditions. The churning attributes of milk differ widely in different cows. Some breedings of cows produce a large butter-fat globule, others a small one. This characteristic is largely fixed by breeding, as is also the quality of the milk. In some milk the fat globules are tender and easily broken, while in other milk the globule is tough and hard to churn. Modern processes have, however, so far overcome this that less than half a pound of butter is lost in the 1,000 pounds of milk.

C. S. PECK.

#### Milk Can Standard

At the last session of Parliament an Act was passed to make it imperative that all cans used for the purchase or sale of milk by dealers or

others should be verified and stamped by a Dominion inspector of weights and measures and under the Weights and Measures Act. The Act passed requires that when milk is sold by measure all cans or other vessels used for the purpose of such sale shall contain a standard gallon or some multiple of a standard gallon, and that all such cans shall be subject to verification under the general provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, the capacity thereof and the name of the maker being engraved or stamped thereon. The owners of cans now in use which have not been verified and stamped by an inspector or assistant inspector of weights and measures are required within three months from July 13, 1906 (when the new Act was assented to by the Governor-General), to present them to the local inspector of weights and measures for verification, when each can will be stamped with its capacity to the nearest quart thereof, and will be branded or stamped "milk can." After the three months have expired any person using cans which have not been inspected and stamped shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$50, the cans being forfeited.

#### Prince Edward Island

Warm weather with frequent showers. On account of the wet weather many of our farmers have found it hard to save their hay in good condition. On the 2nd of August a great deal of hay was in coil, while some remained uncut. The root crop is coming on well. Cattle are shrinking in milk. Wheat looks well in some sections of the country and oats promise a fair crop. Cherries are plentiful. The strawberry season is nearly ended. We are informed that some farmers received \$30 per load for strawberries. They sold them readily at from 6 to 10c a box. The grocers sold them at 10c a box or three boxes for a quarter.

The cheese board met on July 20th. There was a good attendance. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that this meeting of representatives of the dairy industry do hereby protest against the recent charges on cheese and butter and dairy supplies on the P. E. I. Railway, the advances being so excessive that

we fear the effect will be a further decline in the industry; and, also, that a committee of three be appointed by this board to wait on the superintendent of the railway to press for reduction of rates.

We learn that a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at regarding the rates of freight on cheese on the P. E. I. Railway.

Mr. R. Burke, Dominion Fruit Inspector, returned to the city on July 23rd. He considers the fruit crop as being two weeks later than usual. He reports quite a lot of tree planting done in winter-keeping varieties of apples and a great increase in the amount of small fruits being raised, particularly strawberries. Although some of the plants were killed last winter, the crop has been a very profitable one.

Potatoes are plentiful and Paris green scarce.

Wheat in the Bay View and Cavendish section is reported almost a failure from the effects of the joint worm. Much of it will be cut down for hay. Last year a few patches of wheat in that section were destroyed by this insect, but this season the damage appears to have become general. Wheat fields that promised well in the early summer all at once ceased to grow, as the worm developed in the joint, preventing the circulation of sap. This will mean a serious loss to some farmers, as a lot of wheat was sown. Wheat is expected to advance in price.

#### Irishman was Dead On

A Yankee and an Irishman were digging for gold in the Klondike. Their success had been so poor that patience and courage were both completely exhausted.

"I say, Pat," said the Yankee, "there's no money in this. We may as well quit. I believe we'd make a good deal more if I'd get a strike and tie one end of it to you, and go around exhibiting you for a monkey."

"Sure," said Pat, "that's a foine idee. But," he continued, giving his head a scratch, "be jabbers, we'd need to hire another man."

"Why," said the Yankee, "what'd we want of another man?"

"Sure, now, we'd need some one to tell the people which end of the string the monkey was on."

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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, must not only do thorough work but be permanently profitable, it must be durable.

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Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 447



#### It Pays

It pays to wear a smiling face;  
And laugh our troubles down;  
For all our little trials wait  
Our laughter or our frown.

Beneath the magic of a smile  
Our doubts will fade away,  
As melts the frost in early spring  
Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to make a worthy cause,  
By helping it, our own;  
To give the current of our lives  
A true and noble tone.

It pays to comfort heavy hearts,  
Oppressed with dull despair,  
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives  
One gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand  
To eager, earnest youth;  
To note, with all their waywardness,  
Their courage and their truth.

To strive, with sympathy and love,  
Their confidence to win;  
It pays to open wide the heart  
And "let the sunshine in."

✽

#### When Farmers Made Hats

An old farmer just turned 88 was leaning meditatively over his little red gate when a barefooted boy in blue jean clothes and a big, rough straw hat, ran whooping down the lane toward the creek. "When I was a boy, over seventy-five years ago," the old farmer said, "we had to make our own straw hats. Little boys had to do a lot of work in those days. When I was ten years old I could put a splint bottom in a chair just as well as my grandmother could do it.

"To make our hats," he continued, "we first had to plait the straw. It was oat straw, and we sat out on the porch of our log cabin, by a pail of water, so we could wet the straw and keep it damp; otherwise it would break.

"After we had plaited or braided about thirty yards, we tied it up with a string, as you would tie up hoop iron. Then, some rainy day, when we couldn't work out-of-doors, my mother or grandmother would sit by and watch us make the hats. Every boy had a big needle and a coarse, home-made linen thread. Sometimes, but not always, we could borrow our mother's big open-ended, iron thimble.

"We began by making a little circle of the straw plait, sewing it through on the wrong side with long stitches. Then we kept on going round and round, shaping it as best we could, like a deep cup or basket, to make the crown of the hat.

"When the crown was made, then we had plain sailing, and our mother didn't have to watch us. Every boy's hat was then left to his own devices. He just sewed the braid together, slightly overlapping, round and round, until his hat was as big as he wanted it. Then we called father or grandmother to show us how to finish it off.

"No two hats, of course, were just alike. Some of them had quite a comi-

cal expression—crooked crowns, or brims out of proportion. Nevertheless each boy was a happy boy when he had finished a new straw hat for himself. If the crown was higher than usual other boys would ridicule him, and say 'Look at the bee-gum! look at the bee-gum!' A bee-gum, perhaps, you don't know, was an old-fashioned hive for bees, sometimes made out of twisted straw, sometimes made of wood.

"To make our straw hats extra nice, sometimes we would wet the crown after the hat was made, and mold it over a round block or log of wood."

✽

#### Stalking Wild Geese

In a number of counties lying on both sides of the Sacramento River, in the central portion of California, the farmers are greatly harassed every winter by the depredations of countless flocks of wild geese, which swarm over the broad grain fields and destroy the young, sprouting grain-stalks. Indeed, so serious has this annual invasion become that nearly all the large farms have employees who regularly patrol the fields, and do nothing else but keep the feathered pests on the wing.

One of the most novel blinds or stalkers ever used in that section, or any other, for the purpose of destroying the geese, is that of a farmer who lives on the bank of the Sacramento. He has a big red steer which he has trained to stalk geese. The steer walks round a flock of geese in an ever-decreasing circle, his master, armed with a repeating shotgun, walking beside him, but on the farther side from the flock.

The geese have become so used to seeing animals grazing near that they pay no attention to them; so the farmer is enabled to get within shotgun distance and pour a broadside

into the flock while it is feeding on the ground, and two more shots before the birds are out of range when they rise.

This dumb hunter is held in great esteem by its owner and his family, it is needless to state, and receives the best of everything.

✽

#### The Pilot

By ARTHUR STRINGER

I lounge on the deck of the river-steamer,  
Indolent life,  
Homeward bound with its huddle of  
Untringly churning from headland to  
headland  
Through moonlight and silence and  
dusk  
And the decks are alive with laughter  
and music and singing.  
I see the sleepers, the shadowy lovers  
sitting close to the rail,  
The romping children, the dancers  
amidships.  
But high above them there in the  
dusk,  
Where the merriment breaks like a  
wave at his feet,  
Unseen of lover and dancer and me,  
Aquiline, anxious, unspoken, accom-  
panied with gloom,  
Is the pilot, impassive and stern,  
With his grim eyes watching the  
course.

✽

"Now, in order to subtract," explained a teacher to a class in mathematics, "things have to always be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs." A hand went up in the back part of the room. "Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four pounds of milk from three cows?"—Punch.



"My pet lamb—now a big sheep."

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### Always Well

A lot of children on my street  
Have all been sick and fret,  
Ellen and Dot and Rob and Fred,  
Oh, you should hear them all repeat  
The awful things that they've been  
through!

You'd hardly think it could be true.

Fred's had some funny little chills  
Rob tumbled down and broke his  
arm;  
He always seems to come to harm,  
And have such interesting ailments  
He can stay home from school and  
play.

Or get excited most every day.

Ellen and Dorothy, they're twins,  
They've had hay fever and the  
mumps.

With very funny nervous jumps,  
When they were two they swallowed  
pins!

And then they were so dreadfully  
sick  
The doctor had to hurry quick.

I guess my mother's rather strict,  
I've only had the whooping cough,  
An' then she cured me up right off,  
If I had asked my choice and picked,  
I'd have some fine things, too, to tell,  
But, O dear me, I'm always well!

### How Frankie Was Cured

"Come, Frankie! It's time to get  
up. A nice time to pick a few more  
quarts of berries to fill that crate  
before the sun gets hot. Little boys like  
you ought to be up with the birds. I  
can hear the robins singing now.  
Hurry, Frankie, papa is waiting."

The boy addressed opened his eyes  
lazily, and yawned. "I'm so sleepy,  
mamma; why need I hurry. I want  
one more nap; I'll get up pretty  
soon."

A few minutes elapsed, and once  
more the mother called loudly at the  
foot of the stairs, "Frankie! Frankie!"

"Yes, coming," came in a drawling  
tone from the sleepy boy, who in  
about fifteen minutes more came down  
stairs.

The days that followed were very  
hot ones and as there were berries to  
pick, chickens to feed, errands to run  
and hay to spread, Frankie's courage  
seemed to grow less each day. I do  
not mean that his parents gave him  
too much to do, but they understood  
that a strong, healthy boy of thirteen  
years ought to be able to help father  
and mother a great deal about farm  
work, and letting him have his part  
to do while a boy would interest him  
and teach him to be industrious.  
They had given him two rows of  
choice strawberries and four currant  
bushes all for his own. He also had  
some doves, two broods of chickens,  
and a calf; enough to make any boy  
contented, one would think.

But, somehow, Frankie did not seem  
to enjoy work of any kind that summer.  
"Mamma," he said, "my head  
aches, and I don't feel like it;" and  
he was doing even the slightest tasks  
with a would grumble. "Oh! how hot it  
is!"

Mamma knew that a boy who could  
play ball or hike-and-sock, when the  
boys came to see him, must have some  
disease, or he would be able to work  
more, and she spelled it l-a-z-y. She  
thought of a remedy, and she and  
Frankie's papa agreed one night that  
they would try it.

Next day Frankie complained as  
usual. "It's too hot; I don't feel like  
picking berries or spreading hay. I  
just wish I didn't have to live on a  
farm. My cousin Perley don't have  
to do such things in the city; he has  
a good time. I wish I'd never been  
a farmer's boy."

"You can go to your cousin Per-  
ley's to-morrow, if you wish."  
Frankie looked up, his face all  
aglow. "Do you really mean it,  
mamma?"

"I said so," she answered. "I think  
you need a change." So the plans  
were made, and the next day Frankie  
started for the city.

"Have a good time, my boy," said  
papa as he left him at the station.

"You'd just better think I will; oh!  
I shall have a happy time; when I  
get back, I shall be no farmer's boy."

A delightful week followed at the  
cousin's city home and then, some-  
how, Perley did not seem to be feel-  
ing very well. He couldn't eat much,  
and the doctor ordered a change and  
country air. "Can you take him for  
the summer?" wrote his mother to  
Mrs. Ellis, Frankie's mother.

"Yes," came the answer. "It will  
only be our boys changing places."

And so he went. "I shall miss you  
so much, Perley," said Frankie to his  
cousin, "but you won't like living on  
a farm, I can tell you; no doubt you'll  
be back before a week. Meantime, I  
can play with Phil, Alice, Harry and  
baby Florrie."

The time sped on. One day Perley  
wrote the following:

Dear Frankie: I am having a lovely  
time. Have been picking your choice  
rows of strawberries, and eating  
them, too, by handfuls. They were  
the best and handsomest I ever saw.  
Don't you wish you had been here to  
have some? I enjoy all your pets.

The doves are so cute. Your calf  
grows so. I guess you won't know  
him, when you get back. I love to  
feed him. I wish you would give me  
one of your broods of chickens to  
take back to the city with me. But  
I shall be sorry to go home; it's so  
nice on the farm. I love to rake and  
spread hay. Uncle lets me drive the  
horse and ride horse rake some. You  
needn't hurry about coming home for  
I'm Uncle's farmer boy. Good-bye.

Cousin Perley.  
P.S.—I've taken your place in the  
ball game. Have fine times with your  
mates.

When Frankie read the letter, he  
felt hurt and almost angry. The tears  
gathered in his eyes and a few fell.  
The idea of his cousin eating his fill  
of his choice strawberries and he  
couldn't get any of them. And Perley  
liked having and all his pets and  
was going to take his place on the  
farm. His papa and mamma didn't  
seem to want him, but he would write

them. So he sent the following letter:

Dear Mamma: I'm tired of the  
city. It's much hotter than it was at  
home. Guess I'm well enough to  
help papa now. Please meet me at  
the station soon, will you? With  
love.

Your Frankie.

Seeing Frankie was well cured of  
his laziness, his parents allowed him  
to come home, and now he will never  
complain again because he has work  
to do on the farm. He will not go to  
the city another summer, but his  
cousin, Perley, will come out and  
help him, and the boys will have nice  
times working and playing together.

### Obedy Orders

A little girl was overheard talking  
to her doll, whose arm had come off,  
exposing the sawdust stuffing. "You  
dear, good, obedient dolly, I knew I  
had told you to be very fat and fine,  
but I didn't think you would chew it  
so fine as that."

### A Jolly Game

This game will amuse any party, but  
it must first be ascertained that there  
is at least one person in the company  
who has never been initiated into its  
mysteries. This one is chosen to  
leave the room, but before he goes  
out he must be told that those in the  
room will choose an object which he  
is to guess on his return.

He may ask as many questions as  
he wishes when the game comes on  
question at a time, of each person  
consecutively, but his questions must  
be so worded that they may be an-  
swered by "Yes" or "No" or "I do  
not know."

When all this has been explained the  
guesser leaves the room. The  
party is then arranged in a circle, sit-  
ting alternately a boy and a girl if  
possible, and explain that each per-  
son must think of one object sitting  
on his left or right side as the object  
chosen, and answer all questions as  
if they applied to that person. It may  
be imagined what conflicting answers  
arise to confuse the questioner, and  
much fun will be derived by those in  
the secret. For instance, the ques-  
tioner may ask if it is a boy and one  
number answering in the affirmative,  
if number two is asked the same ques-  
tion and a girl be sitting on the left  
side, the answer will be distinctly  
puzzling. But there is great fun to  
be derived from the game.

### Humor of the Farm

A farmer, who had hired a raw  
Irishman recently arrived in this  
country, sent him out to plow a field.  
"Now, Pat," said he, "you know you  
want to make your first furrow  
straight, so you'd better choose a  
mark and plow at it." "All right,  
sor," said Pat; so when he got to the  
field he chose a prominent object on  
a neighboring hillside for a mark, and  
plowed his first furrow straight at it.  
By-and-by the farmer came out to see  
how Pat was getting along, and was  
amazed to find that the plow had  
been wandering in a zig-zag course  
all over the field. "Why, Pat?" he  
exclaimed. "I thought I told you to  
choose a mark and plow at it, so that  
your guiding furrow would be  
straight." "Sure, and I did, sor," re-  
plied Pat. "I plowed straight for the  
cow on the hill beyond, but the cray-  
thur wouldn't keep still."

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## IN THE KITCHEN

### Summer Recipes

**BANANA DESSERT**—Slice half a dozen ripe bananas and three tart oranges, arranging a layer of bananas and then a layer of oranges in a glass dish; sprinkle each layer of fruit with powdered sugar, and then spread over the top a thick layer of sweetened whipped cream which has been faintly tinged with a few drops of strawberry extract. Have fruit and cream very cold, and serve as soon after preparing as possible, passing with it fingers of sponge cake or macaroons.

**CANNING SWEET CORN**—Select corn not over ripe or too green; a little practice will show which is right. Cut from cob and put in granite kettle with just a little more salt than would be good for boiling. When ready for 15 minutes, put in glass jars and seal tightly. Keep in a cool, dark place. When wanted put in granite kettle, cover with cold water and heat but do not let it boil. When hot, drain off water, then wash, and it is ready to prepare for the table.

**A DELICIOUS POTATO SALAD**—Chop very fine indeed half of a small onion and half a green pepper pod. Cut six boiled potatoes into cubes less than half an inch in diameter. Mix the onion, pepper and potato together with five or six tablespoons of oil. Add a tablespoon of salt and a little paprika. Add vinegar in whatever proportion is liked. Rub the salad bowl with a split clove of garlic, put in the salad, shaping it firmly into a mound. Cover with a smooth mayonnaise. With lines of capers or sliced olives divide the mound into six sections. Fill in these sections with finely chopped, hard-boiled eggs, using both whites and yolks, and with chopped boiled beet. Decorate the sections in contrasting colors. Set a tuft of lettuce hearts in the top, and decorate the edges with tiny gherkins, cut in the thinnest of slices and spread out in fan fashion.

**HERMETS**—Half a cup of butter, one egg, four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one level teaspoonful of cinnamon, half of a grated nutmeg, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, two cups of pastry flour, half a cup of raisins (stoned and chopped). Beat the butter to a cream, add gradually the sugar, then the egg well beaten, and then beat in the raisins. Sift the flour, baking powder and spice together, and add them to the first mixture. Dust the board with flour, roll the mixture out in a sheet a quarter of an inch in thickness. Cut with a round cutter and bake in a moderate oven about fifteen minutes. Keep the dough as soft as possible.

Teacups, even when carefully kept, sometimes have dark stains at the bottom, caused by the action of the tannin in the tea. Salt, slightly moistened, will remove the stain; in the case of very fine china sometimes scratches it a little. Powdered whitening will be found quite harmless and equally good.

When flavoring soup never use powdered spices, as they form a sediment at the bottom of the plate and spoil the appearance. Whole cloves and other spices should be stuck into the vegetables while boiling. Long pepper is superior to ground, but it requires several hour's boiling.

### Hints to the Cook

When making corn-meal mush sift a tablespoonful of flour with the meal to prevent the mush sticking.

In molding fancy jellies brush the inside of the mold with white of an egg and the jelly will turn out easily.

If boiled or roasted meat that is to be used cold is wrapped in a moist cloth it will be more tender.

When making gravy remove the pan from the fire while the thickening is being stirred in, and when smooth return to the fire to cook. This method prevents lumps forming.

To scale fish easily pour on hot water slowly till the scales curl, then scrape quickly. Wash in several waters, having the last cold and well salted so no slime will be left.

Potatoes will boil more quickly if two kettles of boiling water are prepared, one of which is poured over the vegetables and after a moment the potatoes are lifted into the other kettle, and boiling will not cease. When potatoes are to be baked, if they are thoroughly heated on the top of the stove (turning them once), they will bake in half the usual time.

### Wash-Day Ways

As wash-day is one of the hardest days of the week it is well to take advantage of the helpful hints that are given in our household papers. In this way we are benefited by the experience of others and can return the favor in like manner.

One of the important things is the removing of various stains from the clothes before putting them in the suds. Iron rust is removed by saturating the spot with lemon juice and covering it with salt before laying it in the sun. Wet it occasionally with the lemon juice if the stain is obstinate. Leave an hour or two and then wash and rinse as usual. If not entirely removed repeat the treatment.

Mildew can be taken out by soaking an hour or two in sour milk, then washing as usual. Nearly all fruit stains will come out if boiling water is poured through them before they are put in the suds. If the stains have become dry it is best to soak them a while in clear cold water before applying the boiling water. For blood stains saturate with kerosene, let stand a few minutes, then wash in cold suds. Boil, then rinse and hang out as usual.

### Cooking Beets

**ESCALOPED**—Cold boiled beets may be minced then placed in alternating layers in a baking dish with bread crumbs or chopped potatoes and onions and a little parsley. Place crumbs and butter on top and bake till brown. You may vary this farther by using cheese instead of onion.

**BAKED**—Baked beets require longer cooking but have a much better flavor than boiled. Prepare as for boiling and after wiping well bake like potatoes. Two hours will be required for medium-sized beets, longer for larger or old beets. By pinching, as with potatoes, their condition may be tested. When done they may be sliced and served with butter or any of the methods used for boiled beets, or with whipped cream and lemon juice.

**RE-HEATING COLD BOILED BEETS**—These may readily be re-heated by

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## Windsor SALT

never cakes, because every grain is a pure, dry, perfect crystal.

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placing in a small collander over boiling water, or in a saucepan with very little water, serving with butter as if fresh boiled.

Mother—'I'm glad you're playing with good little boys now.

Tommy—'Yes'm; they ain't like the other kind. I kin lick any one o' dese kids if I want'er.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## IN THE SEWING ROOM

### May Manton's Hints

FANCY FLOUSE WAIST 5279

The fancy blouse is one that is in constant and certain demand, and this one is among the most charming and most attractive that yet have been seen. In the illustration it is made of Crepe de Chine in one of the lovely peach shades, and is combined with cream colored lace and applique, while the belt is of chiffon velvet in the same color as the crepe. The elbow sleeves always are pretty when becoming but the model includes long ones also, so there is a choice allowed. Again, when liked, the fulness at the shoulders can be arranged in gathers in place of plaits.

The waist is made over a fitted lining that is closed at the front and itself consists of the front and the back with the yoke and plastron. The front is draped most becomingly and the belt is shirred at its front edges and joined to the corslet portion, the closing of both the waist and the belt being made invisibly at the left side. The sleeves are quite novel and are shirred at their edges and again through the centre, the trimming being arranged over this last. When cut in elbow length they are finished with a succession of pretty little frills.

### BREAKFAST JACKET 5342

Breakfast jackets are in demand all seasons of the year but especially so with the coming of warm weather. Illustrated is an exceedingly attractive, graceful and altogether desirable model that allows of several variations, so becoming available both for the dressy jacket and for the plain one designed for prosaic service. In



5279 Fancy Flouse  
Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

5342 Breakfast Jacket,  
32 to 42 bust.

the illustration it is made of white lawn with trimming of embroidery and beading threaded with ribbon, the washable being the most desirable sort. It, however, will be found appropriate for all materials used for jackets of the sort, and when the V-shaped neck and elbow sleeves are used, frills can be of the material or lace quite as well as of the embroidery. The beading at the waist line confines it at that point but is not obligatory as the jacket can be left loose if better liked.

The jacket consists of the fronts and the back. The back is plain but the fronts are tucked at the shoulders. Whether the sleeves are in elbow or three-quarter length, they are gathered at their lower edges and finished with straight bands, the frills being attached to these when desired. The frill at the neck is shaped and falls

in graceful lines. When high neck is used a turn-over collar makes the finish.

### MISSIE'S "PONY" JACKET 5330

The "pony" jacket is an established favorite for the young girls as well as for their elders and suits them singularly well. This one is simplicity itself, yet smart in the extreme and is adapted both to suitings and to the separate wrap of more wear, although as shown it is made of reseda



5338 Child's Dress,  
4 to 10 years.

5330 Missie's "Pony"  
Jacket,  
14 and 16 years.

Panama cloth with trimming of silk banding and is finished with stitching of beading silk and with little gold buttons and silk cords down the front. For immediate wear the many mixed suitings are admirable as well as Panama cloth and all wool materials of suitable weight, but a little later the model will be found a most desirable one for the pongees of various sorts and the linen suits that will be so generally worn.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, backs and side-backs, fitted by means of the seams that extend to the shoulders giving most becoming lines to the figure. The sleeves are the favorite ones in three-quarter length but are treated after a quite novel fashion, being laid in one box plait each at the lower edge.

### CHILD'S DRESS 5338

Such a little frock as this one is always in demand with the coming of warm weather. It is most attractively made from the soft French pique, from gingham and all similar material, and also from the lighter weight lawn, batistes and the like, so that it can be made to suit a great many occasions and a great many needs. In the illustration pale blue French pique is trimmed with white embroidery, the effect being exceedingly dainty and charming; but, in addition to the plain materials, there are numbers of checks that are in vogue this season and that are always pretty for little girls, and also numberless figured and flowered materials that make up most attractively for the little afternoon dresses of which so many are sure to be needed.

The dress consists of the fitted body lining, which can be used or omitted as may be preferred, the waist and the skirt. The waist is made with front and back portions, which are tucked to give a double box plaited effect, and includes the short puffed sleeves that are always so pretty, while the neck is finished with a most

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becoming berth. The skirt is made in five gores and gathered over the hips. The two are joined by the belt and the closing made invisibly beneath the tuck at the left of the centre back.

### Dressmaking

Probably nearly all who make their own dresses will agree with me that fitting a waist on one's self is the most troublesome part of making the garment, but by following this plan it can be made very much easier. Take a perfect fitting waist lining, of strong material, cut to extend well down over the hips, stitch it together down front and sew in an oval piece of the same goods to fit the bottom, then fill it with sawdust firmly packed and shaken down. A "neck" three inches or more in height should be sewed in at the top and covered with a circular piece, whipped on the last thing. The armholes should be covered before the sawdust is put in, and afterward be very tightly fitting sleeve linings, lightly stuffed with cotton, so as to be flexible, attached in proper position. With this "form" to work over it is not necessary to try on working dresses at all, and a single fitting to make sure is sufficient in finishing up quite a particular garment.

It is an added convenience to have or make a small stand to set the form on to bring it to the exact height of the wearer of the dress, then in making skirts or wraps it is easy to get the desired length and arrangement around the bottom, which is, as everyone knows, quite hard to do when sewing alone.

Where there are several children to sew for, and most of it must be done while they are at school, it is often quite a saving of time to be able to go on with a garment without waiting for their return to be fitted. For this purpose a plain, tight-fitting dress waist can often be buttoned up and stuffed with any other clothing convenient and used, particularly in the fitting of aprons; or if the amount of sewing justifies the trouble (as in the case of one away from home at school), it is little expense to make calico waist forms, and as their clothing does not fit as tightly as that of grown persons, chaff or any light filling answers nicely. Where sawdust is not easy to get for the first described, oats or other small grain answers as well, the idea being to have the form so solid that it will not yield more in the fitting process than the body would.

## Sunday at Home

### The Song That I Would Sing

I would sing a song of gladness  
That would cheer the weary heart;  
That would lift the soul from sadness  
Though it made the tear drops start.  
It would touch the heart of sinners  
With the pathos of its strain,  
Till it won them to the Saviour  
Out of depths of sin and pain.  
I would sing of Christ who loves  
them,

Waiting at each closed heart's door,  
Knocking, in His tender patience,  
And entreating evermore:  
"Let me in!—I listen"  
To thy best Friend's earnest plea!  
Open, heart, and let me enter,  
Evermore thy Guest to be.  
I would sing the sad, sweet story  
Of the Cross and Calvary,  
Till each stony heart was melted—  
Could no more resist love's plea.  
O'er and o'er I would sing it,  
In earth's byways, dark with sin,  
Till each heart that heard would  
open,  
Crying, "Lord, come in, come in."

### Christian Freedom

In some minds there is an idea that  
Christian living is restricted living.  
No one really lives so free and wide  
a life as does the true Christian, a  
life in which the tyranny of the  
"must" is so effectually annulled.  
Christ, living as a model man, was not  
troubled by laws or rules of conduct,  
nor by fear either of God or man; He  
did what He most wanted to do; His  
interests stretched from earth to  
heaven, from time over into eternity;  
He had no anxiety about the conse-  
quences of His own doing; he never  
had to be sorry for anything He had  
done. The more closely we live to  
Him, the more nearly we shall live  
lives in which fear and regret and  
restriction have neither place nor  
power.

### The Bright Side

"Too bad," said a friend to an opti-  
mist who had hurt his finger. In-  
stead of complaining, "It's just my  
luck," or "Yes, it's the last straw,"  
the injured man corrected his sym-  
pathizer with, "No, it's good for me.  
I've learned the value of the finger  
as I never knew it before." That's  
one good use to make of troubles—  
to let them teach one to appreciate  
blessings. The man who can say,  
"I'm learning something," when he  
gets a hard knock won't go around  
the world whining about ill luck, nor  
will he sit down all in a heap when  
the next trouble comes. He will go  
through the experience bravely and  
come out wiser and nobler than he  
went in.

### True Charity

The lesson of love teaches us the  
largest charity. One of the Beatitudes  
is for the meek—those who en-  
dure wrong without resentment. We  
can do this only if we always keep our  
heart full of love. Sometimes beside  
the sea one finds fresh water springs  
pouring up. The water is sweet as  
any that comes out of the rocks on  
the hillside. A few hours later the  
tides pour over the springs and they  
are buried under brackish water. But  
when the tides have flowed back  
again, the springs are still fresh and  
sweet as ever. So it will be with our  
hearts if they are filled with the love  
of Christ.

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To-day is the golden age of your  
life, and mine. To-day is the garden  
of our career. To-day is the love of  
God broods over our souls.

To-day Christ is ready to bestow  
upon you the gift which will give  
you power to become a son of God.  
To-day it is like magic. Breathe  
it with faith and courage. Act not  
in some to-morrow, vague and illu-  
sory, but now.—Dr. Louis Albert  
Banks.

### Christ's Prayers

Much of Christ's praying was com-  
munion and fellowship with his  
Father. When he spent whole nights  
in praying, it was not in presenting  
requests, and asking for favors.  
Much of it was meditation, talking  
with his Father and listening to his  
Father's words of love. We make a  
great mistake if all our prayers are  
made up of requests. When two  
friends are together they do not spend  
the whole time in asking favors of  
each other; they sit together oftentimes  
in silence, oftentimes talking about  
things that give joy to their hearts,  
without making a single request. The  
truest prayer is communion with God.

### When I Grow Up

I am going to plant a hickory tree,  
And then, when I am a man,  
My boys and girls may come and  
eat

Just all the nuts they can!

And I shall say, "My children dear,  
This tree that you enjoy  
I set for you one Arbor Day,  
When I was but a boy."

And they will answer, "Oh, how kind  
To plant for us this tree!"  
And then they'll crack the fattest  
nuts,

And give them all to me!

## Health in the Home

### A Diseased Tongue

It is hard to think of any organ of  
the body except the eye in which di-  
sease gives more discomfort and an-  
noyance than disorder of the tongue.  
One of the things which may be pre-  
vented if not cured is the "smoker's  
patch," a name given to a patch of  
whitish or greyish color, and of hard,  
dry surface, which may occupy a con-  
siderable extent of the tongue. It is  
not only caused by the contact of  
hot smoke from a pipe, but may be  
excited by any repeated irritation,  
such as pungent condiments, hot tea  
or coffee, and the like. This condi-  
tion calls for prompt and careful  
treatment, for it is believed by many  
physicians that if allowed it to un-  
dered for, the patch may be replaced  
by a cancerous growth.

Cancer of the tongue is a rare con-  
dition, and seems to be the result of  
some very long-continued irritation.

"Geographical tongue" is a curious  
condition in which reddish patches  
of irregular and varying outline ap-  
pear on the tongue something like  
the figures on a map. This is of no  
serious moment, and is apparently  
due to some disorder of the diges-  
tion.

### For Teething Children

An excellent gruel for children that  
are cutting teeth is made as follows:  
Tie a quarter of a pound of wheat  
flour in a thick cloth, place it in one  
quart of water and boil for three  
hours. Remove the cloth and exp-  
ose the flour to the air until it has be-  
come hard and dry. When wanted  
grate from it one tablespoonful, put  
it into a pint of new milk. Place over  
the fire and stir until it comes to a  
boil, then add a pinch of salt, add a  
tablespoonful of cold water.

"James, my son," said a man who  
was mixing milk and water, "ye see  
what I'm a-doing?"

"Yes, father," replied James, "you're  
a-pouring water into the milk."

"No, I'm not, James. I'm a-pouring  
milk into the water." If anyone sees  
you if I put water into the milk, you  
tell 'em no. Allus stick to the truth,  
James. Cheatin' is bad enough, but  
lyin' is wuss."

## True Economy

True economy enables one to enjoy many luxuries of  
life—which the spendthrift can never hope to have.

It is true economy to open a savings ac-  
count in The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

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## The Orchard and Garden

### The Fruit Crop

The report of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, of date July 21st, shows that weather conditions for that month were fairly favorable to the fruit.

The prospects for apples fell off somewhat from the month of June. The "drop" has continued until it is somewhat serious in all districts. Speaking of the crop as a whole, early and fall apples will be about the average. The winter apples will likely be excellent quality and greater in quantity than last year. The bearing orchards are not so heavily loaded, but extend over a wider area. Outside of the regular fruit-growing districts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the crop is only medium. The same condition exists in British Columbia.

There has been no great change in the prospect for pears since last report, which showed a medium crop.

Plums are reported a failure everywhere but in British Columbia, where a good crop is expected.

The cherry crop has been harvested under splendid conditions. Prices have been good and the crop larger than usual.

Grapes continue to show a medium crop. Downy mildew and black rot have appeared in a large percentage of the vineyards and though they are not yet serious nevertheless unfavorable weather may develop these diseases to a dangerous extent between now and picking time. The rose bug has injured the crop in some sections. While the strawberry crop has not been large, prices have been good, making it a very profitable year for the grower. The raspberry and blackberry crop has been somewhat shortened by dry, hot weather. Blueberries are reported a good crop.

The prospects for tomatoes are excellent. While the acreage is somewhat increased, it is not sufficiently so to make a surplus.

Reports from other countries show that France and Germany will have a medium crop of apples, though it is expected that the former will have to buy more winter apples than for-

merly. The crop in the British Isles has depreciated somewhat and there is no reason to believe that Canadian exports of fruit will be seriously affected by the British crop. The American crop as a whole has maintained its prospects for a medium crop, but there has been a slight falling off in the States that compete more particularly for winter stock.

### MARKET CONDITIONS

Market conditions for winter apples have improved slightly. The commercial prosperity that prevails generally points to a good demand. The crop nowhere is excessive, while the organization for handling it is fairly complete. The bonus of \$5 per car for ice on all apples shipped for export in refrigerator cars given by the Department of Agriculture will tend to encourage the export of early apples. The recent change in the Fruit Marks Act will prevent winter varieties being shipped before they are mature, except they are graded No. 3. Canadian apples entering Germany pay a duty of \$1.50 per barrel, but enter France with the advantage of the minimum tariff. It is estimated that the Northwest will be able to absorb from 200,000 to 250,000 barrels of apples other than the winter varieties. This is a larger quantity than has been sold in any previous season.

A number of Ontario orchards have already been sold in Ontario. While no definite price per barrel was offered it is estimated that the amount paid will figure out at from \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel.

### A New Potato

A report received by the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington from the British Vice-Consul at Rouen, France, states that the cultivation in France of a new potato brought from Uruguay has been observed for some time with great interest. A variety of this potato, called the "solanum commercionii violet," is said to possess excellence of taste as well as a nutritive value, and is equal to the best potato known in France. This variety is distinguished by its resistance to frost, as also to disease, and its one great advantage is that it prospers most in a damp or swampy soil, and whether clayey, calcareous or silicious, seems equally adapted for its culture, provided it is damp. The price of this potato, which has now been placed on the market in a limited quantity for planting purposes, is about forty-eight cents per pound.

### Work with New Insecticides

Dealing with the report of the New York fruit growers on the work of the year, "Country Gentleman" says:

"During the year some extensive experiments have been made with the new insecticides, known as kerosene limoid mixture, the soluble petroleum sprays and various sulphur washes. The attention of this society was directed to the first two sprays at its last meeting, and considerable interest has been awakened regarding their use in orchard practice. In the kerosene limoid mixture we find a "sloppy" mechanical emulsion of one gallon of kerosene to four pounds of lime and some water. The lime acts as a carrier for the oil, which is the killing agent. The mixture is diluted with water, so that it can be applied with a spray pump. The limoid is a hydrated magnesium stone lime, and is recommended by the origina-

tor of this spray for use in this mixture. In a number of experiments this did not seem to have any special advantage over some of the recognized mixtures. This remedy should be more extensively tested before recommending it for orchard use.

The new soluble-oil preparations have been awaited with interest. There are many brands on the market which are sold from 50c. to \$1.25 per gallon. These have been made soluble by treating with some emulsifying element, the makers claiming that they are rendered less dangerous and their effects more uniform, and that they are much safer for use on the trees, without lessening their destructiveness to insects. We have made many tests to determine the effect of some of these both on the trees and the insects. Applications during the summer, containing 3.5 and 7 per cent of the emulsion, caused severe injuries to leaves of all kinds of fruits. Pear and plum trees were completely defoliated by treatments containing 5 per cent oil. The results on the scale were satisfactory. In the winter tests, applications were made of sprays containing 5, 7, 10 and 15 per cent of oil emulsion. This treatment was accompanied by a slight retardation of the time of opening of the buds; but as the summer advanced this difference gradually diminished, and was a very great improvement in the sprayed trees. By fall they were far finer than the unsprayed. The effect on the scale varied; 5 per cent solutions killed 80 to 95 per cent of the scale, while the higher percentages of oil practically killed all the insects. The results are very encouraging."

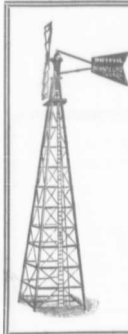
### Fruit Exhibitions for Dominion Exhibition

The Commissioners of the Dominion Exhibition to be held this year at Halifax, have adopted an elaborate prize list for fruits.

The special Canadian prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 are offered for collections of fruits grown in province named, only one prize going to each province. Another class is arranged in which every province competes separately for three prizes each of \$30, \$20 and \$10.

Send entries to M. McF. Hall, manager, Halifax, before August 27th.

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## Methods of Selecting and Storing Seed Corn\*

The acreage devoted to corn production in Canada is rapidly increasing. With this increased acreage comes a greater demand for acclimated seed corn of strong vitality. The problem of obtaining this supply has not yet been satisfactorily solved, but its economic importance demands careful study on the part of those interested in the production of this great cereal.

At the present time the major part of the seed corn planted in this country is imported from the United States. Much of this corn is of good quality; much of it is poor. So long as the present system of selecting seed corn is practiced in the corn belt we cannot reasonably hope to secure a better quality of seed from that source. Much that is good in itself, and which would give excellent results in the locality where grown, proves entirely unsuited to the conditions of soil and climate. The wide variations in the time of ripening of corn bearing the same name have confused and almost discouraged many, while the desire to grow something larger than their neighbors has led others to attempt growing southern corn which unsuited to our northern conditions.

Since we cannot hope for any marked improvement in the quality of imported seed corn until such time as the farmers of this country insist on buying corn in the ear, and the exporters exercise greater discrimination in selecting seed corn for the Canadian trade, are we not justified in endeavoring to create at home a supply and demand for

### CANADIAN GROWN SEED CORN?

Objection may be made that Canada cannot produce her own seed corn. That remains to be proven. At present it is perhaps not advisable that the majority of farmers should attempt this line of work, but there are several counties on the Erie where the varieties of silage corns most commonly planted in Canada could be matured and placed on the market in splendid condition if proper care was exercised in harvesting and storing the crop.

Where unsuccessful attempts have been made in growing seed the failure in many cases has been due to lack of knowledge as to proper methods of handling the crop. Much excellent corn has been ruined through improper methods of harvesting and storing. This is not the fault of the farmer or climatic conditions, but the fault of the grower. It is, for the Ontario grower, not an unmixed evil that he has frequently to contend with early fall frosts, for 1 venture to state that he loses no more seed corn this way than the average grower in the corn belt, who, conscious of the fact that he is in the "belt" often grows large late varieties which frost-kills before maturity. That seed corn of No. 1 quality, both dent and flint, can be grown in Kent and Essex counties is no longer questioned. The exhibit at the Guelph Seed Fair contains samples of Reid's Yellow Dent, which in an exhibition of equal size in Central Illinois or Iowa would have commanded premiums, and yet Reid's Yellow Dent

is a medium to late deep-grained corn which had been grown for the first season in Ontario.

As the writer was favorably impressed with the quality of the Ontario grown corn, he secured ten ears of each of thirteen varieties for a test at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. These samples were grown by different men. They were planted on the 17th May and notwithstanding the cold, backward season, gave an average field germination test of 90 per cent. This test proves that seed corn, both dent and flint, of high percentage germinability, is being successfully grown in the Lake Erie counties.

Much carefully grown and harvested seed corn is rendered almost worthless as seed through improper storage. As the crop's early growth and subsequent yield depend very largely on the vitality of the seed planted the essentials of proper storage must be understood and observed.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL IN STORING CORN is thorough ventilation. All varieties, excepting the very earliest, contain a very high water content at husking time. Few, if any, corns are sufficiently matured to shell readily when harvested. An ear may feel dry when husked and yet may contain over 30 per cent. of moisture. If two or three good drying days have preceded the husking, corn that appears comparatively dry may contain over 50 per cent. of moisture. If this moisture were the result of outside influences as dew or rain it would not be so difficult to get rid of, but since it is contained within the cell walls themselves considerably more time is required for this moisture to exude and be carried off. This accounts for the fact that fairly well matured corn when stored in a poorly ventilated room, "gathers moisture," as we say. This moisture, in reality, has not been gathered, but has exuded from the corn itself, and as the currents of air have not been sufficient to carry off this moisture, it has gathered in little beads or drops on the kernels. We must also bear in mind that the cob contains a high moisture content. This moisture is necessarily retained for a greater length of time than that in the kernels. We have all noticed how a well filled ear of corn becomes loose and open on drying and that later the kernels come together again and become so firm on the cob that to insert the point of a pocket knife forces out two or three kernels to relieve the pressure. This contraction has, of course, been due to the drying out and consequent shrinking of the cob.

To show the importance of properly storing seed corn as soon as harvested the writer collected a large number of ears in different stages of ripening—in the mature stage, in the denting stage, and in the advanced milk stage. Each group was placed by itself on a table in the laboratory. The windows were kept open all day and the temperature kept at from 60 to 75 degrees F. The ears were not allowed to touch each other, and yet with such apparently favorable conditions every ear in the denting and the advanced milk stages moulded on the under side within three days after storing. The ears husked in the denting stage moulded chiefly at the butts because of the large amount of moisture contained in the large, blocky kernels. The ears in the advanced milk stage were moulded throughout

their entire length, and many of the kernels germinated on the ear. In all three samples the moisture was given off on calm days more rapidly than it could be evaporated, with the result that little beads or drops of moisture gathered on the kernels.

At the same time this experiment was being carried on, corn in the advanced stage and fully ten days too far advanced for best silage purposes was husked, placed in gummy sacks and left standing in the open field. In thirty-six hours many of the ears had heated and moulded and in two days some of them had germinated. A duplicate sample of this corn when properly stored lost over 21 per cent. of moisture within a month of husking.

These simple experiments show the necessity of paying the most careful attention to the seed corn as soon as husked, as the most critical time in the life of a seed ear is the first ten days after it is harvested.

### WHEN TO HARVEST SEED CORN

The time to harvest seed corn is determined wholly by the nature of the variety and by the growing conditions. If the variety is sufficiently early to mature before danger from freezing, it should, by all means, be left to mature on the stalk. Seed corn husked in the dough or denting stage always shrivels up badly when dried, because it has not been given time to store up within its seed coats all the nutriment the stalk and leaves have manufactured for it. It follows from this that the vigor of the resulting stalk must be impaired because the vitality of the seed which produced it is not normal. If, however, the corn is so late as to be liable to be injured by freezing in the field, it should be gathered and stored in some place where it will not freeze, and where, at the same time, currents of air can carry off the exuded moisture.

Corn which will mature on the stalk before freezing has the advantage of all the nutriment the stalk and leaves have elaborated for its use and at the same time has all the additional advantages of a perfect system of early fall storage.

As the ears approach full development, especially in the dent varieties, they gradually bend over until the tip of the ear points downward. Soon the husks open and allow a free circulation of air around the entire ear. The husks protect it from the rain and from the direct rays of the sun. As each ear hangs by itself, the danger of heating and moulding through coming in contact with other ears or objects, as is generally the case in artificial storing, is reduced to a minimum.

From this it is seen that for a sufficiently early variety of corn nature provides the exact conditions which man has found most favorable for properly preserving seed corn.

### METHODS OF STORING SEED CORN

The methods of storing seed corn are many, but the principle in all successful ones is the same—a good circulation of air to carry off all moisture before freezing weather.

In some districts much of the corn intended for seed is cut by hand just as the husks begin to open, and the stalks are not bound in bundles, but are put up in small shocks and left standing for a month or six weeks, depending on the season. The corn is then husked and stored in an ordinary crib.

This is undoubtedly good practice where the grain is grown for feeding purposes, as the ears will keep when cribbed and the stalks will fur-

\*Paper read by Prof. L. S. Klinec, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., before the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, June, 1906.

nish much good food, but the practice is not to be commended, except in the case of the very earliest varieties, as repeated experiments have proven that corn harvested in this way generally gives a lower germination than corn properly stored. In the production of the highest quality ears, not the stalks and ears, must have first consideration.

Where this method is followed a decided improvement in the keeping quality of the cribbed corn could be made by piling the ears up high by themselves when husking from the shock, and placing all immature ears and mibbins in a pile by themselves. These late and imperfectly developed ears contain a great deal of moisture and when stored with the good ears tend to keep the entire crib damp.

#### THE CORN CRIB

Cribs used for storing seed ears should be raised several feet off the ground and made as open as possible. To secure best results they should be lined with wire mesh to exclude mice and rats and should in no case exceed four feet in width at the bottom and five feet at the top if flint varieties are to be stored. As dent corn packs less closely the cribs for storing dent varieties should be made five feet at the bottom and seven at the top.

While this system is not to be recommended, this hint, to those who follow it, may not be out of place. In case the corn is not thoroughly dried when damage freezes come do not expect to find the most vital corn in the centre of the crib. From what has been said previously regarding the necessity of adequate ventilation the reason for this will be evident.

And, right in this connection, let me emphasize the fact that you cannot freeze corn that is not thoroughly dry without seriously impairing its germinating power. A large seed corn grower told me recently that he was not afraid of slightly frozen seed corn so long as it was gradually thawed out at a low temperature. This doctrine, if practiced, will do more injury to the building up of a successful trade in Canadian seed corn than any other one thing could do. In some quarters it has already prejudiced large corn growers against Canadian grown seed.

Since our natural advantages are such as to enable us to produce a high quality of seed corn, let us see to it that our methods of storing are such as will give us seed of good quality and strong vitality.

When seed is not grown on a commercial scale no special seed house need be provided for storing the choice ears. Every farmer has a number of places where these ears may be stored. Some husk the ears in the field before danger of freezing, braid the husks of the ears together and hang the bunches to dry under the verandah, on the branch of a tree, in the barn loft, over the crib, or in the back kitchen. Others take a stout cord which they tie around each ear separately and suspend the ears in long rows from the ceiling. These methods admit of a free circulation around each ear and are favorable to rapid drying. Those methods which prevent the rain and the direct rays of the sun from falling on the ears are the most satisfactory.

As soon as there is danger of severe freezing it is good practice to store the seed ears in the attic or over the kitchen. If the kitchen stove

pipe passes through this room so much the better, providing the steam cannot enter. Perfectly dry corn absorbs moisture readily and in such a case is apt to freeze, even if at one time it was perfectly dry. Frost will not injure corn so long as it is dry and is kept dry, but it will tend to decrease the vitality from the time the seed begins to absorb moisture.

In furnace-heated houses seed corn is often stored in the basement. This is a very satisfactory method providing the corn has lost the major part of its moisture before being brought in. Unless it has become fairly well dried before it is put into a cellar having no artificial heat, or when that artificial heat is not produced until some time after the corn has been stored, it is almost sure to mould owing to natural dampness. On the other hand, if placed in a furnace-heated room, there is danger of germination being induced by the heat from the furnace and the moisture in the corn. Corn stored in a cellar heated by artificial heat is sometimes slower in germinating than corn dried naturally, but in field tests it has the best record for vigor and yield.

#### STORE SEED CORN IN THE EAR

Seed corn should always be stored in the ear. If shelled in early spring the seed should be placed in sacks containing not more than one half bushel and hung up in a dry place where there is an active circulation of air. A difference of two per cent. in the moisture content of shelled corn will materially influence its keeping quality.

Never hang seed corn in the granary over other grains. Unless the grain is very dry it will continue to give off moisture for some months after storing and this evaporated moisture will prove detrimental to the vitality of the corn. Seed corn stored over stock of any kind is rarely satisfactory, as the animals' breath tends to keep the corn damp.

Sweet corn is, as a rule, much more difficult to cure than dent or flint corns. It is also more difficult to tell by inspection when an ear has been frosted, and as a result the percentage of germinable kernels is often very low. In the improvement of sweet corns, as in the case of dents and flints, we must learn to deny ourselves the earliest and best ears for boiling and roasting, as corn shows very readily the kind of selection most practiced.

In some sections the top of the stalk is removed at the close of the growing season; the husks are stripped back without severing the ear from the stalk and the ear is left to dry. This is good practice where the fall season is dry, but in damp climates the ears are apt to become badly discolored, as they dry slowly. Where birds are troublesome this method cannot be followed successfully.

Some growers husk and store sweet corn as soon as ripe. On a bright drying morning they husk it and leave it in the field in small piles until the middle of the afternoon, when they haul it to the seed house and store it the same as dent corn. Artificial heat is rarely used in curing sweet corn, as the cob is very liable to mould before it becomes dry. When fermentation sets in the grain is quickly discolored and its germinating power is seriously impaired. Sweet corn, if left for some time in the shock before husking, is rarely good enough for planting, and if left untouched to mature on the stalk will rarely give satisfactory results.

#### Hay on the One-Man Farm

On the one-man farm much planning is necessary to enable the single pair of hands to do the work in the rush of the hay season without loss of time. A Michigan farmer has contrived a system which enables him to use modern machinery without hired help. He mows the grass with a five-foot mower, stirs it with a tedder and then runs a side delivery rake, which leaves the hay in light windrows. These windrows are raked together just before drawing, making heavy windrows. Then comes the hay loader, which is attached to the rear of the wagon and pitches up the hay when the cart is driven forward. The hay is loaded on slings on the wagon so that when it reaches the barn it may be unloaded by horse power. The farmer's little daughter drives the team when her father is loading the hay and drives the horse when the load is being taken off at the barn. In this way a pole is set on a pivot, so that the man on the load can swing around the sling of hay to its desired place by pushing or pulling the pole.

#### Niagara Power for the Farm

Mr. Charles Francis, a farmer near Medina, N.Y., is using a milking machine operated by electricity transmitted from a power plant five miles away. A power cable has been laid from Niagara Falls to Syracuse, N.Y., 150 miles away, and farmers are making arrangements to use this power for all kinds of farm use. Another power cable is being laid from Niagara to Rochester, N.Y., and the big dairies along the route will be using the electric current to milk their cows.

And why not the same conditions in Ontario where the power at Falls is distributed over the country?

#### How to Find the Contents of Barrels or Casks

Rule—Add together the diameters of the bung and head in inches, and divide the sum by 2, which equals the average diameter. Then multiply the average diameter by itself in inches and again by the height in inches, then multiply by 8, and cut off the right-hand figure, and you have the number of cubic inches. Divide by 231 and you have the number of gallons. To find the number of bushels divide by 2150.4.

Example—What is the contents of a barrel in gallons, whose middle or bung diameter is 22 inches, and the end diameter 18 inches, and 30 inches in height?

Solution— $22$  added to  $18$  equals  $20$

$20$  multiplied by  $20$ , multiplied by  $30$ , multiplied by  $8$  equals  $9600.0$ .

$9600$  divided by  $231$  equals  $41\frac{1}{2}$  gallons.

Note—Barrels used in commerce are made in various sizes, from 30 to 50 gallons. There is no definite measure called a hoghead, they are usually gauged, and have their capacities in gallons marked on them.

#### Three Were Enough

An Irishman in order to celebrate the advent of a new ear, went out to a lark. He didn't get home till 3 o'clock in the morning, and was barely in the house before a nurse rushed up and, uncovering a bunch of soft goods, showed him three triplets. The Irishman looked at the clock, which said three, then at the three of a kind in the nurse's arms, and said:

"O'm not superstitious, but Oi think Hiven that Oi didn't come home at twive."



## In the Poultry Yard

### A Valuable Bird

The Missouri hog which sold for \$2,000 has a rival now in a Missouri rooster which sold for \$800. This is the highest price ever paid for a rooster in the history of the State. As high as \$500 has been paid on occasion, but it remained for William Miller, of Crescent, to pay \$800, the top price. The rooster is of the white Plymouth Rock variety, and in various State shows has distanced all its competitors.

### The Care of Poultry in Summer

The coming hot weather is the breeding time of all sorts of vermin. To combat this, directly the heat commences, thoroughly linewash out all the houses and laying places, lift all perches, and spray paraffin into their sockets, remove all old bedding, and replace with fresh peat moss. Remove old ashes from the dust bath, and replace clean ashes again, into which a little slacked lime powder is mixed. Sprinkle lime thinly over the yard, and trench the ground well, provide a cover to the water trough, and renew the water three times a day. Continue the hot meal in the morning, but substitute biscuit meal and sharps in place of barley and Indian meal. From the hard food omit maize. Give plenty of green food; nothing finer than dandelions, as it prevents all liver diseases. As to the young stock, remove the cockerels from all the broods and pen separately, and fatten them as far as possible with nutritious and fattening foods. Give them plenty of grit (lime and flint) and green food. Keep the young pullets separated from the old hens, and as much as possible in batches of same age. Throughout the summer cockerels will be fit to kill at three months old if fed liberally. Fatten them the last week by putting them in a small pen, and feed liberally with meal and a little fat added. If hens have been laying well through the winter and spring, August will probably see many loose feathers lying about in the runs. At this period hens which have arrived at their second adult maturity should be consigned to the stock-pot when the young pullets arrive at the age of four months. Keep a lookout for any tendency to reddening of comb. Do not attempt to force them to laying so early. When the pullets begin to lay, they may join their relations in the big yard.—C. B. Taylor.

### Lice and Disease

Many people are of the opinion that they actually lose their birds by lice. They receive this impression because as soon as a bird falls sick it will immediately be found to be covered with lice. Now, the exact opposite is the truth. A healthy bird will fight lice and subdue them. It will certainly be unsatisfactory, either as a breeder or as a layer; in fact, it is almost impossible to make a profit on birds whose whole attention is occupied by lice, but at the same time lice alone are not sufficient to cause their death. What I should like to point out is, that if any bird is found with a great many lice on it, some disorder must be looked for. A slight cold will be quite sufficient to cause the bird to relax in its vigilance and then it will fall a prey to the parasites that are its natural inheritance. I have frequently been called in to see a sick bird and have found it to

be swarming with vermin, while all the rest of the poultry in the same yard were comparatively clean from any parasites whatever. Many times I have heard prominent breeders state that roup is caused by lice, because a bird that is suffering from roup will be very lousy. It is exactly the opposite. There is a disease called "going light" which is caused solely and entirely by dirty houses. It will fit to run its course sweep off the entire flock, because the dirt increases. Lice may or may not be found on these birds, but will not be the cause of death. Death is in this case caused by the actual dirt inhaled and swallowed.

One of the best cures and preventives of lice is a good spraying bath of birds and roosts with coal oil or kerosene, as this is a preventive and cure for cold or roup. It is also a good disinfectant in case of disease. Nature has dealt out a certain number of lice to every chicken, and it behooves us to assist in his efforts to subdue its natural enemy by care and cleanliness. The growing chick in particular has a terrible battle for its little existence, and only the most robust will come out victorious, and these will have their stamina impaired by the ravages of the pests that have beset it from its birth. Though we may not believe in the fatality of the louse, nevertheless do not let us underrate the injury that this enemy can work. Good antidotes are: Pyrethrum aureum, wild mint, kerosene, naphtha balls—but not in the nests, as naphtha taints the eggs and may destroy the germ—lime, cedar and gasoline. MRS. OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

## POULTRY 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 \$3.50 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARK, Free Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Gainesville, Ont.

**HARRED ROCK** and Houdan Eggs at \$1.50 per setting. The Rock pen is headed by a winning hand purchased from C. H. Thompson, Athena, N.Y. The Houdan pen a grand lot. SMITH & BROWN, Columbus, Ont.

**HARVEY PEKINS**, Oshawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons, B. F. Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

### A Sun Incubator

Mr. Henry Decker, a old farmer of Rome, Ohio, has adopted a novel way of hatching eggs without hens. Mr. Decker's hens went on strike and refused to set, so he decided to raise his chickens without their help. He utilized empty bee-hives for this purpose by placing the eggs in a cotton cloth and covering them over with a thick chair cushion and putting them into the hive. In due course of time 18 out of the 30 eggs were turned into chirping chicks. Mr. Decker now swears by the bee-hive and the sun, and all he asks his hens is to do the laying and he will do the rest.

A school boy has figured out the amount of travel necessary to grow 40 acres of corn. He says a farmer travels 90 miles in cutting the stalks, 90 miles in harrowing, 90 miles each for lister and drill, 45 miles for harrowing, 270 miles for cultivating, 45 miles for husking, or in all 720 miles, not counting the trips to and from the field.



The hen "Yes, that's mine."



## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### Farming World Man on the Wing

The shipment of Clydesdale fillies made by Mr. J. K. Johnson, of Springfield, Ont., are a premier lot. They have landed in fine condition and are noticeable for their well turned, smooth tops, and all have fine flashy underpinning. Among them several pairs of well matched show-ring teams could be selected. The shipment comprises 25 head in all, and are got by such sires as Carbineer, Hillhead Chief and other premium horses of Aberdeen. At the present time none of these fillies are for sale, but will be offered at public auction sometime in October.

Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, has again landed an importation of pure bred Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine, which it is his intention to offer at public auction in October next.

The consignment of fillies imported by Mr. R. McMillan, of Seafort, Ont., were a fine lot of low-set, heavy-boned horses, such as will be popular in Huron Co.

This number of THE FARMING WORLD contains the announcement of the dispersion of two of Canada's oldest and best known herds of pure bred stock. In the beginning of the search for better things, nearly half a century ago, the well known stock farm of the late Senator Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Que., was famous throughout England and America as the home of the best and most sought for in the choicest Yorkshire blood then known. It has been the base of supplies for the continent of America in Hereford, Polled Angus and in Hackney horses as well. Almost as long ago, too, the father of the present well known J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, Ont., proprietor of the Woodroffe Stock Farm, was the pioneer in the improvement of the draft horse of the Ottawa valley and imported the best that circumstances would permit of. Both these dispersion sales will close long and successful careers which have been powerful factors in the improvement of conditions throughout Canada.

Since the year 1887 the Woodroffe Stock Farm has been under the able management of Mr. J. G. Clark, who has been thoroughly up to date and whose best skill and judgment have ever been put in practice in the building up of a herd of Ayrshire cattle of the most superior milking qualities. Practical utility has ever been his aim, and the finest show ring stock which could not come up to a high standard in milk production had no place in his stable. A summary of the tests made by ten head of milk cows which have been in the herd together for the past three years, shows that in that time the ten cows have produced in milk \$2,583.20 and in young stock sold \$1,600, or an average of \$427.50 or \$142.30 each per year. All of Canada's leading herds have contributed to the stable excellence of the herd of grand milk cows kept at Woodroffe, and the sale will comprise some hundred head

of choicely bred Ayrshire cows, heifers and young bulls, all of which show breeding, rich in the best milking blood in this or any other country.

The first decisive move upward in the Woodroffe herd was made when Glencarn of Maple Grove was purchased from Mr. D. Drummond, of Petite Cote, Que., and placed at its head. This bull was exceptionally large and full of vigor and transmitted his dairy qualities in a marked degree. Every heifer he ever produced was a worker, and his sons, wherever owned, are doing him credit. Woodroffe Matchless was used only one season when, owing to a fall he had to be disposed of. The only two females of his progeny remaining in the herd when old enough for the dairy, Princess Woodroffe—1908—, and Flora—1907—, having given good proof of what a valuable sire he would have been. The bull that has done the most to place the Woodroffe herd in the proud position it holds among the Ayrshire herds of the continent, is the one now in use; he is large, vigorous and prepotent. For length of quarter, depth of barrel, roundness of milk veins, he is unsurpassed. His eye is large, and his combination of depth and width of chest, with fineness of shoulder, is a wonder. His hip bones are somewhat coarse and he lacks style in the show ring owing to lack of training when young and nervousness among strangers, but if his heifers fall into good hands, I have no hesitation in predicting that Comrade's Heir of Glenora—1896—, will have more of his progeny in the Record of Merit in 2 years, than any Ayrshire bull in Canada. The bull to which most of Comrade's daughters are bred is Isleigh Matchless, a good straight, stylish son of Matchless 7560, and a gr. son of that illustrious pair, Glencarn 3rd (imp.) and Nellie Osborne (imp.).

Topsman of Woodroffe, Woodroffe National Duke, and Reliance of Woodroffe, three of Comrade's sons, were used in the herd where considered best suited. National Duke was easily first in his class at Ottawa, 1905, and Topsman's and Reliance's calves will speak for themselves. Some of the very best animals in the offering are gets of these. Three very choice calves are sired by Garclough Royal Edward (imp.), which

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



### Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capot, Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puff, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases. Burns, Itch, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle, sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. (Found for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



## ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without blistering, rubbing, or irritating the horse up. Pleasant to use. One or two bottles delivered with full directions. Box 5¢, free.

ABSORBINE, J.E.L. for man, child, fish bottles, etc. Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocel, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, King's Pile.

W. F. YOUNG, P.A.F.

71 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & Co., Montreal.

Mr. Clark bought of R. Hunter & Son, Sons, and resold to K. Kozu, Japan. The Woodroffe herd was the champion Ayrshire herd at St. Louis in 1904, and some of the winning animals will figure in the coming sale.

The Clydesdales to be offered comprise the noted stallion Woodroffe Ploughboy [2296], and two of his sons, one and two years old. The dam of these colts is Nellie Erskine [3554]; Nellie was first prize winner at Ottawa and Aymer in 1900-1, and sweepstakes female at Ottawa, 1902. In 1903 she was shown with her full sister, Maggie Erskine [3555] in harness, and won three firsts at Ottawa and other fairs. Ploughboy's record in the show ring is so well known that comment is unnecessary. He has won perhaps more first prizes and gold medals than any stallion in Ontario, and has proved an excellent sire. His two sons to be offered are all that their excellent

## 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 home-bred. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. BRETTHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

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

breeding would indicate. They will be money-makers for their future owners.

The Yorkshires consist of a two-year-old boar, winner of first prize at Ottawa and Richmond, 1904-5; two yearling brood sows of the very best type and breeding; one six month's boar, and a litter farrowed in June.

#### Sale Date Claimed

W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., have asked us to claim Wednesday, January 9, 1907, for their third annual sale of Shorthorn cattle.

#### Hillhurst Dispersion Sale

The dispersion sale of the Hillhurst Shorthorns marks the closing out of one of the very oldest and best herds of Shorthorn cattle in the Dominion of Canada. Always the home of the very best that could be obtained, it has kept fully abreast of the times, and while splendid representatives of the famous old Bates cattle are still maintained at the farm, it is also headquarters for the best Scotch breeding to be found. Mr. Cochrane has been one of the very closest students of the live stock business, and there are to be found few if any better informed men in all matters pertaining to the breeding of improved stock. His aim has been ever, notwithstanding the lately popular rush to beef form and character, never to lose sight of the necessity of maintaining the milking qualities for which the old English Shorthorn was and is still so justly famous. All of the Scotch topped descendants of those grand old cows, and many of Mr. Cochrane's best pure Scotch ani-

mals with which he began his new herd of cattle in 1903, are of outstanding quality from the dual purpose standpoint. That this is the kind of animal destined to stand pre-eminent in Eastern Canada and Ontario there is no longer any doubt, and there will be no better opportunity ever offered for obtaining a splendid foundation for such a herd of cattle as is now before the public in the sale of the Hillhurst Shorthorns. In Great Britain the question is no longer in doubt, and in the show ring or under the hammer of the auctioneer, the Scotch topped Bates cattle stand at least as high as the purest of Scotch breeding. Comprised in the animals to be offered are a goodly number of grand young females descended from the famous old Waterloo, Filigree, Cold Cream and other families noted for their dairy and feeding qualities. The pure Scotch list of females comprise the best Scotch blood, and among them a splendid lot of two-year-old heifers selected from the famous herd of W. C. Edwards by Mr. Cochrane's herdsman, of whose skill little more need be said than that he served Mr. Duthie of Collynie as herdsman for five years before coming to Mr. Cochrane. They are a fine lot and as seen in the pasture fields of Hillhurst they make a splendid exhibition, and without any attention or feed beyond what they can find for themselves are one and all in almost high show ring condition. All of them are from imported cows and sired by Mr. Edwards' two grand imported bulls, Village Champion, a richly bred Village Maid bull from the stables of Wm. Duthie, or the grandly-bred sire

selected from the best among Mr. W. S. Marr's favorite Missie strain. Of the younger Hillhurst-bred stock the greater part are sired by Mr. Cochrane's home-bred Broad Scotch, a son of the great Scotch Hero, retained in his herd after the sale held three years ago. The dam of Broad Scotch is a fine Cruickshank Butterfly cow by the Princess Royal bull, Prince Horace. A number are also sired by Golden Carol, bred by H. Cargill & Son, and sired by Golden Drop Victor, with imp. Caroline, of splendid Duthie and Cruickshank breeding for dam. Taken altogether, the Hillhurst dispersion sale will offer an opportunity for the stock breeders of Canada to obtain some of the sale goods which have made Hillhurst famous.

#### Gossip

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., returned last week from the west where he judged heavy horses at the Hartney, Melita, Deloraine, Cartwright and Winnipeg exhibitions. Mr. Gardhouse was most favorably impressed with the quality of the horseflesh exhibited at the local shows in Manitoba. At Winnipeg there was a magnificent show of Clydesdales, the exhibit of Mr. Brice, who captured most of the awards, being an especially noteworthy one. Mr. Gardhouse stated that the Clydesdale mares shown were well topped and an especially good lot. Sir Wm. Van Horne's £1,000 colt topped the lot and won the championship.

The Shire horse exhibit at Winnipeg showed up very well indeed in point of quality. The number out

## GREAT DISPERSION AUCTION SALE

# HILLHURST FARM SHORTHORNS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1906

ON THE FAIR GROUNDS

AT THE GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

**HILLHURST FARM HAVING BEEN SOLD THE ENTIRE SHORTHORN HERD WILL BE CLOSED OUT**

consisting of 33 Females (four with calves at foot), 8 Bulls and Bull Calves, six picked Scotch Heifers bought at W. C. Edwards & Co.'s 1905 sale; Imported English and Canadian milking families, chiefly of the Scotch-Bates breeding, now so popular in Great Britain.

Some High-Class Show Animals are Included

G. W. KERR & CO.,  
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,

Auctioneers

**JAS. A. COCHRANE,**

COMPTON, QUE.

Catalogues ready August 15

was not large. There was a good exhibit of Percherons also.

Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., judged the Shorthorns and other heavy beef herds, and Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, the swine and dairy cattle.

Mr. Gardhouse says that the Winnipeg show was a great success, and reflects much credit upon the management of President Grigg and Manager A. W. Bell.

#### French-Canadian Cattle Record of Performance

The French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association have agreed to accept the standard for registration in the Record of Performance under the requirements laid down by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Bulls will be admitted after having four daughters in the record of performance, each from a different cow. Cows in the two-year-old class must produce at least 4,400 lbs. of milk and 198 lbs. of butter-fat in 365 days; in the three-year-old class 5,200 lbs. of milk and 234 lbs. of fat; in the four-year-old class 6,000 lbs. of milk and 270 lbs. of fat, and in the mature class (five years or over) 6,800 lbs. of milk and 306 lbs. of butter-fat during the year. The amount of milk required after two years of age is got by adding 2 1/2 lbs. of milk for each day up to five years, when the amount is fixed at 6,800 lbs., and the amount of butter-fat by adding one-tenth of a pound for each day until 306 lbs. are reached at five years of age.

All applications to the test must be made to the secretary of the association, Mr. J. A. Couture, 49 Garden St., Quebec.

#### Premiums for Live Stock Importations

The Jamaica Agricultural Society has decided to offer the following premiums on live stock imported into that colony:

Three premiums of £10 (\$50) each for the importation of cattle—dairy Shorthorn, Red Poll or South Devon bulls.

Four premiums of £4 (\$20) for the importation of rams of milk breeds of goats.

Three premiums of £3 (\$15) for the importation of Essex, Poland China or Berkshire hogs.

The following are the conditions:

1. That only one premium be paid to each importer in each class of stock in any one year.
2. That notice must be given by

those intending to import of their intention to enter for these premiums.

3. That the animals on arrival must be inspected and approved by two persons appointed by the board.

4. That the premiums will be paid only after the animals have been six months in the island.

The Secretary of the society is John Barclay, 4 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica. It might perhaps be of advantage for Canadian breeders to get in touch with him.

#### \$1,200 in Gold Medals

No exhibition in Canada is so fortunate in the number and value of its gold medals and special prizes as the Central Canada Exhibition to be held at Ottawa this year, Sept. 7-15. There are forty gold medals or their equivalent in cash given as special prizes in the live stock classes. There are besides these fully twenty more given in the dairy, poultry and other sections. Ottawa puts up a splendid show every year and is deserving of patronage from both exhibitors and visitors. Write to E. McMahon, secretary, Ottawa, for a copy of the prize list.

#### Big Prizes for Live Stock

The total amount given in prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, is \$45,000, of which \$14,499 is devoted to the horses and \$8,483 to the cattle, exclusive in each case of gold and silver medals, cups, etc.

The \$8,483 given in cash prizes to cattle is divided as follows: \$3,700 to Shorthorns, \$340 to Herefords, \$470 to Aberdeen Angus, \$395 to Gallows, \$220 to grade cattle (beef breeds) \$205 to fat cattle, \$731 to Ayrshires, \$795 to Jerseys, \$307 to Guernseys, \$899 to Holsteins, \$321 to grade cattle (dairy breeds).

An entry of Thoroughbred horses has been promised this year by one of the largest breeders in Kentucky.

Among the cattle that will be on exhibition will be cattle raised by His Majesty the King, Lord Rosebery, Lord Rothschild and others of the English nobility. There will also be herds on view from Illinois and Indiana and a bull for which Sir Geo. Drummond paid \$14,000.

For the first time on record some cattle from the Argentine will be on view this year. Entries for live stock close on August 4th.

#### Hereford Herd Book

Volume IV of the Canadian Hereford Herd Book has just been issued

by J. W. Nimmo, registrar, Ottawa, containing the pedigrees of 996 bulls and 1,673 cows, or a total of 2,669 pedigrees. This volume contains all Hereford pedigrees recorded from December 1st, 1904, to May 31st, 1905, one year and a half, while Volume III contained over two years pedigrees and there were only 224 more than appear in this volume, which shows that Herefords are on the increase in Canada.

#### Mr. Ness' Shipment of Clydesdales

Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, sailed on Saturday last by the s.s. Sicilian, of the Allan line, with a carefully selected lot of Clydesdale stallions and fillies. Four stallions and three fillies he purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netterhall and Banks, Kirkcubright; two stallions and one filly from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock; and one stallion, a well-bred son of the champion Hiawatha, named Catablyan (11619) he bought from Messrs. Macintyre, Beith. Mr. Ness has always been partial to the well-bred, old-fashioned, thick Clydesdale type, and this year he is more confirmed than ever in his loyalty to that class. In his shipment are three sons of the champion sire Baron's Pride (9122), two by his sons, Casabianca (10523), and Baron of Buchlyvie (11282), respectively, while another is by the well-bred horse Airle. One of the Baron's Pride horses is own brother to H. and A. S. champion horse of 1906, Scottish Crest, while another is out of an Aberdeen prize mare, by the H. and A. S. champion horse Prince Thomas (10262). Casabianca was both first at the H. and A. S. Show and twice first at the Glasgow Stallion Show. He is a deep-ribbed stallion, with good bones, and breeds the right kind of stock. Baron of Buchlyvie is one of the best horses of the day. He was second at the H. and A. S. a week ago, and has been a noted winner ever since he was a two-year-old. One of the fillies in Mr. Ness' shipment is by the choice breeding horse Montrose Ronald (1121), the sire of the unbeaten three-year-old mare of this year, Veronique. Other two of the mares are own sisters of exceptionally good breeding. They were got by the famous sire Balmadie Queen's (9066), out of a Gallant Poteth (8638) mare, bred by Mr. Reid, Burnside of Balhaldie, and one of a famous race of mares long in Mr. Reid's possession. They are descended from Sir Walter Scott (797), the

## AYRSHIRE SALE: SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

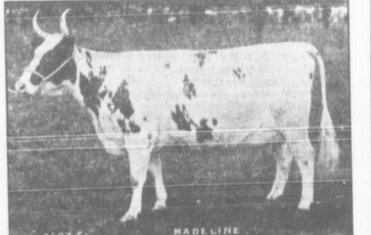
Canada's Greatest Dispersion Sale of

100 Registered Ayrshire Cattle  
Clydesdale Horses and  
Yorkshire Swine

The property of J. G. CLARK,  
To be sold by Auction

At Woodroffe Stock Farm, Ottawa, Ont.,  
Wednesday, August 29, 1906

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, J. G. CLARK, Proprietor.  
W. M. MAJOR, Hintonburg.  
Auctioneers. Catalogues on application.



leading horse of his day, and come down with crosses of Prince of Wales (673), Drumfrowner Farmer (286), and Belled Knight (1303), to the dam of the mares exported by Mr. Ness. There are few better bred mares anywhere than these. Another three-year-old mare is by the Stirling prize horse Argosy (11247), a son of Sir Everard (433), to the dam of the horse with capital action, Airle (11240). The other sire represented, was an exceptionally well-bred son of Sir Christopher (10286), which, as a two-year-old colt, was champion at the H. and A. S. Show at Glasgow in 1892. These notes sufficiently warrant the declaration that nothing better in the way of Clydesdale breeding has been exported to Canada for a long time than Mr. Ness' present shipment.—Scottish Farmer.

#### Canadian Holstein Tests

Fourteen more cows and heifers have made records that have been accepted in the Record of Merit. These tests are all for a period of seven days and were conducted under the supervision of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Eastern Ontario Dairy School. The amount of milk and butter fat are actual; the amount of butter is estimated from the fat by adding one-sixth.

1 Inka Sylvia DeKol (2878), at 6y. 5m. 9d.; milk, 425 lbs.; butter fat, 14.94 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.40 lbs. Owner, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Innes.

2 Christmas Jennie (3008) at 6y. 1m. 24d.; milk, 523.4 lbs.; butter fat, 14.36 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.75 lbs. Owner, Thomas Davidson, Spring Valley.

3 Burkevie DeKol (3295) at 5y. 2m. 18d.; milk, 404.1 lbs.; butter fat, 13.62 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.89 lbs. Owner, A. D. Foster, Bloomfield.

4 Dirkje Pel (3008) at 5y. 10m. 28d.; milk, 412.12 lbs.; butter fat, 13.17 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.36 lbs. Owner, G. A. Gilroy.

5 Gretchen Abbeker DeKol (4477) at 3y. 11d.; milk, 401.1 lbs.; butter fat, 13.08 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.27 lbs. Owner, A. W. Davidson, Spring Valley.

6 Augusta Aemie DeKol (4454) at 3y. 6m. 12d.; milk, 459.06 lbs.; butter fat, 12.64 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.74 lbs. Owner, A. C. Hallman, Breslan.

7 Juanita Sylvia 2nd (3921) at 4y. 6m. 16d.; milk, 398.12 lbs.; butter fat, 12.23 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.27 lbs. Owner, G. A. Gilroy.

8 Daisy Pieterje (2872) at 4y. 1m. 21d.; milk, 397.2 lbs.; butter fat, 12.19 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.22 lbs. Owner, A. D. Foster.

9 Pauline Belle DeKol (3841) at 4y. 1m. 8d.; milk, 358.1 lbs.; butter fat, 11.63 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.60 lbs. Owner, Thos. Davidson.

10 Emma Abbeker DeKol (3842) at 3y. 10m. 24d.; milk, 294.9 lbs.; butter fat, 10.98 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.81 lbs. Owner, Thos. Davidson.

11 Gretchen of Evergreen (3840) at 3y. 8m. 21d.; milk, 338.9 lbs.; butter fat, 10.88 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.70 lbs. Owner, Thos. Davidson.

12 Rosie's Wonder (4815) at 3y. 4m. 27d.; milk, 329.5 lbs.; butter fat, 10.21 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.03 lbs. Owner, A. C. Hallman.

13 Beauty Eugene DeKol (4014) at 3y. 10m. 20d.; milk, 371.31 lbs.; butter fat, 10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.67 lbs. Owner, A. C. Hallman.

14 Minnie Evergreen (4637) at 2y. 3m. 1d.; milk, 244.2 lbs.; butter fat, 8.29 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.67 lbs. Owner, Thos. Davidson.

G. W. CLEMONS, Sec

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any owner, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

### Fleming's

**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it cures fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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I have a large consignment of stallions and a few fillies. Good ones of the right kind at right prices. Come and see what I have to offer.  
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CLYDESDALES — Winners at Toronto, London and other leading shows. Some choice young fillies. Pair young stallions, sired by Pearl Oyster and Prince Romeo, for sale. Jas. Henderson, Seiton, Ont.

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

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

### Will Judge in the East

Messrs. C. M. McRae, Ottawa; Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont.; Dr. Standish, Walkerton, Ont.; and W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., have been selected by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to judge live stock at the fall fairs in the Maritime Provinces beginning at St. John N.B., September 15.

Mr. H. McFayden, B.S.A., has been appointed to the Seed Commissioner's Branch, and will have charge of the work at Indian Head, Alberta.

### Standard Bred Registry

The proposal to form a Canadian Standardbred Association has aroused more interest in this class of horses. Many breeders of Standardbreds think such an association is not needed and are willing to let things run along as they are and register their animals as heterofore in American records. There are, however, advantages in

## MY NEW IMPORTATION OF

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS have just arrived. I have this year a grand importation. They combine action, conformation, style and quality. A number of them have been prize-winners in the old country. Parties wanting something in this line will find what they want at a fair price and a square deal.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Long distance phone at residence.

## C LYDESDALES

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

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

GEO. G. STEWART,  
Long Distance Phone. Importer and Breeder.

### 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

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Oshawa Station, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.



## BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

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

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

### Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

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J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

## CAIRNBROGIE

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

Breeders of CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

GRAHAM BROS., - - Claremont, Ont.

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

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having a Canadian registration for Standardbreds as well as for the other breeds of horses. The following from the rules of the American Trotting Registry Association will show what is required for registration:

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a Standardbred trotter:

1. The progeny of a registered Standard trotting horse, and a registered Standard trotting mare.

2. A stallion sired by a registered Standard trotting horse, provided his dam and granddam were sired by registered Standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2:30 and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2:30 from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered Standard trotting horse, and whose dam and granddam were sired by registered Standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2:30 or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2:30.

4. A mare sired by a registered Standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2:30.

5. A mare sired by a registered Standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard trotting horse.

The pacing animal is also eligible to this association as a Standardbred pacer in compliance with the following rules:

1. The progeny of a registered Standard pacing horse and a registered Standard pacing mare.

2. A stallion sired by a registered Standard pacing horse, provided his dam and granddam were sired by registered Standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2:25, and is the sire of three pacers with records of 2:25 from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered Standard pacing horse and whose dam and granddam were sired by registered Standard pacing horses, provided she herself has a pacing record of 2:25, or is the dam of one pacer with a record of 2:25.

4. A mare sired by a registered Standard pacing horse, provided she

is the dam of two pacers with records of 2:25.

5. A mare sired by a registered Standard pacing horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard pacing horse.

6. The progeny of a registered Standard trotting horse out of a registered Standard pacing mare, or of a registered Standard pacing horse out of a registered Standard trotting mare.

★

#### Ottawa Correspondence

Ottawa, Aug. 13.

Mr. G. H. Clark, seed commissioner, and I. H. Newman, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, are both in the Northwest, visiting experimental seed plots, holding field meetings, and delivering lectures. In the opportunities at their disposal they will gather information regarding the extent and area of crop affected by weeds and smut, particularly the latter, which is becoming a serious evil in the great wheat area.

At Winnipeg, Toronto, Fort William, Montreal, Port Arthur, St. John, Halifax, and, in fact, wherever the grain trade of Canada is carried on to any extent, special inquiry is to be made into all matters connected with the trade. The inquiry will be made by a special commission authorized by an order in council and conducted under the department of trade and commerce. Among the various matters to be considered will be the working of the grain inspection act, methods in vogue at the elevators, distribution of cars, selection of grades, collection of fees, transport facilities and systems of examination used by the government inspectors. The commission will have practically unlimited scope and should be able to do a great deal of good for the trade.

Among those who will be entrusted with this expansion of enquiry are George E. Goldie, of Ayr, Ont.; W. L. McNair, Keyes, Manitoba; and John Miller, of Indian Head, Saskatchewan, chairman.

As a result of the canned meat exposures in Chicago, prominent stockmen who have recently visited the Capital predict prosperous years ahead for Canadian farmers who go in for beef cattle and hog. The successful way that Canadian canned goods have met the most rigid inspection has raised their reputation abroad and already many new factories are projected. Recently the Minister of Agriculture arranged with the Department of Inland Revenue to conduct a series of examinations of samples collected during June and July of this year. The total examined was 132. By towns or provinces they were as follows: Nova Scotia, 32; New Brunswick, 27; Prince Edward Island, 16; Quebec, 20; St. Hyacinthe, 22; Montreal, 32; Ottawa, 17; Kingston, 24; Toronto, 32; London, 20; Manitoba, 10; British Columbia, 23. These were collected from wholesale and retail dealers and factories. Only two samples gave the slightest evidence of decomposition, a proportion amounting to but 1.4 per cent. Preservatives such as benzoic, sulphurous, salicylic and boric acids were particularly sought for, but only detected in a small number of samples. Full details of this examination have been issued in a special report.

The search in general was favorable to manufacturers both west and east. The results, by enhancing the reputation of Canadian products have as stated before increased the demand, which it is thought will still further increase. With this in view there have been many applications for charters for packing companies. The effect

## MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale some excellent horned yearling rams and ewes. Also one of the best lots of imported sheep that we have handled for some years. We can sell you a ram for a flock header or a few ewes to add to your flock, and we shall be ready for a big trade next season.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklyn, Ont.

## FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We have for sale some grand yearling rams, by imported sires, for flock headers. We also have 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe lambs.

We breed only the best, using the best rams that can be obtained in England.

Guelph, G.T.R.

Arkell, C.P.R.

Telegraph, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,  
ARKELL, Ont.

## JAMES LEASK & SON, Taunton, Ont.

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND  
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

For Sale—Four young bulls and four heifers, sired by Count Sarcorn (imp.) =2967 = (7430). Four young bulls, sired by Alan (1883), Oshawana Stn. (G.T.R.), Myrtle Bn. (C.P.R.)  
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CHAS. RANKIN, Weybridge, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages from noted Scotch families.

## Ashland Stock Farm

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

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Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Fall 2 1/2 miles from Owen Sound, G.T.R. and C.P.R. and electric cars from Toronto.

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

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

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Breeders of CLYDESDALE HORSES  
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FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH BOW-BRED TO FALLOW IN MAY.

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Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.  
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### Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering—2 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with heifer calves at foot, and again bred to imp. Prime Favorite and imp. Scotch Pride. Also 20 head of one and two-year-old heifers. Drop in a line and receive our new catalogue, free literature, Burlington, Ont., G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

## Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

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

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

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

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

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

**GEO. G. STEWART**, Howick, Que.  
See large ad.

**R. R. NESS**, Howick, Que.  
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**CRAMER BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont.  
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**W. H. FODIL**, Clarendon, Ont. Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale and Hackneys.

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

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**H. M. STOCKTON**, Hodgvale P.O., Harrison St., C.P.R. Yorkshire swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not skin furnished. Write for prices.

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**DONALD GUNN & SON**, Beaverton, Ont. Yorkshire swine—Young sows and boars of approved blood type.

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**W. G. FETIT & SONS**, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.

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

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**JOHN DRYDEN**, Milverton, Ont. G. T. R. — Shorthorn milks. 13 young bull calves from well-bred imported dams, and sired by Dup. Saitlyton Victor—3003.

**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale.

**W. H. FORD**, Dutton, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, 14 Scotch and Scotch topped. Good individuals. Prices right.

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**W. SHERING**, Schomberg, G. T. R. Ont. Holstein and Scotch milking strains. A number of young breeding stock to select from.

**MACDONALD COLLEGE**, Ste. Anne de Belle Vue, Que.—Ayrshires.—The famous Reford Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. now owned by Sir William 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. Shorthorn cattle, pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

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

**W. F. STEPHEN**—Box 103, Huntington, Que. — Springbrook 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. Shorthorn cattle, pure Scotch—breeds for sale—some young stock, six heifers and two red bull calves.

**R. J. PERHALL**, Naber, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

**OGILVIE'S** Ayrshires—Lachin, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Robt. Hunter, Manager. Phone M 225.

**R. A. and J. A. WATT**, Saleen, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, pure Scotch and home bred. A few choice herd leaders.

**D. D'OURCEY**, Bornholm P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Improved Old Chester White Swine. Shorthorn Cattle. Leicester Sheep.

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

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

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

**OLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gift, Imp. Best Sired by Killibinn Beauty bull, Imp. Ben Lomond and Imp. Jay of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

**D. GUNN & SON**, Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

**JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

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

**T. GIBSON**, Hensfield, Ont., sta., G. T. R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Short Horses. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

**CHAS. CALDER**, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns Shropshires. Good selection in young bulls.

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

**S. J. PEARSON & SONS**, Meadowdale, Ont. — Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine.

**RICHARD GIBSON**, Delaware, Ont. — Shorthorn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all our orders.

**F. & G. PARKIN**, Oxford, Ont. Berkshire Swine, Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right.

of this upon the stock raising industry should be an increase in the demand, and at least steady paying prices if not higher figures.

Crops in Eastern Ontario promise a fair average in the opinion of several reliable travelers who have taken note of the conditions. The heavy rains of spring brought the grain crops along in fine shape up to a certain point, just when they were beginning to fill. Then came a hot, dry spell that brought on the ripening stage without sufficient moisture. This perhaps was a deteriorating factor, but it has been offset somewhat by a few heavy showers. The severe gale that swept over this part of the country on the evening of Sunday, Aug. 5th, was responsible for the stripping some of the orchards almost bare of harvest apples, and did considerable damage to the late fruit.

## The King's Horses

The Shire horses, the property of King Edward VII and of Lord Rothschild, are in Toronto, and stabled at the Exhibition grounds. They consist of two stallions, one brood mare, four fillies, a yearling colt and two geldings, and certainly are a fine lot, more especially the aged stallion, the brood mare and the three-year-old filly. The last named is a beauty, chunk full of quality; flat bone and fine leather are there in plenty. She is named Tacerona 4927, brown in color, sire Calwich Blend 17259, dam Saxon Queen 26829. She is a noted prize winner, and would quickly go to the top if put in the show ring. We understand that it is not the intention to enter any of the horses in the competitions here.

The stallions are Gerton Charmer 20515, sire Mormar of Batsford 15242, dam Southgate Charm 24737. He is brown in color, foaled in 1901, and was first champion at the Shire Horse Show, London, 1905. The other stallion, Premvictor 19947, brown, foaled 1899, and was first and champion at London Shire Horse Show, 1902 and in 1903. He is sired by Bury Victor Chief 11105, dam Sol ace 24787. Both stallions possess that quality in feet and legs, which many in this country believe belong only to the Clydesdale.

The brood mare is Blythwood Guilder Rose 22989, brown, foaled in 1895, sire Prince Harold 14228, dam Tudor Rose 15842. She is a noted prize winner and was first in her class at the Royal this year.

The horses will be on exhibition at Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions, when they go to Kansas.

## Market Review and Forecast

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

Toronto, August 14th, 1906.

On the whole business is on the quiet side, owing to the hot weather and so many people away on a holiday. Prospects, however, are good, and a big fall and winter trade is assured. Money is in good demand at 5½ per cent loans. Discounts rule at 6 to 7 per cent.

#### WHEAT

The wheat market is in a state of transition. Until more is known as to the actual extent and quality of this year's crop it will be unsettled. At the present moment there is a strong element that is endeavoring to bear the market, the inference being that somebody is loaded up with wheat and wants to boom the market so as to unload at a profit. But so far they have not been able to influence the market to their liking and prices are lower than a few weeks ago and about 10c lower than at this time a year ago. The local market here is quiet, old wheat selling at 72c. Quotations are 70c bid and 71 to 71½c asked. At lake ports Manitoba wheat is quoted at 77½ to 80c per bushel.

#### COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is on the down grade and prices are considerably lower than a month ago. The highest quotation at Montreal is 38c. Here sales of new oats are reported at outside points at 30c for No. 2. Old are quoted at 33½ to 34½c. The barley market is quiet and easy. At Montreal feed barley is quoted at 47c and malting grade at 51 to 52c. Here prices rule at from 45 to 46c per bushel. The pea market is nominal. The corn market rules steady. American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 60c Toronto and No. 3 at 59½c.

#### HAY AND STRAW

There is a good local demand for hay. Farmers are too busy just now to haul to market and consequently prices both here and at Montreal are firm. Exports are falling off somewhat. Quotations at Montreal for baled hay rule at \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8

for clover mixed and \$7 to \$7.50 for pure clover for car lots on track. Here deliveries are light. Prices are steady at \$9 for new No. 1, \$10 for No. 1 old, and \$7.50 for mixed in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market No. 1 timothy old is quoted at \$14 to \$16 and new at \$10 to \$12 per ton loose.

Baled straw rules firm at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices rule steady, with a fair demand for local consumption. Very few are being exported, though some export orders have been received. At Montreal selected eggs are quoted at 20 to 20½c in case lots. Here supplies at the moment are a little more plentiful, with quotations for case lots 17½ to 18½c per dozen. On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 20 to 22c per dozen.

Spring chickens dressed are quoted on the farmers' market here at 15c to 16c, live at 10 to 12c; old dressed 13c, live 9c; turkeys dressed, 11c, live 10 to 12c; ducks 10 to 11c per lb.

#### FRUIT

Fruit prices, considering that the crop market has been large, have been good and growers in most cases have made more money than for some time past. The market for fall fruits is opening up well.

At Montreal Bartlett pears are quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.25 per box, plums \$1.15 to \$1.60 per crate, peaches \$1.40 to \$1.65 per box. Here peaches are quoted at 25 to 75c, apples 20 to 30c, and tomatoes 20 to 35c per basket.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese situation rules strong, with little prospect of any drop in values. The make is beginning to fall off somewhat, though with prices ruling as they are there is not likely to be the usual falling off in this direction. Stocks are reported light in England and the trade has a healthy outlook. At Montreal quotations are 12 to 12½c for finest westerns and 11½ to 12c for finest easterns. At the local markets last week 12c and over

was the rule. At Brockville and Belleville on Saturday last cheese sold at 12 3-16 to 12½c at the former place, with 12c paid at London.

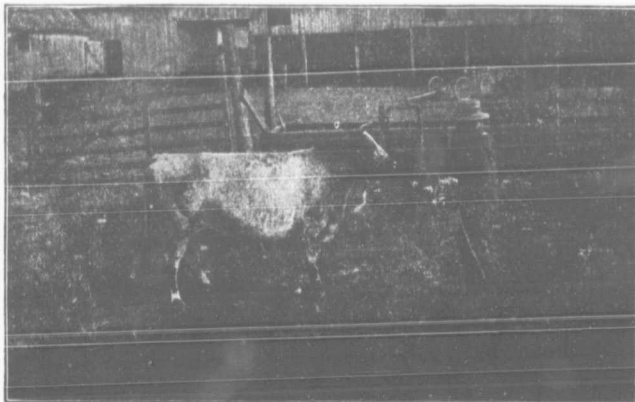
The butter market rules firm under a good export demand. Last week's Trade Bulletin has this to say on the situation:

"There is a fairly good export enquiry for the best grades of creamery, and sales have taken place in this market of choice grades of mild-salted creamery at 22½ to 22¾c. A very choice lot western creamery brought 22c and another lot at 21¾c. For special lots higher prices are asked, but the above rates form the basis of the bulk of the sales for export. There is some enquiry for dairy butter on export account and we hear of the sale of a car lot at 17½c. Western dairy has been placed at 18 to 18½c on round lots, some holders asking 19c. Our special cable from London to-day report a firmer market at an advance of 2s."

Here creamery prints are quoted at 22 to 22c and solids at 21 to 22c. Dairy prints sell at 20c and pails at 18 to 19c per lb.

#### LIVE STOCK

The live stock market started out last week very dull and as many expressed it, "no good." Towards the end of the week it improved somewhat and there was a better tone all round, though offerings fell off also. The export cattle trade has ruled quiet with few offerings. Choice exporters were quoted at \$4.75 to \$5, medium to good at \$4.40 to \$4.90 and bulls \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. There was a good demand for choice butchers' stock at the end of the week, but few were offering. These are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.60, medium to good at \$4.25 to \$4.40 and \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. for other grades. The demand for stockers and feeders rules light and the supply is only moderate. Good lots are a little firmer. Quotations are as follows: Stockers, choice, \$3 to \$3.65; light, \$2.25 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.40; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25; short-keep feeders, \$4.50 to \$4.65; heavy feeders \$4.25 to \$4.50. The demand for milch cows is more active, especially for choice animals. Prices range from \$25 to \$50 each. The trade in calves is slow at from \$3 to \$6 per cwt.



RUSSIE PAID 2nd.

To be sold at Hillhurst Shorthorn Sale on September 7th.

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WANTED—Information regarding good farm for sale with good title, somewhere near Toronto. Give price and description and character of soil. Also state when possession can be had. Owners only need answer. State how far from town, and mention improvements. Address: W. C. CUNNINGHAM, Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**NURSERY STOCK**

WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townpeople, pay weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. We are not in the Book, Tea or Medicine business. I. J. NICHOLSON, 49 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

The sheep market rules strong and active. Many farmers are reported to be buying up lambs of good breeding for breeding purposes. Everything offered sells quickly, in sharp contrast to cattle. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.60 and bucks at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Lambs are easier at \$3.50 to \$6.25 per cwt.

The supply of hogs continues to be insufficient to meet the wants of the packers, and as the situation appears now it will be sometime yet before the supply catches up with the demand. Prices on this market dropped at the end of the week to \$7.40 per cwt. for selects and \$7.15 for lights and fats fed and watered. Early in the week some of the packing houses were paying as high as \$7.90 per cwt. for unweaned hogs.

**HORSES**

This is the dull season in horses and until the end of this month there will be nothing much doing, though taking it altogether this is the best summer the horse trade has seen in this country for many years. A great many farmers have been buying horses lately and there is a good demand for work horses. Quotations rule at about those given last issue.

**Special Prizes for Guelph**

The following special prizes will be given at the Provincial Winter

**HELP WANTED**

WANTED—A competent manager for my day farm, unskilled men preferred. Address: DR. MANCHESTER, Port Hammond, B.C.

Fair, to be held at Guelph on December 10-14 next.

Prince of Wales Prize—For pair of steers suitable for export. Open only to exhibitors who have not won a prize in the cattle department for five years previous to 1905. Prizes: First, \$35; second, \$15; third, H.C.; fourth, C.

Donated by the Guelph Fat Stock Club—For best steer of heifer under three years of age, any breed, grade or cross, bred and fed by exhibitor. Open only to exhibitors who have not won a prize in the beef cattle department for six years previous to 1906. Prizes: First, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10.

**Taking Fuel Along**

Patrick and Michael were crossing the ocean on their way to America. All went well the first half of the voyage. One day, however, "Pat" became ill and died. The usual preparations for burial at sea were made, and in place of leaden weights, which had been lost, chunks of coal were substituted. The remains were finally ready for the last sad rite, and long and earnestly did "Mike" look at his friend. Finally he blurted out sorrowfully:

"Well, 'Pat,' Oi always knew ye were goin' there, but Oi'm dinged if Oi thought they'd make yer burial yer own coal!"—Magazine of Fun.

Most people dread far more the social frown which follows the doing of something conventionally wrong, than they do the qualms of conscience which follow the doing of something intrinsically wrong.

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There is no use expecting to get rich on placing your savings in a bank, where every dollar brings you three cents every year, or lending money on a mortgage even at six or seven per cent. per annum.

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## "A FINANCIAL OPPORTUNITY"

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