

The Roofing of the Future

Playing the music of the future on the pianos of the past is the reminder one receives when he hears the storm beating on the rusty tin roof. Present day shingles are little better and the modern building is not satisfied with either. Modern conditions require modern methods, and Messrs. J. A. & W. Bird & Company, of Boston, the well-known manufacturers of Rex Flintkote Roofing, have adapted their manufacture to these modern needs.

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How long will it last? Send a postal card to J. A. & W. Bird & Company, Boston, and get free samples and a book of endorsements from all parts of the country. Their best guarantee is the list of satisfied customers from the Equator to the Arctic Circle, for in this case, what is good for the frozen north is also adapted to the tropical sun.

How the King's Plate Was Run

The Canadian racing season opened at the Woodbine, Toronto, on May 19, under favorable auspices. The weather was delightful, the crowd large and influential. His Excellency Earl Grey and suite being in attendance. The chief event of the opening day was the King's Plate, a horse race pure and simple, and anybody's race until the winning horse, Slaughter, owned by J. E. Ingram, M.P., crossed the wire, with Court Martial second and Haruko third. The race was run in 2:11 $\frac{3}{4}$ on $\frac{1}{2}$ mile track. The following from the Sunday World gives a fine word picture of how this historic race was run:

"They're off! Off!"

It comes in a swift half-suppressed whisper, and is over an instant later, and silence once more settles over the scene. All present are on their feet now. Women are clenching their hands together or in an agony of suspense are clutching the hands and arms of their escorts. Field glasses are leveled against the horizon, and the whispering words of the old-time racing men dictating the movement of the horses sound strident and blatant.

Down the track in a cloud of dust eight black spots are moving—not so fast as an automobile, but with a speed that is alluring and with a stride and a swing that forces the lump into the throat of the most phlegmatic beholder.

As the dust cloud lifts the colors of the jockeys can be seen. There are six of them. They were off in a good start, with Court Martial and Haruko first to show and Slaughter swinging softly along. First Robber was up with the bunch, and is closely followed by Wicklight and Stock Exchange, and following them in a rapidly moving kaleidoscope come the rest of the field.

Anybody's race. Down they come. Wicklight now closes up, and when she is retired Slaughter fills up the gap and is at the favorites saddle girth. Into the stretch and still anybody's race.

"Come on, Slaughter!"

On they come, and within twenty yards of the finish, with the three

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Brantford, Ontario

8,000

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If not, write or telegraph us instantly, please.

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GENERAL MANAGER,

BRANTFORD

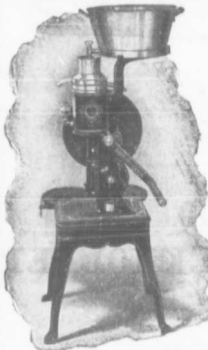
leaders almost on a par, with three whips being plied vigorously to the flanks of the racers, and three game horses straining every tendon to be first across the wire.

To have heard the roar of the voices, to have seen the frenzied enthusiasm of the crowd, is never to

forget it. Hats are in the air, dainty women are splitting gloves, men are shouting, and as they pass the finish Slaughter, Court Martial and Haruko in the order named, perfect pandemonium breaks loose, for the race is won and the wise money has made good.

A MATTER of FACT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Farm Science	374
The Roofing of the Future	375
How the King's Plate was Run	375
Why Some Succeed	377
The Milling Machine	377
Road Improvement	377
They Affect the Farmer	378
Feeding Cattle on Grass	378
Editorial Notes	378
Our English Letter	379
Appointments to D. A. C.	379
Breeding Snakes for their Skins	379
The Horse to Breed and How to Breed It	380
Selecting a Stallion for Breeding	380
Montreal Horse Show	380
Don't Forget to Dip the Sheep	381
Excursions to Guelph	381
Markets Hogs Every Month	381
Large Yorkshire Wanted in U.S.	382
Labor-Saver in Haymaking	382
Building Cement Houses	383
Making Alfalfa Hay	384
Cultivating the Corn Crop	384
Present Status of the Milking Ma- chine	385
Prof. Dean on the Milking Ma- chine	386
The Best Test—Curdled Milk	388
To Be an Interprovincial Fair	388
Eastern Dairy Shows	388
Appointed Sanitary Inspectors	388
Seed Growers' Convention	388

THE HOME WORLD—

Laugh	389
The Old Spinning Wheel	389
Novel Bread-Making	389
Fun in the Home	389
The Boys and Girls	390
In the Sewing Room	391
In the Kitchen	392
Health in the Home	393
Sunday at Home	394
Crops, Live Stock and Farm Help	395
Plant Diseases and Their Treat- ment	395
Sugar Beet Thinning	396
About Hedges	396
Weaning Pigs	396
A Corn Marker	396
Tuberculin Test	397
Castrating Lambs—Sickle Collar	397
Taxation of Income	397
Homesteader's Obligation	397
Choosing a Herd	398
A Remedy for Lice	398
When Disease Breaks Out	398
The Preservation of Eggs	398
Egg Nonsense	398
Live Stock Record Board Meets	399
High Prices for Shortorns	399
Changes in Prize List	399
Large Importation of Ayrshires	400
High Class Clydesdales for Can- ada	400
Holstein Transfers	400
Calgary Spring Show	400
Alberta Horse Breeders	401
Alberta Cattle Breeders	401
Gossip	401
How Some Quebec Cows Test	402
Some Veterinary Recipes	403
Argentine Trade	403
Stratford Horse Show	403
How Mexicans Test Eggs	404
Market Review and Forecast	405
Prince Edward Island	406
Special Seed and Weed Meetings	406
New Ontario Meetings	407

Pull Up the Daisies

One farmer living a few miles from the city hasn't a single daisy growing on his farm now. Some years ago he had a good crop of them, but he made up his mind that he would conquer these commoners of the ground. And he did so, by exercising patience and perseverance. How did he manage to do so? Why, he simply pulled up by the roots every daisy he saw. Rather a slow process, but it was sure and satisfactory.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

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No. 11.

Why Some Succeed

SUCCESS in agriculture depends as much on resourceful management as upon the fertility of the soil. A farm may be ever so fertile and fail to return a good profit on the investment because of bad management. On the other hand a comparatively poor farm in the hands of a skillful and resourceful manager will often give a greater return than the richer farm in the same locality. Cases are on record where young men have commenced farming with large financial obligations to meet and in a comparatively few years have paid off all indebtedness and laid by a good surplus besides, while in the same locality under similar soil and climatic conditions others have started with a good farm, well stocked and free from all encumbrance, and made a distinct failure, being in a few years poorer than when they began operations. Why is this? There are no soil or climatic conditions that give one an advantage over the other. It can be ascribed to nothing else than more resourceful and skillful management in the one case than in the other. The one has been progressing, persevering and ready to take up new methods and new ideas in farming and adapt them to his own conditions, while the other has been dilatory, neglectful and contented to let things run along without any pre-conceived plan or system.

The Milking Machine

Elsewhere in this issue we publish some detailed information showing the present status of the milking machine. That the milking machine has not yet reached a stage where it can be counted upon as an effective and practical means of milking the cows on the average dairy farm seems evident. Rapid strides have, however, been made in recent years, and we feel assured that those who are bending their energies towards perfecting a practical working machine will eventually succeed. It is inconceivable that the work put upon the development of a practical machine by so many master minds during the past fifty years will come to naught.

So far as the mechanical process of milking is concerned success seems to have been achieved, as the machines now in use take the milk from the cow most effectually. The experience of Mr. McConnell, however, creates a doubt as to the ultimate success of milking machines as a profitable investment for the dairyman. If their use means a falling off in

milk supply farmers had better stay with the human hand plan yet awhile. Profits in dairying are not so large that the producer can afford to pay out good money for a milking machine and have the supply of milk materially lessened by its use. Prof. Dean's experience so far with the machine now in use at Guelph seems to be satisfactory, but a more definite statement at the end of the year will be eagerly looked for.

One of the weaknesses of the modern milking machine is that it does not provide for the manipulation or massaging of the udder in order to stimulate the milk flow, as can be done with the human hand. Whether the new Hutchison machine, which is contrived more on the principle of the hand milker, will supply this deficiency or not remains to be seen. Development in this direction will, however, be watched with interest, and with the hope that permanent success will eventually be forthcoming.

Road Improvement

The total length of roads in Ontario, maintained by townships and county councils, amounts to 60,000 miles. To maintain these roads in good condition entails a lot of work on somebody. An enormous expenditure of money has been required in the building of these roads, and a very large expenditure will need to be made yet before all the roadways of Ontario are in a condition to be classed as good roads. True, there has been great advancement during the past few years, but from reports to hand regarding the condition of the roads this spring, a great deal more needs to be done, and done at once. The mild, open winter left many roads in almost impassable condition when spring came. The only road that stood the test was the one made after some definite approved plan. The old time statute labor road was not in the running. Indeed, the experience of the past month or two in many parts of the country should hasten the advent of the county roads system, or some better conceived plan than that afforded by the statute labor way of doing things.

And yet with all this there has been marked progress in recent years. Seven counties have complied with the Highway Improvement Act, and last year expended \$179,533.62 in road improvement, according to the plan defined in the Act, which includes the maintenance of leading highways in

the district. From 1903 to 1905, \$636,838.11 was expended on county roads, of which amount \$212,279.56, or one-third, was given by the Ontario Government. A commendable feature of this work is that every dollar is expended according to some pre-arranged scheme, having for its main object the securing of permanent up-to-date roadways. The work already accomplished gives promise of permanency, and if extended over the whole Province would mean that in a comparatively few years the leading roadways at least would be of a high character.

The appropriation of \$1,000,000 by the Ontario Government in 1901 for road improvement, while seemingly a large amount of money, is small as compared with some of the appropriations made by the State legislatures to the south of the line. Last year New York State appropriated \$600,000 for good roads, making a total of \$2,065,000 so far contributed by the legislature for road building. In addition that State is providing \$5,000,000 in State bonds for building wagon roads, this amount to cover a series of expenditures extending over a period of ten years. Three years ago Pennsylvania appropriated \$6,500,000 to be expended on road improvement during a period of six years. Massachusetts has expended a total of \$4,900,000 on roads, and provision is made for the expenditure of half as much more during the next few years. And so one might go on giving figures, all tending to show that Ontario's appropriation for roads is small, when her resources and extent of roads to be improved, are considered.

While the county system is growing, yet were all the leading roads to be brought under this system, there would still be left hundreds of miles of roadways for the townships to look after. These include the side lines and back concessions, important enough too, and which will for many years to come have to remain under present control. But even in this work, conducted by five hundred distinct municipalities, there has been marked improvement in recent years. Nearly one hundred and fifty townships have commuted or abolished statute labor, thus providing for more efficient and permanent work to be done. Where not commuted more interest is being taken in the work, and there is less trying to get in a day's work in an hour's time. Indeed, on every hand progress in road improvement, slow in many cases, to be sure, is being made.

Feeding Cattle on Grass

To many, feeding cattle on grass means a turning out to pasture and allowing the animals to shift largely for themselves. If, however, the pasture is good and they have a good run cattle will make good gains during the season.

But fattening cattle on grass means a good deal more than this. The feeder must have regard to the market, to the kind of cattle he puts out to pasture, and whether he wishes to finish them in midsummer or to hold them for the fall market. Then their age will have something to do with the treatment cattle should receive on grass. So that, while feeding on grass will not require the attention that feeding inside will, yet it is no sure cure if the best results are desired.

Cattle that have been grain-fed pretty heavily during the winter, will shrink very much if the grain ration is not continued on the grass. And it is very essential that the grain ration should be continued if the cattle are intended for market in early summer. In fact, there are those who contend that it is better not to turn cattle on the grass at all if they are intended for the June or July market. However, the feeder will have to be governed by his own conditions as to this. In any case grain feeding should be kept up.

Then as to feeding on grass for the fall market. Some of our most successful feeders make a practice of giving a grain ration all summer, not necessarily large, to be sure, but enough to keep the cattle in good thrifty condition and enable them to make substantial gains. Of course, if the cattle are being run over to be sold as feeders in the fall there will not be much advantage in feeding grain on grass, providing the pasture is good. But when they are intended to be transferred from pasture to market a grain ration is a necessity. With younger cattle oil meal or cotton seed meal may be given to advantage along with a grain ration. If, however, the pasture is made up largely of alfalfa or clover, there is less need for these feeds.

The kind of cattle that will make the greatest gain on grass are those wintered largely on roughage. But while this is true, they will not finish well enough to compete with the best grain fed cattle on the market. The feeder may be able to sell at a lower price and make good money, but if he will add a grain ration towards the finishing period he will get a higher price and be well repaid for his outlay.

In feeding cattle on grass as well as in other ways, it pays to do the job well. There are too many half-finished cattle on our markets. And this has been particularly true this spring. For the past month or two the bulk of the cattle offering on Toronto market have been of this character, and have had to be sacrific-

ed at much lower prices than if they had been kept a few weeks longer or given a better finish. The cattle trade at the moment is not as satisfactory as it might be, but it is likely to improve later. If the dry weather, as noted by our English correspondent this issue, continues, it may mean a scarcity of good beef in Great Britain before the year is out, which would certainly advance the price of cattle very materially on this side the water.

They Affect the Farmer

At the session of the Ontario Legislature just closed eight Acts were passed of direct interest to farmers. They are as follows:

Respecting agricultural societies. Respecting horticultural societies. For the suppression of foul brood among bees. To amend the Act respecting the Agricultural College. To provide for the exemption of woodlands from taxation. To regulate the width of sleigh runners. To regulate the speed and operation of motor vehicles on highways. To amend the Act to prevent fraud in the manufacture of cheese and butter.

Editorial Notes

The wool market keeps at a high figure. Unwashed wool is quoted here at 17 and 18c, and washed at 25c, and it looks as if a higher figure would be reached before long.

The railways in operation in Canada to-day total 22,843 miles; 3,412 miles have been added during the past two years. The next five years will largely increase this total. Last year Canadian roads carried 22,148,000 passengers and 47,373,417 tons of freight.

At Vermilion, five hundred miles north of Edmonton, or fully nine hundred miles north of the boundary line, 12,000 bushels of good wheat, besides oats and barley, were grown last year. Who says this is not a big country? We are only beginning to know something of its possibilities.

If you don't know what constitutes a good road, write to the Commissioner of Highways, Toronto, for some literature on the subject. Every pathmaster, at least, should have this information, and better and more permanent roadways would be the result if he applied it conscientiously to this year's statute labor work.

Of the 1,400,000 bales of wool produced annually in Australia 1,100,000 are sold at home, or 82 per cent. of the whole. The clip of 1905 showed an increase of 200,000 bales over the previous year. On the whole the business of the pastoralist in that country is on a better footing than for many years back.

When you go out to do road work this year, don't make it your sole

aim to pass time by swapping stories in the fence corner. The King's highway is your highway, and the better condition it is in the easier it will be for you to get your produce to market. A good road will greatly enhance the value of your farm.

In a letter just received from our English correspondent, he promises to send two or three articles on Swedish dairying for *THE FARMING WORLD*. The Swedish government have invited him to visit their agricultural show in Stockholm and see a portion of the country. This show is only held every five years. The articles in question will be at first hand and of interest to every dairy farmer.

The government power bill, though not drafted along lines laid down by the report of the power commission, provides for legislation that will mean cheaper power for the municipalities if they wish to avail themselves of it. From the farmers' standpoint, the benefits will not be as large as if the government had gone into power production on its own account.

Our readers will remember the commotion raised a few years ago by the announcement that a gigantic farmers' wheat trust had been formed in the United States to hold wheat for one dollar a bushel. It is a sad commentary on the movement to have to report that the business of the promoter of the scheme is now in the hands of the receiver, the promoter himself having deserted the business.

The Alberta government is preparing to boom sugar beet growing in that province. A bill has been introduced into the legislature, just adjourned, setting aside the sum of \$250,000 for distribution at the rate of \$30,000 a year for five years to the sugar beet industry. All standard grades of refined beet sugar made in the province will command a bonus of 2½¢ per pound, the manufacturer being compelled to pay farmers for beets on the sugar content basis.

If farmers were to work on the farm the same as many of them do on the roads statute labor time, the hired man would have a glorious time of it. There would be no rising at 4 a.m. and working till dark. In fact, the energy expended in eating three meals a day would constitute the biggest part of the day's work. Seeding and harvest would never be accomplished, if the statute labor day, as many see it, was applied to farm work.

Like It

I am taking *THE FARMING WORLD* for the first time this year. I like it splendidly, and think I will take it another year too. George Gibson, Leeds Co., Ont.

Our English Letter

A Remarkable Shorthorn Sale—Big Prices—Canadian Bacon—Farming Prospects

LONDON, May 19, 1906.

What, in all probability, will prove the greatest event of the Shorthorn year, took place on the 3rd inst. when the famous herd of Shorthorns bred for so many years at Ruddington by the late Mr. P. L. Mills, was sold by auction. Ruddington Hall is near the ancient city of Nottingham in a district famed for the richness of its pastures and the fertility of its soil. The sale was a red letter one; for the best lots, bids were very quick and substantial, and included in the company were quite a sufficiently large number of Argentine representatives to start a small colony. Notwithstanding this several of the best lots were retained at home, the great lot King Christian of Denmark, though running the sand out at 900 gs. (say \$4,500) was purchased by a new breeder near to his home.

A great deal of attention was paid to the strains in blood, or, in other words, to the descent of the animals. Some remarkably good animals that were not altogether bred upon acceptable lines were knocked down at under three figures sterling, whilst others of far less apparent marketable value, apart from breeding, realized far into hundreds of guineas each. There were some fine cows of the Waterloo and Duchess lines eagerly competed for. On the whole, the Bates descended ones appeared in most favor; these were largely infused with Scotch blood, but their progeny can soon be brought back to the milking type and characteristics of their early ancestors. The whole of the cattle appeared extremely healthy and the number of young calves was sufficient evidence that they were as healthy as they looked.

Some of the bulls were a little disappointing, indeed a good number of them lacked style; some in the way of general appearance, others in the matter of carriage, and it is no wonder how symmetrical or full of quality an animal may be, if he lacks the ability to show gaiety and style of carriage he loses a great deal. It was probably on this account that a great number of the thirty-eight bulls catalogued failed to reach \$500, a good number being sold at less than half of this amount. White animals were not sought after, one of the best quality bulls of the sale falling at a very low figure. The best bull in the sale was undoubtedly King Christian of Denmark, half brother of Ruddington Prince Christian, who fell to the bid of Mr. Millar (Bueno Ayres) for 1,100 gs. (\$5,500). Both in color, coat and general appearance he was a most fascinating bull, with every prospect of landing on a far higher plane than some of the bulls that have been purchased at far higher prices this spring for export across the Atlantic.

Amongst the cows and calves some remarkable prices were chronicled. Countess Farewell 8th by Best of Archers, though set at years old, has proved herself such a wonderful breeder that she drew from Mr. Carsares for South America, the substantial bid of 600 gs. (\$3,000); she had been a great prize winner, too, and came into the ring in fine bloom and health, with a splendid daughter of six weeks' old at foot. This high-bred young calf was sired by Violet Victor—also included in the sale—who is a big and heavily fleshed bull that for symmetry, coat and color (dark

roan) was all that could be desired. With these qualifications, and the fact that the young lady capered about the ring in the highest of spirits and showed herself to be the best advantage secured for her the fabulous price of 400 gs. (\$2,000), which Mr. Carsares had to pay ere he could take her with her mother to the new world. It is not often that such a price is paid for a six-weeks old calf.

The average of the entire sale was just over \$762 for 115 head sold, and was a very fine one; though in comparison with the great New York Mills sale or that of Aylesby Manor, when a dozen Booth-bred animals left the railway station for the home of their ancestors at a thousand guineas each (\$5,000), it appears very simple. Nevertheless, such a sale as at Ruddington shows in what esteem the British Shorthorn is yet held.

CANADIAN BACON.

Attention is called by the Grocer to the expanding nature and wide development of the trade in Canadian bacon. The most remarkable of all the imports into the United Kingdom last year were those of bacon from Canada, showing as they do the greatest increase of any from other parts of the world, and this had a restraining influence on the London market in keeping it from unduly rising, at first through the stationary, but subsequently contracted supplies from the United States and Denmark. The official figures referring to our imports show:

	1905	1904
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Denmark	1,471,687	1,723,884
United States	2,755,233	2,806,108
Canada	1,191,390	829,883
Other countries	80,650	102,131
Total	5,498,960	5,452,311

In every case, with the exception of Canada, it will be seen there was a decrease, but the huge increase of 361,507 cwts. from that source made up for all deficiencies, and left a net gain of 46,649 cwt. That this was not a merely temporary or fitful expansion is clearly proved by the fact that our receipts for the first three months of this year were on the same enlarged scale.

	1906	1905
Denmark, cwts.	343,075	368,983
U. S. cwts.	998,191	885,124
Canada, cwts.	255,621	161,301
Other countries, cwts.	12,512	19,878
Total	1,519,400	1,434,983

Here again Canadian bacon stands out prominently with an augmentation of 94,320 cwts. above the supply of last year, and so helps to secure a net gain of 84,417 cwt. on the total supply. These are significant figures which cannot be refuted, and strongly indicate that the production, distribution and consumption of Canadian bacon are increasing at a faster rate than those of any cure. True, as an exclusive trade it falls a long way behind that of the United States, but it certainly does afford astonishing evidence of vigor and vitality.

FARMING PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

Farming prospects are not equal to this time last year, much of the spring corn is planted, but in anything but a good seed bed. In consequence, all of it has not germinated as there has

not been sufficient rain to soften the rough ground. In some cases oats and barley are not finished, other crops look well, but would be easily improved by more genial weather. The prospect of a good hay crop gets worse and worse, day by day, and unless we get warmer rains and warmer nights there will be little grass for mowing or grazing, and stockkeepers will be put to their wits end to keep the animals alive, let alone improving them in condition.

ITEMS.

The weather of the past few days has been of a most extraordinary character, a difference of 23 degrees F. in two days. Night frosts have been frequent, and one hears all sorts of alarmist reports about the damage done to fruit trees.

The enormous business done in Australian rabbits is hardly realized by the majority. In 1905 over ten million rabbits were landed from Victoria in London alone, this lot were valued at £263,000, while in addition twelve million skins were worth another fifty million sterling. This shows what value the rabbit has to some portions of the Australian Commonwealth.

Our summer show season begins next week, but success depends largely upon the weather. As regards stock exhibitions prospects there is every reason for congratulation. Anything at all good can be easily and quickly sold. A. W. S.

An Englishman's Opinion.

We thank you for sending so regularly THE FARMING WORLD. We like it very much, and we wish you every success. We also wish that friends in Canada would kindly think of their relations in England, and have THE FARMING WORLD sent to them the same as our dear friend has done for us.

We sincerely hope the motor car nuisance will be stopped. The motor car has killed a lot of people in this country. This makes a lot of very bad feeling between the rich and the poor.

R. HESTER.

Worminghall Thame,
Oxon, England.

Appointments to the O.A.C.

Rev. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, of London, Ont., has been appointed Professor of Entomology at the Ontario Agricultural College. For many years Dr. Bethune has been editor of the Canadian Entomologist, and has made a reputation in that science. He is one of the charter members of the Royal Society of Canada.

Mr. J. E. Howitt, of Guelph, has been appointed demonstrator at the college to succeed Mr. Jackson, who has just gone to New Zealand.

Breeding Snakes for Their Skins

Snakes, according to the prevailing popular notion, should be killed at sight as utterly useless and positively dangerous creatures, but in Australia they are now being systematically reared for the sake of their skins, which have a considerable commercial value in London, Paris and New York. Snake skin is the fashionable material for slippers, belts, bags, purses, card cases, jewel boxes, dressing-table accessories, etc. Rabbit trappers supplement their means considerably by catching young snakes and extracting the poisonous fangs. The blacks are also expert snake catchers. To them the snake is an agreeable article of diet.

The Horse to Breed and How to Breed it

There is perhaps as little or even less attention given to horse breeding by the average farmer than to any other branch of his business; and yet, in the opinion of the writer there is no other industry in which a hundred acre farm can derive more pleasure from and which will give greater returns. Horses are, and have for some time past, been selling for good prices, and the indications are that all the horses that our farmers can raise will be required at prices that will pay them well provided they raise the right kind. What I mean by "the right kind" is, first class horse of whatever breed you have a preference for, and that the market demands. It would not do if every person were engaged in breeding one class. We have a market for the heavy draft, carriage, roadster, and saddle horse, and each of these can be bred with profit on our Canadian farms; but, as a general rule, I am compelled to say that the heavy draft horse is the most likely to prove profitable for the average farmer to raise. There are several reasons why I make this statement.

(1) The heavy mare is most suitable for the average work on the farm.

(2) The heavy colt can be broken into work and will earn his keep at a younger age.

(3) The work on the farm is well suited to fit a heavy horse for future usefulness, when sold to go into our large towns and cities for dray purposes.

(4) There are very few farmers that have time and experience to raise more than one out of ten light horses that are really first class and even then he is not likely to get what it is worth; but some dealer is likely to reap much the greater profit.

SELECTING THE SIRE.

What is wanted in a draft horse is size and quality combined. There are some of our breeders who lose sight of quality in order to get size and others sacrifice size in order to secure quality; but in order to attain the best results, it is necessary to have a fair amount of both. I always select a horse with a good broad forehead, a bright clear eye, a nicely set ear, broad open jaws set well apart, and not a meaty but a clean cut throat, neck well arched and carried down well into the shoulders, a good depth from bottom of neck to bottom of chest, forelegs well set back under the body and well muscled, chest prominent broad and sturdy bone, nice silky hair, moderately long, sloping pastern, good feet, withers well carried back, good spring of rib, strong back, nicely turned quarters well muscled down clean, broad, strong hock; a good walker, picking up every foot squarely, and setting it down squarely.

We will take it for granted that you have a good mare and use such a sire as I have described, and that you are producing the feed on your own farm, as all Canadian farmers should.

CARE OF THE HORSE.

Then a word about the care; it is a great mistake to overfeed or pamper a horse beyond a certain stage. I believe in always breeding a sire mare. There is no reason why a mare if properly hitched and properly driven should not work right up to the time of foaling; in fact, I have taken the harness mare to allow time to foal and have never had a loss by so doing. If the mare is to foal early before grass time, give her

a few boiled outs and a liberal supply of bran with a little lax seed occasionally. If she is getting plenty of grass, nothing of this kind will be needed. After foaling, ordinary feed will do—good oats, bran and well-cured hay. Never allow the foal to follow the mare when working, but keep it in a well built roomy box. Never expect the foal to eat with the mare, but always provide a small box in the opposite corner to feed the foal in. Teach the foal to eat early. A few ground oats and bran with a little milk is a desirable ration. The foal will not take much at first, but will soon show a readiness for hearty meals. In the early part of the season, it will always pay to allow the foal to suck sometimes during the forenoon and also in the afternoon, giving the mare a drink and a few oats to eat while the foal is sucking. It will benefit both the mare and the foal. Accustom the colt to being handled by leaving a halter on and occasionally taking hold of it when feeding the mare. Never wean the foal too quickly but by degrees. It is best for both the mare and foal to take two or three weeks to do it. Feed foal often, both during the time of and after weaning. Never allow two foals to feed out of the same box. One is sure sooner or later to become master and secure the lion's share. Give the foal first-class care throughout the winter. Always be careful to give mares plenty of exercise in the late fall and winter after the work on the farm is done.—John Gardhouse in Farmers' Institute Report.

★

Selecting a Stallion for Breeding

Dr. A. S. Alexander, one of the most reliable and sound authorities on the horse to the south of the line, gives the following timely article on horse breeding:

The time is at hand when the farm mares will be mated and it has never before it is important to select a suitable sire. There is a pressing demand for heavy draft geldings of good quality, weight 1,600 pounds and up, and no reason to conclude that the demand will not continue for many years to come. In breeding this year decide not only upon the breed most suitable in every way, but determine that this breed will be stuck to faithfully until at least five top crosses have been made. Where this is done the resultant animals will be practically pure bred and after that standard has been attained no retrogressive step should be taken—no outcrossing to an alien breed be permitted. In examining the stallion to be used do not look at his pedigree alone. That may look attractive by reason of the gaudy seals attached. Look at the horse first and the pedigree second. See that he is sound in all important essentials, especially that he is free from the following hereditary or transmissible unsoundness: Roaring, heaves, grease, stringhalt, chorea, spavin, sidebone, ringbone, curb and eye troubles. See, too, that he is really a draft horse, not merely a large horse made to weigh a ton by reason of the fat upon his ribs. Figure out what he would weigh in an ordinary condition and then decide that if comparatively thin he should tip the scales at not less than 1,800 pounds. Be sure that he has not only bulk, a well rounded hindquarters, a good girth and attractive head and neck, but likewise grand quality, ample clean flat bone, well defined strong

tendons and fully developed, well formed, sound, tough feet. Avoid flat, shelly, brittle feet, with evidences of sidebone, convex sole, rings or cracks. This is all important. The feet must be ample, of good shape and sound, else we cannot expect to breed from the stallion horses for hard work that will stand up to the city, even upon hard pavements in the city. Prefer, too, the horse that is well rounded in body, but at the same time possesses a good neck, long, long and strong muscles at shoulder, back and hip. Then see to it that he is a free, brisk walker and trotter, fully flexing his joints, carrying his legs straight forward, with light line and turning up his shins both fore and aft so that the soles are shown to the observer. It is necessary that he should be a brisk walker, for heavy draft horses do their work at a walk and should get over the ground as rapidly as possible when drawing a heavy load. It is necessary that he should be able to trot freely and well, for the ability to show vim, vigor, activity and soundness. If possible select a sire that has great individuality, type and character, as he will most probably produce more impressive progeny than a more ordinary stallion. Having selected such a sire, present it an insult to mate him with an old broken down unsound mare. It is necessary that both parents should be sound if we are to obtain sound offspring. It is not always the sire's fault that the foals are poor in quality, for the unsound mare will frequently counteract the good qualities of her superior mate. It is time to stop expecting the impossible in horse breeding. We should only expect superiority in the progeny of the legacy of superiority. We should not look for figs from thistles or sound foals from unsound parents. Both parents should be sound at least and unless they are sound the progeny will not be mated. We have already far too many nondescript, mongrel, misfit, unsound horses in the country. Why breed more of them?

Montreal Horse Show

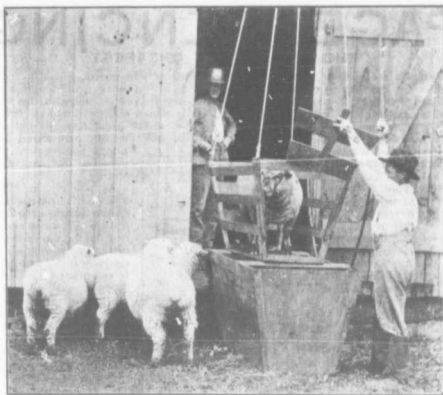
Montreal's seventh annual horse show, held on May 8-12, was a success, both in attendance and the quality of the exhibits. The entries totaled 725. Horses from Ontario and other outside points were prominent among the exhibitors.

There was only a small representation of Clydesdale and Shire stallions. Messrs. R. Ness and Son, of Howick, Ont., had the grand champion in the splendid Clydesdale stallion Rejected, a notable winner at Toronto, Ottawa, and other shows.

There was a splendid turnout of pairs of heavy draft teams. Eleven pairs were shown at one time for inspection, all of them owned and used by Montreal firms.

The harness classes aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The local exhibitors had pitted against them Crow & Murray, of Toronto, and Mrs. Adam Beck's winning entry at Toronto. For the Governor-General's prize, Wild Apple, sired by Tom Flynn and exhibited by Wm. Newman, Outremont, Que., was placed first. Miss Wilkes, of Galt, was leading winner in the roadster, hunter and harness classes.

In the thoroughbred, standard bred and roadster classes there was a fair showing. For the best Hackney stallion, any age, Duke of Blackpoint, sire of Duke of Connaught, was the seventh best, exhibited by Dr. John Watson, Howick, Que., was an easy winner.



This arrangement for dipping sheep was built by an Eastern Ontario farmer a few years ago. It works very well for a moderate sized flock.

Don't Forget to Dip the Sheep

No sheep raiser can hope to have the best success with his sheep unless he practices dipping regularly. Whether the number be few or large it will pay and pay well to dip. The following by an experienced sheep-raiser of the Western States will be helpful to those desiring to dip their sheep:

After mixing the stock dip as directed, fill your dipping tank nearly full with water warmed enough to take off the chill, then put in from your stock dip, stirring it well, enough so that when a tick is dropped in and taken right out he will not crawl more than two or three inches. To test, take some of the dip in the hollow of your hand and drop two or three ticks in it; if they crawl off your hand before succubating your dip is not strong enough and you should add more of your stock until it will kill them. Be sure in dropping them in that they get wet all over or you may get your dip too strong. You should test it often during the process of dipping, as it will get weaker and more must be added from the stock from time to time.

HOW LONG TO LEAVE IN DIP.

With a solution of this kind, if the sheep have been recently shorn, if they are left in two minutes it is sufficient for ticks, lice, etc., but in case of scab they should be in four or five minutes and be gone over with a scrubbing brush while they are in, so that the dip will get in all over and under any scabs that may be on them. They should be dipped again in about two weeks, and each time be sure that the liquid is thoroughly applied to every portion of the body. Two minutes seems a long time when one is dipping a large flock, so do not guess at it, but hang up your watch where it will be handy, and you will be surprised to find how long two minutes are, especially along towards noon or evening. We have seen so many that did little more than wet the sheep and then condemn the dip because it was not more effective, that in justice to the dip, the sheep and the dippers, we advise having your timepiece where you can see it.

For the farmer with ordinary flocks, say up to 500, unless there are several that will combine, the common dipping vat is about as handy as can be made. With the ranchman and where several farmers

can combine, the best arrangement we have seen is a long narrow tank just wide enough to admit one sheep behind the other, with lanes running from the yards the same width. This is made long enough so that when they have swum through they will have become thoroughly soaked, and the drip trough is made sufficiently long to hold about a dozen, which are let out only as fast as they are let into the dip. In this way large numbers can be dipped easily and in a comparatively short time.

Where the dipping is done in a tank it is a very hard, dirty and disagreeable job, which is all the more reason why it should be as thoroughly done as possible, for your own comfort as well as that of the sheep.

Excursions to Guelph

The following excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College have been booked for June: 9th, Lincoln, 11th, N. York; C. Wellington, 12th, E. Elgin; E. and W. Lambton, 13th, C. Simcoe; S. Simcoe; E. Simcoe, 14th, E. Middlesex; E. and W. Peterboro, 15th, Haldimand; W. Huron; S. Huron, 16th, W. Luce; N. Bruce, and N. Grey; Welland, 18th, Halton, 19th, Peel; W. York, 20th, N. and W. Oxford; N. Wentworth, 21st, N. and S. Brant; E. and W. Hastings; N. and S. Norfolk, 22nd, S. Grey; E. Kent; W. Elgin; E. Parry Sound, 23rd, C. Bruce; S. Bruce; E. Huron, 25th, N. and S. Waterloo, 26th, Dufferin; N. Middlesex; S. Wentworth, 27th, S. Ontario and W. Durham; E. and W. Northumberland; C. Grey, 28th, N. and S. Perth, 29th, W. Simcoe.

Markets Hogs Every Month in the Year

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Noticing a communication in your paper from a farmer in Carlton Co. in favor of summer feeding only of hogs, I beg to state that we have been feeding hogs now for over fifteen years, and generally have been successful, and find that we have better profits now than when we commenced. Perhaps some of your readers might take advantage of methods which have been followed with us, and I have pleasure in giving them.

We keep from twenty to thirty hogs in feeding all the year round. We purchase all our hogs at about three months of age, have them divided in pens according to size and age, feed them separator skim-milk, as we have sufficient for the above number of hogs; then our grain feed is nearly all barley chopped, sometimes a few oats and wheat screenings are used. We do not feed so very heavy until the last two weeks, when they are crowded a little. The pen is so situated that in summer we allow the younger portion of the pigs access to the orchard. During this period, while grazing, we only feed meal twice a day, and several lts. have only cost me \$3.50 per 100 lbs. live weight, by this method, not counting the value of milk or pasture, the run in the orchard being an advantage to it.

Now, as to winter feeding, it costs from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs. more in winter than summer, but we find more difference in the breed or litter in the cost of feeding than as to the seasons. Certainly we select our hogs as well as possible, but sometimes mistakes are made, or owing to scarcity, we may be unable to get just what we desire.

We sell our hogs when they weigh about 180 to 200 lbs., sometimes at six months of age, but more often at

seven and eight months. Sales are made generally during each month in the year, but we endeavor to have the smallest number for sale during November, as that is the month of rush to the market and low prices. A good rule for farmers as for other people is whenever everybody else rushes you better wait. Just now there is a rush for sheep, and a word against sheep should not come from me, for sheep have been kept on this farm for thirty years, but good as sheep may be there is no more profitable animal for the average farmer than the hog, and the bacon hog at that. Never mind discrimination is not used in favor of the bacon type, stick to it and our innings will come shortly, all right.

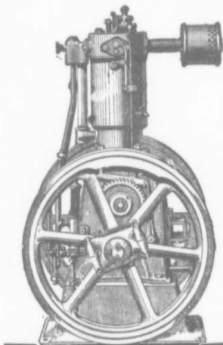
Winter feeding of hogs is all right, if the pen is kept warm, well lighted and clean. As a general rule hogs marketed during April and May bring a higher price than the average months of the year. If we can get from \$1 to \$2 per hundred live weight more for our hogs during the spring months rather than November and December, it will pay most decidedly. Years ago farmers were troubled with "crippling" in their hogs during winter feeding, not so much now, after finding out the cause, that has been avoided. With the proper care, regularity in feeding, and attention to their health not one in ten needs to be fed at a loss. The uncertainty of the market has hindered many from continuing largely in the raising of hogs. Supposing there is uncertainty, would it not be better to market the hogs, say, half in the spring months and half during the fall months, and not be caught with a hundred or one hundred and fifty in the fall, when a drop may come.

D. JAMES.

York Co., May 24, 1906.

The Large Yorkshire Wanted in United States

In certain sections of the United States, more particularly in the North-Western States, such as Minnesota, and North Dakota, the bacon hog has been taken up by many farmers and recommended by agricultural authorities and some of the larger packing houses as the best hog for other than the purely corn growing states. Besides, as in Great Britain and Canada, there is a growing demand among Americans for bacon not overloaded with fat and the most critical trade is calling for the same grade of ham and bacon as is demanded by the British consumer. This tendency in the American market is likely to continue and there will be an ever increasing demand for the grade of bacon, which only the select bacon



Gasoline Engine Superiority

When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money.
The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind.
The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine.
The best engine is the

J. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely. It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load. It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power.
It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.
Among its many uses may be named:

Shelling, Husking and Shred-
ding Corn; Grinding Feed;
Cutting Dry Fodder and En-
silaging; Pumping; Sawing
Wood; Separating Drums, Etc.

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

Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power.
Horizontal, Portable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 Horse Power.

If you intend to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Canadian Branches: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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E. C. (INCORPORATED)

PAGE FENCING

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

When you buy a knife for instance, you consider the quality of the steel in the blade. The lightest and heaviest knife is not necessarily the best. Now there is just as much difference in the quality and strength of steel in fence wire as there is in a knife blade or razor. We use a high carbon steel wire which, though it costs you but little more, is fifty per cent. (50%) stronger than wire in other fences. The lightest fence we make is as strong as the heaviest of other makes.

Notice the lock in our "EMPIRE" FENCE. You may have noticed also that others are imitating it. That is a good recommendation for it. Where we lead, others follow.

All of our wire is "COILED," not crimped. Besides the extra strength and superior workmanship we give you, we furnish PAGE FENCES dipped in a



THE LOCK IN PAGE "EMPIRE" FENCES

special white paint, which on top of the best of galvanizing, will lengthen the life of wire for years. And, also, this white coating makes wire much more slightly.

Owing to the great strength and elasticity of our fencing, one-third less posts are required, thus reducing the cost of the fencing.

As you get in PAGE FENCES one-half more fence strength, plus protection against rust, better workmanship, better appearance, use less posts, can you afford to use other fences even though you could buy them for one-half the price of ours? But, really ours costs you little if any more.

We are prepared to prove any assertion we make above.

Illustrated printed matter furnished for the asking. 407

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

Branches—Montreal, Toronto, St. John.

hog, as we understand it in Canada, can furnish. A circular just received by Swift & Company, Chicago, and compiled by J. J. Ferguson, B.S.A., a Canadian in the employ, summarizes the situation south of the line very well and shows that the bacon hog, or what Swift & Company are pleased to call it, the Large Yorkshire hog, has found a permanent place in the swine industry of the United States that will become more prominent in the years to come. The advice given in the following extract from this circular we can heartily commend to swine raisers in Canada:

"As to the cost of producing bacon hogs; while numerous experiments at Canadian Experiment stations have shown that under their conditions, bacon hogs cost no more per pound to produce than hogs of the lard type, it is only fair to say that Canadian conditions are more favorable for bacon hogs than are those in the American corn belt, but Minnesota and North Dakota having conditions the same as Canada, results will be the same, so the farmers outside of the corn belt, and especially in the Northwestern states, where nitrogenous foods are abundant and cheap, can produce hogs at cost which will compare favorably with the cost of heavy hogs in the middle Western states. We are satisfied it will pay hog raisers everywhere not producing pure bred animals, but hogs for meat only, to introduce some bacon type blood in their herds. It is a well known fact that where corn has been fed continuously for generations, swine have become deficient in bone and muscle and lacking in ability to yield a reasonably large proportion of edible, juicy, lean meat in their carcasses. In such cases, experiments already tried, have demonstrated conclusively that it will pay to use bacon type sires for one or two crosses. It was once thought that desirable firm, light bacon sides might be secured from undersized, underfinished lard hogs. This experiment was unsuccessful and the work has been discontinued. The most desirable cross, if a cross be desired, is with a Yorkshire boar and a Berkshire sow. The large improved Yorkshire has many qualities to recommend him as the

ideal bacon type hog—first, his color is the best; white hogs dress out cleaner and yield more attractive carcasses than hogs of other breeds. They are remarkably prolific, the writer having seen in his own experience numerous litters of sixteen to eighteen pigs with an average covering ten years of more than ten reared. Yorkshire dams are remarkably good mothers. Hence we find the young pigs of more are started so well in life that at eight weeks old they should be heavier than pigs of other breeds. Some charge the Yorkshire breed with being slow in maturing, in view of the fact that a thrifty Yorkshire will take on weight until the age of four or five years, but compared with other breeds at the age of eight to ten months which is the most desirable age to fulfil the packers' demand for bacon products, I am satisfied that they cannot be surpassed for rapidity of growth and development."

A Labor-Saver in Haying

There is a great scarcity of farm help at the present time; therefore we are forced to think and plan ways to do without it.

One result of a little thinking of mine has helped me to do a very much more. Owing to the effects of a very severe hail storm last June our haying was very late, consequently we did not have ideal hay weather, and we could not get the hay in proper shape to put in a mow with a hay fork. The hay would pack in the centre of the mow and to fork it all by hand meant extra help. I got a stout cedar pole sufficiently strong and long enough to reach across the mow from beam to beam. I flattened one end to keep it from rolling and placed it straight in under the hay fork track.

I might say I was more than pleased with the result, for as well as keeping the centre of the mow from packing it saves labor, as it nearly mows the hay away itself.

Two of us dressed and put the pole up in position in half an hour, with the horses.—Alex. Cook, Wellington Co., Ont.



View of residence of A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.

Building Cement Houses

We may be said to have reached the cement age in the erection of many farm structures. A few years ago the use of cement was confined largely to the building of foundations for houses, bridges, etc. Today its use is very much more general and there does not appear to be any kind of a structure which the cement manufacturer will not undertake to build out of cement and guarantee satisfaction. And he seems to be warranted in this by recent experience with cement in the erection of many farm and other buildings. Where suitable gravel is convenient cement concrete forms a good material for the construction of a dwelling. It makes a warm, dry and healthful residence.

One of the most recent developments in cement building is the use of cement blocks, that is, blocks of cement made in a mould. These may be a solid square or hollow, plain or fancy in appearance. In fact there is hardly any limit to the variety of blocks the builder may have at his disposal. They have a much better appearance than the plain concrete wall, and the fact that they can be made in nearly any color adds greatly to their value. In using blocks, however, the greatest care should be exercised in having the blocks properly bedded in the mortar, as they are apt to crack, and a broken cement block in a wall has a very unsightly appearance. The vertical points and the end of the blocks should also be carefully mortared. These points are very important if a strong and durable wall is required.

The accompanying plans and photograph are of a farm house built of cement concrete by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask. The house was designed by Mr. Potter himself, and built by day labor, with an expert to oversee the erection of the walls above ground. The house is two storeys, besides attic and cellar. It would have looked better had there been more windows, but we presume Mr. Potter was guided by what would best suit the rigorous climate of the Canadian West when he designed the plan, rather than by outward appearance. The fewer windows

there are in a house the less chance there is for winter drafts.

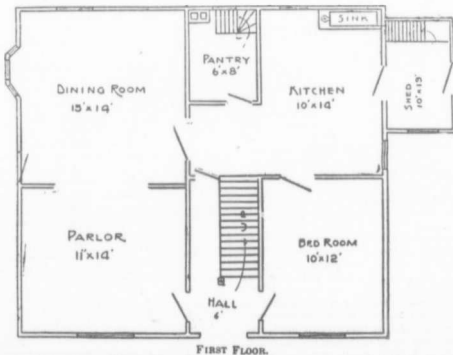
The house is 28 x 32, cellar full size, 6½ ft. in height, 9 ft. first floor, 8 ft. second floor, and attic 6 ft. 4 in. between joists. The cellar walls are 28 inch footing and 22 inch thickness, with an inch board put in half way up, making two walls 13 inches and 9 inches, so as to break the frost. Walls are the full height of windows above ground. An 8-inch wall runs through the centre, and a 6-inch wall divides the dairy off. There is an 8-inch foundation under the frame entry over steps, also under the verandah. All these have a 12-inch footing with the wall centred. The first storey is 10 inches, stripped with one inch stuff and lathed; the second storey has 8-inch walls. All the walls, also a 45 barrel cistern, the foundation for the furnace and the dairy floor are built with Manitoba Union cement. The walls are plastered with the same thing on the outside and blocked off to 10 x 20 inches. The mortar for the outside was colored. The cistern is below the cellar bottom, with an

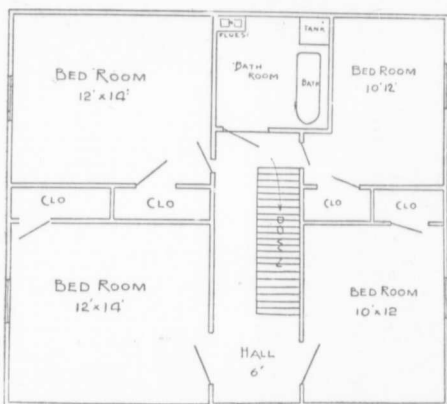
overflow drain 300 feet long, which would come out on the surface, but was put down 7½ feet deep with a cesspool and pump, so that it would do service in the winter for sink and bathtub. The dairy is lathed and plastered overhead and there are no furnace pipes except one cold air pipe, which is enclosed in joists.

Most of the lumber was bought in British Columbia, using fir dimensions and flooring and cedar finishing, and three feet wainscoting in kitchen. The first floor is double. There is barb wire, two strands twisted, put six times around the building in the walls over and under all windows. The house is plastered throughout with Manitoba hard wall plaster. The frame building over steps and east door was the one that was on the farm. As yet no finishing has been done in the attic, except the stairway leading into it, which is over the stairway from the lower floor. The roof is Mansard with a rise of 8 inches and 10 x 14 feet flat on top, and a dormer window on the south side, shingles on sides and galvanized iron on top. The walls of the building are 24 feet 6 inches high from bottom to top of plate, which is 4 x 8 inches. The hardware includes steel bath tub, caving-trough and roofing, also three pumps for cistern, cesspool and well, sink, tank, pipes, etc. The pantry and bathroom are over the cistern. There is a pump on the pantry floor, to pump into a well or force up to the tank. There is a pipe from the tank to the sink with tap to draw into the hand basin.

All teaming was done by the farm teams. There was a haul of 17 miles for lumber and cement, two miles for stone and gravel. This work is charged at \$3 per day with board. The building of walls, digging of cellar and drains and 50 days' lathing and carpenter work by the proprietor or men are reckoned at one dollar per day, board extra. Board is put at \$2.50 per week. The priming was done by the farm hands. These particulars are given to enable others to figure as to cost. The carpenter work is charged at \$3 to \$3.50 per day, the farmer boarding the men, mason for plastering outside and inside, \$3.00 per day.

The plan shows the kitchen 10 x 14 feet, but there is also 6 x 6 feet between pantry and hall. The hall is 6 feet clear. The rooms both upstairs and downstairs are the thickness of the partitions less than the dimensions given in the plan.





SECOND FLOOR.

There were used 120 barrels of cement and 68 one hundred pound bags of hard wall plaster. This material will vary in price according to the amount of freight to be paid. There were 16 bushels of lime used in the second coat, and 400 bricks for one chimney. The tinsmith came 20 miles to install the furnace, pipes, etc. Ninety loads of gravel and 30 loads of stone, all big loads, were used in the walls. The cost is given below:

Lumber.....	\$529 10
Cement.....	300 00
Hardware.....	174 90
Plaster, lime and brick.....	95 85
Painting, including materials.....	110 85
Carpenter work.....	192 25
Lathing and plastering.....	139 50
Frame building.....	60 00
Cresting.....	30 00
Barb wire.....	5 00
General work.....	11 50
Furnace.....	125 00
Installing furnace, roof and pipes.....	81 90
Digging drain.....	32 50
Digging Cellar.....	38 75
Expert labor on walls.....	65 00
Other labor on walls.....	37 25
Teaming.....	296 00
Board of men.....	130 00

Total.....\$2,366 35

Making Alfalfa Hay

The time to cut alfalfa is when it has begun to bloom, the lower leaves have begun to turn yellow and drop off, and buds are starting out from the base of the stems. Cut then, for it has in it the greatest amount of nutrients. Allowed to stand longer the stems become woody, some of the leaves are lost, and the hay is not so palatable, nutritious or digestible. If cut too soon before the buds have set on the stems, sometimes the succeeding crop is seriously injured, for what reason is not yet known.

If possible all of one crop should be cut down within a week, seeing that it is all ready at one time. Thus the hay is secured in best condition and the following crop is benefited by being given the space in which to grow. Wide cut mowers are convenient things in the alfalfa field. After the hay is laid down the haymakers should keep close watch, and as soon as it shows signs of drying and

before the leaves will fall from the stems, it should be raked into small windrows and permitted to cure in part in the windrow, or in the cock, according to where you are and what sort of climate you must work in. Alfalfa dried in the swath loses many of the leaves when raked.

Side delivery hay rakes work well in alfalfa meadows, since they leave the hay loose, in good condition for drying. In eastern meadows, under showery conditions, the hay is best cocked up in small cocks while it is yet tough. Such cocks will turn rain well, and may be afterward opened out on a sunny day, or they may become dry without opening. Then, too, hay caps may be used on the cocks to advantage.

To test dryness take a wisp of the hay, choosing a damp part of it, and twist it violently into a rope. If no moisture can be made to exude from

the stems the hay may be put into the mow or stack, especially if many tons are to be put together. If only a ton or two will be put into a small mow it should be well dried before putting away, since it is more apt to mold and become dusty than when much is piled together.

JOSEPH E. WING.

Cultivating the Corn Crop

Many think that there is nothing more to do after the corn is planted for two weeks until it is up and large enough for the "first cultivation."

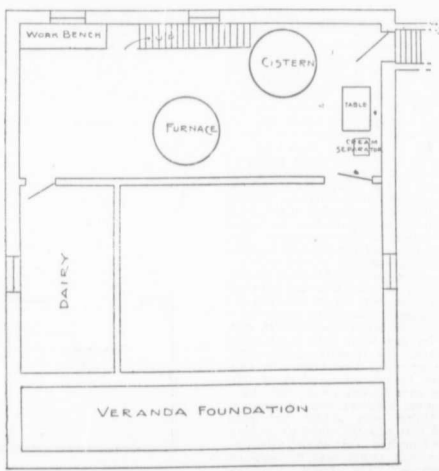
There are others who believe in harrowing and even in cultivation before the corn is up, but on account of the pressure of work, neglect it. Where ground is left in this manner for two weeks, and often longer, it becomes foul with weeds, which take up moisture and plant food and make it difficult to work the corn. The ground is packed by the rains and baked by the sun until it becomes hard and dry; that is, "out of condition."

It is especially important in the case of corn that it should not be stunted when young, as it never fully recovers, even under the most favorable conditions. We should keep a good, mellow, lively tith until the corn shades the ground, preventing the rain and sun from beating upon it, making it hard, dry and mealy.

The time to kill weeds is before they come up and before they have deprived the corn of moisture and nourishment.

Where it is possible to do so, it is a good plan to cultivate the corn at once before it comes up, following the cultivator with the harrow. If the piece is small so that the cultivation can be finished before the corn breaks through the surface, it is well enough to wait until the field is all cultivated, and then cross it with the harrow instead of following closely behind the cultivator. However, in case of large fields, it is best to follow the cultivator with the harrow.

PROF. P. G. HOLLEN,
Iowa Agricultural College,
Ames, Iowa.



Cellar Plan, Mr. Potter's house.

Present Status of the Milking Machine

No subject is of greater interest to dairymen than the milking machine. The scarcity of help on the farm and the increased demand for labor saving appliances makes a cheap and effective milking machine a valuable asset in the equipment of any dairy. For a number of years men of genius have been at work on this problem and in recent times have solved it to the extent that machines have been evolved that will do the mechanical part of milking so far as the observer can see, in a satisfactory manner. Up to the present time the most successful machine has been that of the vacuum process, or the exhaustion of the air from pipes attached to the teat, thus causing the milk to flow readily and quickly from the udder. Quite recently, however, a new machine has appeared, built on an entirely new plan. The inventor, who is a New Zealander, Mr. Hutchison by name, realizing the need of a machine that would imitate as nearly as possible the human hand in the milking operation, has patented what is called a

NON-SUCTION MILKING MACHINE.

It has been tested on two or three herds and has been found to work satisfactorily. This machine is described in one of our New Zealand exchanges as follows:

"This machine differs from the many mechanical milkers which have preceded it, in that the suction principle has been discarded, and the operation of milking is performed by imitation hands—not hydraulic, but pneumatic. The "hands," one for each teat of the cow, consist of soft air-proof double pouch or mitten-like structures, in the upper part of each half of which is an inner pouch, the pair of inner pouches corresponding to a thumb and forefinger. This thumb and forefinger are acted upon separately, the lower part of the mitten representing the fingers, with distinct but sympathetic action. The action is induced by the inflation of the "thumbs" with air, the inflation of the rest of the hand following at an almost imperceptible interval. The "thumb and finger" clasp firmly the base of the teat close to the udder, and the rest of the hand then closes upon the lower part of the teat, completing the action of hand-milking. The four teats of the cow are milked at one time, and the four hands, each of which is enclosed in a metal case, are enclosed together in a smooth seamless envelope, which offers no lodgment to milk or germs and is easily removed for cleaning. This envelope protects the mittens or pouches from any chance splash or spray of milk. The hands are operated by means of small local air-pumps, one pair to each cow which is milked at a time; the first pump acts upon the four teats of "thumbs and forefingers," the second upon the other parts of the "hands." Power for the whole is supplied by an oil engine, with shafting passing in front of the cows, one shaft to one-half man power being required for each cow being milked (eight man power equal one horse power). Suction being absent, the applying and holding of the milker to the teats is accomplished by an ingenious supporting apparatus. A light spring pole of hickory attached to the roof over the cow's head passes over her back; depending from the pole is a wooden box, which descends round the side of the cow and under her body in front of the udder and pressing a

pad lightly upward against the udder, this pad supporting the milking mechanism. All parts of this apparatus are quickly adjustable to any required position. The milk is ejected in jets, clear of the apparatus, upon a gauze-covered metal tray, from which it is delivered by a short ball-jointed tube into the milk pail, which stands at a convenient distance from the cow. The cows show the most complete willingness to give down their milk, and no difficulty is experienced in milking cows which have previously been milked by human hands. The milking is very clean, the "strippings" from five cows being less than half a pint. (The cows upon which the milker was shown in operation were anything but good milkers.) Milking has been done at the rate of eighteen cows per man per hour. The advantages are: The saving of labor, the freedom from injurious effects upon the cow (as proved by a two years' trial in Wellington), and the non-pollution of the milk during any part of the milking. Also, the simplicity of the milker at all its points, and the few hand operations that are necessary."

MILKING MACHINE CONDEMNED

Some rather startling statements from the pen of no less an authority than Mr. Primrose McConnell, B.Sc., well-known agricultural writer of Great Britain, and published about the beginning of the year, makes one doubtful as to whether the milking machine will ever be a permanent success. His experience seems to indicate that cows tend to decrease in milk flow under prolonged milking by machinery. Whether the new machine described above will have a different result remains to be seen. Mr. McConnell is a disinterested party who gave the vacuum process machine as he claims a fair trial. His experience, as given, is as follows:

"About two and a half years ago I had erected in my shed and used for eighteen months all my cows—from 80 to 100—were milked with the same. I stopped it and took it down about a year ago, and went back to hand milking, and now, after the elapse of another year when one can take a "judicial" view of matters, I lay my experiences before the public. My installation, when all the "extras" and spare parts were paid for, cost about £20 for eighty cows, or about £2 1/2 per head, though I must explain that in this was included a steam boiler, which was suitable for steaming purposes outside the milking parts and was such that I found that the annual expense of running the thing, at least for the first year, was about £50; the coal for the boiler alone, over and above the proportion usually employed for boiling and steaming, was £30, while the repairs, replacing the rubbers, etc., were another £20, and this did not allow for the tremendous depreciation of the whole plant, which would have to be met in the course of years.

"I started the apparatus, and at the end of two months or so was getting on so well that I invited all my neighbors to come and see it at work one afternoon. About sixty responded to the invitation and at that time I would almost have given it a testimonial, but thought I would wait to see what happened later on. As a result, the milk yield began to go down and kept down ever after, and I never got it up again until three months after I stopped machine milking.

COWS SHRINK ONE-HALF

"I have for many years kept a milk record and so know pretty well what my cows are doing individually and collectively, and therefore am able to give actual figures as to the results of machine milking. For the twelve months before I had the machine, but including three months time of same, the average yield per head was 122 imperial gallons. For the twelve months during which the machine was in full use the average was 337 gallons per head, and for the twelve months after the machine was dropped the yield was 552 gallons. My usual run is about 650 gallons per head, taking good and bad together, and it would have been about that under ordinary circumstances, but for the effect of the machine for three months before and three months after the above months reckoned to it in the above calculations. In other words, the machine will only get from a half to two-thirds of the milk that hand milking will do.

"Now, a few words as to the conditions under which the experiment was tried, because I may be told that I did not give it a chance, did not give it sufficient personal supervision, etc. To begin with, my two cowmen were natives of the same county as myself, were keen to make it a success, and it was largely at their instigation that I had the installation set up. One of these men was a born mechanic, who could take any piece of machinery to pieces, repair it, and put it together again. As for myself, I was an engineer in my youth, have a hereditary knowledge of mechanics, and have an outfit of every possible kind of tool in my workshop on the farm that is likely to be of use, and moreover, I am in the habit of using the same, for I am never happier than when at the bench or the vise. The mechanical part of the milking machine was, therefore, under the control of two of us who were mechanical experts. As to the other cowman, who helped with the work, stripped out the cows, etc., all were kept on; and they were given to understand that they would not lose their jobs, and were otherwise encouraged to help to make the thing a success. As for myself, I was in the cow-shed every morning before 5 o'clock for several months after we started it, and never missed being present a single milking time, and took a share of the work myself. Later on, when results were getting worse, I worked it for a few more months. I procured the apparatus from a friend who was working with the apparatus of another maker, and tried this, but it was no better. Then I designed and had made for me a set which combined the best of two makers' machines, and which was simpler and more efficient than either. I took a row of 14 cows, which stood in one lot, and experimented with them myself for a month. Some of these were special pets of my own, which would allow me to do anything with them, and they chewed their cud while the suckers were on; but in spite of all, I had the mortification of seeing the yield go down, no matter which machine was tried."

THE MILKING MACHINE DEFENDED

In reply to Mr. McConnell, a letter appeared in a recent issue of the *Scottish Farmer*, supporting what seems to be the manufacturer's position, and giving the yields of a herd milked by a machine for over four years, and which show a different result from that of Mr. McConnell. The following extract and table are from this letter:

"We do not consider for one moment that Mr. McConnell wrote his article with a spirit of advertisement, to let all the world and his wife know that, since his experience was what he expresses, everyone had a similar, as he is a gentleman too well known already, but that very account we consider he ought not to have been so all-embracing in his commendation. We do not consider that the milk yield from any cows ever decreased directly due to the use of the milking machine. Mr. McConnell considers that although you may get successful results to begin with, wait a bit and the thing will be a failure. To meet this statement we submit the following table of actual figures returned by the inspector and analyst of the Highland Society, relating to the herd of Mr. Andrew Clement, Netherthorn Farm, Newton Means. These figures are not made out by Mr. Clement, nor at his suggestion, but quite independently for the benefit of the society, and we do not submit chosen cows only, but give the whole herd, which consists of Ayrshires fed on the usual lines. We choose Mr. Clement as he was the first user of the Lawrence-Kennedy milking machine in Scotland, and with the exception of only one milking, his cows have been milked by the machines for over four years.

A FOUR YEARS' TEST

Cow's No.	No. of milkings by machine	Quantity milked in 12 mos.	Average milk per gallon for butter fat
1.....4.....	1043	3.6	
2.....4.....	1043	3.7	
3.....4.....	779	3.4	
4.....2.....	799	3.8	
5.....2.....	1070	3.4	
6.....4.....	1013	3.6	
7.....4.....	911	3.6	
8.....4.....	864	3.8	
9.....3.....	718	3.7	
10.....4.....	1116	3.6	
11.....3.....	771	4.0	
12.....4.....	783	4.3	
13.....4.....	1015	3.2	
14.....4.....	779	3.3	
15.....1.....	810	3.5	
16.....1.....	828	3.9	
17.....1.....	1081	3.8	
18.....2.....	985	3.7	
19.....1.....	941	3.6	
20.....1.....	1057	3.7	
21.....3.....	955	3.2	
22.....4.....	1144	3.8	
23.....3.....	913	3.8	
24.....3.....	627	3.8	
25.....3.....	912	3.8	

This table would be complete if the amount of milk given by any or all of these cows before the milking machine came into use were given. However it shows a very good record and disproves to some extent at least Mr. McConnell's statement that cows shrink one-half in milk flow when the machine is used. It may be possible that when cows become thoroughly accustomed to machine milking the milk flow will be unaffected in any way. The experience of Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, given below will be of interest as coming from one of our own dairymen, who has made a close study of milking machines.

Prof. Dean and the Milking Machine

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:
At your request, I enclose to offer the following notes on our experience with milking machines at the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Whenever there is a strong demand for any article of goods or machine, someone usually supplies this. A call made upon the mechanical genius of man causes him to put forth his best

effort to meet that call. There is something inspiring in being able to overcome difficulties. The average man says "give me something easy, I am looking for a snap!" The man who makes his mark in the world, who stands head and shoulders above his fellows, says, "Give me something hard! I am looking for something difficult to do!" Man is gradually conquering and harnessing the forces of nature. "There is nothing new under the sun." In the evolution of the milking machine there has been a gradual conquering and adaptation of natural forces which have been in existence since the world was created. Our first experience was with the

MURCHLAND MILKING MACHINE,

which adopted the principle of suction only, in an inverted metal cone lined with rubber. In the latest machines this principle is adopted, which indicates that Mr. Murchland was on the right track 15 years ago. The writer had the pleasure of meeting the inventor of this machine at Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1895, and again at the Highland show in 1905. At our first meeting he was very enthusiastic, but last year he was much less so, in fact, seemed to have given up the idea almost altogether.

In a word, our experience with the Murchland was not satisfactory, because it did not milk the cows out clean. They neither gave so much milk, nor did it contain so high a percentage of fat as was got by hand-milking. In the light of our later experience, we believe this was due to uneven vacuum pressure. (Our readers are probably aware that all the milking machines used in America and Great Britain up to the present have been operated on the principle of vacuum, i.e., removing the pressure of the atmosphere from the teat which causes the milk by body pressure to flow out. In some of the machines there was combined with this a gentler pressure to imitate hand milking. The latest New Zealand machine is one which adopts pressure only, and does away with suction, rubber tubes, etc.)

THE THISTLE MACHINE

Our second experience was with

the "Thistle" milking machine which was placed on the market by a Glasgow firm, now defunct, I believe. This was about ten years ago, since which time there has been more or less of a lull in milking machines, until the last year or two. The inventors of the Thistle adopted a combination of suction and pressure, i.e., they aimed to combine the actions of calf sucking and hand milking. The machine was very much complicated, and required a great deal of power to operate it, but the chief difficulty was to keep it clean.

We tried various plans, but all were failures. They had a similar experience at Bow Park farm near Brantford, Ont., and in Scotland. Mr. Wallace, of Auchincrain, was very hopeful in 1895 that the problem of milking Ayrshire cows with short teats had been solved, but I understand that he threw out the whole machine a year or two later. We spent considerable time and money in experimenting with these machines. I understand that the Thistle Company sunk a fortune in their experiments.

However, milking machine enthusiasts among which we count ourselves, were not discouraged by the failure of a machine of note to appear was the Lawrence & Kennedy, also of Glasgow, Scotland. (Does it not seem strange that practically all the milking machines to date, have originated in Scotland? Is it a tribute to Scotch perseverance and inventive genius, or is it, as some one has suggested, an indication that the Scotchman is not too fond of work? I fancy I hear a mighty chorus from the valiant Scots protesting against any suggestions that they are not good workers.)

THE LAWRENCE & KENNEDY MACHINE

has been in use now on several farms near Glasgow. The writer had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Andrew Clement's farm last year, and seeing the machine operated by a bonny Scotch lassie, who was very enthusiastic as to the merits of the machine. In New Zealand these machines are used very largely. A recent communication from W. M. Singleton, a former Canadian, but now Chesebrough instructor for New Zealand, indicates



Washed in 1 minute

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

There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog V-292—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

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A Big Difference

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? One minute with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator better than any other machine. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown of swep picture.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes

that the milking machines were becoming an important factor in their work. He also intimated they were having more trouble with the milk from some farms where machines were being used, as indicated by results from using the curd tests. In this connection, we may emphasize the great need of care in washing the parts which come in contact with the milk.

The L. and K. inventors also use the combination of suction and pressure for milking. We corresponded with this firm for some two or three years, and tried to get them to place a machine in the dairy stables of the College. They finally placed the business for the whole of North America in the hands of D. H. Burrell & Co., Little Falls, N.Y., who have recently established a branch house at Brockville, Ont. We, as Canadians, welcome this very reliable firm to Canada. After spending a great deal of time and money on experiments at Little Falls, they began sending out the machines to a few reliable dairymen, after first testing them on their own farms.

RECENT EXPERIENCE.

We finally persuaded them to place one of their latest machines with us, the latter part of December, 1905, and we have been using it ever since. In its latest form inventors and improvers of the Burrell, Lawrence, Kennedy Milking Machine have discarded the pressure action and gone back to the principle of suction only, as adopted by Murchland in the early nineties of the last century. Whether or not this is final, who can tell?

After a little over four months' experience all we are prepared to say at present is that the machine promises to solve the problem of milking cows where the herd is large enough to warrant the expense and where hand milking is not available at reasonable cost. We hope to speak more definitely at the end of the year.

In the first part of our experience we had trouble with some cows which did not take kindly to the machine. It was necessary to strap their legs to keep them from kicking. Now, none of the cows have to be strapped. At first we striped all the cows after the machine, now this is not necessary. Then we massaged the cows' udders, now we do not. Formerly we had trouble with udders swelling, now there is no trouble. At first the cows gave more milk when milked by hand; now there is little or no difference, what difference there is being in favor of the machine. (Incidentally we may mention that we have found this one of the most difficult things upon which to secure reliable data. There are so many factors which might cause a variation in the milk flow that it is difficult to say how much was due to hand milking and how much to machine.)

The next severe testing will be when hot weather comes. If the results are as satisfactory then as they are at present, we shall be prepared to recommend the machine to our dairy farmers. In the meantime, we advise patience until we have thoroughly tested the milking machine. It is much better that we, who are in a much better position to do experimenting than is the average dairy farmer, shall run the risks and find out the practical difficulties and how to overcome them, than that farmers shall invest \$200 to \$300 in a machine about which very little is known in Canada at the present time.

H. H. DEAN.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Imported bacon is retailed in Japan at 32½¢ per lb, and ham at 30¢ per lb. Whether these prices will admit of a profitable business being done in Canadian bacon in that country is

very doubtful. The native product in bacon and ham is of fair quality and supplies about 90 per cent. of the demand. It is much cheaper than the foreign article.

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Maid—No. 2.

Whatever Else You Do

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

THERE'S a big difference in the way cream separators turn—a big difference in the amount of effort on your part that they require.

You want the easy one, especially when it will do as good or better work than the hard one.

You use a cream separator twice a day, week-day and Sunday, the year round. If it turns hard, it gets to be a mighty disagreeable task before you have done with it. The thing for you to do then, is to get an

Improved Frictionless

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

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

Being smaller and lighter it does not require nearly the power to turn it. That's plain. And that is not all. The spindle of the EMPIRE bowl revolves with practically no friction. The lower end of the spindle rests in a three-hall bearing upon which it spins like a top on its point. Around the upper neck of the spindle is another bearing which prevents all friction and all vibrations so inevitable in other bowls. If you will examine these bearings, you will understand why the EMPIRE bowl runs so easily. No other separator ever made is so free from friction. We hold strong basic patents on this method of construction.

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

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



U S U S U S U S

World's Champion Cow

The Guernsey cow here illustrated has proven herself the biggest butter producer in the world. This letter tells the story.

"Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 12, 1906.
My Guernsey cow, Yeksa Sunbeam, No. 15439, holds the record for a yearly butter-fat production, having made in a year 887.15 pounds of butter-fat. She also made 14920.8 pounds of milk testing 5.75 per cent. fat; this is the largest amount of milk produced in a year by any Guernsey cow.

The butter exhibited from my farm was awarded FIRST PRIZE over all at the State Dairymen's Convention at Waukesha, Wis., scoring 97½ points.

I use the United States Cream Separator, of which I have three on as many farms. FRED RIETBROCK."

Don't miss the point of this story: GOOD COWS and the

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

is a combination that means biggest profit to dairymen. You feed your cows to produce rich milk, and to get the most butter-fat from that milk you need a U. S. Cream Separator because it holds the WORLD'S RECORD for CLEAN SKIMMING.

Our new, handsome 1906 catalogue tells all about the U. S. Read it before you put any money into a cream separator. Just write us "Send catalogue number 10". You'll get one by return mail. Better by this paper down and write us now while you think of it.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Eighteen centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the United States and Canada. Prompt delivery.

U S U S U S U S

The Best Test—Curdled Milk

1. Will you kindly tell me through the columns of your paper which will test the best cream that has been kept for two or three days to ripen or cream that has been kept as sweet as possible? We have a Melotte Separator and send our cream to the creamery, and I always send all the cream except what I get the morning after the cream has come around, and I think as far as I know the fresher and sweeter it can be sent the better, that is, if the cream has got quite cooled after coming from the separator.

2. Do you know what causes the milk to be curdled in a cow's test? We have them that way sometimes, and I often wondered the cause. It comes any time in the milking period, but it is just like that now and then.—A Subscriber, Queen Hill, Ont.

(Answered by H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.)

1. If the cream is being tested with an oil test churn, then the sample of cream will give a higher test if it is ripened or slightly sour, but such cream is not in the best condition for making fine butter after it has been delivered to the creamery. On the other hand, if the creamery man is using the Babcock test then the test will be higher if the cream be delivered sweet, and this is the manner of delivery which we recommend for patrons of cream-gathering creameries. If the creamery men could get the cream delivered sweet, they would be able to make a much finer quality of butter than is now manufactured in our cream collecting creameries.

2. The curdled appearance of the milk which comes from a cow's test is usually the result of an injury to the teat. If it is examined closely it is likely that your subscribers will find it more or less the nature of pus than of milk. It may be caused by a hook from another cow, by the cow stepping on a stick, or from some other cause. If the quarters be bathed with warm water, or with some form of liniment the trouble will disappear in a short time, unless it is due to a gargety condition of the udder, for which give one and a half pounds of salts in addition to bathing.

To be an Interprovincial Fair

The Charlottetown Exhibition, to be held on October 8 to 12, is to be interprovincial in character this year, and for the first time in its history an opportunity will be given to breeders in the other provinces of the Dominion to exhibit there. The Dominion Government has made a grant of \$10,000 to this exhibition this year, which, with the local Government grant, will make a prize list of \$14,000. Prizes in many cases will be more than doubled.

The management are desirous of securing a number of live stock exhibitors this year at Charlottetown from the other provinces, and as their fair will work in with the Dominion exhibition they are making an effort to bring the live stock exhibits from Halifax to Charlottetown. All freight expenses on live stock from Truro in Nova Scotia, and Moncton, in New Brunswick, will be paid by them. Ontario, Quebec breeders who are interested in going to the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax this fall should arrange to take in Charlottetown also. Write C. R. Smallwood, secretary, at Charlottetown for catalogue.

Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. NASH.

NESTING TIME.

Just at this season all the days of our birds are concentrated upon the construction of their nests and the rearing of their young, and a very strenuous life they lead. From early dawn until well after sunset the little creatures are continuously busy foraging for building material or insects. In the case of some species, the males take no active part in the work of nest building or feeding the young, but even they have their time fully occupied in attending their mates, and no doubt giving good advice; in chasing and fighting rivals and in frequent bursts of ecstatic singing. From close observation of a good many species during the mating and early nesting season, I have come to the conclusion that most of them, if not all, have a song which is reserved for their mates alone. Only last spring I happened by good luck to hear a male Baltimore Oriole singing for the benefit of the female. The music produced by that bird was a wonderful rhapsody, low, sweet and long-continued, very different from and superior to anything one would expect from an Oriole. The Bluebird, too, has a low, long-continued warble, which it utters when close beside the nest while the female is sitting, and even the shrieking Kingbird, when moved by the spirit, can produce so moderate its raucous voice as to make a pretence at singing. Among the shore-birds and waders we do not generally expect to find songsters, yet, during the mating season, several of them become more or less musical. Thus, in the good old days when Woodcock were abundant, the peculiar far-reaching, air song of the male, was one of the most noticeable voices of a night in spring, and on the prairies of Manitoba the weird, tremulous notes of the Upland Plover (Bartramian Sandpiper), as they come rippling and quivering cardinally, are sure to attract the attention of a traveller on the trail, who, if he be a stranger to the country, will gaze about him for a long time before he will locate the author of the sound, floating high above him, and showing as but a speck against the blue sky. Some few years ago, on the first of July, I was strolling along a sandbar, which formed part of the shore of Lake Ontario, when I met with one of those surprises which never fail to interest the lover of nature. The sun had been up for about an hour, and the morning was very bright and still. I had walked some distance and had seen much to interest me, but nothing unexpected, or particularly rare, when suddenly, from among the short beach grass, about ten yards in front of me, a small bird rose and circled spirally upward for fifty feet or more, uttering as it did so, a succession of twittering notes, which sounded like a number of the ordinary call notes of the small sandpipers run rapidly together. When the bird had ceased climbing skyward, it turned and circled over and around me several times, very slowly, but yet working its wings so fast, that they became indistinct and blurred. While so circling the song was uttered with greater vigor and the notes were more varied than before, until at last, after a supreme musical effort, it spread its wings and descended gently to the spot from which it rose. I moved forward quickly and then saw that the little musician was a

semi-palmated Sandpiper, and beside him was another, evidently his mate, for whose entertainment the aerial performance had been enacted. In a few moments they observed me and flew off together. They did not, however, go very far away, and in a short time came slowly back, running through the grass. I felt convinced then and still am, that they had a nest near them, though a search at the time and another a few days later failed to reveal it. The birds were near the spot on the second occasion when I visited it, but perhaps because it was later in the day, there was no singing. This little episode was interesting for several reasons, first, because this Sandpiper is not known to breed in this Province at all, its nesting grounds being the barren wastes of the north, and also because the aerial performance of the male was new to me, and, therefore, unexpected. We note that the ways of all our shore birds when on their breeding grounds in the far north differ widely from their habits when they visit us as transients in the spring and autumn, and we know that the Woodcock, Snipe and some others, indulge in curious antics when inspired by "love's young dream," which causes these otherwise unmusical birds to make violent efforts to convert themselves into songsters. It would not, therefore, be very extraordinary to find, when more is known about them, that all the Sandpipers, and perhaps the Plover also, have the power to give vocal expression to the feelings which actuate them when seeking to win their mates, or when they wish to cheer and encourage them while they are engaged in the duties of incubation.

Eastern Dairy School

The following is a list of the successful candidates for diplomas from the Eastern Dairy School for 1905: Z. K. Anderson, Brandon, Man.; J. R. Ballard, McArthur's Mills, Ont.; H. E. Brintnell, Belleville; Geo. Coxhill, Arnprior; Thos. J. Ellis, Chesterville; J. J. Hogan, Jersey; Geo. Hudgin, South Bay; A. E. Murphy, Stanley Bridge, P.E.I.; W. J. Quinn, Martintown; J. W. Smith, Campbellcroft.

Appointed Sanitary Inspectors

Mr. J. H. Echlin, one of the dairy instructors for Eastern Ontario, and Mr. T. J. Dillon, of Toronto, have been appointed sanitary inspectors, under the amendment made last session, to the Act to prevent adulteration in the manufacture of butter and cheese. The former will look after Eastern Ontario, and the latter after Western Ontario. Both have special qualifications for the work.

Seed Growers' Convention

The annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will be held at Ottawa on June 27 and 28 next. The evening of the 27th will be given over to popular addresses by Hon. Mr. Fisher, Prof. Robertson, and the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.

If you are unhappy, ask yourself intelligently each day, What is happiness? and see if you do not get what you seek and deserve what you get.

THE HOME WORLD

Laugh

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;

Weep, and they weep alone,
For the sad old earth must borrow
its mirth,

But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air—
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go,
They want full measure of all your
pleasure,

But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all.
There are none to decline your near-
tar wine,

But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by,
Succeed and give, and it helps you
live,

But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But by one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

The Old Spinning Wheel

"John, it seems hard, too hard, to give the old wheel up, after it has been with us so long. True, it has been many years since we have used it, but it seems, John, like parting with one of the family, doesn't it?"

"It does, Mary, it does; and I wouldn't take fifty dollars for it, if we didn't need the money so badly. How well I remember, soon after we were married, you spun a lot of yarn, dyed it all red and blue, and made me a comforter out of it. You remember it, dear?"

"Remember it, John!" she answered, tears glistening in her dear old eyes. "Why, it seems like yesterday instead of forty years ago. But that wasn't the only one, was it?"

"No, Mary, not the only one, but it was the first, and seemed a little bit dearer than any of the others. And I've got what's left of it down in the bottom of my chest this blessed minute, and intend to keep it the few remaining years the good Lord spares me on this earth. And I remember how handsome you said I looked with it wound about my neck, and how you put your plump, white arms around me and kissed me with the same tender love that has characterized you all of these years."

"And all the cotton and yarn, dear, of which our first children's clothes were made were spun on that old wheel, and then sent to the loom," went on the good wife, tearfully. "And I've got Nellie's first dress, you know, in the cupboard. After she was laid to rest in the family graveyard that little dress felt closer and dearer to me than anything on earth but you, John, and only to keep us from starving would I be willing to part with it."

The old husband's eyes were overflowing, and he could make no reply

for several minutes, when he looked up and tremulously said:

"What did he say he wanted with the old wheel, Mary?"

"Why he said they were looked upon now as curios—them and old grandfathers' clocks—and that he was buying all of them he could find. He contended that ten dollars was an awful price to pay for the wheel, as he mightn't be able to get that much for it; but I couldn't think of taking less than that, although it is of no earthly benefit to us now."

"Yes, its days of usefulness are passed," agreed the husband, "but the association is worth more to us than any amount of money. I guess that's him coming yonder now; and there's the mail driver putting a letter in our box. Come on, and let's go out to the gate," and taking his wife tenderly by the arm, John led the way, cheerily said "Good morning" to the rural mail carrier, who was driving off, and then after greeting the would-be buyer of the wheel, John opened the mail-box and taking out the letter tore it open, glanced a moment at the message, then exclaimed joyfully, as he held a paper trembling in his wrinkled hand:

"Mary, Mary! It's from George, our George! And here's a check for fifty dollars! No, mister, we don't want to sell the old wheel, we don't. Do we, Mary?"

And despite the stranger's presence, John hilariously kissed Mary's tears of happiness away.

Novel Bread-Making.

The following interesting account of bread-making in a French peasant's family will, no doubt, arouse in the Canadian housewife an increased attachment to her own methods of work:

On calling at a farm house, some travellers were offered a lunch consisting of cider, goat's cheese, and hard, heavy bread.

After luncheon, the daughter of the house took the visitors to a picturesque stone building where the bread was made, and where several pairs of sabots, or wooden shoes hung against the wall, looking as white as if they had been painted.

In one corner of the place was a large enclosure surrounded by boards

which were also snow-white. This

was the dough-trough.

Once a month the father of the family and his hired man here set the yeast rising. Flour and water are stirred together with huge wooden spades, and when it approaches the proper consistency the men put on the sabots, jump in, and begin kneading.

They hop and prance, stamp and kick, until they have no strength left, and when that process is completed the dough is baked in a huge oven.

"In America bread-making is women's work," remarked the visitor.

"Ah," exclaimed the little Norman girl, "how cruel your men are! I would rather shoe horses!"

Fun in the Home

Keep up the interest in the home by providing fun for the young folks. Don't be afraid to let laughter run riot occasionally—in fact—welcome it as a sign of gladness conducive to home interest on the part of the young folks. If you want to ruin the boys and girls, and often your fondest hopes, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be found outside of the home circle. When once the boy or girl regards home as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that too often leads to a ruined life.

Young folks must find relaxation somewhere. If it is not provided for them in the home, they will seek it elsewhere, and the chances are it will be in undesirable places. Let there be plenty of fun at home. Plan to make things so attractive that the home will stand out as the one place where enjoyment of the right kind may be had at all times. Parents, think about this. Remember that in the last days of your life your happiness will come from a knowledge of what your children are accomplishing.

The really greatest are the simplest and most approachable. Why? Because a right heart is essential to greatness and a right heart is always loving and sympathetic toward men. True greatness comes of being inspired by the love that makes one love his neighbor as himself.



A party of young English immigrants to Canada.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Brown Hen and Red Rooster
Said the little red rooster to the little brown hen,
"You ain't laid an egg since God knows when."
Said the little brown hen to the little red rooster,
"You ain't been coming 'round as often as you us'er."

J. W. S.

His First Money

For some time Homer had known that money is useful—one can buy such nice things with it. Next he learned that having pennies given one by grown-up folks is not the same thing as to earn them by doing some work. Homer thought he would like to be a wage-earner.

So at the breakfast table he asked father for work.

"Hum-m!" said Mr. Barber, looking thoughtfully at the small figure of his son. "Nearly every day men come into my office looking for employment, and now you want work! What could you do, if I may ask?"

"Oh, I could do most anything," said Homer, gleefully.

Father thought a little. The desire to work is such a fine one that it ought to be treated seriously, even in such a small person.

"Very well," he said finally. "Do you remember the kindlings that a man unloaded yesterday over the back fence? Well, you may take them to the wood-shed and pile them up neatly. When I come home tonight, I will pay you."

Homer worked bravely, but how tired he did get! You see, he was only a little, and even laborers much older get tired of their work sometimes. But he kept manfully at it.

At night Homer sat on the gate post, waiting for his father, and proudly led him to the wood-shed to see the neat pile of kindlings.

"The work is certainly well done," said Mr. Barber. "I will pay you promptly as soon as you send in your bill."

"Bill? What's that?" asked Homer, puzzled.

"It is the custom in business," explained father, "to present a bill, a written statement of goods sold or work done, together with your charge. We must be business-like, of course."

Homer was a trifle disappointed, for he had expected his wages at once. But, still hopeful, he asked his father to explain a little, and then he was hard at work again, this time with pencil and paper.

At the end of fifteen minutes he presented this "bill!"—

Mr. A. B. BARBER,

Dear Sir,

You O me 17 cents for carrying wood.

Yours with love, HOMER.
"This bill," said his father, "is not exactly like others that I have seen, but there is something about it that I like, after all!"

The bill passed round at the supper table seemed to please everybody. Indeed, grandma smiled and smiled until she had to wipe away a tear!

Homer's eyes were sparkling. Father counted out seventeen cents—one dime and seven shining new pennies—and laid them on the table.

"Will you kindly write me out a

receipt for this money, Homer?" he said.

"What's a receipt?" demanded Homer, a little tired of "the law's delay."

"A receipt is a written statement that you have received your money. It will insure me against having to pay this bill a second time," said Mr. Barber, gravely.

Again Homer toiled over a pencil and sheet of paper, until he finished this receipt—

Dear Father,

I've been paid.

HOMER.

"Don't you think," asked mother, in a low voice, "that we ought to correct the spelling?"

"No," said father, quickly. "He will learn to spell soon enough, and I intend to keep these papers just as he wrote them. There is more in them than the spelling."



A Swedish girl just come to Canada.

And he did keep them. Just a few days ago Homer, now a grown-up business man, with boys and girls of his own, came to visit his father and mother. And father, now a white-haired old gentleman, generally called "grandpa" nowadays, opened a drawer in his desk and took out that very "bill" and "receipt," which he had kept, oh, ever so many years. The papers were yellow with age. He told them all how Homer earned his first money.

Curious Habits of Foxes

The animals on which the fox usually preys are often left untouched round his own home; and it is even asserted that nothing is killed on the side of the hill in which that home is made.

In a small patch of nettles within a few feet of the mouth of the fox's earth a partridge placed her nest and

brought off her brood. Round this nettle bed the cubs were constantly to be seen, and in it they played hide-and-seek. In another was the entrance to an earth was surrounded by five or six rabbit holes the tenants of which were unmolested by their next-door neighbors.

In a third a litter of cubs was placed in a large pit surrounded by fencing, from which there was no escape, and in which there were a number of rabbits. None of these was molested by the cubs, though they would seize a dead rabbit in full sight of the person who had shot and thrown it to them.

Good Games

Magical Music—One goes out and a handkerchief is hidden. One plays on the piano and indicates by the music when the finder is near the hiding-place. When far away, the music is low, but becomes louder as the right spot is approached. This can be varied by giving the player something to do.

A Menagerie—A whole menagerie can be made with a little ingenuity. A duck by placing a board on a boy's back and covering it with a shawl. Newspapers cut in strips for the tail, and the head made out of cloth or paper. The elephant by two men bending their bodies at right angles, the one behind placing his hands upon the hips of the other and covering all with a grey shawl, making tusks and trunk and so on.

Egyptian Mummies—A few who have never seen the game must be blindfolded. Then double up their right hands and mark a face upon them with burnt cork. Dress them in a long white skirt as a baby and place the hands upon the left arms. Then take off the bandages.

A Springtime Ditty

The crocus now begins to croak,

The wind flower soon will blow;

The hurry of the hurricane

Will drive away the snow.

The violet now vainly vies

With Ethel's eyes of blue;

Her lips are Love's apocalypse—

I'll take a chance or two.

Ah, sweet it is to bill and coo

When sile to coo is willing;

An Easter hat will soon be due,

And I must do the billing.

So let your catechisms mew,

Your ancient dogmas bark;

The spring is here with all things new;

Away with care and cark!

Self-Answered—We have often thought how nice it would be if examiners in schools would ask automatic book-attack questions that would not require too much of the students—like these:—1. What was the name of the inventor of the steam engine? 2. Where was the terminus of John Gilpin's famous ride? 3. Witchcraft was persecuted by the Puritans of New England? 4. Wye is a river running in Wessex, England? 5. The inventor of the sewing machine is called Howe? 6. If Sir Walter Scott's dog was worth fifty pounds, what was his novel Kenilworth?—Washington Life.

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 for plister 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.

In the Sewing Room

May Manton's Hints

CHILD'S PRINCESSE PETTICOAT 5282

Such a little petticoat as this one makes one of the best of all undergarments for the small children and suits their frocks admirably well. It is unconfined at the waist, falling in the straight lines that are so desirable for their little figures, and in addition to being serviceable is so absolutely simple that it can be made with the least possible effort. In the illustration nainsook is trimmed with frills and banding of embroidery, but if liked the ruffle can be of the material finished with a narrow edge or hemmed and tucked, fine work being allowed dainty and charming in under-



5282 Child's Princesse Petticoat, 2, 4 and 6 years.



5326 Child's Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.

wear whether designed for the children or for the grown-ups. All materials used for under garments are appropriate.

The little petticoat consists of the front and the backs with a band or yoke portion to which the upper edge is attached. The ruffle is simply gathered and seamed to its lower edge.

CHILD'S DRESS, 5326.

The frock made with half low neck is a favorite one for little girls, and is always charmingly attractive and becoming. This one is simplicity itself, yet has a distinctly smart air and can be made from a variety of materials. In the illustration one of the pretty figured batistes of the season is trimmed with Valenciennes lace but the list of washable fabrics is so long as to be almost prohibitive. French ginghams are exceptionally lovely this year and there are a great variety of novelties while such stan-



5280 Misses' Coat and Skirt Costume, 12 to 18 years.



5316 Blouse or Shirt Waist, 22 to 42 bust.

ard materials as batiste, lawn and

the like are to be found in unusually attractive designs and colors. Again, white is always lovely for children and the little dress made either of linen or cotton lawn makes an exceedingly attractive effect.

The frock consists of a smoothly fitted body lining, that can be used or omitted as preferred, the waist, skirt and bertha. The waist is full at both upper and lower edges and the bertha is circular, falling in becoming folds at its lower edge. The sleeves are simply puffs, finished with straight bands, and the skirt is straight, gathered at its upper edge, so making one of the best of all models for washable materials.

BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 5315.

A dainty blouse that is prettily trimmed with lace or other banding fills so many needs that it may fairly be considered a necessity. This one is made of Persian lawn with trimming of German Valenciennes lace and is unlined. The model is an adaptable one, however, and would be effective in any of the thin soft silks or light weight wools, that are made in lingerie style, as well as washable materials, while in addition to the lawn are a great many other cotton and linen fabrics that will be found available. When silk or wool is used, the lining, which is made soft, in blouse style, will be found desirable. The German Valenciennes lace is one of the most fashionable as well as the most durable of all trimmings, but there are a great many other bandings and every sort of lace is fashionable this season, so that there is every opportunity for the exercise of individual taste and preference.

The blouse is made with the front

and the backs. Fine tucks are laid at the shoulder edges and the trimming is arranged on indicated lines, the closing being made invisibly at the back. The sleeves allow a choice of the popular elbow or full length, and the lining can be used or omitted as material renders desirable.

MISSSES' COAT AND SKIRT COSTUME 5280.

The jacket suit has come to be an accepted costume for girls from twelve to sixteen, as it is for their elders, and some very charming and attractive models are shown. This one is quite sufficiently simple to be really girlish in effect while it is absolutely smart and suits almost every seasonable material. In the illustration it is made of ruby red chiffon broadcloth with trimming of banding, but with the coming of spring such lighter colors as blue in its varying shades, green, grey, and the lovely tan and champagne shades may be looked for, while again there are mixtures galore that are, perhaps, a bit more youthful than the plain cloth.

The suit consists of the coat and the skirt. The coat is made with the fronts and back that are fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams, and is finished with a flat collar and is closed by means of buttons and button-holes worked in the fly. The sleeves are in coat style, but generously full at the shoulders and finished with roll-over flare cuffs. The skirt is made in three pieces and is laid in inverted plaits at the back.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 70 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

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IN THE KITCHEN

Her First Cake

She measured out the butter with a very solid stir;
The milk and sugar also; and she took the greatest care
To count the eggs correctly and to add a little bit
Of baking powder, which you know, beginners oft omit.
Then she stirred it all together and she baked it full an hour—
But she never quite forgave herself for leaving out the flour!

The Frying Pan

Because anything is or has been made the subject of abuse, it does not follow that it is altogether and under all circumstances bad, was the exclamation of an experienced cook after a spirited discussion upon the merits and demerits of the frying-pan. There seems to be a violent prejudice against this very useful and really important kitchen utensil. In my own household the broiler is almost entirely discarded in favor of the frying-pan, and that, too, after an early training that comprehended the broiler and condemned the frying-pan in unmeasured terms. The trouble is that very few persons appear to take the pains to use the frying-pan properly. The pan must be smoking hot and into it put small bits of suet. When these are crisped put in the steak, which should be at least one and a half inches thick. Almost instantly turn it over and see that every part is brought in contact with the hot fat. Do not let it rest for a single instant in one place so that it may adhere to the bottom of the pan.

Some Recipes

COTTAGE CHEESE SANDWICHES—Cut slices brown bread one-half inch thick. Rub one cupful of cottage cheese through a fine sieve. To this add two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a little paprika and two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Rub well together, add four tablespoonfuls of thick sweet cream, blend together and spread upon the bread which has been previously cut. Trim off the crust or cut with biscuit cutter. The upper slice may be of white bread or both brown as desired.

PICNIC SANDWICHES—Use small fresh rolls, either white or graham, with crisp, tender crust. Remove from the top of each roll, a piece of crust size of silver dollar, take out center with blunt knife or spoon. Fill space with fried oysters, highly seasoned, chopped meat, fish, sardines, lobsters, hard-boiled eggs, and ham chopped fine or any filling that is liked.

PANCAKE CAKE—Make a jumble paste by beating together one cup of butter, one of sugar, four eggs, two cups of flour and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, roll into any desired shape, then cut some thick narrow strips of the paste and lay around the cake to make a cup-like edge; spread on a buttered tin and bake. Dip slices of canned fruit which has been well drained, in the white of an egg, slightly beaten, roll in powdered sugar and fill the centres of the cakes. The tops may be covered with meringue if desired.

GINGER PUBING—Chop as fine as possible one-quarter pound of beef suet and mix it with a small pound of flour, a tablespoonful of ground gin-

ger, a teaspoonful of mixed spice, a teaspoonful of brown sugar and a dessertspoonful of baking powder. When well mixed make it into a dough, not too stiff. Wring a pudding cloth out of boiling water, put in the pudding, tie as tight as possible, and put at once in a saucepan of boiling water, keeping it boiling for an hour and a quarter. Turn out to a hot dish and pour some hot treacle over and serve.

With the Cook

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

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 and no time will be lost.

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 top of the stove (turning them once) they will bake in half the usual time.

The Clothes Closet

It is cleanliness in the little things that makes up the sum of healthfulness in a home. Storing places are a necessity in every well-ordered household, but all such should be light, that the dust may be easily seen and removed. If possible, they should be lighted by a window through which at some time during each day the sun's disinfecting rays may shine freely. The ideal clothes closet should be not less than two and a half feet in width and of greater proportionate length, and provided with some means for the entrance of both air and sunlight. The closet should be regularly well aired each day.

It may be of interest to know that if an egg is not sound it will float in a pint of water in which two ounces of salt have been dissolved.

To improve the flavor of after-dinner coffee rub the lumps of sugar with a piece of lemon peel. For tea the sugar should be rubbed with orange peel.

Many fastidious housewives follow the old custom of carefully folding the blanket exposed at night, leaving the counterpane to the air. This is a mistake. A blanket, having a rough surface, catches and retains dust more easily than the counterpane, which is generally of some material more closely woven and more easily washed.

FLAVOR FOR STEAK—A nice flavor may be given to a broiled steak by cutting an onion in halves and rubbing the cut edges over the heated platter intended for the steak. The platter should contain a little melted

For the Asking

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Health in the Home

Useful Herbs.

A warm infusion of elder flowers is gently stimulating to a weak stomach, given in small doses, say a wine glass for a year-old child twice or three times a day. The inner bark of the elder, shaved fine and boiled down in cream, makes a very healing salve for burns and abrasions.

Hops hold a worthy place on our list, and their uses are manifold. An infusion is an excellent sedative for "children of a larger growth," and the dry hop pillow will prove no less grateful to the restless baby, while his older brother, screaming with pain from an ulcerated tooth, will find immediate help from a small bag of hops dipped in vinegar and placed between his cheek and a hot water bag or flat-iron.

For young babies often troubled with colic, nothing brings up the wind and soothes the screaming child better than anise tea, weak, slightly sweetened, and given in small spoonfuls till the wind begins to move, no longer, for it is better to reserve its powers, even though "baby is so fond of it." And here let me say I do not mean essence of anise or anisette, but the infusion of the simple herb, which it is as well to wash in but, putting into a strainer, and allowing cold water to drain through it, then spreading upon paper to dry.

Sage is also useful in colic, and warm, as a safeguard against suspected cold, care being taken as to exposure afterwards. But the virtues of sage are its effect upon a sty, which will soon disappear, indeed, often fail to appear, after a lukewarm bath of it.

Home Remedies

Every mother should understand the ills to which all babies are subject and know how to cure them without calling on a doctor. This knowledge is especially useful to those who live on the farm, where the nearest physician is often several miles distant. A slight ailment often becomes serious if neglected, hence the necessity of knowing what to do and of doing it at the proper time.

Smart weed has great value as a medicine in various kinds of illness. A poultice is made by boiling the leaves and stems until tender, then thickened with meal or bran and put between two cloths. If a child is suffering with cholera infantum, bind the poultice across the stomach and bowels, changing it frequently and it will soon afford relief. In cases of dysentery apply the poultice and give a tea made of amwood. It will relieve the pain and drive it away.

Anise is a simple and harmless remedy for colic. Put a few drops into a teaspoon, add a little sugar, fill the spoon with water and give it to the baby. Many professional nurses use it, and prefer it to anything else for this purpose.

Babies are often troubled with inflamed eyes. Make a weak solution of boric acid and water and bathe them every day, it will soothe and strengthen them. Baby's eyes should be shielded from the direct rays of the sunshine or lamp light to keep them strong and bright.

Disturbances of the stomach and indigestion are the most common troubles with children, and are usu-



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ally caused by giving them improper food. They do not need cake, pie, beef, cabbage and other indigestible food. Milk is nourishing, strengthening and sustaining, and should form the principal article of the diet for the first three years. Oatmeal with cream and sugar is a splendid laxative, so is bread made of whole wheat flour. A change of diet often effects a cure in child ailments and is much better than giving strong drugs.

Sore mouths, or thrush, as it is often called, may be prevented by washing the tongue, roof of the mouth and gums every day, until all traces of milk are gone.

Pampered Stomachs

Even though it takes pork four hours to leave the stomach and six more to be dissolved and absorbed in the small intestine, what does that matter so long as it is completely assimilated by the end of that time, as it is in ninety per cent. of all digestive canals? It is the slowest but also one of the surest foods that we have to give off all its energy to the body. Its very slowness is what gives it its splendid staying powers for hard work, whether muscular or mental.

As a matter of fact, I have seen more cases of dyspepsia cured by the use of breakfast bacon than by any kind of drug or restricted diet.

An adult alimentary canal which cannot digest bacon or ham is not to be regarded as healthy, and instead of humoring and giving in to a weak digestion, it should be braced up and under skilled supervision educated to take what is given it and make no fuss. Stomachs can be spoiled by giving them too little to eat, almost as easily as by giving them too much. A healthy stomach fit to cope with the emergencies of life must be able to digest not only that which is digestible, but much that is indigestible, and that is the standard which should be aimed at in dietetic therapeutics.

Acute Indigestion

The old advice to quit a meal before a feeling of satiety has been obtained is still good; one should cease at least before a sense of discomfort has been allowed for the secretion of the gastric juice, which in an adult often amounts to nearly a quart. When the walls of the stomach have been distended to their utmost capacity by the addition of so much fluid would seem of itself enough to induce the attack; or if the distension prevents the secretion of the fluid, as it does normal muscular movements, the process of digestion is delayed, the food is retained too long in the stomach, it undergoes abnormal decomposition, inflammation is induced, and this extending to the small intestine may lead to more protracted illness.

In the treatment of acute indigestion, the production of nausea should be avoided. When vomiting occurs, it should not be checked until the stomach has been relieved of its burden. If it does not occur spontaneously, it should generally be induced.

If unconsciousness or a convulsion has supervened, a physician must be called without delay, for it may be necessary to administer an emetic subcutaneously.

Following this, a laxative is generally given, and the diet for a few days is limited to easily digestible, unirritating food. Milk, of course, is the safest form of nourishment.

Sunday at Home

Faces and Character

"That woman's a Christian, I'm sure." "Yes, lady," says the man that man over there." "I know that old gentleman is, and perhaps that young man, too."

Thus two young travellers were beguiling a long waiting time in a large railroad station. An elderly lady who overheard them was deeply interested in their conversation. She took careful notes of the observations and was rather surprised to learn that plainness and beauty did not seem to be considered. Some of the "home-liest" were most highly estimated, while "that young lady" and "that man over there" were decidedly heartiest some. By some subtle instinct the young judges were basing their conclusions on what they read in the faces before them—expression.

It is a fact that the inner nature affects the face, lending it something by which others are attracted or repulsed. "Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face," says Ruskin. "There is no hostility in a home-liest folk like character," adds a living minister of the gospel. It is possible for any one to have more than physical beauty. He may have the expression that attracts human hearts and delights them, really helps them, by having within a pure, loving, sympathetic character. "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us."

No Time?

Is it because our minds are so taken up with earthly things and greed for gain that we have no time to be sociable, or to call on sick neighbors? Remember, when they are gone out from this world forever, it will then be too late for you or me to carry a message of cheer, or whatever little offering we may have to give. Let's see it to, from this on, that we do our part toward making some one happy. Commence now—to-morrow may be too late. Life is short. We can not afford to lose precious time waiting for certain conditions or environments before performing acts of kindness which are necessary to spiritual welfare and happiness. There will never be a better time than now.

Home and Heaven

"Home"—oh, how sweet is that word! What beautiful and tender associations cluster thick around it! Compared with it, house, mansion, palace, are cold, heartless terms. But "home!" that word quickens the pulse, warms the heart, stirs the soul to its depths, makes age feel young again, rouses apathy into energy, sustains the sailor in his midnight watch, inspires the soldier with courage on the field of battle, and imparts patient endurance to the worn-down sons of toil. The thought of it has proved a seven-fold shield to virtue: the very name of it has been a spell to call back the wanderer from the paths of vice. And far away, where myrtles bloom and palms are green, and the ocean sleeps upon coral strands, to the exile's fond fancy it clothes the naked rock, or stormy shore, or barren moor, or wild highland mountain, with charms he weeps to think of, and longs once more to see. Grace sanctifies these lovely affections, and imparts a sacredness to the homes of

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earth by making them types of heaven. As a home the believer delights to think of it. Thus, when lately bending over a dying saint, and expressing our sorrow to see him bend so low, with the radiant countenance rather of one who had just left heaven than of one about to enter it, he raised and clasped his hands, and exclaimed in ecstasy, "I am going home."—Dr. Guthrie.

One of the sweetest verses in the Bible is John xiv. 2. "In my Father's house are many mansions, (homes) you." "I go to prepare a place for

Fauly Preaching

A prominent Brooklyn clergyman of Presbyterian tendencies is very much amused over a story he recently heard and which has the smell of health and a touch of mountain dew about it. It is about another dominie, a young man of progress, who was called to a district in the midlands of Scotland, who preached what he believed to be sound doctrines, but which he felt convinced, did not satisfy the older members of his flock. He met Tammas one day and being worried asked him about it.

"Tammas," said he, "can you tell me what is wrong with my preaching? I have tried to do right since I have been called here, but I do not think that I am pleasing the congregation. Now, what is wrong?"

"You're a bonnie minister and a fine man," said Tammas. "But ye dinna preach the right sort o' doctrine. Ye speak about deified responsibility an' sic things. But ye dinna preach about the deevil. Noo, reelegion without the deevil is no worth a damn."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Getting something for nothing offers great attractions to most people. Among the things that we too often dream of having for nothing are admiration, power over others, confidence of people, also good tempers, upright characters, attractiveness. But all these things have their price. He who is willing to pay it can have the reward; no other can have it.

"The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." He who even walks, if he cannot run, and will not turn back, will reach the goal; he who fights and will not know that he is beaten, will know the joy of victory.

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Crops, Live Stock, and Farm Help

The following information from the May Crop Bulletin on spring conditions of agriculture in the Province, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, will be of interest:—

FALL WHEAT—When the new fall wheat was reported on in November, it was described as having had a good start at seeding time, owing to the excellent condition of the soil and timely rains, and the only fear then expressed was that the young plants had perhaps made too much head. The remarkably open winter, affording little or no covering of snow most of the time, and changes of temperature, varying from extremely mild conditions to intense cold, led growers of fall wheat to fear the outcome. The cold, dry, and generally backward spring was also unfavorable to the crop. However, the general situation in the third week of May may be described as being better than was expected, although reports varied greatly in describing the condition of the fields. Some reports were enthusiastic over the promising state of the crop, while others from the same district speak of failure more or less marked. High lands did well compared with flat or low-lying places, and rich, sharp, well-drained soils also prospered. Fields sown early did much better than those sown in later, and wheat sown on sod was markedly ahead of that grown on stubble land.

CLOVER—Like fall wheat, clover suffered from lack of protection of snow during the winter, and much of the crop was heaved, resulting in considerable loss. Low-lying spots were badly winter-killed, and some had to be plowed up. Old fields also showed most injury, the young clover coming through in remarkably good form. Notwithstanding the many complaints of poor fields, there are nearly as many favorable accounts of a splendid showing.

FRUIT—Winter losses of orchard trees are smaller than for several years. In various quarters a number of old plum trees are reported as having succumbed, but opinion was expressed that the severe winters of the two or three years immediately preceding was the cause. Except in a few localities in the Lake Erie counties, peaches appear to have sustained but little injury. There has been a generous amount of blossoming on nearly all classes of orchard trees, and should heavy rains keep off during the period of "setting," a large fruit crop may be looked for.

LIVE STOCK—The open winter appears to have favored live stock. There was sufficient provender of all kinds except roots, as many of the turnips rotted; although the backward spring caused an unlooked-for raid to be made upon surplus fodder. Horses came through the winter in splendid condition, except where troubled with a light form of distemper, and the cool, dry weather kept them in good condition during spring work. More mares have been bred of late than formerly, and while some speak of an unusual mortality among colts, the general tone of the reports are favorable in this regard. Owing to the high prices prevailing for horses they are commanding better care and closer attention. Cattle are described as being rather thin, but healthy. Several correspondents claim that this class of live stock was turned out upon the grass this

season before there was a good bite for them. Sheep are now more into favor, and are giving good satisfaction. They would be much more largely kept but for the dog nuisance. Lambs are coming in good and strong, to quote a correspondent. Swine are kept in large numbers, and have wintered well, but there are reports of heavy mortality among spring litters, a large number of young pigs dying when about a month old. But for the fact that many farmers have lost confidence in the stability of the market, the output of hogs would be immensely increased.

FARM SUPPLIES—In every section of the Province there have been enough hay and grain for local needs, but as a rule there is not much to spare, as the feeding of live stock is more engaged in than formerly. The failure of the turnip crop and the necessity of feeding later than usual, owing to the backward spring, also made great inroads on the grain and fodder supply. Most of the fat cattle have been disposed of, but a considerable number of store cattle are on the grass for July and September delivery. Several correspondents claim that there will be left only a sufficient number of cattle on hand for butchers' needs, looking to the future.

FARM LABOR—The quality and cost and not the quantity of labor, is the great question facing the Ontario farmer to-day. The exodus of native sons to the Canadian West and to New Ontario has drained the older parts of the Province of a large number of skilled agricultural workmen, and while the tide of immigration has brought in many to take their place, few of the new-comers prove to be up to the mark from a Canadian standpoint. However, some of them are reported to be "making good," and a more hopeful tone regarding the promise of raw labor is observed; in the remarks of correspondents, rates of wages continue high, and in fact, many report that farmers cannot pay such wages and succeed. Enlarged implements and the use of horse power in the field work help some out of the difficulty. Domestic servants are, if possible, harder to secure than ever before.

Potato Diseases and Their Treatment

The United States Department of Agriculture have issued a comprehensive treatise on this topic. The synopsis which follows will be found beneficial to all potato growers.

The principal diseases to which the potato is subject are blight, rot, and scab. There are several kinds of potato rot, which, unfortunately, cannot always be distinguished except by the aid of the microscope. There is an early blight which attacks the leaves and stems, never the tubers.

This appears in the form of dead brown spots on the leaf, which often coalesce and form large areas. This does not usually occur until after the plants are six inches high, but increases with age and reduces the crop from twenty to fifty bushels per acre.

Another trouble often confused with early blight is what is known as tip burn, in which the tips and margins of the leaves become dry and black and roll up. This disease is most troublesome as the plants approach maturity, and is caused by dry, hot weather and lack of moisture in the soil. It is especially destructive on potatoes grown on sandy soil. Sun scald is considered by some students of plant diseases as a form of tip burn. It occurs when a long period of cloudy, wet weather is followed by several dry, hot days.

The injudicious use of Paris green or London purple and other arsenical poisons cause injuries similar to the various blights and are often mistaken for them.

Then there is a late blight, which makes its appearance in warm, moist or muggy weather in August and September. It appears in the form of small brown spots on the leaves, which have the appearance of fine, frost-like mildew. This disease progresses very rapidly. The leaves become blackened and crinkled, as if scorched by fire, and there is a strong odor from the fields. The real cause of this disease is a parasitic fungus, and the frost-like mildew is minute, branching, tree-like plants. These produce spores, which germinate and grow under favorable conditions, producing a crop of spores again in four or five days. They may be blown by rot, especially on wet, heavy soils. This potato blight has no spores which live through the winter, but survives in the tissue of slightly affected tubers. They should under no circumstances be planted.

Again, there is bacterial wilt or wet rot, occurring chiefly in the south. There is also a dry rot which attacks all parts of the plant below the ground. When first disease potatoes may not have any outward appearance of being affected, but when cut across the stem end there is a ring of brown or black streaks extending from the stem into the flesh. This rot is also caused by a fungus.

Potatoes are also affected with scab, on which we have dwelt recently, and with what is called "rosette," which is a fungus found on the underground parts of various plants, carnations, lettuce, and beets, for example. It is called "rosette" because the leaves are clustered like a rosette. The plant is stunted in growth.

Potatoes have a number of insect enemies, among which are the Colorado potato beetle, which need not be described, the flea beetle, and the blister beetle. The blister beetles usually appear in swarms and are very

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active. The larvae feed on grasshopper eggs. The flea beetle is a small black jumping beetle which eats minute holes in the leaves but, being so very small and shy, they are not frequently discovered.

The remedy for all these pests is spraying, and the best of all sprays for fungus and blight is Bordeaux mixture. This is made by using six pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) dissolved in twenty-five gallons of water, four to six pounds stone lime, slaked as for whitewash, then diluted with water to twenty or twenty-five gallons. Mix these two, stir thoroughly, and use while fresh. It should be borne in mind that the really effective ingredient in Bordeaux mixture is the copper sulphate, the lime being used for the purpose of spreading it evenly over the plant and preventing the copper sulphate from injuring the leaves.

If it is desired to poison insects as well as prevent fungus, then Paris green should be used in connection with the Bordeaux mixture, and used at the same time. To fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture, which is enough for an acre, add one pound of Paris green.

As a general rule commence spraying when the plants are six to eight inches high, and repeat the treatment at intervals of ten to fourteen days as long as the plants continue green. It should be borne in mind that spraying will be of little use after the fungus is started. It is a preventive, not a remedy.

Under no circumstances should it be postponed longer than the time of the first appearance of bugs.

Sugar Beet Thinning

On the one hand, it is argued that if put off as long as possible the young roots in order to find the plant would grow downwards, and would so continue even if ample space were left to draw from laterally. Very rich beets would result; these growing very little above the surface of the ground would combine all the qualities sought after. If the thinning is hastened, the plantlets when left in the loosened soil would wilt and die. Another authority claims, on the contrary, that it is very exceptional, providing the weather is favorable, for the single root left not to start a new growth within twenty-four hours and develop with unusual vigor and thus gain considerably over the young beets that have been thin-

ned late in the season. Care must be taken to carefully examine the soil with the view of ascertaining what the chances are for the roots being attacked by insects. Under these circumstances better thin out when the beets have attained the size of a thick lead pencil. They could then better resist the ravages, whatever be their kind. For our part we are in favor of early thinning out. In some States where there is danger of frosts, special observations should be made, and the plan adopted that leads to the best results. The nature of the soil, etc., must be taken into consideration. Under the best of circumstances, the operation requires more care than is generally given and the crop is often a failure due simply to the neglect during the first stages of the plant's existence.—Sugar Beet.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

About Hedges

In regard to a hedge for a house lawn, I like one of those that looks like pine bushes. Can you tell me if they are just the common bush pines kept trimmed off short and round? When is the best time for planting them?—Subscriber, Bruce Co., Ont.

(Answered by Professor H. L. Hunt, Ontario Agricultural College, Toronto.)

Many people have a mistaken idea that a hedge is a necessity in beautifying grounds about the home. For my part, I would avoid the use of fences and hedges as much as possible, for, at best, they are stiff and formal. Much better effects may usually be obtained without them by the judicious grouping of trees and shrubs. If a fence is absolutely necessary, then a live fence or hedge is probably the least objectionable.

Regarding the kind of trees or plants to use in making a hedge, this will depend largely upon the requirements of the case and the preference of the owner. If a dense screen is required for both summer and winter, then some of the evergreens are most desirable. The common white cedar makes an excellent hedge and stands trimming well. The Norway spruce may also be used for this purpose, but after a time is likely to die out at the bottom if closely crowded. Few, if any, of the pines will stand clipping sufficient to keep them in a low hedge.

For a summer screen or flowering hedge, many of the flowering shrubs may be used with good effect. Among the most desirable of these are: Spiraea Van Houttei, Japan Quince, Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana), Golden Currant, etc. These should not be trimmed into a dense hedge, but are better if allowed to grow their natural form. A good succession of flowering wood can be kept up by an occasional thinning out of the old branches. In this way a hedge of this kind can be renewed and kept in good condition, whereas dead trees or branches in an evergreen hedge cannot so well be renewed and often make a hedge of this kind very ragged and unsightly.

The best time for planting trees or ornamental bushes is early in the spring before growth starts.

Weaning Pigs

Could you tell which is the best way to give little pigs their feed after weaning them, and when beginning to give them chop would you give it dry

and the milk afterwards, or mix the two together or the milk first and then the chop?—A Subscriber, Bruce Co., Ont.

In last issue, on pages 347 and 348, a Carlton County farmer gives some good advice on weaning pigs. Prof. Day, of the O. A. C., advises a mixture of skim-milk and middlings for young pigs at weaning time. He advises, as does our correspondent of last issue, feeding a little extra before weaning, or enough to get the pigs accustomed to it before they have to do for themselves. For this purpose skim-milk with a little middlings stirred into it is good, the quantity of middlings being increased as the pigs grow older. If they have a few roots to nibble at during this time, so much the better. A little whole wheat or soaked corn scattered over the pen will cause them to take exercise while hunting for it. Prof. Day advises soaking for a few hours or scalding the middlings at weaning time. When no skim-milk is available scalding is especially useful. A few finely ground oats added to the middlings will be helpful. When first weaned feed at least four times a day, giving just enough so that they will lick it up clean. Care should be taken to keep the trough clean. After they are well started the pigs may be changed to three feeds a day.

A Corn Marker

Could you give a plan for a corn marker in your next issue? I want to plant in hills 40 inches apart. I would like to have one to draw with two horses.—A. McIntosh, Wellington Co.

This inquiry arrived too late for answering in last issue, when a reply would have been of more value to our readers. However, it may be of interest to many, even if the present season's crop is planted. The most convenient corn marker we know of is one made of a plank, with short



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runners attached, as shown in the accompanying rough sketch. This marker can be made any width desired, though one wide enough to mark three rows at a time is perhaps sufficient, especially when the land is rolling. A two-inch plank one foot wide will do. The runners should be about 2 x 6 or 8 inch and about one and a half feet long. The guide with peg at outer end for making mark to return by can be made of a 1 x 4 piece of good strong material. Have it long enough, if a three rowed marker is made, to mark two rows from the outer one, so as to have the centre runner in the guide mark on the return trip. Bore a hole in end of guide and fasten on bolt or peg in centre of marker, so that guide can be moved from one side to the other of the marker when turning at the ends of the rows. Fasten a peg at both ends of the marker for guide to rest against. A tongue or shaft can be attached to marker as may be desired. Markers are not used extensively nowadays as most people who grow corn for the silo prefer to plant it with the seed fall as it saves time.

Tuberculin Test

Please answer the following questions in the columns of your valuable paper:

(1) Is it compulsory to have cattle tested for tuberculosis that are imported from Scotland to Canada?

(2) Where are they tested?

(3) If an animal fails to pass the tuberculin test is it slaughtered or is it marked so that the public can see it?

(4) Where is the mark put on the animal and what kind of a mark is it?

(5) Is it safe to breed to an animal that is marked?—Subscriber, Perth Co., Ont.

(1) Yes.

(2) Quebec.

(3) It is earmarked.

(4) A "T" on the right ear.

(5) Some veterinary authorities are loth to express an opinion on this point, and we would infer that they consider it unsafe to breed to a tuberculous animal. However, as this disease is now known to be of bacterial origin, and that heredity is only a predisposing cause, as are lack of pure air, immutinous food, lack of sunlight, etc., breeding to tuberculous animals can be carried on under certain restrictions. When infected animals are bred the calves should be removed as soon as dropped, and kept entirely separated from the dam or sire if they are tuberculous. This is known as the Bang system, and has worked out with excellent results, as such well-known breeders as W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., have demonstrated during the past few years. Of course, it would not be wise to breed to an animal in the later stages of the disease, as it would have become constitutionally weak and would not be in a condition to produce a strong, vigorous offspring. In the earlier stages of the disease, and if the animal is otherwise all right, in our opinion, it will be safe to breed to it, provided the calf is removed as directed above.

Castrating Lambs—Sick Colt

(1) I take the liberty of your columns, being a subscriber, to ask some questions. Almost every year after

I castrate my lambs I lose one or two, and I can't understand the cause. In castrating I cut the end of the scrotum and take each testicle out carefully, but they seem to get terribly sore and stiff, and the scrotum gets hard and dry. They swell some under the belly like inflammation and die in two or three days.

(2) Now, what is the proper way to castrate lambs and what age should it be done, and would you advise putting anything in the scrotum to cause a discharge. I used nothing and have been used to sheep all my life. By giving information you will very much oblige, as it is a serious thing to be losing lambs every year.

(3) I also have a colt that got into a barbed wire fence nearly two years ago. The wound was in the hock joint, about which I asked your advice at the time. She recovered and got over the lameness, too, but the leg is enlarged from the hock to within about three inches from the ankle, and is very hard. I want to know if any treatment would take this away, or what would you advise. She is a year old. Thanking you very much for your information before.

J. J. M.,
Smith's Falls, Ont.

(1) From your description you show that you understand how to perform the operation, and the cause of the lambs dying must be that you may not have observed due precautions as to cleanliness, surroundings, etc. The best place for the operation is on a fresh grass plot, or if this is not available, in some well ventilated building on some clean straw. The operation is often, through carelessness, performed in some old sheep pen, cow shed or on a manure heap, and if the lamb pulls through all right it will be a surprise. Another cause might be that the lambs were not strong and vigorous enough to stand it.

(2) The best time to castrate lambs is when they are from three days to two weeks old, or as soon as the testicles are so that they can be got at. The younger the better as the animal does not feel the operation so much, and one skilled in it can perform the operation without any risk whatever at this early stage. It is not advisable to put anything on, and where cleanliness and dexterity are used there should be no loss. In hot weather some tar should be placed on the wound to keep the flies off. In the Old Country shepherds usually perform this operation in the following manner: The lamb is caught and placed on its left side upon the ground. The operator then kneels down and presses the lamb against his knees, and keeps it in position with his elbows; by this doing both hands are left free to handle the knife, hold the scrotum, etc. The operator then takes the knife and cuts the top of the scrotum clean off, leaving both testicles exposed to view; then after squeezing them out of the scrotum or sac he grips them one at a time with his teeth and pulls them out. Care should be taken that the lining membrane be cut off at the same time the top of the sac is removed.

This plan is somewhat revolting, and is really only necessary where no assistant is at hand. It is, however, one of the best methods, and shepherds who are quick with it never lose a lamb.

(3) About the only thing that can be done is frequent hand rubbing and bandaging with a good tight bandage, keeping it on most of the time till the swelling goes down. Do not feed too highly, and keep bowels open.

About Rural Law

Taxation of Income

Is money invested in bank stock or deposited in a bank is not itself keeping liable to taxation?

Is a young man allowed \$400, a man of fifty years of age \$800, and a man of seventy years of age \$1,000, income free from taxation?—J. H. N., Kingsville, Ont.

The money invested in bank stock or deposited in a bank is not itself subject to taxation, but the dividends derived from such stock or the interest paid on the money deposited in the bank, is liable to taxation.

Section 5 of "The Assessment Act" (1904) provides that "All real property in this Province and all income derived either within or out of this Province by any person resident therein or received in this Province by or on behalf of any person resident out of the same, shall be liable to taxation," subject to certain exceptions which are set out in the sub-sections to section 5.

"Income" is defined by the Act to mean "the annual profit or gain or gratuity . . . directly or indirectly received by a person from any office or employment, or from any profession or calling, or from any trade, manufacture or business, as the case may be; and shall include the interest, dividends or profits directly or indirectly received from money at interest upon any security or without security, or from stocks or from any other investment, and also profit or gain from any source whatever."

Sub-section 19 to section 5 provides that the following incomes shall be exempt from taxation:

"The annual income derived from personal earnings or from any pension, gratuity or retiring allowance in respect of personal services by any person assessable directly in respect of income under this Act to the amount of \$1,000, where such person is resident in a city or town having a householder in the city, town or the amount of \$700 where such person is resident in any other municipality, provided that such person is a householder in the city, town or other municipality, and is assessed as a householder therein, and the annual income derived from personal earnings or from any pension, gratuity or retiring allowance in respect of personal services of every person not being a householder and assessed as such as aforesaid, to the amount of \$400."

You will notice that there is no distinction made in the amount of the exemption on account of the age of the person entitled to same.

A Homesteader's Obligation

Is a homesteader under any legal obligation to take over from a rancher fences or other improvements belonging to the rancher upon homestead lands when the homesteader gets possession of the land?—Subscriber, Alta.

We know of no statutory obligation whereby a homesteader is obliged to recompense the rancher for any fences or improvements made on the latter on lands set apart for homestead lands. There might possibly be some regulation issued by the Government in regard to the taking up of homestead lands which have been leased to or occupied by ranchers dealing with the matter. This you could ascertain by writing to the Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

In the Poultry Yard

Choosing a Breed

A close observer will note how frequently the beginner with pure-bred fowls exhibits entire lack of judgment in making choice of a breed suitable to his own particular conditions. For instance, a town dweller, with no other accommodation than a back-yard run, will frequently go in for one of the kinds most suited to a farmer or those who have an unlimited grass run. Another frequent mistake is the selection of a new and consequently unfinished variety for a start. The beginner should choose a breed suited to the conditions under which it is to be kept, including his own lack of experience, and having made a study of its characteristics and learned how to compare his own birds with others in the show-pen, should stick to that breed until he has mastered it, before taking up another.—Bazaar.

A Remedy for Lice

Sometimes mites, with the utmost cleanliness in the chicken yard, are kept constantly there by birds—sparrows, swallows, wrens. I have found their nests and young literally alive with chicken mites. They will cause trouble every time if left to build their nests and hatch their young in close proximity to the chickens. I am a great advocate of plenty of hot water around the chicken house and yard. It is a good idea to throw it in the dust-bath also and one of the best remedies outside of this against lice in an emulsion made of soft water, soap of any kind—although lyse-soap is the best—and kerosene. Dissolve, say, one-half pound of soap—though more soap makes better emulsion—in one gallon of soft water, bring to a boil, and then stir in with it two gallons of kerosene. This is about the proportion for the emulsion, and can be put in any future time. When you get ready to use it as a spray or wash, dilute it something in this proportion: For one-half gallon of the emulsion, and from three to four gallons of water, go over the roosts and walls with a broom and sprayer. A sprayer, though it be but a cheap one, is really necessary around chicken yards, as it tends the emulsion—or hot water, when you make use of it—into crack and crevice. And now, if one uses the emulsion with determination to get rid of mites, he will surely reduce them altogether or keep them down to a point that can do no harm to the chickens.—A. F.

When Disease Breaks Out

Poultry, like all other live stock, are liable to be affected with sickness or disease, especially if not kept in accordance with "Nature's Laws." It is, therefore, necessary that all poultry keepers should have some knowledge of the ailments of fowls and how to treat them. It frequently happens that the spreading of some contagious disease is stamped out by the speedy withdrawal of the bird affected before it has had time to contaminate the rest of the flock. In such cases it is better to destroy the bird to destroy the sick fowl. In any case, it is absolutely necessary to be always on the alert for the slightest appearance of sickness. Do not delay, but at once catch the ailing one, ascertain what is wrong, apply the proper remedies, and keep the invalid in the hospital, with which every yard should be provided. This sick

pen should, if possible, be right away from the regular fowl runs; and as fowls, even when in good health, chafe under close confinement, it does not do to keep sick ones entirely closed up in a box or basket, so a small run must be provided to allow the birds to move about in when the weather is fine. An enclosure of, say, 12 ft. square is sufficient, situated in a sheltered locality quite away from the ordinary runs; let the sides be covered in all around to a height of about 2½ ft., and to complete the isolation it should be wired in overhead, to prevent healthy fowls gaining access; also to keep the inmates of the hospital in their own pen. This system is the simplest mode of coping with sick fowls, as, owing to the smallness of the run, they are easily caught, and a dozen fowls can be quickly handled and doctored in a few minutes.—Farmers' Gazette.

The Preservation of Eggs

By FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A., Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

For eight successive seasons experiments have been conducted in egg preservation by means of various fluids, formulae of which had been collected from many sources. Three years ago we concluded that of the large number of solutions and chemicals under trial, two only, viz., Lime water and Sodium silicate (water glass) were worthy of further investigation, and we also stated at that time that of these two preservatives lime water was from every point of view the more satisfactory. The examination of the eggs preserved in 1905 therefore still further evidence in favor of lime water. The salient points in this last test may be given as follows:

Thirteen months ago (April, 1905) non-fertilized and fertilized eggs were put (a) in lime water, and (b) in 5 per cent. solution of water glass, the containers being stoppered bottles. These were kept throughout the whole period in the laboratory at temperatures varying possibly between 65 degrees F. and 75 degrees F. The eggs were examined May 1, 1906.

Lime water non-fertilized eggs. The "white" compared with that of fresh laid eggs was very faintly tinged with yellow and somewhat more limp. The "yolk" was globular and of normal appearance. There was no adhesion of yolk to the side of the shell, and no mixing of yolk and white in cracking the egg preparatory to poaching. Every egg opened was sound and usable. Several of these eggs were poached and not one of them developed any markedly unpleasant taste, though the pleasant flavor of the new-laid egg was not present. In the opinion of some examining the poached eggs, the flavor was pronounced as "slightly stale or limey."

Lime water fertilized eggs.—The tingeing of the "white" was somewhat more pronounced than in the preceding. "Yolk" globular and of good color, no marked odor. Though all the eggs examined were sound and usable, they were distinctly inferior, both before and after poaching, to the non-fertilized eggs in the same preservative.

Sodium Silicate (water glass) non-fertilized and fertilized eggs.—The "white" of these eggs is of a distinct pinkish-red color; the yolk thin, discolored and degraded. On cracking the egg, preparatory to poaching, it

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Barred Rocks, \$1.00 per 15 or \$3.00 per 100 eggs. M. C. HEIK, N.E.K., Manheim, Ont.

POULTRY will yield a very large dividend on the small investment required if you keep and feed your hens properly. The Canadian Poultry Review tells you exactly how to do it. Only costs a year, or send for one Dollar, and the names of two yearly subscribers and we will send the Review free of charge. Write to CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, Toronto, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue describing them. W. A. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Cambridge, Ont.

WINTER-LAYING White Wyandottes (Duxton Strain). Choice stock for sale now. Eggs in season. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—(farm bred), Marlin and Masey quality. Eggs for sale, \$1.00 per setting. All birds vigorous and good layers. Correspondence solicited. W. H. STEVENSON, Box 214, Oshawa, Ont.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Won every best Napanee. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Write. ALBERT SNIDER, Napanee, Ont.

BUFF ROCK, White Rock and White Wyandottes. Eggs from winners. \$1 per 15. Write P. C. GOSNELL, Hildagton, Ont.

JUST WHAT you are looking for in Barred Rocks and Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Write for particulars. SMITH & BROWNE, Columbus, Ont.

EXTRA CHOICE, pure Barred Plymouth Rock eggs at 50c, and 1 per setting of 15. No trouble to attend to shipping and good layers. Ancestral Farm, Bellin, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Bred direct from imported stock. Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for description, prices, etc. Geo. J. MILNE, North Oshawa P.O., Ont.

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

FOUL SALE.—Brown Leghorns, 8 hens and 1 cock, \$1.00 per setting. White Wyandotte cock and 3 hens mated, \$3.00. Eggs per setting \$1.00.—A. MORPHY, Oshawa, Ont.

CHOICE Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from hens selected for their perfect barring, size, and persistent laying qualities, having run of excellent, mated with "All vigorous cockery." National strain. Price, \$1 per 15, or three settings for \$2. W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Fine stock, excellent layers, \$1 per setting 15, \$3 per 100 eggs. Also Belgian hares.—R. C. ALLAN, Oshawa, Ont.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Single comb, winners of over 10 prizes at the All-Canada Show. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15. W. J. PLAYER, Galt, Ont.

was found impossible to prevent the mixing of the white and yolk. From 50 per cent to 70 per cent of the eggs examined might possibly be used for cooking purposes; certainly 30 per cent were thoroughly bad and entirely unfit for use as food in any form. The slightly "alkaline" taste and odor and the distinctly disagreeable appearance of even the best of these eggs would entirely prevent their use on the table. No difference of any moment could be observed between the fertilized and non-fertilized eggs in this preservative.

Egg Nonsense.

The Tribune recently had an account of a professor of chemistry who, after deep study and many experiments, has got a breed of hens that lay ham and eggs.

It is proposed now to get this man to develop the eggplant so as to produce omelets.

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.

Live Stock Record Board Meets

The National Live Stock Record Board held its second annual meeting on May 15 last in Toronto. The various associations were represented as follows: Shorthorn—Robert Miller, Stratford; Capt. T. E. Robinson, Ilderton; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; and W. G. Pettit, Freeman. Hereford—R. J. Mackie, Freshawa, and W. H. Hammell, Beeton. Aberdeen Angus—James Bowman, Ayrshire—W. M. Hallantyne, Stratford, Jersey—Thompson Porter, Toronto Junction, Galloway—Robert Shaw, Brantford, Shire Horse—John Gardhouse, Highfield, and Henry Wade, Toronto. Clydesdale Horse—Wm. Smith, Columbus, Hackney Horse—R. Beith, Bowmanville, Swine—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Sheep—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, French-Canadian, Horses and Cattle—Dr. D. J. A. Couture, Quebec.

Others present were: J. B. Spencer, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner; A. P. Westerville, Secretary, and D. T. Elderkin, Toronto; J. W. Burt and A. McKinnon, Comingsby, and W. K. Goodwine.

Mr. R. Miller presided. The principal business transacted was the adoption of the constitution. As its chief features were fully discussed and passed upon at the annual meetings of the various breeders' associations last February, it will not be necessary to give it here. The board was unanimous in regard to its adoption, excepting in one particular, and the dissenting voice came from Quebec. The clause referring to representation on the Record Board reads as follows:

"Each affiliated Record Association shall be entitled to appoint in the manner described in section 2, to represent the Association on the National Record Board, two persons for one hundred members or under, and one additional person for each subsequent five hundred members. The previous year's membership shall be the basis of calculation."

Dr. Couture stated that this was not in accordance with the terms agreed upon between the Quebec Associations and the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, when the former agreed to the nationalization of their records. The arrangement between the Government and Quebec was that the French-Canadian Associations were to be represented by two French and one English representative for each organization.

The constitution was, therefore, adopted with the exception of this clause, which was referred to the Record Committee to deal with after consulting with the Department at Ottawa.

The Record Committee for the coming year was elected as follows: Chairman, R. Miller. Representing light horses, R. Beith; heavy horses, Wm. Smith; best cattle, A. W. Smith; dairy cattle, Robt. Ness; Sheep, J. M. Gardhouse; swine, J. E. Brethour.

Mr. Wade notified the board that a Thoroughbred Horse Association had been formed and that a pony as-

sociation was seeking incorporation under the Record Act. A Standard-bred Association would probably be formed later. The secretary also stated that associations are being formed for Red Poll and Guernsey cattle.

A statement also submitted by the secretary showed that the work of recording at Ottawa is proceeding very satisfactorily. The amounts to the credit of the different associations on May 11 last were as follows: Shorthorn, \$9,809.04; Hereford, \$324.28; Aberdeen Angus, \$162.12; Galloway, \$43.30; Ayrshire, \$1,185.43; Jersey, \$37.25; Shire Horse, \$71.93; Clydesdale, \$1,521.39; Hackney, \$136.53; and Swine, \$1,184.07.

The meeting passed off harmoniously throughout, though it is to be regretted that there was not a larger number of representatives present. Out of a total of 40 only 17 were present.

Previous to the Record meeting the breeders present met and elected the following to the Provincial Advisory Live Stock Board: Beef cattle, Arthur Johnston and James Bowman; dairy cattle, R. S. Stevenson; Ancaster red, W. W. Ballantyne.

High Prices for Shorthorns

On May 3 there was a large attendance at the sale at Ruddington, Nottingham, Eng., of pure-bred Shorthorns of the famous herd raised by the late Philo L. Mills. Altogether the sum of £17,000 was realized for 110 animals. One bull made the high price of 1,100 guineas, which was given by Mr. Miller, Buenos Ayres, for Ruddington Prince Christian, calved in 1904. Another of the same family, King Christian of Denmark, sold for 900 guineas to A. W. Hickling of Ad-
bonton, Nottinghamshire. For the Duke of Ruddington VI, calved in 1905, Mr. Hart of Calverley, Cumberland, paid 430 guineas, and for Ruddington Viceroy, calved in 1905, Mr. Wood, of Penrith, paid 165 guineas.

Changes in Prize List

The following additions and changes have been made in the prize

RIVER VIEW FARM

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

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. W. H. DURHAM, Box 162, Toronto.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweny, Gapped Hoof,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Falls, and all lamenesses from Spavin,
Blisters and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases of Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria, Removes all
Scabs 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 \$1.00
per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
use. For descriptive circulars,
sentiments, etc., write
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

IT SAVES TROUBLE

and annoyance many times to have

ABSORBINE



handy in case of a Bruise or
Strain. This remedy is rapid
to cure, pleasant to use, and
you can keep the horse. So
blister him no more.

ABSORBINE cures
Lameness, always pain, re-
moves any sore lumps quick-
ly. \$2.00 per bottle de-
livered or if regular dealers,
Bottle 6c Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for
man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Bruise Strained
Joints or Ligaments. Kills Pain.

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

list of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair for 1906, making a total increase of \$219.

Sheep—The class for grade sheep is made into two classes, one for long wool grades and one for medium wool grades. The prizes offered in each class will be the same as offered in the grade class for 1905, except that the sections for ewes will be struck out. A section for three wethers is added to the classification for Hampshires and Suffolks, and for three ewes in the class for Dorset Horns. In each pure-bred class there is a championship prize of \$10 offered. These changes will add to the

FEEDING TURKEYS

gives the farmer's wife much anxiety during this month. The young fowls DROOP and DIE, and with them many FOND HOPES VANISH, also many DOLLARS. There is really NO NEED of this loss and worry. Carnefac Poultry Food is SPECIALLY PREPARED to meet the emergency. Have it on hand. Use it from the start, and your BIRDS will THRIVE, no matter what the weather conditions may be. Write us at once if your dealer has not Carnefac.



The Carnefac Stock Food Co. TORONTO

price list \$189 in this department. Dairy—A section is added to each class in the dairy department, making the classification as follows: "Under 3 years," "3 years and under 4," "4 years and over." This will mean an increase of \$20 in these classes.

Poultry—Classes have been added for Rhode Island Reds, Birchen Game Bantams, Birchen Games; three classes of Cavies; a class for Squabs, and additional classes for dressed poultry. This will add \$60 to the prize list for poultry.

Large Importation of Ayrshire Cattle

Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., sailed on Saturday, 28th ult., by the Donaldson Liner Athena, with the largest and most valuable shipment of Ayrshires which has ever left these shores for Canada. The shipment consisted of 56 head, and were mostly purchased through Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, and Mr. Thos. Barr, Monkland. As will be seen from the following, nearly all the principal herds in the southwest of Scotland were visited and representatives purchased from them. Mr. Ness, who is now recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as being one of the very best judges and pluckiest buyers in the trade, was particular to have nothing but promising, milky-looking animals, combined with style, quality, and good breeding. Fifteen head were selected from the Barcheskie herd, and nine from the Monkland herd, nearly all prize takers, or the descendants of prize takers, and the other selections were from the following: One cow from Messrs. Kerr, Old Graitney, a prize taker at Annan and Moffatt; one 3-year-old heifer from Mr. James McAlister, Kilmory. Butts, a prize taker at Ayr; one two-year-old heifer from Mr. John McAlister, Ardye, a prize taker at Rothsay and other shows last summer; two three-year-old heifers from Mr. R. McKay, Ardrossan; one two-year-old heifer, winner of first prize at Kilmarnock, and heifer calf, from Mr. John Drummond, Bargarou; one bull from Mr. Woodburn, Holehouse; one cow, one heifer, and one bull from Mr. Wallace, Auchenbrain; one two-year-old heifer and four one-year-old heifers from Mr. Osborne, Morton Mains; three cows, all prize takers, from Mr. John Murray, Carston; two two-year-old heifers, first prize as a pair at Cunnock Show, from Mr. James Kennedy, Glenshamrock; one three-year-old heifer, winner of first prize at Dundonald, from Mr. Thos. Barbour, Parkhouse; two cows from Mr. Wm. Hood, Chapelton; one heifer calf from Mr. Todd, Harperland; one three-year-old heifer from Mr. Wilson, Boghall, Renfrew; one two-year-old heifer, a prize taker at Dumbarrow, from Mr. John McKean, Dam of

Aber, Alexandria; and one bull and two cows from Mr. Scott, Netherhall, Sandilands, Lanark. We wish Mr. Ness the success he deserves with his purchases. They are the kind of Ayrshires wanted in Canada, and which we can ill spare here. Should they all get through quarantine right, they should find a ready market and do credit to the Ayrshire breed, and we hope soon to see Mr. Ness back for more—Scottish Farmer.

High Class Clydesdales for Canada

The agent of Sir William Van Horn, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has been in Scotland for some months selecting high-class stock, sailed from Glasgow today with a great shipment. In it are two outstanding Clydesdales, viz., Lord Ardwall (13603), the unbeaten yearling of 1905, bought from Messrs.

A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcubright, and the exceptionally well-bred three-year-old Garrel Glen (12994), bought from Mr. John Leckie, Inchwood, Milton of Campsie. Lord Ardwall was bred by Mr. Campbell, High Borge, and was got by the champion sire Baron's Pride (9122), out of Maud of High Borge (15980), by the 1,000 gs. horse Montrave Mac 99038. She is descended further back from an excellent Kintyre strain. Lord Ardwall is a very handsome colt. He was first last year at Ayr, Edinburgh, and the H. and A. S., Glasgow, and had many admirers. It is seldom a horse of his stamp is exported. Garrel Glen is descended from the dam of the celebrated Prince Robert (7135), the sire of the great champion horse Hiawatha, and his own sire is that horse. His dam was Lady Kyle (13757), by the good breeding horse King of Kyle (10213), while his grand dam was the late Mr. Patrick's noted prize mare Lady Jane, by the Glasgow premium horse St. Lawrence (3220). These horses have plenty of breeding and substance, and should do good in Canada.—Scottish Farmer.

If You Have Lost Your Colts

Last year, why should you do so again? It can be prevented by using

WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIFIC

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

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

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Chop the lameness and remove the bunch without hurting the horse—have the leg looked just as it did before the lameness came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid spavins—Hog Spavin, Toothache, Splints, Sore Canoe, Hoof, etc. It is a powerful, permanent, non-irritating, and a remedy for any other disease of the leg which can be treated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it does not.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of ailments, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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\$1200 per year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare hours taught in simplest English. Diplomas granted, positions obtained for successful students. No need of leaving home. Satisfaction guaranteed, particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

Holstein Transfers

The following transfers of Holstein Friesian cattle in Ontario for the week ending May 19, 1906, are reported by the American Holstein Friesian Association: Albrece De Kol, Paul Wayne, O. J. Godfrey to J. W. Stewart, Lynn; Ianthie Sir Posch Paul, H. E. George to Chas. Baird, Jr., Motherwell.

Ocean Queen 2nd's Rob Roy, Milton Mansell to Wm. Johnson, Delta; Antje Allene Nethand, M. E. Williams to W. H. Simmonds, New Durham.

Calgary Spring Show

(Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD.)

The old Territorial spring stock event has split in two with the erection of the new provinces and the Alberta end of it was held in Calgary on May 7th, 8th and 9th. It consisted of an exhibition of pure bred horses and cattle, a fat stock show, including both pure breeds and grades in cattle, sheep and swine, and ended with a sale of pure-bred cattle, principally bulls. There were in addition to these features a number of evening meetings devoted to horse and cattle interests. There were also live and dressed beef demonstrations, horse demonstrations and judging competitions.

The show is improving each year with respect to the class of stock exhibited, but more particularly in the educating influence and character of the events.



Shorthorn first prize bull, Calgary Show, 1906, in 3-year and over class. Shown by Dr. Findlater, Lacombe. Bred by Sharp Bros.

The number of animals brought out for sale this year was not so large as last year, but the quality was better throughout and the prices obtained for sale stuff were about fifty per cent. higher than those of last year. The sale was conducted by Auctioneer Paisley, of Lacombe. Robert Ness, of Howick, Que., placed the awards in the heavy horse classes, and Dr. Standish, of Walkerton, in the light classes. Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., judged the cattle, sheep and swine, and all these did considerable demonstration work. Large credit is due to the local management, and more particularly to Secretary Peterson for the smooth running of the great composite event. The following is a list of the awards:

Bull, 3 years and over—S. W. Findlater, H. W. Metcalf, G. Duncan, A. P. Olsen, C. Moore.

Bull, 2 years—B. Wright, J. L. Walters, H. W. Metcalf, H. McPherson, A. P. Olsen.

Bull, 18 months and under 2 years—C. Moore, J. L. Walters, T. Talbot, J. Wilson, 4th and 5th.

Bull, 1 year and under 18 months—T. Talbot, H. Talbot, D. Martin, T. Talbot, D. Martin.

Championships—Best bull, Alberta bred—A. F. McGill. Best bull, any age—A. F. McGill.

Cow, 3 years and over—Talbot & Clark, 3 and 4; J. Clark, C. W. Peterson. Cow, 2 years—A. F. McGill, R. K. Bennett, T. Talbot & Son. Yearling heifer—J. & W. Sharp, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Championships—Female, any age—A. F. McGill.

HEREFORDS.

Bull, 3 years and over—P. F. Huntley, E. Sandeman, C. W. Ferry. Bull, 2 years—P. F. Huntley, O. Palmer, J. T. Parker, 3 and 4. Bull, 1 year—S. M. Mace, O. Palmer, 2 and 3; P. F. Huntley, O. Palmer.

Championship—Best Bull bred in Alberta—S. M. Mace.

Cow, any age—O. Palmer, E. Sandeman, 2 and 3. Aberdeen Angus and Galloways—R. E. Johnston, J. H. Fay, 2 and 3.

FAT STOCK SHOW.

Pure-bred Shorthorns—Steer or cow, 3 years and over—J. & W. Sharp, 1 and 2; A. F. McGill, J. A. Turner. Steer or heifer, 2 years—J. A. McGill. Steer or heifer, under 2—J. & W. Sharp, 1 and 2; C. W. Peterson.

Herefords—Steer and cow, 3 years and over—O. Palmer. Steer or heifer, 2 years—P. F. Huntley. Steer or heifer, under 2—P. F. Huntley.

Galloways and Aberdeen Angus—Steer or cow, 3 years and over—B. Wright.

Grade steers—Steer, 3 years and under 4—P. Burns & Co., Dunbow Industrial School, H. K. Peters, Dunbow Industrial School, Copley Bros. Steer, 2 years—H. Talbot, G. Duncan, J. A. Turner, H. Talbot, Industrial School, 5 and 6. Cow, 4 years and over—H. Talbot, T. Laycock.

Car load of fat cattle—Silver trophy—P. Burns & Co., Dunbow Industrial School. Championship—P. Burns & Co.

Dressed carcasses—G. Duncan, 2 and 3; H. Talbot, J. A. Turner, Industrial School.

Sheep, medium wools—Ewe or wether, 1 year and over—J. A. Turner, C. W. Peterson. Ewe or wether lamb—J. A. Turner.

Grades and crosses—Ewe or wether, 1 year or over—C. W. Peterson, 1 and 2; H. W. Watkins. Championship—J. A. Turner.

SWINE.

Pure-bred—Barrow or sow, 9 months and under 18—W. J. Tregillus, Barrow or sow under 9 months—W. J. Tregillus, 1, 2 and 3.

Barrow or sow, 9 months and under 18—O. E. Brown, 1 and 2; J. McPherson. Barrow or sow, under 9 months—R. W. Robinson, 1 and 2; H. W. Watkins.

Dressed carcasses—No awards owing to carcasses being overfat and heavy.

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years and over—C. Shattuck, G. Hoadley, J. Clark, N. Morrison, G. E. Goddard, M. S. Wilson.

Stallion, 3 years—J. A. Turner, H. Bannister, J. Jones, D. Thorburn, T. Andrews, W. Cook. Stallion, 2 years—J. A. Turner, G. Hoadley. Stallion, 1 year—J. A. Turner, A. Bremner.

Specials by Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association—Mare, 3 years and over—D. Thorburn, B. Wright, C. W. Peterson and J. Jones. Mare, 2 years—J. A. Turner, H. Bannister, B. Wright, G. Hoadley. Yearling fillies—J. A. Turner, B. Wright, G. Goddard.

Special by Canadian Clydesdale Association—Clydesdale stallion, any age, bred in Canada—J. A. Turner, H. Bannister, C. Shattuck.

SHIRES.

Stallion, any age—G. Wills. Championships—Best heavy draft stallion, any age or breed—J. A. Turner. Best Clydesdale stallion, any age, gold medal—J. A. Turner. Special by J. A. Turner—Best heavy draft female—D. Thorburn.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

Heavy horse judging—No awards. Light horse judging—W. Taylor, J. Morrison. Beef cattle judging—R. J. Scott, H. K. Peters, A. Taylor. Sheep judging—J. Morrison.

Alberta Horse Breeders

The Alberta Horse Breeders' Association met in Calgary, May 7, and elected the following officers:

President, J. A. Turner; vice-president, B. Wright; 2nd vice-president, H. Jenkins.

Breed Directors—Clydes, J. Beddington; Shires, A. H. Eckford; Percherons, G. Lane; Hackneys, C. M. Rawlinson; Standard bred, A. H. Ings; Thoroughbred, P. G. Connell; Ponies, Col. Walker.

General Directors—M. S. Wilson, B. Cargill, Dr. Harrington, D. Thorburn, J. R. Stuart.

The profit of the meeting was enhanced by demonstration talks by Robert Ness and Dr. Standish.

Alberta Cattle Breeders

The annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association for the purpose of electing officers and for other business was held in Hull's Opera House on the evening of May 8th. There was an important resolution introduced dealing with the question of the marketing of beef. It read as follows:

"Resolved—That the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association in annual meeting assembled, places on record its appreciation of the action of the Alberta Government in having taken steps to make preliminary enquiries into the unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the beef market of the

CAIRNBROGIE

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

Breeders of **CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS**

GRAHAM BROS., - - Claremont, Ont.

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

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.



NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of **Clydesdales, Shires and Hackney Stallions**, mares and fillies, ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Blacon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best sires obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one-half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write.

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ont.

Province, and that this meeting is emphatically of the opinion that a thorough investigation should be made into the possibility of co-operative effort on the part of the farmers, having in view the more profitable disposal of live stock.

A somewhat lengthy discussion took place on the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act on the way it was administered. The small cattlemen and farmers claimed to be suffering an injustice in being indiscriminately obliged to dip independent of the existence of a mange in their herds. The general feeling of the meeting was in favor of placing the onus and expense of dipping on those who had diseased herds. The Dominion veterinarian will be interviewed by the executive.

The officers elected for 1906 are as follows:

Hon. President—J. A. Turner; president, R. K. Bennet, Lacombe; first vice-president, J. Sharp, Lacombe; second vice-president, J. Wilson, Innisfail.

Breed Directors—Shorthorns, J. Ramsay, Priddy; Hereford, J. Parker, Lacombe; Aberdeen Angus, J. H. Fay, Blackfalds; Friesians, E. D. Adams, Millarville; Dairy Breeds, J. R. Tregillus, Calgary.

Executive Committee—Bryce Wright, DeWinton; Dr. Harrington, Lacombe; T. English, Warwick; J. L. Walters, Lacombe; Thos. Daly, Edmonton.

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F. & T. Parkin, Oxford Centre, Ont., write: "Our Berkshires are doing well. Our herd is headed by Oxford Laddie, 15408, sired by Polegate Doctor, an ideal bacon hog, with plenty of bone and size. All our younger hogs are sired by Sullivan 12201, a hog that never was beaten at the fairs.

"Our sows are of a good size and good bone. The chief ones are Queen Anne, 13372, and Woodstock Lass, sired by Cassius Boy, bred by F. Bonycastle & Son, London, Oxford Lady, a first prize sow, and in pig to Orchard Grove Prince, also a winner. We have lately sold to W. S. Dunham, Bardo, Alta., N.-W.T., a fine sow. For particulars and prices write or come and see us.

H. K. Fairburn, Theford, Ont., writes:

"We have a bull calf, roan in color, dam Village Maid, by Royal Prince, dam sire Challenge, that is going to make a great stock bull, lots of hair, low down grand head and horns. A plum, another roan, full brother to Fair Queen, United States champion cow of 1905, and Queen Ideal, bred by me and sold for \$1,000 two years ago, and a re-sold last year for \$2,500, a junior champion at Winnipeg, Toronto, and International last year, and reserved for the Grand Championship at Winnipeg, and at Chicago in December last. The sows mentioned above are a grand, thick fleshed, shortest of legs, lots of style and lots of character.

"We have four others, three reds and a roan, dam Miss Maxwell, sire Royal Prince. I sold a full brother, Royal George, from the same cow, Miss Maxwell. Three heifers, two



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

reds and a white, are all good ones. A red, with some little white, is a grand smooth, thick fleshed calf. Her dam, Jubilee's Julia, was winner of the \$50 prize in 1888 at Brantford Dairy and Fat Stock Show. She is a plum. A red calf, sire Royal Prince dam Flossie, dam of the sixth prize calf, Florence, at Toronto last year, is a grand calf, with great back and a good feeder. Another heifer, white, a half sister, is her equal; an October calf that will make a good cow for some one. Her dam is Lilly, tracing back to (imp.) Scotchman 2nd, and is a good sample of the family of Fashions.

"Anyone wishing to purchase show yard stuff already fitted had better call at Rose Cottage during the next 60 days and make their selections. A red bull calf, calved March 23th, dam Juliet, is a thick, short-legged fellow. One of the kind to be heard from again. Kuroki, a red bull, nine months old, sired by Spicy Count (imp.), is a grand big sappy, soggy, lusty Nonpariel, from the feet to the head, and a grand feeder, which is proved by his hair and skin. He is also for sale.

"The time is now at hand to be up and doing in regard to fitting for the

CLYDESDALES — HACKNEYS.

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.

G. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

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

Farmers' Sons Wanted

with knives

at one fair for sale to work for an offer, \$500 a month with

advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable.

Branch offices of the association are being established in each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Business Ass'n, Reg'd. '05, London, Ont.**

CLYDESDALES

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

JOHN BOAG & SONS, Ravenshoe, Ont.



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

High Class Clydesdale Horses

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

COLUMBUS, ONT.

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

CLYDESDALES AND CHEVAL NORMANS

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

A few French Canadians.

ROBERT NESS & SON,

"WOODSIDE," HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

fall fairs. We have a number of good heifers that we could spare at moderate prices. Anyone coming to see them will be fairly dealt with, as fair dealing has always been our motto, and is still."

How Some Quebec Cows Test

The results of the first thirty-day period of the cow testing association recently organized at St. Elwidge de Clifton, Que., show an average of 553 lbs. of milk for 46 cows, testing 3.8 per cent. and yielding 20.9 lbs. of fat. The highest average was 785 lbs. of milk, testing 3.7 and yielding 28.7 lbs. of butter fat. This herd only had two cows. The lowest was 180 lbs. of milk, testing 4.3 per cent. and yielding 7.7 lbs. of fat.

Argentine Exports

Cable advices have been received in this country to the effect that the Argentine Government have issued a decree prohibiting the export of cattle, sheep, and pigs from the Republic. Last year there were 236,681 cattle exported from the Argentine, as against 129,275 in 1904. Of this total 244 only came to the United Kingdom. The reason for this action of the Government is not known at the present time in this country.—Scottish Farmer.

THOS. MERGER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.
Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

CLYDESDALES

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.

Sheep and Cattle Labels,

If you are putting stock out this spring you will need them. They are cheap and very useful. Sample and circular free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

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Veterinary Recipes

The following recipes, prepared by Professor Gresswell, of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, Eng., will be found of value to every one who keeps horses:

Black Embrocation Oils, for wounds, strains, etc.—Lined oil, 6 pints; turpentine, 1½ pints; strong sulphuric acid, 3 ounces.

These should be mixed in a bucket, adding the sulphuric acid last and doing so very steadily.

White Embrocation, for wounds,

GLEN PARK FARM Scotch Shorthorns

Matchless, Jilt, Nonparal, Mina and other popular strains. Herd headed by the grand Imp. Bossie bull, Prius of Scotland (42319; dam, Roan Bossie (39038), dam of Lord Bessie (7761)). Some choice young stock for sale.

W. DOHERTY, Prop.,
CLINTON, ONT.

JAMES LEASK & SON, Taunton, Ont.

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND
SHERPSHIRE SHEEP

For Sale—Four young bulls and four heifers, sired by Count Saracen (Imp.)—23252 (7330). Four young bulls, sired by Allan (18431). Oshawa Str. (G.T.R.). Myrtle Str. (C.P.R.).

Long Distance 'Phone in Residence.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering—30 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with heifer calves at foot, and again bred to imp. Prime Favorite and imp. Scottish Pride. Also 20 head of one and two-year-old heifers. Drop us a line and receive our new catalogue, just issued. Burlington Jct. sta. G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

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

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

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer and breeder of Shropshire Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Prius of Scotland (Imp.). For Sale—Female and male of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

DAVID McGRATH, Janesfield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Oxford Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmitis and other Horse Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstake Toronto Exhibition 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Rosy Morning and White Half Ramstein. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st. To note, best High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROSSON, Ilderton, Ont.

WOODROFFE FARM AYRSHIRES.

FOR SALE—Two yearling bulls of choice breeding; a number of bull calves, two spring and four autumn calves. Parties wishing females may have a splendid choice. I have two two-year-old heifers bred to freshen next August and September. Watch for announcement of dispersion sale date. Breeders invited to look over the stock or write for particulars.

J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

strains and tender sinews—Whites of 5 eggs well beaten; turpentine, 8 oz.; acetic acid, 4 oz.; solution of lead, 4 oz. Add sufficient water to make ½ gallon.

Condition Powders—Nitre, ½ lb.; resin, ½ lb.; sulphur, 1 lb.; powdered gentian, ½ lb.; powdered ginger, ½ lb.; black antimony, 4 oz.; arsenate of iron, 1 dr.

Dose—One tablespoonful twice a week in hot bran mash or cooked feed. N.B.—Arsenate of iron being a strong and dangerous compound of arsenic and iron may be omitted, but it is a strong stimulant and encourages an appetite.

For Humor in Horses—Nitre, 5 oz.; resin, 5 oz.; red precipitate of antimony, 3 oz.; powdered ginger, 2 oz.; powdered camphor, 2 oz.; tartar emetic, 2 oz.; sulphate of iron, 2 oz.; oil of cloves, 1 oz.

Make these into balls of one ounce each after having mixed most thor-

oughly, tracle or molasses being used to make them bind into a ball. One ball twice a week for two weeks will be found to stop humor and irritation of the blood and skin.

N.B.—Before the course of balls a 4 to 5 dr. physic ball of aloes should be given, the size of horse being taken into account.

Lotion for Inflammation of the Eye in Horses—Tinct. of opium, 1 dr.; tinct. of lavender, 1 dr.; Goulard's extract of lead, 1 dr.; water, 8 oz. Bathe and syringe the eye thoroughly. This we have found a very powerful remedy and is good alike for man or beast.

Dressing for Thrush in Horse's Foot—Equal parts of sulphate of copper, rock alum, acetate of copper and Stockholme tar. Mix into a paste. Clean out the affected part thoroughly and take care all the diseased parts are exposed to the ointment. Cleanliness will stop a recurrence.

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.

GREENWOOD SHORTHORNS



D. BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont., offers for sale at bargain prices grandly bred young Shorthorn stock tracing to imported cows, every top-cross a carefully selected imported bull. A large selection to choose from.

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

Three young bulls for sale. Sires, Spicy King (Imp.) = 50096 = ; Quarantine King (Imp.) = 32086 = . Dams, Strawberry and Venus = 48815 = . Prices right.

Thos. Allin & Bros., Oshawa

Springhorn Shorthorns.

Present Offering—7 Young Bulls and 20 Young Females,

All from grandly bred dams of individual merit, and such sires as Gold Drop, Royal Prince, Rosy Morning and Abbotsford.

Good value for your money and a square deal.

H. SMITH,

Exeter P.O. and Sta., G.T.R.

Long distance 'Phone at residence.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.
Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., President.
Empress St., Toronto, Can.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited
Superintendent, Proprietors.
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of CLYDESDALE HORSES, BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

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

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns Shires, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock, of both sexes for sale. Farm 3½ miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Cruikshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

We have now for sale a number of choice young bulls fit for service. They combine size, birth, quality, flesh and bone, and should be useful for producing the best type of steers or mating with the best Shorthorn females.

A square deal and a reasonable price.

JNO. DRYDEN & SON,

Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R.
Brooklin, G.T.R.

Ashland Stock Farm

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

J. MARSHALL, Jackson, P.O., Ont.
Tara, Station G.T.R.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HORSES

- SMITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbus, Ont.
See large ad.
- O. SOBRY**, Guelph, Ont.
See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.
- T. HOS. MERRICR**, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.
- GEO. G. STEWART**, Howick, Que.
See large ad.
- R. B. RESS**, Howick, Que.
See large ad.
- GRAHAM BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont.
See large ad.
- W. H. PUGH**, Clarendon, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.
- W. COLQUHOUN**, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and sta., G.T.R., importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
- DAVIS & GRAHAM**, Schomberg, Ont. Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred. A few good bargains on hand.
- W. J. WELLS**, Temperanceville, Ont., mile from Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan Railway. Some grand offerings in Canadian-bred Clydesdales, gets of Young McQueen and Laird of Argo.
- FRANK RUSSELL**, Cedarville P.O., Ont. Two imported Clydesdale stallions for sale, five and seven years old.
- HODGKINSON & TIDDALE**, Heaveron, Ont.—Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.
- DONALD GUNN & SON**, Heaveron, Ont. Clydesdales—Choice young stock.
- LAVIN & RICHARDSON**, Harrison, Ont. High-class Clydesdales for sale.

SHEEP

- YELFER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.
- GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep, prize winners.
- PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.
- T. HOS. ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.
- GEO. SMELL**, Veroville, Ont.—Shorthorn, Newton Fines and Lady May Imps., 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.

SWINE

- J. E. BRETHER**, Burford, Ont. See large ad.
- W. H. DURHAM**, Toronto. See large ad.
- R. M. STOCKTON**, Redgrave P.O. Harrison sta., C.P.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not skin furnished. Write for prices.
- J. COWAN**, Douglas P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.
- DONALD GUNN & SON**, Heaveron, Ont. Yorkshire sows—Young sows and boars of approved bacon type.

CATTLE

- J. D. McARTHUR**, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Shorthorns.
- R. J. MACKIE**, Chatham, Ont. Registered Herefords for sale. Good stock. Seven bulls and a few heifers. Low prices if taken soon.
- W. J. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont. See large ad.

- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.
- W. G. PETIT & SONS**, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- H. SMITH**, Exeter, Ont. See large ad.
- GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale.
- W. H. FORD**, Dutton, Ont., Shorthorn cattle, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Good individual. Prices right.
- BROWN BROS.**, Lyn P.O., Ont. A number of young Holstein stock of both sexes for sale, from prize-winning and advanced registry parents.
- D. BERRELL**, Greenwood, Ont. See large ad.

- W. SUERING**, Sebringville, G. T. R. Ont. H. Sirens of best milking strains. A number of young breeding stock to select from.
- MACDONALD COLLEGE**, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires.—The famous Redford herd of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now calves. Quality and appearance extra good. 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, TARS, Ont.** Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch sheep. Present offering, some choice young bulls, also a number of females.
- W. F. STEPHEN**—Box 163, Huntington, Que. Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.
- J. A. GOVENLOCK**, Forest, Ont. Herefords, ported and homebred cows, prizewinners at leading shows.
- H. E. FAIRBAIRN**, Thedford, Ont. Shorthorn cows, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.
- R. J. PENHALL**, Nohoer, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

- GOILVIE'S** Ayrshires—Lachine, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Hotel Hunter Manager. Phone M 228.
- R. A. and J. A. WATT**, Salem, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, imported and home bred. A few choice herd leaders.
- D. McCOURCY**, Burnholm P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Imported Ohio Chester White Swine. Shorthorn Cattle. Leicester Sheep.
- JOHN WATT & SON**, Salem P.O., Ont., Elora Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice females.
- DONALD GUNN & SON**, Heaveron, Ont. Shorthorns.—Young stock on hand.
- W. CLARKSON**, Malton P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lincolnshire. Some choice young stock for sale.

- GLEN GOW STOCKTON SHORTHORNS**, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gift. Young stock raised by Killibeen Beauty bull, Imp. Ben Lemon and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. **Wm. Smith, Colborne, 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. NICHOL**, Brussels, Ont., P.O. and sta., G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.

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

JOHN McFARLANE and **N. A. Gairbairn**, Dutton, Ont. For sale—Shorthorns (imported and homebred), both sexes; also ten dark red bulls, from five months to one year, and Oxford Down sheep.

PHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns, O. Shrophires. Good selection in young bulls.

GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale fillies, fine good imported and homebred ones at all prices.

A. ELIOTT, Pond Mills, Oxford Sheep, Cullie Dogs and Narragansett Turkeys. London Station, Ont.

S. J. PEARSON & SONS, Meakinsville, Ont. Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine.

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

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For White Scud on the Eye of Horse or any Animal—Paint with a solution of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic)—5 grains to 1 oz. of water. This we have also found of equal use in like cases; 2 grains of sulphate of zinc to 1 oz. of water.

Sores or bruises on horses should be healed up as soon as possible. Do not overheat mares with suckling colts; the colt is worth considering. Milk is its only food and it should be as good as possible.

Horses of the future are going to be better, because better ones are demanded, and ultimately supply gets in touch with demand.

Ground corn and bran mixed makes a good feed for farm horses. They will not show the snap and nerve-force as when fed wholly on oats, but with slow, steady work it is all right for a change and there will be a saving in cost.

Stratford Horse Show

The Stratford Horse Show has been postponed till August, when it will be held during the visit of the Old Boys of the Classic City to their old home.

How Mexicans Test Eggs

It is a common sight in the plaza in a Mexican town to behold a stall-woman who is selling two real's' worth of eggs pick them up one by one, put one end and then the other to her lips, and hand them over to the customer, who repeats the same identical operation. To the inexperienced onlooker it seems as if they were testing the extremities of the eggs. As a matter of fact, they never touch the egg with their tongues. The idea of the performance is that when an egg is fresh one end is distinctly colder than the other. The end which has the air chamber is the warmer of the two. The human lips are exceedingly sensitive to heat and cold, and even the novice at that form of egg-testing promptly becomes a capable judge. If both ends of the egg reveal the same temperature, that egg may be counted as bad, as it is a fairly good sign that the air chamber is broken and the contents spread equally within the shell.—Stock Journal.

Sunday School Teacher—"And now, Tommy, how you found out for us why Nebuchadnezzar ate grass?"
Johnny—"Well, I asked pa, and he said he guessed the old gentleman must have gone off his feed."

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

TORONTO, June 30, 1906.

Trade conditions have ruled on the quiet side during the past week or two and have not been as brisk as was expected some time ago, and yet they have been such as to show a good healthy business in the country. Call money is still in good request.

WHEAT.

The wheat market rules a little higher. The speculator is in control to a large extent, and is doing all he can to keep up prices. Crop reports have helped him some during the past week. It will not be long, however, before the new crop will be in. Prices here rule steady at 82 to 83c for No. 2 mixed, and 81c for spring at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS.

The demand for oats keeps up, 36½ to 37c being quoted here for No. 2 at outside points, and 29c delivered in Toronto. At Montreal No. 2 is quoted at from 42 to 42½c per bushel. Both barley and peas are quiet. The corn market rules firm.

HAY AND STRAW.

There is a good demand from many quarters for hay, and prices are firm. Farmers have had to feed more than usual this spring, and there is not the supply in the country dealers were counting on. Besides, reports of dam-

age to the growing crop have also influenced the market, and it looks as if prices will rule high for some time. As high as \$8 to \$9 has been paid for No. 1 baled Timothy, f.o.b. at country points east. Deliveries are light here, and prices are firm at \$10 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2 in car lots, Toronto. On the farmers' market here No. 1 Timothy is quoted at \$14 to \$15.

Baled straw rules firm at \$6 per ton in car lots on track here.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market rules firm. As high as 15 to 15½c has been paid for fresh gathered stock in case lots at country points. At Montreal quotations are 16½ to 17c for large lots, and 17 to 18c in case lots. Deliveries are light here with quotations at 17 to 17½c for new laid to the trade.

There is little doing in poultry, though prices are good for those who have well-fitted stuff for sale.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The cheese market rules strong and active, with prices from 1½ to 2c per lb. higher than at this time a year ago. There is a good export demand. Only the large exporters are said to be buying, the smaller fellows prefer to leave the business with them at present market values, which at Montreal are quoted at 12c for Eastern and 12 to 12½c for Western at

the boats. Local quotations range all the way from 11 5-16 at Brockville, in the east, to 10¼ to 10 13-16 at London, in the west. Why quotations should vary so much in a distance of about 300 miles is hard to explain. The difference in freight charges does not account for it.

The butter situation is not so strong as that for cheese, the export market being less satisfactory. The English market seems to be well supplied from many sources, and Canada has to take the share that comes her way. At Montreal choice creamery is quoted at 21 to 22c, but a great deal of it sells for less money. At the Eastern townships markets this week 21¼ to 21½c have been the ruling figures for choice, and 22½c for saltless. The market is firm here for choice grades at 20 to 21c for creamery prints, and 19 to 20c for solids. The best dairy is quoted at 16 to 17c in a jobbing way.

WOOL.

The wool market rules steady. At Montreal washed fleeces is quoted at 27 to 28c, and unwashed at 18 to 20c per lb. Prices here rule at 25c for washed and 16 to 15c for unwashed.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at both the city and Junction markets this week have been fairly large so far. The quality of the fat cattle offering is only fair. Trade has been fairly good at both markets and really good finished stuff is wanted. Export cattle range in price from \$4.75 to \$5.10 per cwt., though only a few choice ones

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FOR EXCHANGE—Southern Plantation for a desirable farm between Toronto and Cobourg. Address FRID J. B. GRANGE, 1105 East Laval St., Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.A.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Splendid 96-acre farm in Brant County, 6 miles from the City of Brantford, 1/2 mile from school, 1 mile from P.O., Frame buildings, rail and wire fences, all in first class condition; spring creek. Price only \$8,000. For full particulars write to or call upon S. H. READ & SON, 129 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont.

NURSERY STOCK

"WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townspeople, pay weekly. By agents and growers, these such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. We are not in the boot, top or medicine business. NICHOLSON, 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Apple Trees, No. 1 stock, at wholesale rates for farmers. Nurseries one-half mile west of Newarke. Write for prices. N. T. SELBY, Newarke, Ont.

GROW MUSHROOMS in spare time: a crop all year round. Anyone can grow them from our special spawn. Immense profit. Under-sighted will try again crop. For directions write FREE. FUNGUS CO., Toronto, Ont.

CEMENT Workers' Handbook, saves dollars. 30,000 words. Second edition. 60 cents postpaid. EMBERTON TYPE, Box 76, Welland, Ont.

BULBS FOR SALE

IMPORT your Fall Bulbs from Holland and save 50 per cent. Large variety and cheap stock. Get catalogue before June 5th. A. J. MORRIS, London, Ont.

HELP WANTED

SEND US your name and address and we will mail you free our fine illustrated telegraph book, showing how you can become a telegrapher and qualify for a superior position. B. W. SOMERS, Principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto.

bring the latter figure, the bulk going at \$4.80 to \$4.95 cwt. Export bulbs sell at \$3.50 to \$4. Choice picked lots of butchers' sell at \$4.60 to \$4.75; good quality at \$4.40 to \$4.55, medium at \$4 to \$4.30, and common at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. Receipts of feeders and stockers have ruled light, but equal to the demand, which is falling off somewhat. Prices are easier all round at \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt. for those weighing 700 to 900 lbs. each, and about \$4.50 per cwt. for heavy cattle weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. Trade is not as brisk for milch cows as usual. Prices range from \$30 to \$35 each. Veal calves sell at \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. Prime new-milk calves are worth \$7 per cwt.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are light, and those offering are not of a very choice class. Export ewes are worth from \$3 to \$5.50, and bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt. Yearling lambs are scarce, and worth \$7 to \$7.50 per cwt. Spring lambs bring from \$3 to \$6 each.

Hogs are higher, and quotations here are \$7.30 per cwt. for selects and \$7.05 for lights and fats.

HORSES.

There are signs that the usual summer lull in the horse market has arrived. The offerings this week are somewhat in excess of the demand, and a tendency to somewhat lower prices prevails. The following are the prevailing quotations at the Repository, Toronto, and are slightly lower: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$170; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$130 to \$170; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$190; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$200; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$90; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$40 to \$70.

Prince Edward Island

Owing to the cold, backward spring planting will be a little later than usual, but the farmers are rushing ahead with their work now that the land is in good condition. Since the advent of May we have had a good deal of wet weather. The grass is flourishing, and farmers expect excellent crops of hay. Some wheat was sown on the 10th of May. The Condensed Milk Factory Co. are urging farmers to supply more milk. As an extra inducement they are offering to pay ten cents per 100 lbs. more than they did last summer.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

Beef carcass, per lb. 7 to 8c, small, 8 to 14c; eggs, per doz., 15 to 16c; butter, fresh, 24 to 25c; fowl, per pair, 45 to 70c; mutton, per cwt., \$2.30 to \$2.40, per bbl., \$4.75 to \$5; hay, per ton, pressed, \$8.50 to \$9.50; oats, per bush, 40 to 41c; pork, per lb., 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; straw, per cwt., \$25; codfish, 10 to 12c each; fresh herring, 10c per doz.

On May 10 Dr. W. B. Pethick, V.S., examined the herd of cattle at the Provincial Farm that had responded to the tuberculin test. No further tests are considered necessary as the animals are certainly affected.

As it is impossible to disinfect the stables, slaughtering seems now to be the only alternative. Recently two of the animals were killed and found to be diseased.

During the year 1905, according to the P. E. I. Dairy Association, the cheese factories of this Province used 17,835,417 lbs. of milk, making 1,641,780 lbs. of cheese, the gross value of which was \$177,991.09, net value, \$137,396.93. The butter factories received 1,116,503 lbs. of milk, making 481,699 lbs. of butter, gross value \$104,633.24, net value, \$78,464.37.

On May 11, D. Sullivan, of Coleman, shipped a car of fat cattle from Alberta to the Newfoundland market. He bought them from Hon. B. Rogers, A. Wells and others.

Mr. Broderick, of the Seeds Department, Ottawa, tested some hay seed and clover at Edmonton on May 9. He says that there is little No. 1 seed on the Island, that on sale being of an inferior grade. He has ordered sellers using a No. 1 brand for this seed to desist. A.R.

Special Seed and Weed Meetings

With a view to increasing the supply of good seed, the eradication of weeds, etc., the following series of meetings have been arranged for during June, to be held under the auspices of the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the Farmers' Institutes of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

As one session at each place will be held on some farm the series promise to be of a very practical character.

DIVISION I.

Speakers—Simpson Rennie, Toronto, Ont.; T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa, 5, 6 and 7; L. E. Annis, Scarborough, 8 to 13; Hespeler, W. C. Shaw's farm 5th; Dundee, August Lautenschlager's farm, west of village, John Chipman's farm, 11th. Waterloo—Watson's Park, field north of park, 7th. Embro, Columbus Ross' farm, 1 1/2 miles south, 8th. Thamesford, T. Hogg's farm, 3/4 mile west, Forester's farm, 7th. Norwich, Town Hall, 11th. *Burford, J. H. Wooley's farm, 12th. Onondaga, S. J. Churchill's farm, 1 1/4 miles east, Township hall, 15th. Port Rowan, W. N. Buck's farm, 1 1/2 miles west, Saxton's hall, 14th. *Wittoria, on farm 10 minutes' walk from Lecture hall, 15th. *Dutton, D. Graham's farm, 1 1/2 miles south, Township hall, 16th. Hightgate, on Augustus Gosnell's farm, east of village, 18th. Blenheim, A. Laird's farm, 3/4 mile east, Township hall, 19th. *S. Woodlee, James Hedrick's farm, half mile east, St. Lawrence, on Augustus Gosnell's farm, 1 1/2 miles west, Township hall, 21st. *Credition, Mr. Brown's farm, 3/4 mile south, Town hall (Mr. Annis will attend Crediton meeting), 22nd. James Burgess farm, east of town, Town hall (Mr. Rennie will attend Brussels meeting), 22nd.

DIVISION 2.

Speakers—Anthony Forester, Markham, June 5; James Langstaff, June 5 to 14. T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa, June 15 to 23.

Claud, Charles McGregor's farm, first lot north of Claude, Claude hall, 5th. *Shelburne, Town hall, 5th. Dundalk, John Gordon's farm, 1/2 mile west, 7th. *Kimberley, W. T. Ellis' farm, 3/4 mile north, Union hall, 8th. *Durham, Thos. McGirr's farm, 3/4 mile east, Town hall, 9th. *Cooch's sound, Cowichan, 11th. Heathcote, Wm. Cumstead's farm, 1 1/2 miles south, 12th. *Dunroon, 13th. Creemore, 14th. Beeton, Town hall, 15th. Falgrave, Wm. Boyce's farm, west of village, half in village, 16th. *Cookstown, Mr. Baker's farm, 1/2 mile north, hall in village, 18th. Barrie, D. Quinlan's farm, 1/4 miles north, 19th. Randolph, Wm. Evans' farm, 20th. *Elmvale, Wm. Wood's farm, Agricultural hall, 21st. Minesing, A. Orchard's farm, Workman's hall, 22nd. Bradford, Wm. Wood's farm, 1 mile north, 23rd.

DIVISION 3.

Speakers—A. J. Reynolds, Scarborough, June 5 to 28; Geo. Carlaw, Warkworth, June 5 to 24; T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa, June 25 to 28.

*Thistleton, Geo. Farr, 3/4 mile west, Soper's hall, 5th. Maple, James McNeil, 1/2 mile south, School house, 6th. *Manchester, Peter Christie's farm, 7th. Unionville, R. Trick's farm, 1/2 mile south, 8th. Leost Hill, Mr. Jarvis' farm, 3/4 mile west of C. P. R. station, 9th. Bethesda, John March & Sons, 5/4 mile south, 11th. Clarendon, J. McFarlane, west of Village, 12th. Taunton, James Leach, 13th. Port Perry, Thos. Graham's farm, 2 miles east on Scugog, 14th. *Uxbridge, Jos. Gould's farm, 15th. *Udora, on farm lands near Orange Hall, 16th. Sutton West, Donald McDevitt's farm, 3/4 mile east, Town hall, 18th. Cannington, 19th. Beaverton, 20th. Woodville, on farm near vil-

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