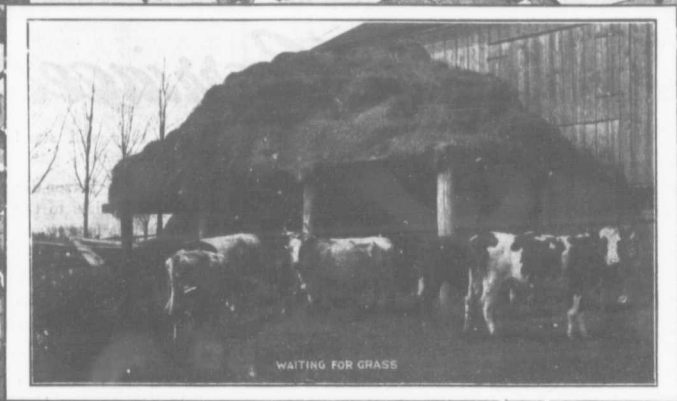


THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



WAITING FOR GRASS

MAY 1, 1907
Vol. XXVI. No. 9

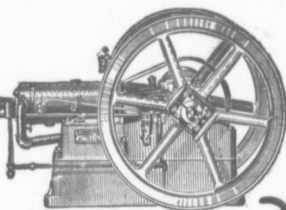
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Turkeys and Turkey Raising

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DO you do it in the old slow hand-power way, or do you do it up in a hurry with a gasoline engine?

The easy way, the cheap way, the quick way, and the labor-saving way, to do these jobs and many others on the farm is with gasoline engine power.

It costs but a trifle per hour to run an I. H. C. gasoline engine generating three-horse power. The engine is always ready when you want it—right when you want it—you don't even need to light a fire to start it. Just close the switch, open the fuel valve and give the fly-wheel a turn by hand—that's all.

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A gasoline engine is almost indispensable on the modern, up-to-date farm, but be careful when you buy. Some gasoline engines are better than others, and it will pay you to do a little investigating.

Learn all about I. H. C. Engines. —About their simple construction. —About their strength and durability.

—How little fuel they use and how they waste none. —How easy it is to operate them. —How much power they furnish.

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I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—Vertical, 2 and 3-horse-power. Horizontal (portable and stationary) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

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Books and

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If you are inta lor of houseke A. Bach, 385 Ye

PUBLISHER'S DESK**Coming Events**

Canadian Horse Show—May 1-4, 1967.
Women's Institute meetings, May and June.
Farmers' Excursions to the O.A.C., June.

Auction Sales

W. J. Thompson, Mitchell, May 6th.
J. D. MacKay, Bay, May 24th.
J. Rowlinson Bros., Calgary, July, 1967.

\$100 Free

Have you read our special cash offer on page 425, for securing subscribers to *THE FARMING WORLD*? If not, do so now. Even during the busy summer season there are still opportunities for securing new subscribers. And subscribers secured then will help very much in running up the grand total at the end of the year.

The Advance in Price

We are more convinced than ever, since the new volume has appeared in new cover, that we were wise in deciding to raise the subscription price to \$100 at the end of this year. The new cover has elicited favorable comments from our subscribers. The value of the paper a very great deal. But we are not satisfied with this. Our aim is to make the paper better and better and worth to times the subscription price. We are already on the way. Particulars about change of price on page 425.

Our Western Lands

Many thousands are going into the Canadian West this spring. Do you intend going over to settle on the fertile prairie lands of that part of the Dominion. If so look up our announcement of land for sale on page 431 and write at once for particulars. These lands are second selection.

Books and Bulletins Received
NOTES ON SPRAYING AND COMBATING INSECT PESTS—Bulletin 68, Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.
OF ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE FOR APRIL, 1967—J. S. O'Halloran, Secretary, Northumberland Ave., London, W.C.
JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—Volume 101, Thomas Mackay, 16 Bedford Square, London, W.C.
ALFALFA OR LUCERNE—Bulletin 127, Experiment Station, Clemson College.
REPORT OF WESTERN NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1966—Secretary, John Hall, Rochester, N.Y.
OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR 1966—Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

If you are desirous of purchasing something which is not advertised in *THE FARMING WORLD* and you do not want to pay the postage, please write to the Advertising Department of this paper and we will endeavor to give you the information you seek.

If you are interested in leasing the labor of housekeeping, write to F. W. A. Bach, 385 Yonge St., Toronto, and

Horse-Power Spramotor

Will pay for itself the first season in removing wild mustard from your fields.

Automatic in action throughout everything and in control of driver without stopping.

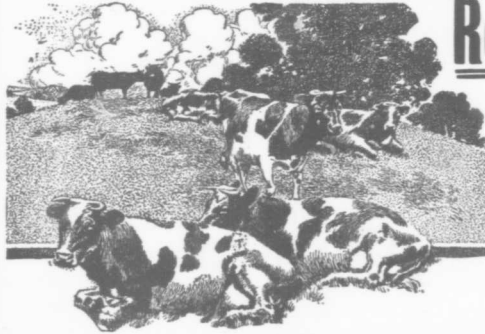
Machine automatically stops at 125 lbs. pressure, starting again at 100 lbs.

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No other Root crops produce so large an amount of desirable cattle food for winter feeding, and the seed we offer represents thoroughbred strains grown from carefully selected roots. **Insist on having them—they're the best—refuse substitutes and others said to be just as good.**

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It Pays To Be Right

AND there is no place where it pays better than in the harvest field.

That is one place where mistakes are specially costly. To come successfully through the season to the harvest time, and then fail of a just reward because of inferior or imperfect harvesting machines is unfortunate, indeed. You may make sure of success by buying a Deering binder.

The Deering is designed and constructed with a view to efficient and long continued service. It meets fully the most exacting demands of the grain grower.

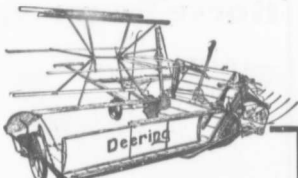
Should the grain be tall or short, light or heavy, standing or down and tangled, the Deering will harvest it all cleanly and without loss.

Being made in four sizes—5, 6, 7 and 8-foot cut—the Deering binder meets a wide range of uses.

The wide-cut binder is specially valuable to the large grain grower, being of unusual capacity.

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This extra wide binder is provided with a tongue truck, which reduces the draft and weight on the necks of team. We can't bring out the many special features of the Deering binder in this small space.

You should read about these in the Deering catalogue.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scuffers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs, and manure spreaders. Call on the local Deering agent and discuss with him the qualities and advantages of Deering harvesting machines.

Any of the following branch houses will supply you with the Deering catalogue.

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have stood the test of summer sun for 65 years. They stand for economy and durability, will not crack, blister or fall away. They preserve your house and keep it beautiful throughout the lifetime of pure paint. Being made right, they are easy to work, last longer, look better and at just the right price. Ask your dealer.

Write us, mentioning this paper, and receive souvenir Post Card Series showing how some houses are painted.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO., Established 1842
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THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES,
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners.
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., Tiffin, OHIO.
WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA
Michigan for the best
productive county in State. Fruit, Grains, Cereals, Alfalfa,
Potatoes, Hens, Poultry; \$10, \$20, \$30 to \$50 per
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\$1000 REWARD
FOR THEIR EQUAL.
No side head. Oil only two to a year. Ask about our two wheel power mills and our new gear driven mill. We have never broken down. It's worth \$100. It's worth \$100. Write us for it today.
DOUBLE POWER MILL CO.,
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THE BISSELL DISK HARROW

Will do twice the work with less horse power than any other. The scraper knives and cleaner keep the plates free of all seeds and rubbish. Ball bearings make it pull easy. Corrugated plates turn and pulverize the soil. It makes a nice seed bed, on hard ground or anywhere. No neck weight.

Give the "Bissell" a trial. Address Dept. R 903
T. E. BISSELL, FLORA, ONT.

he will send you full particulars regarding the 1900 washing machine, which washes clothes in six minutes. This machine is having a very large sale throughout Canada. If you wish you may obtain a machine on trial. Read the announcement of this firm in this issue.

The De Laval Cream Separator is constantly growing in popularity. Thousands of them are now in daily use and are giving perfect satisfaction. Write to the De Laval Separator Co., 173 William Street, Montreal, and ask for their catalogue.

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont., is meeting with great success with the line of goods they manufacture. If you are interested in any of the following articles, write to them for their free catalogue: Combination wagon box and racks, root cutters, garden drills, cultivators, combination anvils, hoes, rakes, corn or potato planters, liquid or dry powder sprayers, hoop trimmers, etc.

An Oil Without Odor

We know that it will interest our readers to learn that the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., of Chicopee Falls, Mass., have perfected a new oil which is known as "Stevens Odorless Gun Oil." The name is interesting, when we know the unwholesome odor that gun oils have had in the past. This oil is a lubricant, rust preventive, polishing and a cleaning compound. It is not only adaptable to firearms, but also to bicycles, sewing machines and all mechanisms requiring a high grade oil.

Make Ready for Harvest

You owe it to yourself to consider in time as to how your crop is to be harvested. A little time given to considering the matter now will enable you to be fully ready for grain and grass cutting. You should have all of your machines in the best of trim, so you can go to work in dead earnest. Getting ready for harvest is the most important thing after seeding. You can't afford to have things go wrong. Delays on account of breakage are expensive and exasperating. Machines that will not work right because of faulty manufacture are still more exasperating.

It is money in the pocket of farmers to buy the best machines that can be had. Particularly is this true with machines that concern the hay and grain harvest. This naturally calls to mind the Deering and McCormick binders manufactured by the International Harvester Company. There are two machines from which to choose. You may be urged to buy one or another, according to the local agent you may happen to deal with. A good many experienced farmers think it makes but little difference which one is selected. It is unquestionably true that no mistake can be made by choosing either one of the two. International agents are to be found almost everywhere.

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They will please you. People who work for us make big money easily.

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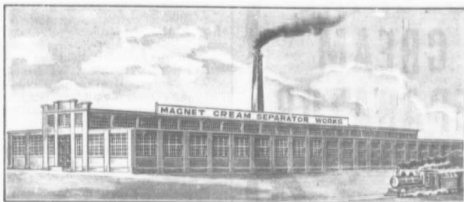
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The Magnet Cream Separator

It affords us pleasure to introduce to the readers of THE FARMING WORLD the Magnet Cream Separator, which holds the unique position of being the only cream separator of Canadian origin, and it certainly is a credit to our country.

There is a great sameness in most separators, but you immediately recognize that the Magnet is different from the others. In it you find the bowl supported at both ends, this plan being chosen to prevent it from getting out of balance. Its bowl is large, with the strainer in one piece, constructed with a view to taking all the foreign matter and disease germs out of the cream, leaving it perfectly pure. It skims so clean that not more than two ounces of butter fat are lost in a ton of milk.



This separator is built on the spur or square gear principle, and this, together with its original six-ball race, makes it so easy to operate that a boy or girl can easily turn any Magnet made.

This separator has now been on the market for 9 years and his met with such unqualified success that it has been necessary to increase the factory accommodation four times to supply the increasing demand. The factory (an illustration of which accompanies this note) is located in Hamilton. The main building is 325 ft. x 90 ft., which, together with three annexes, gives a floor space of nearly one acre, which is entirely devoted to the manufacture of the Magnet.

Henceforth the large output of this company has been sold entirely in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, but large additions having been made to the equipment of the company, it has been enabled this season to extend its business to the Western Provinces. It has secured warehouse sites in each province for its various branches. Two branches are already established, one at Winnipeg and the other at Calgary, with distributing points at Regina and Victoria. We bespeak for them in the West, the same success that has attended their business in the East.

A Real Mineral Surface Roofing

There are many roofings on the market to-day which will give satisfaction provided they are carefully painted or coated every year or two. This painting, however, is expensive and troublesome, and we are glad to note the coming into the market of a new roofing which requires no paint whatever. This is Amattite roofing.

Amattite has a mineral surface which takes the place of paint and lasts very much longer. Farmers who have any roofing to do should obtain a free sample, which may be done by addressing the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, or Paterson Mfg. Co., Toronto. Kindly mention THE FARMING WORLD when writing.

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A large, well-disciplined, and thoroughly supervised school, such as the Central Business College of Toronto, affords the best means of education. The best teachers are employed, the best methods used and the best results attained. It is because of these advantages that the school is the largest.

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Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engine or horse power, strong flexible and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

THE Vazoo Mississippi Valley

Is the title of an illustrated 56-page pamphlet published by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, describing in detail the

Resources and Possibilities OF THE Richest Valley in the United States, extending in the State of Mississippi, for about two hundred miles north of Vicksburg and from the Mississippi River east, in distances varying from twenty-five to sixty-five miles. For a free copy, address:

J. F. MERRY,
General Immigration Agent, I.C.R.R.,
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The Bear Objects!



It takes two to make a bear hunt—and one is the bear. The hunter wants to feel that his ammunition is just right.

Dominion Cartridges

are made for all the popular rifles, Winchester, Martini, Savage, etc., in various calibres and can be absolutely depended upon at all times. No misfires or hang fires—and absolute accuracy.

The lower price is simply the absence of duty. Dominion Cartridges are made in Canada.

This trademark guarantees quality. 2-07
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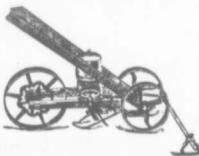
Sprayers and Planters

For anything in the line of Combination Wagon Box and Racks, Root Cutters, Garden Drills and Cultivators, Combination Anvils, Hoes, Rakes, Corn or Potato Planters, Liquid or Dry Powder Sprayers, Hoop Trimmers, etc., write

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Manufacturers

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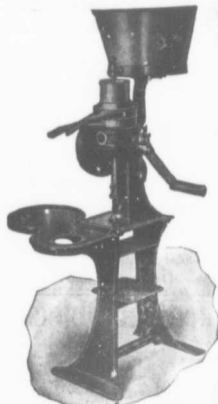
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He means skim with the

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SEPARATOR**

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 William St. Montreal



**REMARKABLE
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FOR THE
CULTURE
OF HAIR**

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles, by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LIMITED
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL—	
Banking by Mail	403
Echoes from the West	408
New Zealand Letter	406
Ottawa Notes	404
Our English Letter	405
The Young Man's Chance	408
THE FARM—	
Corn for Ensilage	409
Corn Planting	409
Corn for Forage	410
Fall Wheat and Clover Injured	410
Growing Mangels	410
Testing Seed Corn	410
LIVE STOCK—	
HORSES	
Price of Clydesdale Fillies	411
Register Your Clydes	411
The Morgan Horse	411
CATTLE	
Changing from Winter to Summer	412
Feed	412
Live Cattle Trade in the West	412
SHEEP	
Sheep Shedding Wool	412
SWINE	
Experience Necessary	413
Keep Sows Outside	413
Keep the Sow Healthy	413
Losses in Winter and Spring	413
Litters	413
Losses General	413
Take Care of the Young Pigs	413
THE DAIRY—	
Develop the Butter Trade	414
Dairy Notes	415
Eastern Dairy School Results	415
Instruction Work in Ontario	414
Official Referee at Montreal	415
POULTRY—	
Model Poultry Plant	416
Turkeys and Turkey Raising	416
HORTICULTURE—	
Fire Blight	418
Potato Sets	419
Strawberry Culture	418
AGRICULTURE—	
Putting Out Trees	419
FORESTRY—	
Planting for Fence Posts	420
Protection Belts	420
Nature About the Farm	421
THE HOME—	
Boys and Girls	424
Editorial	422
Health in the Home	426
In the Kitchen	427
In the Sewing Room	428
Two Women	422
Women's Institutes and their Work	429
Questions and Answers	430
About Rural Law	432
PURE BRED STOCK—	
FARMING WORLD Man on the	434
Wing	437
Gossip	437
Mehry's Sale	437
Woodstock Filly Sale	437
Auction Sale of Bacon Hogs in	439
Eastern Ontario	439
Dates of Eastern Show Changed	440
Market Review and Forecast	441

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
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The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, 1 MAY, 1907.

No. 9.

APRIL has been a very disappointing month. The weather has been colder than for the past fifty-eight years. The mean temperature for the first eighteen days of the month was 35 or 38 degrees below the average in more than half a century. And these unfavorable weather conditions have not been at all local. They have prevailed for the most part in the northern half of the United States and in Canada, delaying vegetation and seeding operations. The effect upon this season's crops remains to be seen.

THE Post Office Department has issued an order extending the free mail delivery system to cities of 10,000 population and over throughout the Dominion. This will be a decided advantage to the places affected. But why not go farther and extend this free delivery system to some of the more thickly populated rural sections. The citizen of a town of 10,000 people is never more than a few minutes walk from the post office and can get his mail daily, or twice daily, with little trouble. With the farmer it is different. Even in the older rural districts a trip to the post office often means the expenditure of an hour or two's time and necessitates the hitching up of a horse and buggy and a drive of four or five miles. A rural free delivery system would obviate all this and place the farmer in a position of equality with the people of the smaller towns.

The cost of rural free delivery would no doubt be considerable. But a well arranged system would do away with many of the smaller post offices throughout the country and the saving to the Department from this source would go a long way towards paying the annual cost of rural free delivery. In a year or two more every rural section in the United States at all thickly populated will have rural free delivery. The annual cost is, however, great, but the American people want it and of course the Government acquiesces.

THE new postal convention between the United States and Canada will have some effect upon the exchange of magazines and newspapers between the two countries. Instead of a payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb, bulk weight, for newspapers and periodicals passing from publishers in Canada to subscribers in the United States and 1 cent per lb. on newspapers and periodicals passing from publishers in the United States to subscribers in Canada, the rate after May 1st will be one cent for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces, calculated on the weight of each package and prepaid by means of stamps affixed. This will mean an increase in the cost of sending an ordinary weekly paper from Canada to the United States and vice versa of fifty-two cents per annum. Where a number of copies are intended for delivery at the same post office, this cost would be reduced somewhat. This extra cost, so far as Canada is concerned, should mean an increased demand for Canadian periodicals, as it will shut out a large number of American journals now circulating freely in this country.

There is another change also that will affect us in a different way. British postal authorities have decided to reduce the postage on British periodicals and newspapers destined for Canada. Heretofore the rate has been almost prohibitory, but the new regulation more than cuts it in two and in future British publishers can send their publications to subscribers in Canada at less than half the rate American publishers can under the new convention, as outlined above. This will mean more reading of English newspapers and periodicals in Canada and less reading of those published in the United States. All this should tend toward more friendly relations between the people of this country and those of the motherland.

THERE is no longer any doubt about the wisdom of this country. An estimated expenditure of over \$120,000,000 for the current year is positive proof that Canada is no longer an infant among the nations of the earth. For six million people to expend \$21 per head in one year is going it pretty fast. Of course, nearly \$30,000,000 of this amount is on capital account, but even then it is a pretty swift pace to set for the generations to come.

THE estimates passed at the recent session of the Legislature provide \$6,000 to be apportioned this year to five or six high schools, for the establishment of departments for the teaching of agriculture. There have been a number of applications from high schools desiring to avail themselves of this grant. No selection of schools has yet been made, and will probably not be for several weeks. The Agricultural Department will assist the Educational Department in this work, so as to have the schools chosen that best meet the needs of the agriculture of the whole province.

While this plan may not be all that the most enthusiastic believer in agricultural education could wish for, it is a very good start and may lead to something more comprehensive later. While it will give those who intend to be teachers a good ground work in agriculture, it is not primarily intended for this alone. One of the chief desires is to have in the high schools selected departments as well equipped to teach agriculture as there are branches now teaching mathematics, etc., so that the student should be able to take up work on the farm, may have a knowledge of the principles underlying his work that will be helpful to him. The rural public school is, however, the place where the teaching of agriculture should have its beginning, and until this is reached, real effective work in retaining the young people on the farm will not be productive of the very best results.

THE rush to the West continues. Up to the present over 20,000 people are reported to have left Ontario for the Northwest. This number, in addition to those who have come to Canada from other countries this season, will swell the total of new settlers this spring

to a pretty high figure. Reports just received from the West point to improved weather conditions within the last week. Seeding, however, is three weeks later than last year, and with a smaller percentage of plowing last fall than usual the area sown to wheat will be less than in 1906, in spite of the heavy increase in newly broken land. Seeding has now become general and the grain will go into the ground in ideal condition for growth. Owing to the more gradual thawing of the heavier snowfalls of the past winter the soil of the entire Canadian West has more moisture this spring than it has had any time in the past ten years.

Banking by Mail

To accept deposits and pay drafts by mail is a new departure for a savings institution. One of the large financial corporations of Toronto, however, has recently introduced into its banking system an up-to-date feature in the shape of a "Banking-by-Mail" department. This so far as Canada is concerned, is an innovation, although it has been in successful operation in the United States for some years, and has proved a great convenience to the public.

One of the most pleasing features of the banking-by-mail idea is that most of the institutions which conduct a mail banking branch allow four instead of three per cent on deposits and compound the interest quarterly instead of half-yearly, an evidence that such institutions are presided over by progressive boards of officers. Four per cent on deposits, large or small, with the interest compounded quarterly, is a feature which a great many people will take advantage of, since four instead of three per cent means an increase of thirty-three and a third per cent in one's income, while compounding the interest quarterly instead of half yearly means a still further increase in the earning power of money, a point which thoughtful people must appreciate.

Another desirable feature in connection with the banking-by-mail principle, from the depositor's standpoint, is that the fact that deposits are subject to withdrawal by check at any time without notice.

The more people get to understand the workings of the business-by-mail system the more they take advantage of it. The great departmental stores were the pioneers of the business-by-mail idea. Their methods are familiar to the public. The determination of these houses to make the satisfaction of their customers their chief aim, and the spirit of give and give employed by them is a matter of common knowledge. Realizing that the business could be built on a better foundation, the financial institutions are following the example of *Wanamaker* and *Eaton* in their new departure of banking-by-mail. They are intent on making good service and satisfied patrons their first consideration.

The idea of banking by mail followed other business done by mail as a natural process of development. Some bright mind saw the need and catered to it. The American public, quick to appreciate a real convenience, responded

THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

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readily, and banking by mail became an established branch of business. Progressive banking institutions promptly realized the enlarged field of usefulness opened to them through the banking-by-mail idea, and there are to-day millions of dollars on deposit with these houses belonging to people who have never seen the institutions with which their money is entrusted. Many of these great banking houses have thus become international in their scope. Their progressive measures have incidentally exerted a strong influence in pressing home the gospel of thrift and economy to every civilized nation.

The depositors are from every station of life. The cowboys and ranchmen of the West, worthy of the opportunity of placing a portion of their incomes in a safe place, where it will be earning something for old age or a rainy day. Officers and men in the army and navy, stationed in out-of-the-way corners of the world, have sent orders to Washington for a portion of their pay to be sent each month to the companies with which they have their accounts, thus obliging themselves to save systematically and regularly. Other depositors are found among farmers, mechanics, laborers, school teachers, professional men, miners, business men and women in every pursuit. Even bankers living in sections where interest rates

are low send their money to the four per cent-paying companies, in order to increase its earning power. Another important class of depositors is made up of those who have trust funds to invest. Four per cent. interest, compounded four times a year, without danger of loss or deterioration, is one of the most attractive propositions that can be placed before the average trustee or executor. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of trust funds, therefore, find their way through the mails to the mail banking institutions.

As to the safety of sending money by mail—in important consideration to the depositor—so far as the writer can learn there has never been a dollar lost to depositors through the failure of the mails to take care of their part of the transaction.

P. E. Island Letter

It is now April 20th, and there is still a lot of snow on the fields and roads and the bays and rivers are ice-bound. Communication with the mainland is pretty regular since a week ago, but the straits and gulf are clogged full of the heaviest ice. The winter steamers have all they can do to effect crossings, and it does not look as though summer navigation would begin till May. The late spring is making fodder scarce with many stockmen, but there is more than sufficient on the Island to carry all stock through.

A very successful seed show was recently held in Summerside. It was by far the most successful seed show ever had there. The quality of the grain, grass seeds, potatoes and other farm seeds was of the very best. Our farmers look for only the best seeds now. It was not always so. The work of the Seed Division during the past five or six years has, however, been of great value to farmers, in the matter of selecting only the best.

Our Provincial Government has voted \$4,000 for exhibitions this year; \$4,000 is for a Maritime Exhibition at Charlottetown, and the balance to be divided for exhibitions in Kings and Prince counties. We have had only one exhibition on the Island for a number of years past and many think it is a mistake to divide the Government grant between the counties, claiming, and rightly so, that our province is only large enough for the success of one show. Queens County is the only one that has proper exhibition buildings. These were erected a number of years ago by the "Charlottetown Driving Park and Exhibition Association."

Dairying is on the up grade here, and last year's high prices for cheese and butter will stimulate production this season. The co-operative company are preparing to manufacture a larger quantity in future. Many of them have put in ice to control the temperature in the curing rooms. Last season was so hot during July and August that some of the cheese made in these months was heated and had to be sold at a lower price.

There has not been so much beef still fed here this winter as formerly, and the finished cattle are scarce. Our large meat dealers may have to import some from Ontario again.

The horse business is booming and several good sires in the different breeds have been imported since last season. Prince Edward Island had gone out of sheep raising to a great extent, but a change has come and many are starting flocks again, and hope to share in the high prices which have obtained the past year or two for wool and lambs. The "Provincial Stock Farm" is to be sold, the herds having been disposed of. In place of it we are to have an

Experiment Station, to be run by the Dominion Government. This is, we think, a welcome turn in affairs agricultural and we have every confidence that an experiment station under the supervision of Dr. Saunders will be productive of great good to our farmers by giving them object lessons as to the farm crops which are most suitable to our conditions of soil and climate.

Prices of all farm produce are good and now that spring is near and we can renew our communication with the wide world without being subject to obstruction, our people are getting up their courage again and will live in hopes of better winter communication in future, either by tunnel or bridge, whichever the Dominion Government decides on.

F. W.

Ottawa Notes

Ottawa, April 29, 1907.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, is preparing for another year's experience in tomato growing and shipping. Springing up in the rich fertility of the hotbeds are hundreds of tomato plants, a little more than enough to plant an acre of ground. They will be transplanted as soon as the weather permits and as soon as they reach their full height the terminal buds will be nipped off. This will cause the plants to throw out several bearing shoots, which, it is expected, will produce a great deal more fruit than if the plants were allowed to take their natural course. The yield of fruit will be carefully recorded. A trial shipment of these tomatoes will be made to England. This is being done with two objects in view; to see how the fruit will sell in the English market and also to test the feasibility of shipping tomatoes that distance. It is undertaken for another reason, also, namely, to take the fruit out of competition with commercial growers in the home markets. There is a possibility that a few small shipments may be made to distant places such as Manitoba or Cobalt.

Another experiment of an interesting nature will be the growing of an acre of tobacco. The plants for this are also being prepared. The product of the acre will be cured under the direction of Mr. Charlan, an expert obtained from the French Government by the Canadian Federal Government. He has been in Canada for about two years, making an investigation of the tobacco growing and curing industry.

The Canadian Government has appropriated \$15,000 to assist in the extension of the Ottawa Electric Railway to the Central Experimental Farm. It will build the portion of the tracks that are to be upon the farm property. This will be a great convenience to the many farmers' excursions which annually visit the farm. But, unfortunately, according to present indications, there is not much hope of the work being completed this summer.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Canada's Dairy Commissioner, has received the important appointment of delegate to the third triennial congress of the International Dairy Federation, which meets at the Hague, Holland, in September of this year. The congress is a very important one, as it will consist of delegates from all the dairy countries of Europe—England, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, France, Norway and Russia, and it is understood, will all be represented. Mr. Ruddick will not only attend this convention, but will also attend one a week previous in Brussels, at which the dairy industry, from the standpoint of public health, will be discussed. It will be attended largely by medical health officers.



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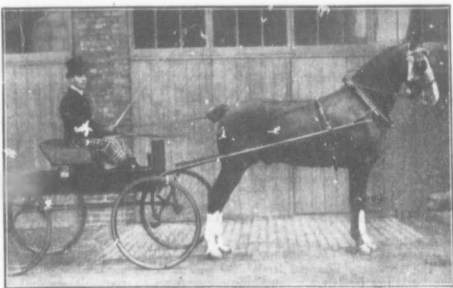
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The extreme dryness of the crop last year—the general prevention of greens, etc. cattle is a crop of last year's cost of last year's for their very dear price for no thing rather.

The early as usual of the late soy seems to be showers. Under very come up with than usual a dry season and promise waiting to bring forth. Last year's soy well as in connection with making only unprofitable which was more valuable and will on month and the crop of this the mainstay being vigorous the weather.

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The single harness stallion, Administrator. First prize, London Hackney Show, 1907.

Our English Letter

London, April 16th, 1907.

THE FARMING OUTLOOK

The extraordinary dry season—little more than one-quarter of the rainfall of the corresponding first quarter of last year—has been very favorable for the general work of the farm, but has prevented the growth of grass, turnip greens, etc., so that food for sheep and cattle is unusually scarce and the hay crop of last year being very poor the cost of feeding is great. Sheep purchased last autumn have barely paid for their keep, although they are still very dear. Cattle have been at a low price for nearly two years, but are selling rather better now.

The early sown wheat has flourished as usual during the dry weather, but the late sown has not done so well and seems to be waiting for some genial showers. The spring grain was sown under very favorable conditions and has come up well, on a cleaner seed bed than usual. Sainfoin, of course, enjoys a dry season, and is especially forward and promising. All other grasses are waiting to see what the future will bring, forth and have yet made no yield.

Last year's wheat crop did not yield so well as it promised, which, in connection with the low price (best samples making only \$4.80 per qr.), makes it an unprofitable crop. The mangel crop, which was particularly good, was never more valuable than at the present time and will on many farms last all this month and the preparation for the next crop of this most valuable product—the mainstay of the winter dairy—is being vigorously prosecuted now that the weather is so very propitious for the work.

WHAT IS A QUARTER OF WHEAT?

The American Consul at Hull, in writing to his Government at Washington, has something to say about our unbusinesslike and uncommercial "quarter" of wheat. He remarks that the original "quarter" is said to have been the "quarter" of an extinct chaldron of 2,016 lbs., but this has never been proved and all that is known is that no "quarters" used on modern markets is a quarter of a ton.

The sales of English wheat at present take place chiefly by the Government "quarter" of 480 lbs., and the Mark Lane "quarter" of 304 lbs., but the Government allows sales by other than the Government "quarter" on its 190 statute markets, and there are other "quarters" than the 304-lb. one used at Mark Lane. Russian wheat is sold by the "quarter" of 492 lbs., where cargoes and "parcels"

or medium sized transactions "ex ship" are concerned; when it is sold "off stands" 496 lbs. is usual. American wheat is sold by the "quarter" of 480 lbs. if shipped from the Atlantic, but by the "quarter" of 500 lbs. if shipped from the Pacific seaboard.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST

A feature of the spring bull sales is not so much the paying of unusually high prices for pedigree Shorthorns, but the growing antipathy to the tuberculin test. In connection with this test Mr. Graham, a well known North County Shorthorn breeder, writes:

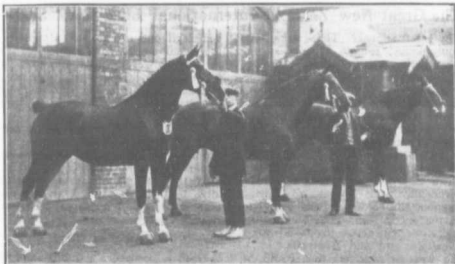
"May I say that, in my personal experience, the test in the first place is not absolutely reliable; and, secondly, that in the majority of the reacting animals, especially the male, no trace of tuberculosis can be found on slaughter. This being the case, why should a breeder refrain from buying a bull that is to every intent and purpose absolutely healthy because he is not sold subject to an uncertain condition? The last ten bulls fit for service sold from this herd have averaged nearly sixty pounds (\$300) apiece, untested—not a bad average—and although I might have got considerably more for two or three that were fit for the Argentine trade, under the test, I do not think I should have much improved my position and average by giving way to the process. If I had, one or two might have reacted, and been valueless except to kill, although to all intents and purposes perfectly healthy and fit for sires, as it is an accepted fact that only in the

rarest cases have calves been found to be affected with tuberculosis.

"Of all the hundreds of bulls sold at Carlisle during the week, only in one case did an animal seem to sell at an improved value owing to it being stated that he could be tested after bidding had proceeded. He was a bull suited only for the foreign trade; if he had been of the character English breeders require and like, he would, even untested, have made twice the sum he did, as he seemed healthy and robust. At the sales held at Uppermill and Rudington Hall, where the highest prices of late years have been made, no guarantee or test certificate was given. Nevertheless purchasers for the Argentine and elsewhere bought freely; they insured the animals procured to pass the test, and got the insurance money on those that reacted. This is the proper course for breeders to pursue, as the vendor has no liability, and the agent buying for abroad has little risk. All the purchaser has to do is to satisfy himself that the bull is a normally healthy animal, and the difference in price paid in Great Britain as to that obtained in the Argentine, as per paper quotations and notes, quite allows the expense of insurance being undertaken by the purchaser if he desires the test."

A good example of these facts is to be found in the statement that the first prize and champion bull at last year's Royal Show, which was sold for 3,000 guineas, was insured and failed to pass the test in the Argentine. On the other hand, it is a well known fact that bulls have failed to pass the first and even a second test, while under other conditions they would pass the third test and sail through the ordeal on landing elsewhere. Allowing bulls to be tested that are sold privately is one thing, but if breeders would stand shoulder to shoulder and refuse to sell subject to the test at the large public sales, there is very little doubt that their average prices would be quite as good, if not better, than now. For, under present conditions, the presumption is that if a bull is not sold subject to the test he has failed, and so breeders in most cases, and purchasing agents in general, will not bid even the commercial value of any animal, however good. As has already been pointed out at the greatest sales, where no animal has been sold under test, home breeders and exporting agents jostled one another to purchase; whereas at the bull sales this week at Cumberland and even at Perth last week, in most cases the test had little or no value in helping prices.

Another point is that a great many good bulls are lost to the use of the home breeder, which would not be the case if the test was not mentioned, and



The three Hackney mares shown above are those which won at the recent London Hackney Show the prize for three Hackney mares or fillies not exceeding six years old, by the same sire. The sire was Housdor, and the animals rearing from left to right are Hawker Rosina, the champion mare of the show; District Maid and Bogusian Squire.

general averages would in no way suffer depreciation.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND TUBERCULOSIS

It is announced in the *Review of the River Plate* that the Argentine Government is to undertake some new work in connection with tuberculosis in cattle. Hitherto all that the authorities of the Argentine have done has been to insist on all cattle entering their dominions passing the tuberculosis test, and later examining the carcasses of condemned animals to see if they were fit for human food. The rigidity of the rules has caused great loss to the insurance companies and also the importers, the premium being 25 per cent. Now the Argentine is going to experiment with the Nehring system for the cure of bovine tuberculosis.

Dr. Roemer, an assistant of Dr. Nehring, is about to proceed to Buenos Ayres to remain there one year and to test the reputed cure.

JOTTINGS

All vegetation is backward in spite of the excellent sunshine and some warm showers are urgently needed.

A Weekly Rest Day Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons. Fortunately it stands no chance of being passed, as it is a private member's effusion.

Every farmer knows that a cessation of work on a Sunday is impossible. Animals must be fed and cows milked as usual. Truly a hare-brained project.

Recent returns show that an increasing quantity of grain is being consumed on the farms where it is grown.

Farmers find it pays better for wheat, barley and oats to "walk to market on its own legs" than to sell the corn for milling.

Greater attention is being paid by English dairy farmers to the production of cheese. The home trade was beneficially affected by the Chicago meat scandals.

Second rate English cheese is not wanted, but top qualities sell quickly at remunerative prices.

The education question is attracting attention and professors and colleges are all wrangling as to what the farmer really wants.

They appear to forget that no system of farming is applicable to whole regions.

In nothing is there so much diversity as in farming, more especially in the older and artificially manured lands.

Our Yorkshire farmers are complaining of the lack of demand for their turkeys. The importations last Christmas were on an enormous scale.

A recent incident in one of our county courts: The judge had occasion to ask the defendant, "What sort of a cow was it?" The defendant: "It was a £16 (\$80) cow." The judge: "No. Was it a Shorthorn, or a Jersey, or what?" The defendant: "No; it was a 'barn-door.'" The judge: "A what?" The defendant: "A 'barn-door' cow—a poor sort of cow." The judge: "Oh!"

The first cargo of Australian apples is just to hand and has sold with a keen demand. Many of the fruits are still immature, but later consignments will improve in this respect.

A. W. S.

display, but, as is usual everywhere, the local manufacturers secured the greatest attention. There were traction engines, motors, sulkeys, carriages and vehicles innumerable, including farm wagons and the old-fashioned two-wheeled dray.

New Zealand is a great sheep country, and consequently more than ordinary attention was directed to two sheep shearing machines, the "Wolsley" and the "Cooper." Experts were engaged shearing sheep with these machines at intervals during the days of the show.

The question now in the larger sheep grazing districts is not the advisability or otherwise of shearing by machinery, but what is the best machine for me to procure and use? In this district are to be seen from two to twenty shearing machines set up in one shearing shed, and no doubt the machine for shearing has come to stay. It does its work smoothly and easily, makes the sheep look better, there are fewer seconds cut of wool, and it is not so liable to cut the sheep as the blades.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

These were a great success numerically and were pronounced by all the experts to be the best in quality in the Southern Hemisphere.

Of course, sheep claimed first place, and pens of huge fat ones met the eye as the visitors entered the grounds. The catalogue contained 1,070 entries and included the finest breeds that have proved of service to civilized man. The Merinos claimed first place in consequence of their wool being so valuable. For the "scouring" prize there were 74 entries, and in the fine combing class, 14 entries. In strong combing Merino sheep there were 60 entries.

LEICESTER SHEEP

The English Leicesters were a splendid class, including exhibits from the oldest importers and breeders, with some of the latest importations. They are very popular, being used to cross with Merino ewes for the production of fat lambs for export. With many breeders they are far more popular than either the Shropshire or Southdown, because they can follow on and cross again with satisfactory results.

The Border Leicesters were not quite as numerous as the English. These are great favorites with the sheep men in the southern part of New Zealand, many of whom are from Scotland, and they claim that whatever was done in England, no Lincoln ever crossed the border into Scotland for crossing purposes, and, therefore, the Border Leicesters are absolutely pure.

LINCOLN SHEEP

These were evidently not in such favor, considering the number of entries. There were, however, some splendid animals shown in the several crosses and it is astonishing what attention to breeding can achieve in a climate like that of New Zealand. The improvement is so marked that it is questionable if sheep of equal quality to those exhibited here can be found, even in Lincolnshire, England, their native home.

BOMNEY MARSH

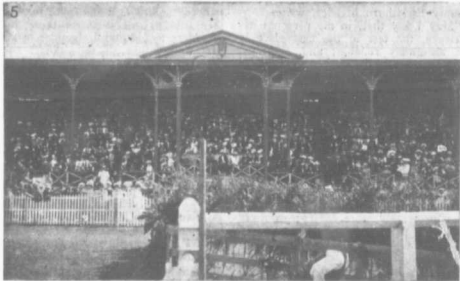
These sheep are growing rapidly in popularity, and are looked upon as the breed of the future, possessing a constitution to stand wet or cold, and freedom from that pest, the scab. The rivalry between the breeders north and south has usually resulted in the latter gaining first prize and champion. The southern breeders have, however, been breeding for fine wool, and in consequence no weight was put on it. If it turned out of a mold, but when one grasped the wool it failed to fill the

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perfect as This distr held, is th "Prime C Thousands sold in E faith) as t Shropshire, in the fact not mature larger shee breeds clair duced a m

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The Grand Stand, New Zealand International Show on "Peoples Day."

Our New Zealand Letter

The Great New Zealand International Live Stock Show

Why International? Those in authority only know, for no attempt so far as I can gather was ever made to induce other countries to exhibit. The exhibition was carried out by the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and was a decided success. In fact, it was the greatest thing in the matter of live stock that New Zealand has ever witnessed, and on People's Day drew a crowd of over 30,000 people. With a subsidy of \$5,000 from the Government, and liberal advertising throughout the colony, it was bound to bring the entries, and consequently the people came en masse from all parts of New Zealand and Australia.

The weather was all that could be desired, except for a sou'-wester" which blew in from over the hills one afternoon, and one shower of hail which marred the pleasure for that day, and

reminded one of the wet afternoon at the Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, in 1904. It was, however, soon forgotten and by nine o'clock the next morning the weather had again put on its holiday appearance resulting in smiles and good humor.

Agricultural implements and machinery occupied a large space on the grounds, and the merit of the various implements were freely criticized. As usual the local manufacturers were fully alive to their own interests and made a great display. The Massey-Harris Co. floated a large

CANADIAN FLAG

over their numerous exhibits, and this not only advertised their implements, but also served to remind the public of Canadian relationship. The International Harvester Co. also had a great

These are Little, of Ot are the resu a Lincoln ra reverse, the same. It is now firmly crossing, and crossing, produced a tion of the fleece. To t parted length with a large There is no e these sheep, offered is that around the e unable to see t ly get into trc

In the vari great display, the Shorthorn half this nu to see the an judges. In m a difficult mat competitors, a good quality -tralian judge -horns were en seen in the So most represent other judges sp placed by the after the show

hand, and at once fell in your estimation. The northern breeder, who scored both first and champion in the ram and ewe classes, has solved the problem of producing a symmetrical sheep, with the most up-to-date first quality wool, being dense and long in staple, showing beautiful seriation and lustre. He has only come to the front during the last three or four years, but already commands great prices for his choice rams. He will not sell his ewes of first quality at any price in New Zealand.

SOUTHDOWNS

The entries of Southdowns fully represented the leading characteristics of this breed. It is from these rams, coupled with cross-bred ewes, that the typical export "Prime Canterbury" mutton and lamb are produced. Its plump little fleshy carcass, weighing like lead and not overdone with fat, as snug as possible in every point, make it perfect as an export mutton sheep. This district, where the show is being held, is the Canterbury from which the "Prime Canterbury" derives its name. Thousands of these carcasses have been sold in England (and eaten in good faith) as the best home production. The Shropshires differ from the Southdowns in the fact that although the lamb does not mature so early, it develops into a larger sheep, and the fanciers of this breed claim that the Shropshire produces a much heavier fleece.



Farm Implement Display. Note Word "Canada" on Flag.

There were only a few entries of Herefords, for this breed is not popular with us. The butchers complain that they have not the inside flesh that the other breeds carry, but for thriving on short feed they have their place.

A few Aberdeen-Angus and Red Polled dairy cattle were shown.

The Jerseys were numerous and made a splendid show, occupying a prominent position and as usual were much admired by the visitors for their beauty of form and attractive appearance.

The ever popular Scotch milkers, the Ayrshires, were fairly well represented, and received a good amount of attention.

visiting other countries that nowhere else have they now the same weight as the New Zealand-bred horses. The Clydesdale in particular has been bred of late years in his native home to suit the American and Canadian market. In consequence of this other countries have had to take for late importations horses with these qualities; that is, less bone and hair, with more muscle and fat.

Pride of Newton 12380, by Pride of Blacon, dam Belle of Kilchattan, secured the first and champion in a class of 12 entries, among which were a number of other prize takers. They were a great class, and called for the judge's closest scrutiny and judgment. In giving him first honors, the judges were following the latest ideas of lighter boned horses. Pride of Newton also secured first and champion prizes in all the other leading shows in New Zealand. In the filly and mare classes there were exhibits that it would be difficult to equal in any country, \$2,500 being refused for the champion mare.

The usual exhibits of tradesmen's vehicles, town carriers, milk carts, butchers, bakers and grocers were represented in large numbers, and turned out in the best condition, both as to vehicles, horses and harness.

Blood horses were as usual but poorly represented, for there is not the money to be made at these gatherings that they may possibly secure on the track. Among cobs and ponies there were some splendid ponies exhibited by the boys and girls.

Hunters and riding classes, both for ladies and gentlemen, also for boys and girls, gave a great deal of pleasure to the visitors and formed one of the special features of the show.

PIGS

There were over 80 exhibits of Berkshire, large, black Devons, Yorkshires and Tamworths, while "porkers" any breed or cross and bacon pigs any breed or cross brought out fair competition. Good specimens of each breed were shown. Many of the breeders have been for some time importing and breeding the very best hog possible.

WAINGARO.



Draft Mares in the Judging Ring.

THE CORRIEBALES

These are a new breed for which Mr. Little, of Otago, is responsible. They are the result of a cross with either a Lincoln and Merino ewe or the reverse, the results being about the same. It is claimed that this breed is now firmly established by judicious crossing, and continual inbreeding again and crossing. Their breeders have thus produced a sheep of strong constitution of the Merino type, with a dense fleece. To this the Lincoln has imparted length and weight to the staple, with a larger and a better carcass. There is no doubt as to the quality of these sheep, and the only objection offered is that the wool grows so dense around the eyes that they often are unable to see their way, and consequently get into trouble.

CATTLE

In the various classes there was a great display, the entries totalling 389, the Shorthorns representing fully one-half this number. It was a treat to see the animals parade before the judges. In many of the sections it was a difficult matter to pick the successful competitors, as there were so many good quality cattle shown. An Australian judge remarked that the Shorthorns were equal to anything he had seen in the Southern Hemisphere, and most representative of the breed, and most judges spoke of them in the most placed by the judges changed hands after the show at satisfactory prices.

The Holstein Friesians had only eight representatives, but these were of splendid quality, the greater number being imported from America.

In the class for fat cattle, the bullocks of any age were about as fat and heavy as good feed in a climate like New Zealand can produce. There were 50 entries and all showed breeding and quality.

HORSES

The heavy drafts were in great numbers and quality, 120 coming forward for inspection. New Zealand has been responsible for keeping up the weight in bone and length of hair combined with quality, and one must notice in



Cattle on Parade.

ECHOES FROM THE WEST

The Calgary, Alberta, Spring Show and annual Cattle Sale has come and gone, and we find that there is ample room for the introduction of both Short-horn and white-faced areas that are lower down on their legs and conform more closely to the ideal beef type. The day of the long-horned, long-legged steer is past, and if cattle from the ranches are to be finished in this country for the British market, it is essential that they be of the right type to start with.

A very interesting feature of the week at Calgary was the competition in stock judging. The competitors in these classes had already competed in their home towns and won first honors. Their expenses to Calgary were borne by the Provincial Government.

The Department of Agriculture is to be congratulated on the splendid pioneer work they are doing along this line of education. To have purchased two cars of pure-bred stock and kept them moving from point to point for the purpose of illustration, during such a winter as this has just closed, says much for the executive ability of the Deputy Minister and the Superintendent of Institutes and Fairs.

HOW THE WEST GROWS

Here are some items picked at random from western exchanges; they tell the marvelous tale of western development.

During the month of March, 1907, homestead entries were taken out in the Calgary office representing 15,520 acres of land taken up in that district by new settlers in the course of one month.

Although only one year and nine months old, the town of Strathburg, Sask., has a population of 471 and is seeking incorporation.

A 40 horse power boiler, a 30 horse power engine and 30,000 feet of hose have reached Alberta for the American Canadian Oil Company. The company has 30,000 acres at Egg Lake, near Morinville, and this new equipment will enable them to bore to a depth of 3,000 feet. The section is known to be rich in oil.

Saskatoon, Sask., has decided upon plans for a \$38,000 hospital to be erected this summer. The town has also decided to purchase two more fire hall sites, two steel garbage wagons and a street sprinkler.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Although the actual spring round up will be the final test of the losses of cattle during the past winter, it is nevertheless pretty well established that the loss will not exceed 10 per cent. But even this will make a serious difference in the supply of range cattle. The ranges were well cleaned up last fall of all steers fit for export at that time. The losses of this winter will but hasten the day of the stock farm that will replace the big ranches of the past.

Some years ago the whole territory between Calgary and Macleod was held by probably 30 cattle men; to-day probably two thousand men have ranches in the district. Where 20 men used to own 20,000 cattle, to-day 10,000 men own 50,000. This will tend to prevent the recurrence of the conditions of the past winter, but in the meantime cattle are decidedly scarce in the range country and prices will rule high.

The receipts at the Winnipeg Stock Yards are not more than half what they were at the same time last year, and the demand is good. Receipts of sheep have been abnormally small this winter, but in another two weeks the market will begin to receive those which have

been fattened on screenings during the past winter. The largest venture of this kind is the 9,000 and gone, and more are being fed at Port Arthur. Several thousand more are being fed at Moosejaw, and there are bunches of 200 and 300 all up and down Manitoba. This practice of feeding sheep on screenings has only been followed for the past three years, but it has proved such a success that it will be carried on more and more extensively in the years to come. More would have been fed this year but it was impossible to get the range sheep. Indeed, large numbers have been brought in from the United States and 20,000 were brought in by one firm from Australia. This suggests possibilities of sheep breeding for the future.

The situation is very much the same in regard to hogs. The ruling price for live hogs off cars at Winnipeg for months past has been \$7.00 per cwt. and receipts are not one-tenth of requirements at the present time. The ideal condition in the country would be for every farmer to raise sheep and hogs as well as cattle, and the time is coming when this will be done, but at present the door of opportunity along these lines is very wide open to the enterprising man.

THE DAIRY SUPPLY

Butter is scarcer in the City of Winnipeg and throughout the entire Province of Manitoba and the Canadian West generally, than it has been for years. Creamery butter is especially scarce, as owing to the breaking up of country roads cream hauling is extremely difficult. The milk supply at the dairies is coming in very slowly and many of the cows are late this season.

Eggs are almost as scarce as butter and really it does seem that the demand for these articles and their general scarcity is an indication of the chance there is for farmers, say, from the eastern provinces, who have been accustomed to dairy and poultry farming, to make a start here in the West. There is a home market for all that can be raised for a very long time to come.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH WORK

The faculty of Manitoba Agricultural College is seeking to extend the work of the college during the coming summer by an association to be known as the Manitoba Agricultural College Research Association. Among the questions to be gone into by this association, prominence is to be given to the growing of clovers, and fifty college students took home with them from the winter term sufficient medium red clover seed to plant one acre. These plots will be observed with much care and results carefully and fully tested. Clover now grows quite luxuriantly in some places in the province, but it is not generally cultivated and this distribution of seed should help to stimulate a rivalry and create keen competition.

HORSES AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL

The management of the Winnipeg Industrial are offering an inter-provincial prize this year for the best ten pure-bred horses owned in any province. It is expected that there will be competing teams from Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba, and this would give 50 heavy horses in the ring at one time. If the provinces take up the matter in the same spirit in which the prizes are offered, it will surely be an exhibition worth going very far to see.

The Young Man's Chance

By JAMES J. HILL, President of the Great Northern Railway, born in Wellington County, Ontario, and to-day one of the world's greatest railroad men and nation builders.

In nine cases out of ten opportunity makes the man, the great problem is to recognize opportunity in whatever guise she comes. Some people with fatalistic complacency seem to think that sooner or later their chance will hunt them out, will obtrude itself so insistently upon them as to force recognition and acceptance. Other people work on the supposition that there is an opportunity for them somewhere, but that it is distinctly their task to find it. They force matters by diligently and unceasingly seeking opportunity.

Not so many years ago Horace Greely said to all young men who were seeking a good and profitable way to go West, and grow up with the country, "The West which lies north of the boundary line is just as big and offers just as many opportunities as the West. To which Greely referred is that the West were alive to-day, instead of advising the young man to go West, he might say: "Go Northwest and grow up with the country. And by Northwest he would mean Western Canada.

Canada is growing; it is doing things. A country that is growing and doing things offers the best fields for the labor of the young man. Take the City of Winnipeg. The law of nature that demanded and decreed the growth of such a city incorporated in her charter the condition that she should not be smaller than her opportunity, or fall below the level of her trust. It is the country which makes a city and Winnipeg has at her back a country big enough and rich enough to support more people than are contained in all of the Dominion. Winnipeg's opportunity means the young man's opportunity.

It is the certain fate and fortune of Canada to grow great through the efforts of young men. It is a country of enormous possibilities for development, inhibited to-day by less than six million people. It has one transcontinental line already and several other great projects under way. It has a foreign trade of only a little short of \$500,000,000. Its capital invested in manufactures is over \$400,000,000, and the annual value of the product is \$480,000,000. It has achieved its great growth without outside aid, exactly as the United States has grown, by virtue of its inheritance of fertile lands, rich mines and noble forests, and the industry and integrity of its people; and it is only in the beginning of its development.

Canada has a system of waterways which is justly its pride. The St. Lawrence system of canals furnishes forty-three miles of channel to reinforce river and lake. The Welland Canal completes the chain. Now comes its most ambitious project, one in which every lake city has a stake. This is the proposed ship canal from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence. When completed it will reduce the distance from Georgian Bay to Montreal to 430 miles, nearly three hundred miles less than the present route by way of Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River.

Here is the land for the worker, the land of promise and opportunity for the newcomer. He who toils may win, and he who shirks must go empty-handed.

Look up our western land offers on page 431 this issue. They are worth knowing about.

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THE FARM

Corn for Ensilage

The gradual evolution of methods and aims of those growing corn for forage or ensilage during the last 30 years has been truly striking. Starting off with the idea that an abundance of large, leafy plants was the right thing to look for, those who have been studying the question have, by routes more or less direct, come to believe that quality was of much more importance than quantity, at the same time holding that a large return of forage of a very superior quality was quite possible, was indeed necessary, if corn was to hold its place as a staple winter food. No doubt different growers have their own particular methods and their own peculiar aims in growing corn. The following paragraphs briefly summarize those of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where this crop has been a staple for 18 years.

season be remarkably adverse. It also permits a more advantageous harvesting of the corn for the reason that it may then be all cut at the right stage to get the best results from feeding.

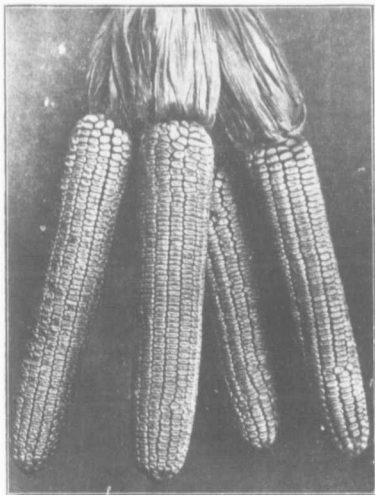
PLACE IN THE ROTATION

Corn is a greedy feeder and makes good use of its food if suitable. One object is to get lots of stalk and leaf and a quick, early growth. Manured clover sod has given the best results, manured pasture land the next, while manured old meadow has ranked third; manured stubble land on which clover had been sown (10 lbs. per acre), the previous spring, gives excellent results, but bare stubble manured does not prove very satisfactory. Manure applied in the winter or spring at the rate of 10 to 20 tons per acre, plowed in with a shallow furrow, and the mass of soil, roots, stems, manure, etc., all worked down with a disk harrow, followed with

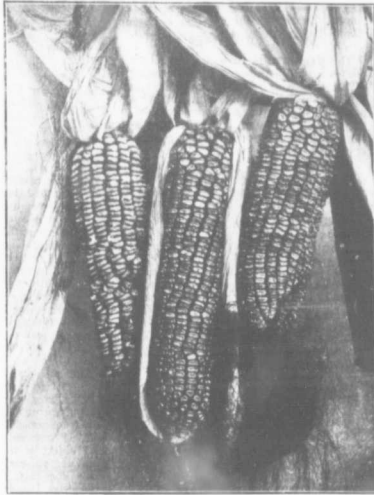
advent of warm weather. One cultivation should immediately precede the sowing and should be given with the broad chisel points on the cultivator. In this way the corn gets the start of the weeds, and it should be worked thoroughly to enable it to keep it.

If the seed corn has not been purchased, it should be procured at once from the men who make a specialty of growing it. Buy it on the cob and buy more than is needed for the sowing, then make a germination test of all the cobs.

It is estimated that from 14 to 20 cobs plant an acre of corn and that at seventy bushels of corn per acre means each cob is responsible for 4 or 5 bushels. When this is considered, we can see the necessity for closely testing each ear, to insure the planting of strong growing seed. When shelling the corn discard all top and butt seed, using only the good, large, well-developed centre grains. If this method is followed, the success of the crop is assured.



Good Seed Ears



Bad Seed Ears

At the Experimental Farm the cow and the chemist have come to the same conclusion as to what constitutes good forage or ensilage. With two such valuable guides the agriculturist felt himself constrained to try to produce a corn that should be rich in ears, prodigal of stalk and luxuriant in foliage, truly no easy task, particularly as it is essential that with the above mentioned qualities a condition of fairly advanced maturity must also be attained.

THE VARIETIES

Practically every known variety has been tried with the results that Longfellow or Angel of Midnight of the flints, Selected Leaming of the medium dents, and Early Mastodon of the large dent varieties have been found to give the most uniformly satisfactory results. A plan that has proven satisfactory is to sow 25 per cent. of the corn area to Longfellow, 50 per cent. to Selected Leaming and 25 per cent. to Early Mastodon. This ensures a good proportion of superior corn even should the

smoothing harrow and then rolled makes an excellent preparation for early, rapid growth. If soil is very hard or tough, rolling before disking is found advisable. The corn should be sown as early as soil and climatic conditions will allow, in rows forty-two inches apart for the small and medium varieties and four feet apart for the largest variety. It has proven profitable to sow plenty of seed, for it is easier and cheaper to cut some out than to attempt to replace missing plants.

EAR AND LEAF DEVELOPMENT

To insure sufficient late growth and ear development, frequent and continuous cultivation well into August is necessary.

✦

Corn Planting

Corn prefers a warm, loamy, well-drained soil. The growing of it should (since it is not sown until the 24th of May or after) have a couple of thorough cultivations before the crop is put in to kill the weeds that sprout with the

With the corn selected, the sowing can be commenced on or about the 24th of May.

When a check row corn planter is used, planting in hills about 35 inches apart with 4 to 6 seeds to the hill is the most satisfactory method. If a seed drill is used, stop the spouts so that the drills will be from 35 to 40 inches apart and seed sown about one peck to the acre. This produces satisfactory results, but it does not permit cross cultivation. A check row planter costs from \$15 to \$40, and is a good investment where much corn is sown annually.

The varieties to sow differ with the locality. Rather than recommend any particular one, a list is given in order of preference: Flint varieties, Compton Early, North Dakota, Longfellow; Dent varieties, White Cap Yellow Dent, Mammoth Yellow, Leaming, Bailey, King of the North.

The Dent varieties are preferred by the writer, but many farmers believe they have better success with the Flint.

R. E. GUNN.

Testing Seed Corn

There are many devices for testing the germinating power of seed corn. In principle they are all the same, and as in most other things, the simplest is as good as any.

In order to germinate, seed must have moisture, air, and heat, and any device which supplies these conditions to the best advantage will answer a farmer's purpose.

A good method to adopt is to take an ordinary dinner plate, with a double fold of moistened flannel, between which the kernels can be laid; cover this with another plate to prevent too rapid drying. This tester should be kept in a room in which the temperature ranges about seventy degrees. All kernels which fail to send out vigorous root and stem sprouts within five days should be considered as too weak to germinate properly under field conditions, and if more than five per cent. of the seed fails to germinate within the five days the bulk of the seed is likely to prove unsatisfactory.

Corn for Forage

The varieties of corn are numerous and constantly increasing in consequence of the ease with which the plant hybridizes. Two sorts growing in the same field usually produce many crosses, each having more or less of the qualities of one or the other of the original sorts.

There seems to be two distinct classes of corn, one peculiar to the North, and the other to the South.

The Northern corn has a smooth seed, entirely coated with a hard, horny substance. This contains less starch and more oil and gluten than does the Southern corn, in which the starch occupies the centre of the grain quite to its upper end, the oil and gluten being confined mainly to the sides of the grain. As the grain of this variety ripens and the starch shrinks, the top of the kernel falls in, producing a dent or depression.

As a general rule, it may be said that the Southern corn is less nutritious than the Northern varieties.

Corn delights in a soil well charged with organic matter of both animal and vegetable origin.

It also requires for its perfect growth that the soil be warm, sufficiently moist, loose in its texture, and, above all, not too wet.

As the plant requires heat during its period of growth, it should not be planted until all danger of frost has passed, nor until the soil has become well warmed. Put in under these conditions, the seed will germinate very rapidly, and the growth will proceed without the check that often results from the cold storms of early May. It takes longer to recover from a serious check than to make large growth if planted later in the season.

The moisture that the plant requires is rather the natural dampness of freshly stirred land than the excessive wet of heavy rains. If the soil is loose and friable, so that the air can circulate among its cooler shaded particles, enough water will be condensed from this air to fully supply the crop, and if corn growing on good land could be cultivated every day or so, it would not require rain during the whole period of its growth.

On the other hand, if the soil is stiff and compact and is not cultivated more than two or three times during the season, it will suffer materially for want of water, even though rain should fall frequently, because at times the soil will be baked dry and hard, excluding the air, by the circulation of which alone,

in time of drought, can a sufficient supply of water be deposited in the soil.

Looseness of texture in the soil is important not only as affording access to air but also because it allows of the free and wide spreading of the roots. These will not penetrate a solid clod of even the richest earth, while if the same clod was finely pulverized every part of it will be penetrated by the roots and the plant food contained in it will become available. Therefore, it is better that the soil should be of a sort not apt to bake, that it should be made as fine as possible before planting, and kept as fine as possible as long as the size of the crop will permit it to be worked.

Frequent cultivation, so as to keep the surface of the soil thoroughly pulverized, also has the effect of conserving the moisture in the soil by preventing evaporation.

Drainage is perhaps more important than any other item in the preparation of land for corn, unless the soil is already naturally drained; stagnant water in the soil, and upon it, is absolutely fatal to success and whatever care we might almost as well be throwing away, if we allow the want of drainage to keep the soil sometimes too cold, sometimes too dry, and always too stiff and compact.

Corn sown for forage is a valuable crop, as it undoubtedly produces under favorable circumstances, more food on a given area than any other grass we have. It has the drawback of not being very early and of not withstanding the autumn frosts, it must be planted late enough to avoid the frosts of spring and harvested before the weather becomes severe in the fall. But during the intense heat of summer it grows on good land as nothing else will, affording during August and September an ample supply of excellent food for all animals not kept for work.

The land intended for this crop should be drilled or sown in drills about three feet apart, so that they may be cultivated three or four times during the early growth.

There is no doubt that sweet corn is better for forage than any other kind, as even the stalk contains much more sugar, but it is rather more expensive.

The clover may be fed off both in fall and spring, but not too closely, and the spring grazing especially should be light, if not entirely given up. The chief object is to secure a heavy crop of roots, so early in the season the clover does not amount to much as a green crop, but the extent to which the growth of roots may be increased is very great and these together with the manure are of the utmost importance.

When preparing the soil plow it to a depth of four or five inches, the object being to keep the masts of roots and manure near the surface, by turning up enough earth to secure good covering.

Before the soil has become dry it should be marked out and planted either in drills or in hills; which of these two systems is best is somewhat debatable. The great advantage of the hill system is that the land can be cultivated both ways.

As soon as the rows can be distinctly seen, the land may be gone over with a harrow, weeder or cultivator. It is easier to prevent the growth of weeds when they first germinate than it is to kill them after they are well grown.

Growing Mangels

Besides being an excellent auxiliary feed, mangels have the laxative properties so necessary to the health of animals of all kinds when confined to the stables. Apart from their feeding

qualities, the soil preparation and cultivation necessary to the production of good yields are decidedly beneficial to the land.

Mangels require a deep, open soil, with the plant food readily available to facilitate their rapid development. If possible, manuring should be done in the fall, preferably on sod, plowed under, rolled, harrowed and worked, until the sod is well rotted. Late in the fall this land should be ribbed up to retain the manure and expose a larger surface to the action of the frost, which pulverizes the soil more than any amount of tedious cultivating. If the manure was not put on in the fall, during the winter well rotted manure should have been applied carefully so as to secure an even distribution. This should be plowed under very lightly, as early as possible in the spring, keeping it near the surface. If it is too late for even this method of manural application, it can be applied previous to the sowing, plowing it under lightly and giving a couple of strokes with the disk harrow.

The most satisfactory results have been obtained by sowing on the flat. Use the seed drill or the turnip sower; the former is preferable. Stop all the spouts except those that will sow the seed from 18 to 22 inches apart, the latter distance being the best. Sow about three or four pounds to the acre early in May, when the soil moisture is sufficient to hasten rapid germination. An excellent scheme is to run the mangel seed through the fine grinder, setting the grinding plates loose enough to break the clusters. In this way a more even distribution of plants is obtained.

The varieties to sow are a controversial subject; each variety having its advocates, but the writer has had excellent results from Carter's Yellow Intermediate, and many of the sugar beet mangels offered by the various seed firms. The long red mangels do not keep as well as the smaller firmer varieties and the latter are much more easily harvested.

Fall Wheat and Clover Injured

Reports from the fall wheat sections of Ontario indicate that the very cold weather of the past month has been hard on that cereal. In many places the crop is reported a failure. The warm weather in March caused the wheat to grow rapidly, but the frosts of April, without either rain or snow, have withered the tops of the grains and in some cases so badly that it is feared that most of the plants are killed.

Reports from the Western State are somewhat similar. More encouraging reports, however, are to hand from Alberta. In that province the crop has passed the crucial point and with the usual growing weather from this on is likely to give a good account of itself at harvest time.

The clover crop has also suffered severely from the same cause and at the moment prospects are anything but bright for a big yield of this valuable fodder crop. On the whole, the situation is not the most hopeful, and unless conditions change owing to good growing weather prevails, a bumper clover return for this part of Canada need hardly be expected.

A great many farmers, more particularly in Eastern Ontario, do not grow fall wheat, and consequently will not be affected by a failure of this crop. But not so with the clover crop. Every farmer should grow clover, if for nothing else than to insure the fertility of his land. And a great many of them do grow it and consequently a failure of this crop will, on the whole, be more serious than a failure in fall wheat.

Pride

The Chicago repod Clyd an Onta
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 The same p made the Cly animal than c like to admit order to remi that it is only toppers which mentioned. T stallions can for \$25 to \$15 service fee the Baron's Pride, one or two m dred dollars. B of age, for \$35, and whi would look lik American or i would pay him gelding at five

LIVE STOCK

Price of Clydesdale Fillies

The following is clipped from the Chicago Live Stock Journal, regarding the report of an auction sale of imported Clydesdale fillies, held recently by an Ontario importer:

"It must be a very cheap, inferior class of Clydesdales that can be bought in Scotland for \$355, to say nothing of the expense of importing them. The Scotch farmers who hire the better class of Clydesdale stallions at \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year are not selling their fillies at any such prices, but get more than double that for them, and the best bred Clydesdale mares and fillies sell for \$800 to \$2,000 and up. These cheap mares make a market for Clydesdale stallions to breed to them but the farmers are wasting much time in grading up these mares to the big, heavy draft type of popular breeding. If the Clydesdale Stud Book would quit recording grades and require both sire and dam to be recorded, they would drive out this cheap traffic that is making Canada a dumping ground for such fillies not wanted in Scotland for breeding. If they had more say they would sell for \$400 for work horses, as many big Clydesdale geldings sell for \$400 to \$500.

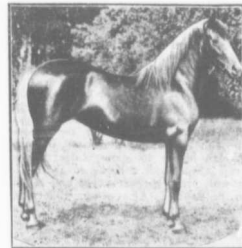
The farmers of Scotland have gained more practical benefit from their co-operation in horse breeding than in any other country. The plan of the local horse breeding society with frequent meetings to discuss horse breeding, has resulted in great rivalry in hiring the best stallions and the farmers understand and practice good breeding to the best sires. Every farmer identified with a local stallion company will have good mares and broods to the best stallions, while if left alone many would have bred to a cheap, unsound stallion."

There is a lesson in the article which Canadians ought to bear in mind. These Clydesdale fillies which have sold for \$355 are certainly not the best in Scotland, but they were good b-o-d mares nevertheless. They will improve the character of the breeding stock of this country, and they would, if imported into the United States, help just a little there also. The Live Stock Journal is to be commended on the enthusiasm which it has of late shown for the favorite Scotch and Canadian draft horse, the Clyde. This breed has only to be better known in the United States to be more popular there. During the past two years a few energetic attempts have been made by American firms to once more gain for the Percheron a foothold in Canada, but the effort was a hopeless one. For many years the ability of the Scotch as a breeder has been recognized and in the United States his interpretation of what is the right thing in cattle, sheep and even Collie dogs is unreservedly accepted. The same progressive methods have made the Clydesdale horse a far better animal than champions of other breeds like to admit. However, it might be in order to remind the Live Stock Journal that it is only a very few much-favored toppers which command the premiums mentioned. The service of high class stallions can be obtained in Scotland for \$25 to \$35. Five dollars is a high service fee there, and only a very few, Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and possibly one or two more ask a fee of one hundred dollars. But a filly rising two years of age, for which the service fee was \$35, and which sold for over \$250, would look like a money maker to an American or a Canadian breeder. It would pay him a trifle better than the gelding at five or six years of age at

\$400, if breeding were conducted on a large scale. In regard to the co-operative system in Scotland, that of hiring the services of a first-class stallion for the season, the remarks of the Journal are very pertinent. It is a much harder system to abuse for personal profit than the syndicate system has proved to be, and is a great stimulus to the breeding of good horses in Scotland, as it would be elsewhere.

The Morgan Horse

For many years the production of the two-minute trotter or pacer has been the ruling passion of the American horseman. To this end much skill and money has been devoted, and in the struggle to lower the time of the one-mile dash a few seconds all that did not seem to directly assist were discarded. The blood of the inbred Hambletonian, Electioneer and the Thoroughbred lent itself most readily to this and the animal with the ability to "go the pace," though individually a shallow, weedy skate, was the popular thing, before whose claims all others were classed as unworthy of consideration. A few years back an old horseman, speaking of this condition, remarked that while Americans had produced a two-minute racing machine, they had sacrificed, at least, three grand breeds of horses, and one of them probably the best the world has ever seen—the Vermont Morgan.



A good Morgan two-year old

This has, in a large measure, been true, and had the American paid equal attention to the production, or rather the perpetuation, of conformation, style, action and manner, as well as speed, the American trotter would to-day scarcely have had an equal in the horse world. In the case stand now, the increasing popularity of the heavy harness horse by met by the importation of foreign blood, and though importations have been made from countries where it is next to impossible to purchase the best, yet the imported animals have been able to beat the best trotting-bred show horses almost to a finish.

Now that the show horse is becoming more popular, a little more attention will be given to the breeding of horses good as well as fast. The situation, therefore, is not without hope. There is certainly any limit of possibility in the trotting horse in these other fields as well as in speed. The blood of the Morgan, long considered of little value, is again being sought out, and it is more probable that many of the descendants of the great Jubilee Morgan, through such sons and grandsons as Vermont Black Hawk, the sire of the great and superlatively handsome racer Ethan Allan, Woodbury, and the great

Daniel Lambert, are still to be found. Perhaps no race of horses have ever been more noted for their beauty and many other good qualities than have the Morgans. Symmetry of conformation, true action, physical strength, muscular development, style and tractable disposition were their birthright, making them unrivaled as road horses. With these they combined a good turn of speed at the trot.

Justin Morgan was foaled in 1789, and among his descendants were three sons, each of which was so prepotent in himself that it was a question of dispute which of the three was the greatest sire of trotting horses of his day. These three were Sherman, Bulrush and Woodbury, but the former has left the most to posterity, through his son Vermont Black Hawk, the founder of that once famous family. At the present time some effort is being made to revive, so to speak, this grand breed of horses. The Black Hawks, the descendants of Ethan Allan, Daniel Lambert and many others of this breed, are plentiful enough, but in too many cases the type and character of these famous horses have been lost through all kinds of admixture with other breeds.

After a hundred years of this sort of thing, however, a few are still known which retain their old-time character, and the blood in the veins of many another none too eligible-looking individual will respond to a fresh infusion from such a source. A few horses, full of Morgan blood and showing a wealth of its old-time character, have already come to light. Charles Reade, a son of Ethan Allan, Jr., and the sire of such champions as Ruth, Princess Reade, Starlight, Laird Boy, Prince Reade, the champion high-acting team, Sometimes and Always; Morgan, a son of Black Morgan, and dam by Ethan Allan, and Frank Allan, are a trio of the blue Morgan blood, which should, with this same strain running in the veins of so many of America's trotting-bred mares, give as strong a hope for the future of this breed as there was in the beginning, a hundred years ago.

Register Your Clydesdales

The Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada has addressed the following letter to the breeders of this class of horses:

"At no time in the history of Canada have draft horses commanded so high a price, nor has there ever been such a keen demand for them as at the present day.

These conditions place the Clydesdale, in a class apart from all other draft breeds. The advantage of using heavier horses on the farm, the increasing requirements of Canada's rapidly growing cities, the necessities of railroad contractors, together with the populating of the West, give assurance of a steady demand for many years to come. The breeder of high class Clydesdales is sure of a handsome remuneration.

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada desires to urge on every farmer and horseman the advantages of both combined and individual effort to meet this situation, and to meet it in such a manner as will turn present demand into permanent trade. Every high class

REGISTRATION

The registration of all eligible stallions and fillies of a suitable character is urged. Many stallions standing for service in Canada, as well as breeding mares, have not yet been recorded, and the registration of their progeny sometimes only attended to when necessary for sale purposes, and then with unnecessary expense, trouble and delay.

In the case of a four-cross fly, it is sometimes difficult to obtain the required information and evidence, and this becomes greater as time passes. Owners of flies eligible for registration are urged to attend to the matter early. It gives an enhanced value to the animal and in the case of a change of ownership no delay occurs. Every breeder is advised to keep in a safe place not only a record of all colts, but of the pedigree of the sire and dam from which each colt is bred. A record kept of every consecutive cross, with name, description, color and pedigree number of the sire, name and description of the dam, is something which every farmer should keep in his own interest, as it is sure to mean dollars in his pocket. The older Canada grows, the more consideration will buyers and breeders of draft horses give to pedigree. The experience of the past few years gives ample proof of this.

RECORDING

The cost of recording is two dollars to non-members and one dollar to members of the association. In the case of an animal being sold by a stallion recorded in Scotland, but not recorded in Canada, the sire must also be recorded. In filling out application forms, be sure to give the correct numbers of all sires, and, if the dam is registered, her name and number also.

MEMBERS

About one-fifth of those who record animals are members of the association. All Clydesdale breeders are invited to join. Send two dollars to the accountant at Ottawa and your name will be placed on the membership roll. The fee is paid annually, and the advantages are reduced cost of registration and a copy of the stud book free.

The recording of pedigrees at Ottawa is proving most satisfactory. The work is done quickly and accurately. Breeders will please observe the rule fixed by the record committee—that applications sent for registration must be accompanied by the cash, otherwise the accountant cannot record the recorded pedigrees. Address all communications to The Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Application forms, transfer blanks, envelopes, etc. will be forwarded to all persons requesting them from the above. All letters to the above will pass free of postage if the letters O.H.M.S. are placed in the upper right hand corner of the envelope.

Live Cattle Trade of the West—Co-Operative Shipments

Councillor Hornby, of Manchester, England, and Mr. W. J. Wade have just returned from a visit to Canada, where they have been making arrangements to ship live cattle direct to Manchester. Mr. Hornby expressed a firm belief that substantial results would follow the work he and Mr. Wade had undertaken.

The live stock export trade of Western Canada is in the hands of a few men, some of whom have become enormously wealthy out of the business. Among them are two or three who have acquired fortunes rated at from one to five million dollars. We, as Canadians, are, of course, always proud of success attained by our fellow countrymen in the prosecution of business, but in this particular case we are afraid that too large a proportion of the money accumulated has been gained by unduly oppressing the farmer who produced the cattle out of which these fortunes were built up.

There is a widespread feeling in the

West that these multi-millionaires have combined for the purpose of keeping down prices to the injury of the producer and the country generally. For not only have the farmers directly interested suffered and become discouraged by reason of the low prices obtainable for their stock, but many good men who intended to invest in farming or cattle raising, upon learning the conditions which existed, have refrained from going into it and in some cases have left the country in disgust.

The remedy against any combine formed to control the price of agricultural products is co-operative shipment. To aid the farmers in carrying this out our Governments, both Provincial and Federal, should afford every encouragement.

If a co-operative system was adopted and the railways would render their assistance to the movement, by quick transportation at just rates and by appointing able and industrious development agents to discover and exploit new markets, Canada would progress more rapidly than ever before.

Changing from Winter Feed to Grass

The change from the hard, dry feed of winter to the grass of early spring is rather a violent one and requires to be done carefully in order to avoid loss in the cattle and damage to the pastures. In the case of sires which have been full fed during the winter and are intended for market in June, it does not pay to put them on grass at all; they will be sure to shrink at first more than they will be able to make up and that means money thrown away.

Many farmers turn out their cattle as soon as the pastures show green. There is but one set of conditions under which this can be done to advantage, viz. when the fall growth of grass has been allowed to stay on the ground through the winter and until the new growth begins to show under the old crop. Stock can then be turned out to it with profit to themselves and benefit to the pasture. This grass, while lying under the snow, remained perfectly good and though it lost part of its value by the freezing and thawing of spring, yet it has still some good feeding quality. Turning cattle on to this changes their rations so gradually from dry feed to green feed that they do not lose while the change is being made.

It is quite otherwise when cattle are turned on pastures which have been closely cropped off in the fall. Here the grass comes slowly and if they are turned on to this even for a few hours in the day they cannot get full feed, but it makes them indisposed to eat hay or fodder and so fall away instead of gaining or holding their own as they should.

This shows the importance of having, if possible, a permanent pasture which can be grazed closely up to the middle of summer and then allowed to make considerable growth in the fall in order that it may be held as a reserve for the

spring, by means of which live stock can be changed over from winter feed to summer feed without injury to the animals themselves or the pasture.

Sheep Shedding Wool

Many sheep lose their wool toward spring, from other causes than the effects of scab. In fact, it is scab they are just as liable to lose it at one time of the year as at another. It might be well to give some of the symptoms, appearance and effect of scab. If you have once seen its effect and have noticed it particularly, you will never mistake it afterwards. Because your sheep begin to rub and bite and pull off wool, is no evidence that they are bothered with scab, as they will do that if irritated with ticks or anything else. But in order to find what is the matter it is well to make an examination at once.

The scab insect works between the inner and outer skin. Starting at some point, usually in the flank, they work outward from a common centre and as they thrive and multiply they keep spreading and some will get to other portions of the body and start a new colony, as it were. Their work causes a yellow matter to form in those spots and this will form into a scab very much like that made by smolpox in a person, and has exactly the same effect. Of course, this irritates the sheep and they will rub and pull the wool, and whatever scab has formed there will come off with it.

Sheep scab is not, however, a very hard disease to eradicate as is usually supposed; a couple of good dippings with a good dip and properly applied will cure it, but much precaution is necessary to keep the animal from becoming infected again from old scabs and wool that may have been rubbed off.

It is as natural for a sheep to shed its wool when warm weather comes as for a horse to shed its hair, although man has removed that tendency almost entirely. But if sheep are not kept in a condition of continuous thrift the wool, not being properly supplied with nourishment, stops growing. This break in the wool may be only slight or so pronounced as to almost part the fleece in a portion or all over the sheep's body. When the sheep begins to get more or better nourishment the wool will again start, but the old and the new are so slightly connected that the old is shed off or even will sometimes drop off.

Overheating in any way will also cause wool to come off. For instance, if sheep get too much corn, especially if they have had none before, it will cause a fever which though it may not kill the sheep will cause them to lose their wool. Sheep will, of course, pull and rub the wool off in spots if bothered with ticks or lice, but this only affects the bunches pulled or rubbed off and does not loosen the rest of the fleece. Where wool is shed from any other cause than scab it will grow again, but in case of scab it never does.

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The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½ p.c.) for the current quarter, being at the rate of six per cent. (6 p.c.) per annum on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and at the branches on and after Thursday, the 15th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. M. STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 30th March, 1907.

78 Branches Throughout Canada

Losses in Winter and Spring Litters

The Cause and the Remedy

Below we publish several letters from representative swine men, dealing with the losses in winter and spring litters. These losses appear to vary considerably, but are serious enough on the whole to make the subject of vital importance to every farmer. Our correspondents deal with the matter more or less fully and all seem to be of the opinion that the losses are due largely to improper feeding of the sow and lack of exercise. They also agree that the best results in hog raising are obtained by allowing the sows to have the run of the barnyard, and one or two claim that some of the more costly hog pens built in recent years are the cause of the trouble, because the sows have been shut up in them and have not received sufficient exercise. This, however, is not the fault of the expensive pen, but of the fellow looking after the hogs.

Keep Sows Outside

I have heard of several losses in young pigs this spring. As for ourselves, we have had no losses from the causes I see published in your paper. We had our first litter on March 1st. The sow had seventeen living pigs, five were very small and only lived one day; three others died a few days after. Since that date we have had five sows farrow fifty-three pigs, and one a young sow. We now have forty-four good thrifty pigs suckling their mothers. Some were killed by being tramped on by their mothers, others from unknown causes. You will see, therefore, that they did not lose two each and are raising nine each, less one each.

We allow our sows to run out all winter. We feed whole corn and mangels until within two weeks of farrowing. We put them in at nights and on stormy days and feed shorts and chopped oats in limited quantities with warm water until farrowing time. We have had some sows out till within four days of farrowing and have had good results. It is a bad practice keeping brood sows closed in and not allowing them exercise.

JOSEPH FEATHERSON,
Peel County, Ont.

Keep the Sow Healthy

I will likely differ with some of your correspondents in regard to the losses of young pigs. I believe in keeping the sow healthy during pregnancy by giving her plenty of outdoor exercise and good substantial food. Allow her to run in the barnyard, where she will get exercise and have a straw stack or some comfortable place where she will be warm and dry to sleep in. Feed some mangels or turnips once or twice daily and one good feed of peas or corn. If there are no peas or corn, feed fewer roots, with oats or oat chaff. Do not be afraid if your sow is gaining in flesh, so long as she is taking exercise. Very often young pigs are starved before they are born. Keep the sow in good health and she will have strong, healthy pigs.

When the sow farrows give her a warm drink, if cold weather prevails, to which is added some bran, chopped oats and a little salt; just give her enough to quench her thirst. If the pen is cold, put the young pigs in a box as soon as born and set a jug of hot water in the box, so that they won't get chilled. As soon as the sow quiet down put the pigs with her, and if the

pen is warm let them stay with her. At this stage care should be exercised to prevent the sow lying on her pigs. A trouble is often caused by the herdsman in feeding. A sow should get nothing but a drink for 12 hours after farrowing, but give her plenty of drink. After that, give her such feeds as oat chaff and a little bran for a week, after which time the ration can be added to.

GEO. GREEN.

Perth County.

Exercise Necessary

I have not heard many complaints in this section about losses in young pigs. Several of my neighbors have an average of eight pigs per sow at weaning time. On Brantford market, on April 20th, I saw more young pigs offered for sale than has been the case for some time. In fact, they were somewhat a drug at \$6 per pair, due to some extent no doubt to the high price of feed.

While on institute work last winter, I heard of considerable trouble with young pigs, but found on enquiry that these losses could usually be traced to improper care and management of the brooding stock. Very often these losses are caused by using a badly fed and badly handled boar. The boar should be well nourished and have plenty of exercise. The sow should also have plenty of exercise and be well fed. Sows which are fed on a balanced ration of grain and roots will nearly always farrow a good, strong litter of pigs. There is no better place for a brood sow to sleep during the winter months than the straw stack, or some place where it is dry and there is plenty of fresh air. If pigs are farrowed strong and healthy, there is much less danger from losses.

J. W. CLARK.

Brant County.

Losses General

Replying to the letter of April 17th, re the loss of winter and spring litters, I can give no reason for such losses. It is an almost general complaint in this neighborhood. Yesterday a man came to pay for service of my boar. The sow had had 14 pigs but all died. He could offer no explanation, but said (as a matter of congratulation or sympathy with himself), "That it was not his fault as litters were dying all over this part of our Township."

This hearsay has been around for some weeks now, but I paid but little attention to it, thinking it an idle rumor, the farther it goes the larger it becomes. But after your enquiry, I am convinced that there is more in it than local rumors. As regards my own yard, I have four sows. Two have farrowed nine each and I never had youngsters do better.

I can offer no suggestion. Our sows have the run of the barnyard and forage a good deal for themselves. Mangels and ensilage daily are thrown into the yard, with swill and shorts once.

It may be that the sows have been confined too closely. I am a great believer in pure air, sunshine and exercise for pregnant animals. Immediately off my barnyard, I have a ten-acre play lot for cattle, horses and swine. A spring creek runs through this and all the stock enjoy that playground as much as school boys do theirs. There may be something in that.

R. GIBSON.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Take Care of the Young Pigs

Nearly every farmer who has been raising hogs for any length of time has experienced more or less loss with young pigs. This is especially true of winter and spring litters. I have been breeding hogs for a good many years and have had all kinds of experience in this line, and in my opinion these losses are due more to bad management than anything else.

One of the necessary things in order to secure strong litters is health and vigor in the brood sow, both at mating and farrowing time; not only is this true of the sow, but of the boar also. Expensive, costly buildings have been as much of a curse to the business as a help. I find no fault with these buildings if properly managed and cared for. Some of the greatest losses I ever had resulted from being too good to my sows. I find the best method of handling brood sows is to give them plenty of exercise, plenty of laxative, nourishing food and a good, clean, dry bed free from drafts to sleep in.

My dry sows in farrow run in a large shed all winter, get a liberal allowance of whole roots (mangels preferred), with whole oats scattered on the ground and sometimes a little whole corn or pea mixed with it, which is no injury in cold weather. A week before farrowing time if they are removed from the rest of the sows into comfortable pens, well bedded with short straw. The pen must be kept absolutely dry and not too much straw right at farrowing. We continue to feed a few roots, but change the grain to bran and middlings, mostly bran, feeding right after farrowing and increasing as the pigs grow older. In this way my pigs come strong and robust and I have no trouble with weak pigs.

My experience is that when sows get insufficient exercise or become too fat the young pigs come weak, are flabby and have a sickly squeal.

Sows should be handled before farrowing so that they have no fever. Very often assistance is required. In cold weather it may be necessary to remove the young pigs. If so, place them in a basket or barrel and put them with the sow frequently, until they are a few days old. If the sow is trained as she ought to be this will never disturb her. Probably the best way to warm up a young pig that is chilled is to place it in warm water (at 98 degrees), hold its head above the water and it will warm up every part of the body.

Instead of increasing the feed of the sow too much after the pigs begin to eat, have a separate compartment for them and give some middlings and milk. Pigs will grow much faster and easier on the sow. The young pigs must have exercise or they will grow too fat and die suddenly with thumps. Young pigs are also subject to white scours, due to improper feeding. A teaspoonful of laudanum given to the sow in her feed and a change of feed will help, but the affected pigs must be removed at once or the disease may spread through the whole litter.

I never have any trouble with sows eating their young, or with milk fever. These are caused by the digestive organs being out of order, due largely to improper feeds and feeding. Unless a farmer has considerable experience and comfortable pens, he had better not have litters arrive later than September or October, and not before March.

As far as I can learn, spring litters are coming along nicely in this section and there is no more mortality than in former years, with about the same number of hogs raised.

A. C. HALLMAN.

Waterloo County.

THE DAIRY

Develop the Butter Trade

The further development of dairying in this country lies in the direction of butter making rather than of cheese making. True, the price of cheese has ruled high in recent years and at the present time there is every prospect of it being continued during the season upon which we have just entered. But there is no guarantee of these favorable conditions being continued indefinitely. Canada is to-day supplying practically all the cheese Great Britain consumes above and above the home make. During 1906 the make of English cheese was below the average and as consumption had increased owing to the general improvement in trade, an exceptional demand was created for Canadian cheese, resulting in enhanced values and a cleaning up of old stocks, leaving the market clear for the 1907 make. But a good year in Britain will quickly restore the local market to normal and if to this be added an increased output from Canada a serious drop in values is sure to be brought about.

Everything considered, therefore, it would be wise to increase the annual output of Canadian cheese beyond what it is at present, if, in fact, it may not be necessary to reduce it somewhat during certain seasons. With butter it is different. During the past six months we have hardly produced enough butter to meet the home demand and we have had the anomaly of a great producing country like Canada importing butter from Australia and from England to supply the local market. This is, of course, a most exceptional condition of affairs, but it shows how small a hold the butter trade has upon the dairymen of this country. Prices have also ruled exceptionally high and during the past month enough butter from reamery butter has not been received to supply the demand.

Such is the condition of the creamery butter trade at the present time, and while it is too much to expect that the situation will continue to be as favorable for the producer as it is just now, there are features of this trade well worthy the careful consideration of the dairyman with a view to further expansion. The annual exports of Canadian butter only amount to a very small percentage of what Great Britain imports each year. This trade is supplied by other countries that are no more favorably situated for producing good butter than we are. But they have catered to this trade in a way that we have not and by sending forward a uniformly good quality in regular quantities have been able to gradually increase their exports into Great Britain. On the other hand, Canada's exports of butter have been of a more or less spasmodic character. One month quite a large quantity would go forward, to be followed by a much smaller amount. There has been no regular trade established during the season and the English retailer endeavoring to build up a business with Canadian butter has found the supply cut off sometimes just when he needs it most. He becomes discouraged and after a few disappointments decides to give up handling the Canadian articles altogether. There has, no doubt, been some improvement in this regard in recent years, but we have not yet reached a point in our butter trade where the English dealer can rely upon getting a regular supply of uniformly good butter. This the dairyman must endeavor to remedy if he ever expects to place the butter industry of this country on the same footing as cheese.

But the main question is, will it pay the Canadian farmer to give more attention to butter making, not at the expense of the cheese industry, but in addition to it? We believe that it will. Outside of the Eastern Townships of Quebec and some of the more northerly counties of Western Ontario, there has been no special effort made in Eastern Canada to develop the butter industry. In Manitoba and the Western Provinces, including British Columbia, butter making is the only branch of dairying that is being taken up. But as these provinces find a market for what little surplus stock they may have chiefly in the far east, they need not be considered in discussing the development of a butter trade with Great Britain. In Eastern Canada there are many districts where the production of butter for the English market could be very well increased with profit to the producer. Canadian creameries have done well for their patrons during the past year or two, and it is capable of doing a great deal more if the trade is profitably handled. But this is a story that we will have to tell in a later issue.

Instruction Work in Ontario

Dairy instruction work in Ontario, as planned for the present season, will be on a more advanced scale than formerly. Heretofore the instructors have only made regular visits to factories that made application and agreed to pay the regular fee for such services. This year the instructors will visit every cheese factory and creamery in the province and no charge whatever will be made the factories for such work.

This course has been decided upon by the Department of Agriculture in order to bring all the factories into line and while it may appear to some that the dairymen are getting too much for nothing, the results to be obtained will, we hope, be of such a character as to warrant the expenditure. The factories that have received instruction regularly during the past few years have made marked improvement in the quality of their cheese and butter. There have been, however, many that have remained outside and have refused to pay for

the instructor's service. These have not kept pace with the others in the quality of the goods turned out. It is to reach these and bring them into line that this new plan has been adopted this year.

The instructors this year are clothed with the full power of sanitary inspectors. While this is true, their chief work will be that of instruction. They will, however, have authority to visit any cheese factory or creamery, and also

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Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

This is about what happens each year for the man who owns a five-cow and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses, in a way more than he gets of a good cow. The farmer who owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural College Dairy Experts and the best dairymen all agree. The loss runs from 500 to \$1,000. If not, it's high time you



dit. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there, or to possess a cow about—let a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk cows than labor and trawp thing called a separator; that costs you some cheap labor and some time that does perfect work skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold, runs a very simple in construction; easily understood. And the Tubular and Price List. Ask for it, you want and our Catalog A. 250 both free! A postal will bring them.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

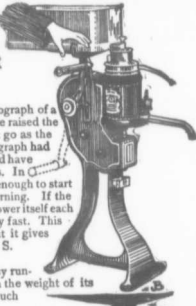
How the U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR Starts Itself

At the right is an exact copy of a photograph of a number 7 U. S. Cream Separator. Someone raised the crank to the height shown and had just let go as the photograph was taken. Now if another photograph had been taken about a minute later the crank would have been in the position shown by the dotted lines. In other words, the slight weight of the crank is enough to start the gears and bowl of the U. S. Separator turning. If the crank was raised enough times and allowed to lower itself each time it would get the gears and bowl going very fast. This would take some time so it is not practical, but it gives you an idea of how lightly and easily the U. S. Separator runs.

Other separators are advertised as "easy running" but the U. S. is easy running. When the weight of its crank will run a U. S. it certainly can't take much power on the part of the operator to do it.

We have no room here to tell you more about the U. S. Separator, but if you want we'll be glad to mail you free a copy of our big, interesting, new separator catalogue. It tells all about the U. S. just as "Send catalogue number C. 110". Write it on a postal if it's handy, and address

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
Agents for U. S. Separators from manufacturers at A. J. R. B. Bellows, N. Y., Tuleah, O., Ill., Lacon, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., St. Paul, La., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Chicago, Ill., and Montreal, Que. Write for catalogue to Bellows Falls, Vt.



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the premises of any producer who is furnishing milk or cream to such factories, with a view to inspecting the same from a sanitary standpoint. If conditions are found unsatisfactory, the inspector will give instruction as to how best these can be overcome. A reasonable time will in all cases be allowed for placing the premises in order. If the milk producer or the proprietor of a factory does not comply with the request of the instructor, then an appeal will be made to the following: The Director of the Dairymen's Association living nearest, the Chief Inspector and a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who will finally decide upon the improvements required and insist upon the same being made within a reasonable time.

The instructors selected for the present season are as follows:

WESTERN ONTARIO

Chief instructor, Frank Hens. District instructors, Stratford group, Alex. McKay, St. Marys, Listowel group, Jas. R. Burgess, Listowel; Brantford group, R. H. Green, Cayuga; Woodstock and Ingersoll group, E. N. Hart, Woodstock; Simcoe group, Geo. Travis, Tillsonburg; London group, W. Hamilton, London; Western creameries, Fred Dean, Strathroy; Eastern creameries, Mac. Robertson, St. Marys. The chief instructor will look after all the factories which are so located that they could not be placed in groups.

EASTERN ONTARIO

Chief instructor, G. C. Publow, Kingston. District instructors—Dr. C. A. Publow, Picton; D. J. Cameron, Lindsay; J. B. Lowery, Bancroft; R. W. Ward, Peterboro; R. T. Grey, Campbellford; Hugh Howie, Belleville; Geo. Bensley, Napanee; H. Brentnell, Kingston; S. S. Cheetham, Gananoque; D. H. Wilson, Brockville East; P. Nith, Brockville West; F. Singleton, Smith's Falls; W. G. Gardiner, Kempsville; J. H. Echlin, Perth; J. B. Larry, Finch; W. J. Ragsdale, Vanleek Hill; I. Villeneuve, St. Isadore; J. Charbinian, Plantagenet; W. Doole, Ottawa; R. Elliott, Renfrew; C. W. Norval, Morrisburg; J. Buro, Cornwall; L. A. Zusefelt, Chesterville.

Official Referee at Montreal

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, will spend the first two or three months of the season in Montreal, where he will act as official referee on butter and cheese. It is the intention of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to give this work another trial on a somewhat different basis than heretofore. It is expected that in a few months sufficient information will have been obtained to determine whether it will be worth while continuing it or not.

Since Mr. Woodard's resignation a couple of years ago, the office of official referee at Montreal has been discontinued. Producers have, however, continued to agitate that the office be reopened, as they felt that they were not getting fair treatment from the buyers on cheese sold subject to Montreal inspection. It is in response to this agitation that a further trial will be made this season. So long as Montreal inspection is continued, it seems reasonable that an official referee, independent of both parties, should be kept in that city by the Government to adjust differences as to quality arising between buyers and sellers.

There is a growing feeling among the factorymen tributary to Montreal, that all cheese should be sold subject to factory inspection; that is, to have the cheese inspected at the factories before

it is shipped. At a recent meeting of the Cornwall cheese board it was decided to insist upon factory inspection this year. Montreal inspection has prevailed among the factories represented on this board in recent years and this is an attempt to stop it.

Eastern Dairy School Results

In all, forty students wrote on the final examinations of the long course at the Eastern Dairy School. The following is a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of general proficiency:

Class I (75 per cent. and over), R. T. Gray, W. H. Gibson, W. G. Gardiner, R. W. Ward, W. J. Ragsdale, Roy Gibson, D. F. Brennan, T. E. Farmer, C. W. Norval, A. Garratt, A. M. Smirle, R. Elliott, H. Juby, G. H. Bensley, W. Finkle, H. Laskie and P. Nolan (equal); F. Little, G. H. Barker. Class II (60 per cent. and under 75 per cent.), A. Macdonell, G. C. Vallee and A. H. Wilson (equal), H. Howey, J. J. Brennan, R. Rolfe, S. S. Cheetham, John Snetsinger, J. B. Lowery, W. G. Graham, H. J. Crowe, C. B. Larry and J. A. McDonald.

Dairy Notes

The town of Picton, in Prince Edward County, is making an effort to secure the next annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association and it looks as if it would go there.

The New Brunswick Legislature has enacted legislation to prevent fraud in the sale of butter and cheese. Every butter and cheese factory in the province must take out a stencil plate bearing the name of the factory and a number given to it by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Each box of cheese or package of butter must be marked with this stencil before it leaves the factory. There have been some cases in that province where low grade butter has been bought, worked over at the creamery and stamped as creamery butter.

Lady (to new milkman)—Now, Mr. Jones, I hope I can rely on the purity of your milk. I had to give up Mr. Smith because his milk became two-thirds water.

Mr. Jones—You can rely on this public anarchist.—Punch.

IT IS TOO LATE



to look into the construction of a **Cream Separator** after you have bought it.

We ask you to avoid the disappointment that surely comes with buying a cheaply constructed **worm gear Separator**, by examining before you make the purchase of any machine, the **Square or Common Sense gear** in the

MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR

and contrast it with the **worm gear** in other Separator.

Examine also the **double support** of the **bowl** in the **MAGNET**, as compared with the support at one end only in all the others.

Try the **MAGNET** against all others for **Clean Skimming**.

Try the **MAGNET** for **Easy Turning**.

Examine closely its perfect ball race and also figure out the difference in **cleaning the MAGNET**, with its **one piece skimmer**, in less than **five minutes**, as against **twenty minutes** in many of the others, a saving of **eighteen days'** work each year.

Examine the **MAGNET'S general construction**. It is built of the best material by the most skillful mechanics.

It is not the lowest priced machine, because **we will not sacrifice quality** to make it that.

We rest our case on the points above mentioned, and ask you to consider them carefully, well knowing if you do so it is the **MAGNET** that will be your choice.

The Petrie Manufacturing Company

LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Other Western Distributing Points
REGINA, SASK. VICTORIA, B.C.



POULTRY

Model Poultry Plant

The illustration on this page shows the extensive poultry plant of Wright Bros., Brockville, Ont. There are five acres devoted exclusively to specializing with White Wyandottes. The equipment includes an up-to-date brooder house, incubator cellar with a capacity of 1,000 eggs at one hatch. There are a number of colony houses, besides the main building, which accommodate thirteen breeding pens. The Messrs. Wright Bros. publish some handsome illustrated literature, which is sent free to those who ask for it.

Turkeys and Turkey Raising*

A CRITICAL TIME.

In all my experience I have only had a couple of hens quiet enough to allow me to pick out the shells from under them after hatching. The hen

ed where the young birds have ready access thereto. I throw it in the corners of the box or in front of the coop upon the ground, this coop being always faced to the south. For the first day in either box or coop they are fed stale bread soaked in skim milk. The second day shorts are gradually substituted for the bread, making it all shorts mixed with skim milk, upon the third day. They are fed five times each day and in one of these feeds about one-fifth of the shorts are replaced with onion tops cut fine, and in one of the other four feeds dandelion leaves are given in the same proportion, also cut fine.

FRESH FOOD

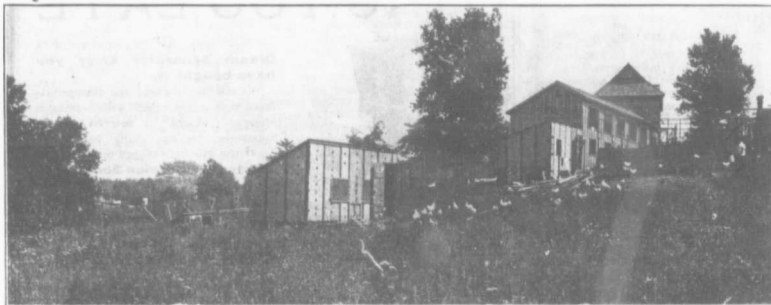
is mixed at each feeding; any left is given to my Leghorns. During hot weather mixed food ferments very quickly and if given sour bowel trouble is liable to occur.

I feed them entirely out of my hands and by doing this none is left upon the

themselves and stand around in misery, instead of being on the jump for flies, etc. I have great faith in

SKIM MILK

either sweet or sour, as a growing food for young turkeys, and while I do not keep it before them continually they are given at least all they will take twice each day. It does not, however, take the place of water, which should be supplied fresh in clean utensils not less than three times per day. This is their bill of fare for the first five weeks. The coop in which the hen is confined is kept upon short grass and moved the breadth of itself each day at noon. This must not be neglected, as young turkeys cannot thrive (even if their constitution is strong) if compelled to brood upon the same place night after night. This accounts for the death of many young turkeys which are driven into some building every night to protect them from prowling animals. The A-shaped coop with a broad board propped across the front each night is much the safer plan until they commence to roost, which they will do at about five weeks old. A further advantage in the coop is that they require no attention when a sudden rain storm occurs, as they will always take shelter



Wright Bros. Poultry Plant at Brockville, Ont.

should not be interfered with until you are reasonably certain that the majority of the chicks are hatched, as an excited hen at this period means poulters crushed to death. Having decided to take her off the nest, I go up as quietly and as quickly as possible, run my hand under her from behind, lifting her straight up and off the nest. I then mark the young in the web of the foot with a poultry punch, throw out the shells, and allow the turkey to return and remain for from 12 to 24 hours, this depending upon how strong the young appear to be. Should the weather at this time be mild and sunny they are taken out at once to an A shaped coop upon the ground, but if very cold they are kept for one or two days in a large dry-goods box on the south side of some building, the hen, of course, being kept with them. Not more than fifteen poulters should be given each hen to rear.

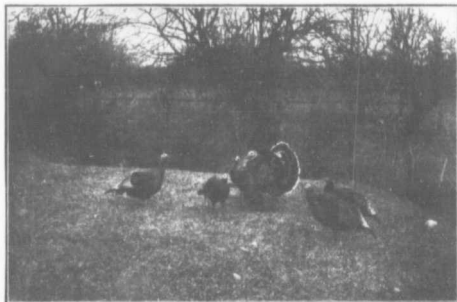
FEED AND FEEDING POINTS

The first point to be attended to is providing some fine gravel or grit, plac-

*This is the last of a series of five articles on this important subject contributed to THE FARMING WORLD by Mr. W. J. Bell.

ground to sour and be eaten afterwards. It does not take more than five minutes to each coop, as they soon fill themselves when fed five times per day. I consider five light feeds are far more conducive to health than three, as with the latter number they are liable to gorge

under it of their own accord if it becomes wet enough to hurt them. I also think they ramble as much during these five weeks with the hen confined as is good for them, starting at first just around the coop and daily taking in a larger circle. If you can keep the coop



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some distance away from other fowls, with a fence between them, it will be much better for the turkeys, and I have found a scarecrow a help in keeping away hawks and crows. An improvement over the usual stationary scarecrow is to nail the "legs" to the edge of a heavy plank, which can be changed to different positions daily. If the weather has been favorable the first four weeks after hatching, the front of the coop can be propped up and the hen given her freedom with the pouls. In no case should she be kept in the coop longer than five weeks, as the young commence to shoot the red around the head at this age and I find they do better to be ranging freely over the fields and roosting on the fences when this change takes place. At this age I start giving them a feed of good clean wheat at night and discontinue the shorts, except for one feed in the morning, which, with plenty of skim milk to drink, is their supplied food for the balance of the year. I know of many fairly good turkeys raised each season which practically are given no food other than what they hunt for until they are closed up in some building to fatten, one or two weeks before killing. These parties generally do not commence feeding in the fall soon enough. During October the supply on range falls off entirely and their growth stops unless something is given to replace it. Were these birds moderately well fed at this time it would be found unnecessary to shut them in to fatten; in fact, turkeys in moderate flesh cannot be improved by closing them up. To those who have had fair success in raising turkeys on a different plan to mine, I would say, "Don't change your way." More particularly would I caution all turkey raisers from taking every person's advice, the result of which would be sudden, entire change of food, for this is injurious to either bird or beast. It is the same with drink. If you have been giving them water only and some person tells you they should have milk exclusively, don't make a sudden change from the water to nothing but milk. Don't dose them with drugs at any time or give them

pepper, sulphur or patent "dopes," and don't get discouraged if you lose one or two turkeys in each clutch. There is no kind of stock in which an occasional specimen will not die, despite the best management.

DOCTORING SICK TURKEYS

I receive many communications each year asking what to do for sick turkeys. Sometimes a turkey will go off its feed for a day or two, but free range will bring it all right again; this I have found better than closing them up and dosing with drugs. However, you must be sure it is not one of the contagious diseases mentioned below. If it is the proper time is to get them away from the flock as soon as possible. Parties who raise turkeys should note the state of the droppings in health, as they are the best indication of most diseases. Should these droppings indicate contagious diseases, kill at once and bury deeply; if not, let them run around for a few days, and then if they do not recover kill them. Remember, the sooner you get a really sick bird away from the rest, the better it is for the balance of the flock and the more profitable in the end.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Roup or swelled head is caused by faulty management. The first symptom is a slight swelling between the eye and the nostril and ends with a large swelling around the eye and an offensive discharge from the nostril. The bird appears healthy in every other respect, feeds well and may live for months.

Black head is a disease of the liver, generally causing the head to turn black, but it never swells as in roup. The droppings are the surest index to this disease, they being of a peculiar watery, yellowish color. After death the liver will be found covered with small yellowish white spots. It is both contagious and infectious.

Cholera symptoms are a profuse diarrhoea, an excessive thirst and death in two or three days, being different from black head in the latter respect, for with black head they may live for weeks. I consider it folly to attempt to cure turkeys having any of these three diseases and would recommend killing and burying deeply as soon as noticed. With the exception of above contagious diseases, most turkeys can be brought through safely by preventatives, the main points of which are: 1st, healthy, thrifty breeding stock, no culls or immature specimens used; 2nd, dusting the nests when setting and the hen again thoroughly a few days before hatching takes place; 3rd, providing a dust bath for the young; 4th, never compelling them to hove up until the same place more than once; 5th, never making sudden changes of food or drink; 6th, never feeding fermented food.

So many who have excellent success with a few fowls meet with failure when they increase their numbers, and they are at a loss to know the reason. Generally they fail to increase their accommodations in proportion to the increase in the flock; they fail to recognize the fact that large flocks are diffi-

cult to feed so that each individual may secure its allotted share; that various ailments have to be guarded against where large flocks are kept that are comparatively unknown among moderate numbers.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. On four entries won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 3rd hen, 8th hen. At the Ontario, Guelph, won 1st cock, 1st and 2nd hens. Second pen, three large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, I won 1st and 2nd cocks, 6th cockerels, and medal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mailing 2.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Ontario, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, White Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Duck eggs for sale. From heavy laying strain. One fifty per setting. Correspondence invited. FRANK DUFF, Myrtle, Ont.

DURST'S WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred for beauty and utility. Send for descriptive egg list and mailing list. A postal will bring it. DUGST HROS, Benniller, Ont.

"ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM" Eggs \$1 per setting from imported and Canadian stock. Barred and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. SAMUEL STAPLES, Oak, Ont.

HARVEY PERKINS, Oshawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons (Imp.), S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale.

WESTMONT POULTRY YARDS, Oshawa, Ont., Buff Rocks and Black Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Young Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. RUNDLE & KIBBY, Box 286.

BREEDER and Exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rock exclusively, Eggs for sale. Eggs for hatching. Prices right. LESLIE KERNS, Frossau, Ont.

SHOW BIRDS for sale, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs for sale with hens weighing 17 to 24 lbs. each, mated with a choice young tom. Eggs \$3 per night or \$5 per thirty. Also a choice pen of B. P. Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$2 per 15. CHARLES GOULD, Woodgreen, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS—Stock for sale. Eggs \$1 per 15, from choice matings. J. F. TREVELLTON, Poucher's Mills, Ont.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Two pens of choice birds selected for show purposes and large egg production. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; 2 settings \$2.00. One per choice B. Minorca. \$2 per setting. JAS. MORROW, Box 133, Bowmanville, Ont.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per 15. The only breed kept on farm. GEO. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—For sale. Entire stock White, Brown, Leghorns and Buff, White Rocks, Cochins, Fantails, Guinea, DAVID HOOKER, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

ELM SHADE POULTRY YARDS—Eggs \$1 per setting, from exhibition Buff, White and Partridge Cochins, Buff, White, Silver, Golden and Black Wyandottes, Hens for sale. Niagara, Ontario and Brockville. TOOKER & BOWEN, Brockville, Ont.

WORLD STRAIN White Wyandottes. Record layers and leaders in show room. Free mailing catalogue gives full particulars. Send your name and get it FREE. Model Farm WRIGHT BROS., Box W, Brockville, Ont.

SCHOFIELD HILL POULTRY YARDS, Belleville, Ont. White, Buff and Black Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. We have eggs from the above prize winning breeds for sale. The eggs will be found reliable and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. CLOW & SON, Proprietors.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—The most beautiful fowl in existence. Four firsts and silver cup at the great Eastern Ontario show, Ottawa, 1907. Excellent laying strain. Eggs from prize winners. \$3 per 15. J. E. FIDLER, Brockville, Ont.

BROCKVILLE POULTRY YARDS, Canada. W. M. OSBORNE, Prop., breeder and exhibitor of various legged Black Leghorns. Write for catalogue and winnings at Madison Square Garden, New York, and the Ontario, Guelph.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Large, pure white, extra water laying strain, from imported stock. Eggs \$1 for 15. W. H. STEVENSON, Box 620, Oshawa.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS Send for our free booklet and learn how big profits are made at home all year around by men and women growing mushrooms in cellars, stables, sheds, houses, barns, etc., in small space. Markets everywhere waiting for all raised. We sell best spores and teach you our methods. Write to-day. Dept. 81, Eastern Importing Co., Brighton, Mass.

MORGAN'S ROUP CURE Is guaranteed to cure Hoop, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera, Diarrhoea and all Germ Diseases, no matter how prevalent. Price, 25c. Ask for Brochure on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.

Poultry Sold on Credit Have the largest poultry pen in the world. I will sell you eggs for hatching, poultry, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and I will sell you young poultry paper, poultry and all Germ Diseases, no matter how prevalent. Price, 25c. Ask for Brochure on Feeding Chicks and Poultry. Address: J. B. Goto, Box F W, Chatham, Ont.

Rose White EGGS FOR HATCHING Comb Leghorns

I can supply eggs from my Silver Cup Winners at last Winter Fair, Guelph, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$8 per 100, \$15 per 200. In all public tests for all-year layers, the Leghorns are either in first or second place. I keep no other variety of hens, and eggs will be from birds having free farm range.

President Leghorn Club of Canada

W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

HORTICULTURE

Fire Blight.

We have recently received from the Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, an important article by Mr. W. T. Moulton on Fire Blight (*Bacillus amylovorus*), showing its effects on the pear and the best methods of keeping it in check, from which we have extracted the following:

The pear blight is more than usually destructive in Ontario in 1906, while orchards being destroyed and many so badly affected that it will take some time before they regain symmetrical shape. Pear blight is a bacterial disease and is difficult to control. The only sure way of doing so is to remove every diseased tree or branch from the orchard. As a general rule trees which are growing rapidly are worse affected, the sappy wood being very susceptible to the disease, hence any system of culture that will cause a healthy but not strong growth is to be preferred. It is rather difficult to grow good pears in cold, otherwise the trees might be kept under glass, which would check growth and render the trees more immune. A better plan might be to loosen the ground in the spring and then seed it down to some clover crop; by this method good fruit would be ensured, and the growth of the tree would be checked by the exhaustion of moisture. This disease has been known for more than one hundred years and well established, hence some method of growing the trees should be adopted which will lessen the injury caused by it. By training pear trees so that the top will be made up of several large branches in what is known as the umbrella form the chances of serious injury are lessened as one branch may be affected and not the others and if the diseased branch is removed the tree may be saved. If, however, the top of the tree is killed and infection takes place in the leader the disease may run down the main trunk and the tree be destroyed. It is important also to keep suckers or water sprouts removed and fruit spurs should not be left near the junction of the branches with the main trunk.

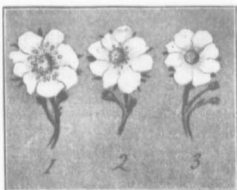
Some varieties of pears are less subject to blight than others. Among these are: Anjou, Kieffer, Seckel, Duchess, Winter Nelis and Tyson, while the Bartlett and Clapp are two of those which are most subject to it. A good plan would be to top graft the susceptible varieties on more resistant kinds, as the character of the whole tree being destroyed would be considerably lessened. The fire blight which affects apple trees is the same as this disease.

The blight is usually first noticed in the spring on bearing trees when flowers and flower clusters which have been blighted wither and do not set fruit. Soon the fruit spurs are noticeably affected and also the new wood. The disease, starting at the tip of the shoots, usually runs down, putting on to the main branches and to the trunk of the tree. It varies in the way it spreads. Sometimes only the flowers are affected, or the fruit spurs or smaller twigs. The germs are found in a gummy substance or exudation and this is carried by the insects from one flower or tree to another. These bacteria increase very rapidly by division and once the tree is infected the disease may soon spread over it. As has been stated, the best method known of controlling this blight is by cutting out the diseased parts. To do this thoroughly it is necessary to begin in the winter, going over the orchard several times to be sure that all the diseased wood has been ob-

served. This should be followed up in the spring and summer and everything showing a sign of the blight should be cut out not less than six inches below the affected part or into healthy wood. Where possible, it is wise to cut as much as a foot below where there is evidence of the disease. It has been proved by experiment that infection is carried on the knife or saw, especially in summer, hence after each branch is cut the knife should be disinfected. The disinfectant recommended by Prof. M. B. White is "a solution of corrosive sublimate in water, one part to one thousand. Tablets may be obtained from the drug store, which are a convenient size for making the solution." A sponge is carried with which to apply the disinfectant. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and should be handled with care. It should not be carried in a metal receptacle. The objection to a carbolic acid solution in water is that it must be made very strong to be effective.

Strawberry Culture

To be thoroughly successful in growing strawberries, the preparation of the land should be commenced about eighteen months before the plants are to be set out. That is to say, the work should begin in the late fall, by giving a clover sward a good heavy top dressing of ashes. In the following spring put on all the barnyard manure to be had and plow



it under, work the land over and sow clover. In the spring, before the summer, cultivate and hoe continually, to keep down weeds. In autumn, plow again and leave the ground rough to be acted upon by the frost. In the spring put on all the old, fine, thoroughly decomposed manure you can get and work it in with a cultivator run as deep as possible. Finish by pulverizing well with a harrow and then set out the plants. Even if all this has not been done, success can be attained by using land from which a good crop has been taken and turning under a good coat of decomposed manure. It is rarely safe to follow sod with a strawberry crop, as it is usually infested with white grubs and wireworms and these insects are particularly injurious to the plants. Whatever means may be adopted in preparing the soil for strawberries, the result should leave it deep, well pulverized, rich and clean. A strong loam is best suited to all varieties, but any soil that is well drained, well pulverized and enriched will make a good strawberry bed. It is sometimes said that it is possible to injure the strawberry crop by too high manuring, the plants growing vigorously but running to vine and producing but little fruit. That has not been our experience. We have applied well decomposed manure in large quantities to

many varieties and in all cases have found the fruit to be increased in proportion to the growth of the plant.

Commercial fertilizers are commonly used for strawberries. Where the crop is grown in rich garden soil they produce marked results, but for field culture are not so valuable as barnyard manure.

The best time for transplanting is the spring, but if only a small bed is to be made and the plants are near at hand, they may be set out at any time by taking suitable pains and selecting suitable weather. The writer has on more than one occasion had good success at the end of May and beginning of June, but care was taken not to allow the roots to dry out when they were lifted and the plants were watered after being set.

The best plants for setting out are strong, well-rooted runners. It is sometimes believed that the first plant which forms is better and more productive than the subsequent ones of the same runner; there is no foundation for this belief. Provided the plants be well rooted, the last one is as good as any other.

Transplanting requires to be carefully done. The crown of the plant being set on an exact level with the soil, the roots should under no circumstances be allowed to get dry. Trim them back about one-third and spread them fan shape when setting; fill in gradually and press the earth firmly around them. If the plants are set in late fall, or the season is dry, watering will be an advantage.

There are two methods of setting out strawberry plants commonly practiced, each of which will be briefly proposed system of training. These are: (1st) Hill culture, which, as the term implies, consists in growing each plant by itself and not allowing runners to grow, or flowers to set, the first season. This causes each plant to become strong, large and very productive the following year. The plants are usually set in rows three feet apart, and one foot apart in the row. This method is not often used by commercial growers, on account of the time required to keep off runners; where one has a garden and desires to make a fine display, hill culture is of value. (2nd) Matted rows. This is the method chiefly favored by market growers. The plants are set in rows varying from three to four feet apart and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. When the runners start they are either placed where wanted or allowed to run at will. When well set, they form a continuous matted row; the grower can please himself as to just how wide the row should be and train accordingly. After having blocked out the row, cut off the runners to keep them within bounds. To get the finest berries the runners should be thinned out at some time during the season. The plants should not set any fruit the season they are transplanted; this is prevented by picking off the flower clusters.

Strawberry plants do not always bear perfect flowers. Some varieties produce those having only pistils and no stamens—these are known as pistillate sorts—others produce flowers with both stamens and pistils; these are perfect or bi-sexual blossoms. In some few of these latter varieties, however, the number of stamens is so few, or the development so imperfect, that there is not sufficient pollen to fertilize the seed vessels. Fig. No. 1 represents a perfect flower, showing the stamens and anthers arranged in a circle around the receptacle or berry which is studded all over with slender hair like pistils. Varieties bear-

ing stamens and pistils multiply evolving feebly blossom stamens and flowers of less stamens

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The bl will vary much de and the generally are plant ly to be, lie long i for the they sho soil is ce put in te liable to l early pot; it someti risk of fr dition, the der sunlig results w should be danger fr afforded b and slight

From th has been a kind of set tatoes, one The answe pends entire periments l being equal the larger t the largest a minimum not been fo whole pota there are i proportion c be. It has results fron and small pared, the c to the size c varied, howe The conclusi perimentatio cal set to w eyes and a g eyes are wid of flesh can b of them, bu sprout and m sets with on flesh. There favor of sets that the fewe the smaller p potatoes there Potato sets i erred as soon sible, the diff fresh cut sets for only five siderable. If cannot be pl should be co which will reta in sustaining y

ing such flowers have an abundance of pistils; these are perfect or bi-sexually every pistil with the requisite fertilizing agent, hence, always have perfectly formed fruit. Fig. No. 2 shows a blossom having an insufficient number of stamens to properly fertilize the fruit and Fig. No. 3 represents a pistillate flower without stamens at all. Varieties of this class will bear no fruit unless fertilized by pollen from some stamen bearing variety.

It is necessary to know before setting out a strawberry plot what varieties are pistillate or imperfect, so that if these are planted some perfect sorts may be grown near enough to them to ensure fertilization. One row of perfect varieties to every two or three of pistillate sorts will be sufficient. The pistillate varieties when properly fertilized usually yield better than any others.

Potato Sets

The best time for planting potatoes will vary in different parts of Canada, much depending upon the class of soil and the prevalence of spring frosts. Generally speaking, the earlier potatoes are planted, the larger the crop is likely to be. The sets should not, however, lie long in the ground before sprouting, for there is danger of rotting, hence they should never be planted while the soil is cold and wet; also, if they are put in too soon the young vines are liable to be killed by spring frosts. As early potatoes command good prices, it is sometimes worth while taking the risk of frost if the soil is in good condition, though by sprouting the seed under sunlight before planting equally good results will be attained. If the vines should be above ground and there is danger from frost, protection will be afforded by turning a shallow furrow and slightly covering them with soil.

CUTTING SETS

From time immemorial the question has been asked: What are the best kind of sets to plant? Is it whole potatoes, one eye, two eyes, or what? The answer must always be: It depends entirely upon what is wanted. Experiments have proven that, all things being equal, the larger the set planted the larger the crop will be, but as it is the largest crop of marketable potatoes at a minimum cost that is desired, it has not been found profitable to plant large whole potatoes. The more sprouts there are from the sets, the larger the proportion of small potatoes is likely to be. It has been found that when the results from planting large, medium and small whole potatoes were compared, the crop decreased in proportion to the size of the potato planted. This varied, however, with different varieties. The conclusion reached after much experimentation is that the most economical set to use is one with about three eyes and a good amount of flesh. When eyes are wide apart a good sized piece of flesh can be obtained with one or two of them, but sometimes eyes do not sprout and many misses occur by using sets with only one or with too little flesh. There is one thing strongly in favor of sets with few eyes, which is that the fewer eyes there are in a set the smaller proportion of unmarketable potatoes there will be.

Potato sets should be planted and covered as soon after they are cut as possible, the difference in yield between fresh cut sets and those kept exposed for only five or six days being considerable. If for any reason the sets cannot be planted when fresh, they should be coated with land plaster, which will retard evaporation and assist in sustaining vitality.

THE APIARY

Putting Out Bees

If bees have been wintered in the cellar and are quiet, they should be left there until the first pollen yielding plants come into blossom. Nothing is gained by putting them out before this, but much injury may be done, for the supply of pollen in the hives carried over from the previous season is soon exhausted and then brood rearing must be suspended, which gives the bees a great setback. If, however, they are uneasy, affected with diarrhoea, and are spotting the front of the hives, it may be best to hurry matters a little and put them out, but never at a time when they cannot fly immediately. If the air is still, the sun shining bright and the thermometer at not lower than fifty degrees, they will be perfectly safe, but if placed out when it is too cool, they will leave the hives, become chilled and most of them will never return.

There are some warm days in early spring when the thermometer in the cellar is apt to run up to fifty degrees or higher and the bees become very uneasy. But a long period of cold weather will come after this and it is better to keep the bees where they are. At such times, open at night all the cellar doors and windows, so that the cold air may freely enter; this will probably set the bees into a great uproar for a time, but no harm will ensue and before morning all will be quieted down and the cellar can again be darkened.

When you feel certain that the bees can have a good flight as soon as they are put out, open the cellar all night before the day of removal, so that they will be quiet. Sometimes, however, if they have been very uneasy, they will persist in coming out of the hives before these can be carried to the summer stands. In such a case they should be well smoked in the cellar to prevent it. If one does not object to working

in smoke, the cellar can be flooded with it, so that all colonies will receive a share.

The sudden change from the close cellar to the pure air outside is liable to cause the bees to come out with a rush. This is apt to cause trouble, especially if the hives stand in pairs or are close together, for then some hives get more than their share when they finally settle down. Smoking the hives as soon as they have been set on their stands and putting on an entrance contractor so that only a few bees can pass out at a time, will generally compel them to do so quietly. They will then mark their own entrance and seldom go particular in putting each hive in the same place it occupied the previous autumn, but this is hardly necessary. If a few bees remember the old place and returning to it enter the wrong hive, no great harm will be done.

In spite of the fact that bees should be disturbed in spring as little as possible, it is better for them to suffer in this way than from starvation. If the right amount of stores were in the hive in the fall, there will be no trouble. Unfortunately, it sometimes happens that there may not be honey enough in the hive to last until the bees can gather from the flowers; in this case the deficiency must be made up.

With box hives you can by lifting them get some idea of the condition of the food supply. If light, honey or other food may be furnished in the way most convenient. Movable comb hives enable the operator to work more satisfactorily. Blow one or two light puffs of smoke into the entrance, lift off the cover, giving the bees a little smoke on the top if they seem inclined to be disagreeable, but if gentle in your own movements they will probably be quiet too. If you see sealed honey along the tops of the frames, you may feel sure that there is no immediate danger of

(Continued on Page 432.)

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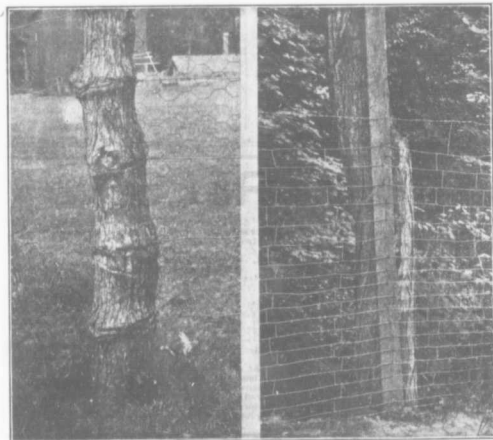
Planting for Fence Posts

The question of securing fence posts at a reasonable rate and their short life after being placed in the ground is a problem confronting the agriculturist in Ontario. One solution of the problem may be found in planting trees along the fences. In a short time it will be possible to attach wires to these trees.

The trees can be planted every sixteen feet or even every eight feet as the owner desires. Strong, vigorous plants should be chosen for such work and in the case of using evergreens, transplants should be used, as the fence lines are frequently filled with dense grass and weeds, which will endanger the young plant. Where a rail fence now exists and there is no chance to cultivate, the planting hole should be made by cutting away a large sod about two feet square. Occasionally it may be practical to cultivate a strip four to six feet wide along a fence, which can be mowed a few feet after the trees have grown. Preparation of this strip by summer fallowing will give results in future tree growth, which will repay the effort. Whether planting is done in planting holes or on a prepared strip, future cultivation will give best results. This cultivation should be carried on for two years at least—longer will pay—until the trees have become well established. It will be an advantage to mulch the trees with grass or old manure. The trees should be inspected during the

summer to see that weeds, etc., do not overshadow them. In case the owner does not want large trees along cultivated fields, the first planting can be done every sixteen feet and a few years later trees can be planted between. When the first trees become too large they can be cut off at the height of a common fence post and later the fence can be attached to the younger generation of trees as the older ones decay.

The choice of species for this work must be given some consideration. The fastest growing species will be box elder, hardy catalpa and black locust. In the southern portions of the province and in the best classes of fresh, moist soils hardy catalpa may prove valuable for this purpose. Black locust will grow on the poorest locations and will be of more general value than hardy catalpa. Sugar maple may be employed in this work, although the growth will be slower than the preceding species and it requires very good soil. Some may desire to plant nut producing trees, so that a return may be had from nut crops. Black walnut, shagbark hickory and chestnut would be the most valuable in this case. The chestnut would grow on the lighter soils, while the black walnut should be planted in good, rich land. If evergreens are desired, Norway spruce, white spruce, larch and arborvitae will give best results. The arborvitae should be placed in moist soil, while larch will stand dry, poor locations.



Improper method of fixing wire

Proper method of fixing wire.

In placing wire on trees, care should be taken not to injure the tree more than necessary. Fig. 26 shows two methods common in Ontario. Where the strip of wood is used in which to place staples the tree gradually forces the strip over the head of the nail and in time it may be necessary to put in new nails. As

a rule, large bolts or heavy spikes are used to fasten this strip to the tree. The use of such large fastenings is unnecessary and usually a much smaller nail will hold just as well. For an inch and a half strip two and a half inch nails are sufficiently large.

Protection Belts

Rows of trees are frequently planted for protection. There is no doubt about the advantage of such planting. Stock in protected barns will need less feed, houses will need less fuel, and orchard

or field crops benefit by it. The drying winds of summer do less harm where tree protection exists. Orchards heavy with fruit are so sheltered that loss from windfalls and broken branches is lessened. Protected fields of clover, fall wheat, etc., hold the snow longer

in the spring, and loss of moisture by evaporation is reduced.

Throughout the Province of Ontario the prevailing winds are westerly, which should be taken into consideration. It is therefore wise to plant on west, southwest and northwest sides.

The best shelter is given by Norway spruce or native white spruce. These evergreens give protection both summer and winter by forming a dense growth down to the ground. Arborvitae, hemlock and white pine are sometimes used in such planting, but the spruces are the best.

Where one row of spruce is to be planted, the trees should be spaced from six to ten feet apart. When two rows are desired the trees should be eight to ten feet apart in the row and the rows eight feet apart. The trees should be planted alternately. Where trees are to be used as a protection to buildings, it may be advisable to plant a mixture of evergreens in clumps rather than a straight row. This requires more space, but has a better appearance. In such planting the trees should not be planted near the building, as they may become a nuisance when full grown.

Planting material may be of two kinds. Small seedlings from ten to twelve inches, or transplants, which may be anywhere from ten inches to several feet in height. If the planter does not feel like paying for large transplants, it may be of advantage to buy the seedlings and keep them a year or so in the garden, where they can be cultivated till ready for use. Ten to twelve inch plants can be put in the garden in rows twelve to eighteen inches apart and the same distance apart in the row.

The Ontario Agricultural College, however, is now prepared to supply nursery grown stock free to farmers who wish to make plantations. These trees have been grown at the college and a large number are ready for distribution on the terms mentioned in our issue of April 1st.

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NORTHERN WIN

Nature About the Farm

By C. W. Nash.

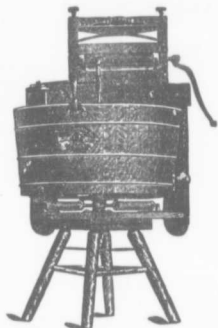
Insect Life in Winter

During the hot days of summer no insects are more noticeable than the Dragon flies, as they drift lazily through the air or dart impetuously after their prey. Their highly colored bodies, gauzy wings and graceful motions, then, are suggestive of the brightest and best time of the year and all that is beautiful in out-of-door life. But in winter how different they are, both in form and habit. The individuals we saw floating in the air as adults under the summer sky do not change; they have all died off, but before doing so have provided eggs upon the surface of the water or on plants growing beneath it. Long before cold weather sets in, from these eggs have emerged a lot of little larvae, which will as they grow, develop into curious and rather repulsive looking creatures, as much unlike the graceful, brilliant Dragon fly as it is possible for any living thing to be. They are in color like the mud of the bottom of the pond in which they live, and in form somewhat resemble a miniature alligator, though, like all insects, they have six legs arranged upon the thorax. In their movements, they are very sluggish, but to overcome this, nature has provided them with a very remarkable weapon which enables them to capture their living prey in this and the nymph stage very readily. It consists of a prolongation of the under lip, the end terminating in two curved hooks. When the insect is at rest this is folded so as to cover the lower part of the face, and a mask, where it remains until some unfortunate creature comes within striking distance, when the innocent looking "mask" is flung out and the unsuspecting victim seized and drawn back into the mouth. I am not certain that Dragon fly larvae are active all through the winter, though I have frequently dredged them up with my net from amongst sunken weeds when the ice was quite thick and they appeared to be as lively then as ever, but for all that they may have ceased feeding and be partially dormant, as is the case with some other forms of aquatic life.

The change from this mud-loving,

lethargic crawler to the opalescent winged, dashing Dragon fly or Devil's Darning Needle, as the boys sometimes call it, is one of the most wonderful transformations which occurs in the insect world. Of this I shall have more to say later on; to-day I am only dealing with the winter life of this useful but much misunderstood insect.

There are very few people who have not at some time in their lives had a sort of attachment to a bee or a wasp. The attachment did not last long; in fact, it is usually terminated as expeditiously and unceremoniously as possible by the attaches, so to speak, but the after effects of the point of attachment were such as to deter any but the most ardent seekers after knowledge from further intimacy with insects which can produce such very pointed reasons for being allowed to mind their own business in their own way. So it is that though bees and wasps are the most interesting and highly specialized insects we have, and at the same time among the most useful yet beyond the fact that they build nests and have stings which they can use with remarkably good effect when their somewhat insensible tempers are stirred up, very little is known about them. The wild social bees and wasps, like the honey bee of our hives, live in well organized communities, consisting of perfect females or queens, males or drones and workers; each of these has its own particular work to do in building the nest and feeding the young, but here the resemblance ceases. The honey bee not only works for the immediate wants of the colony, but also stores up a large stock of provisions to carry its members through the winter; hence, if no disaster happens, all the bees of a hive live over from one summer to another. The wild worker bees and wasps and the drones, on the contrary, all die as soon as cold weather sets in, leaving only the queens surviving. These go off alone, find some shelter, under cover of which they lie up dormant until the warmth of spring revives their faculties, when each one starts off and founds a new colony after its own peculiar fashion.



Let This Machine do your Washing Free.

There are Motor Springs beneath the tub. These springs do nearly all the hard work, when one revolution gives. And this washing machine works as easy as a bicycle wheel does. The rollers slide across the inside bottom of the tub. These slide act as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub. You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to soak them.

Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down. This cover has slots on its lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub turns.

Now, we are all ready for quick and easy washing. You grasp the upright handle on the side of the tub, and with it you revolve the tub one-third way round. All that is left is motor-spring.

This motor-spring throws the tub back till it strikes the other motor-spring, which in turn throws it back on the first motor-spring.

The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing, but the motor-spring, and the ball-bearings, do practically all the hard work.

To get in a soaking chair and don't that the motor requires of you. A child can run it easily all of clothes.

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move, but the water 'soaks' like a mill race through the clothes.

The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soap water THROUGH and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This is how it carries over all the dirt from the clothes, in FOUR to FIVE minutes by the clock.

It takes the dirt out through the meshes of the fabrics WITHOUT ANY RUBBING, without any WEARS and TEARS from the washboard.

It will wash the finest lace fabrics without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments, or five large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with this "1936 Junior" Washer.

A child can do this in six to twelve minutes better than any able washerwoman could do the same thing—in TWICE the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard.

This is what we SAY, now, how do we PROVE it? We send any reliable person our "1936 Junior" Washer, free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pocket.

No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no contract, no security.

You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash as many clothes in FOUR hours as you can wash by hand in EIGHT hours you send it back to the railway station, —that's all!

But, if, from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves HALF the time in washing, does the work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you keep the machine!

Then you mail us 50 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your bill, or on a washerwoman's labor. We intend that the "1936 Junior" Washer shall pay for itself and then cost you nothing.

But, if you don't like it, you can return it to us, and you don't pay a cent for it! You have had a full month's trial. Could you afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month, if we did not positively KNOW they would do us well for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial, and let it PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn at any time.

Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you need. Write me personally on this offer, via: F. W. A. Bach, Manager "1936 Washer Co., 58 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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This Department is edited by Miss Laura Rose. All communications referring to "The Home" should be addressed to her at Box 25, Guelph, Ontario.

When April steps aside for May,
Like diamonds all the rain-drops glisten;
Fresh violets open every day:
To some new bird each hour we listen.

Lucy Larcom.

EDITORIAL

Thinking of the first of May has brought to my mind Tennyson's poem, "The May Queen," in which little black-eyed Alice tells her mother in such delight:

"You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother, dear;
To-morrow 'll be the happiest time of all the glad new year;
Of all the glad new year, mother, the maddest, merriest day;
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May."

We who have been born and brought up in Canada cannot appreciate the full meaning of the child's enthusiasm. The May mentioned in the poem does not mean the month of that name, but particularly refers to the hawthorn blossom which is so abundant in the hedges of England and so much loved, and is spoken of as "The May."

There is a pretty custom still kept up in some of the rural parts of England of crowning with a wreath of may the child chosen as the greatest favorite. This is done on the first day of May usually at the school.

I arrived in England one spring just a few days late to see the May festival, but my cousins told me about it. After the little ceremony of crowning their Queen and dancing around the May pole at the school, the children marched through the village singing May songs and visited the several farm homes in the vicinity, where they were treated to cake and milk and pennies in return for their sweet singing.

Sometimes the hawthorn is late in blooming, and a person will go miles to some sheltered, warm spot for a spring of May with which to celebrate the day and the occasion.

The English customs, of which the above is an example, foster in the child a delight for simple, innocent pleasures. We regret our loss in this respect, but are sensible to the fact that our conditions and environments make it impossible for us to imitate these old-time customs.

Queen Victoria was living at the time of my visit in England, and I was more than surprised to learn no notice was taken of her birthday, and the English friends were equally surprised when I told how heartily the day was celebrated in Canada, and that you would hear the school children shouting:

"The twenty-fourth of May is the Queen's birthday,
If you don't give us a holiday we'll all run away."

They never dreamed of giving the children a holiday on that date in England, and judging from that particular district, I came to the conclusion that we were more demonstrative of our loyalty than were the English.

Two Women

He found Nan first. She came to him with the springtime, when life's wine bubbled up sparkling, rosy, intoxicating. She was a glorious creature. He met her first of all in a New England lane, hedged in by privet all abloom. Over her head the elms fluttered out their new greenness; about her feet the grasses and the wild flowers spread. Everywhere was the subtle breath of spring, the odor of growing stuff, the promise of all things fair and good. And Nan was part of it. She wore a blue cotton dress, and at her throat was a bunch of hawthorn blossoms. She was singing out of pure gladness of heart as she came towards him. A simple song it was, but the echo of it was to ring through his memory always:

"When we walked together among the flowers,
When the world with beauty was all aglow,



The May Pole and crowning the May Queen

Oh, the sun and dew! Oh, the shine and showers!

Of the sweet old spring of the long ago,

The ever and ever so long ago!"

They looked at each other with the pleasant friendliness of youth. He lifted his hat from his dark head, and said, with his very best bow:

"I'm Douglas Thurston. Am stopping with my uncle up at the Grange, with a flourish of the hand toward the stately old place in the distance.

"I'm Nan Blackburn from the farmhouse yonder. 'Tis like a bit from a story. I should n't curtsy to you and say, 'Methinks our paths lie far apart, gallant sir.'" The smile on her lips was irresistible, the glimpse of sky he could see above the trees was not bluer or warmer than her eyes.

"You looked so well content as you came along. I wondered what pleasant thing you were thinking of," he said, quite as though he had known her for months.

"Nothing, nothing. Thought is for common days, half glad and half sad days. When one is tingling all over with happiness thought is crowded to the wall. You know what I mean?"

He did not, but had no intention of owning so much.

"On days like this, now, with the spring rioting, I'm too glad to be bothered thinking. It is enough to be young and alive."

With a bow she passed on. His eyes followed her. This maiden in the blue cotton dress was the loveliest thing on earth, he decided in a headlong fashion quite foreign to him.

After that they grew old friends indeed. He got in the way of strolling to the farmhouse at all hours, and of meeting her in all her rambles. If there was a lack of conventionality about these two, so also was there of sentiment—at first.

"I was hoping you'd come this morning," Nan would say. "Some folks like solitude; I don't. I want to share things. When I'm alone and see or hear something rarely beautiful I can't enjoy it to the full."

By-and-by the grey less frank and markedly less friendly. Her moods were many; she was cold and proud and sweet and shy by turns, and fairly bewildered the young man, who by this time only lived to please her.

There came a day when he could wait no longer to know whether this girl with the red-gold hair loved him or not. They were watching a sunrise, or, to speak correctly, she was watching it, and he was watching her.

"If you were a man and loved a woman so much that every thought was filled with her, what would you do?" he asked.

"If I know I with de never g

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"His c singing mist cre breath o them. H in his.

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loved a woma all what she then move hee to do it. D heaven never such a partin and be a sing tyrdom for r other terms."

"And it wo me to be take answered grin from his shou her side. His full of anger, burn, I return me to wish you

"If I felt that it was for her good to know I would tell her," she answered with deliberation; "if not, she should never guess."

"It must always be for a woman's good when an honest man loves her," he insisted. "What does he desire but her happiness?"

"His own very often." A lark went singing and soaring heavenward, a mist crept down on the hills, the breath of sweetbriar was heavy about them. He went close and took her hand in his.

"Nan, I love you," he said; "I can't live without you."

"I—I am glad, and yet I know I hadn't ought to be glad." He never heeded her words. He was looking into her eyes, and they were full of tenderness. He drew her into his embrace. Heavens, how good it was to be alive! His face was pale, his eyes dewy. It was a part of the springtime, this romance of his. Nan was the first woman whose heart had beat against his own, and ever after spring meant Nan, and Nan meant spring.

"You've thought me a farmer's daughter all these weeks," she lifted her head to say. "I wonder if you will feel glad or sorry when I tell you that—"

"What a voice you have," he broke in. "It is as sweet as the lark's we've been listening to. When you speak there's a thrill in it, and when you sing—well, I only know that there's nothing else worth hearing in the world when you sing."

"Yes, people have praised my voice to the skies."

"What people?" he jealously. "Oh, a few thousand. I am a public singer. This pleasant masquerading as a farm lassie is my vacation. I came here for rest, and found instead that most mortal foe to it—a lover."

She laughed, but he did not laugh with her. "That a slip of a girl should have pulled the wool over my eyes hurt his pride in himself, shook his belief in his own astuteness."

"You will give it up for my sake," he said.

"No, I have worked too hard, stood too much to give it up now," and he noted, angry though he was, how beautiful she looked with the angry spot on her cheek and the stubborn tilting of the chin. "Think of how I've studied. I've stood so much because I loved my profession. The jeering old uncle who loaned me the money to pay for my lessons has to be paid yet. I've had hard times and discouragements, but now, now" throwing her head back proudly, "I'm nearer success every day. Oh, I couldn't, I couldn't!"

"Then you throw my love back in my face? You do not care?"

"Douglas," softly, "I do care. Nobody can ever be to me what you are, but I can't do as you wish. Couldn't I be your wife and go on with—no? Very well. A man measures a woman's passion by what she is willing to sacrifice for him. Ah! if I were a man and loved a woman I would find out first of all what she most desired to do, and then move heaven and earth to help her to do it. Don't turn away. Surely heaven never brought us together for such a parting. Let me be your wife and be a singer too. It would be martyrdom for me to take you on any other terms."

"And it would be hell on earth for me to be taken on any such terms," he answered grimly. He took her hands from his shoulders and placed them at her side. His face was white, his eyes full of anger. "Good-bye, Miss Blackburn. I return to town to-day. Allow me to wish you all success."

And so they parted to meet no more for many years.

Douglas Thurston was a hard worker and an ambitious man. Time brought him success, fame and wealth. Popular hostesses showered invitations on him, mothers of pretty daughters smiled upon him. But his memory was a stubborn one—he could not forget. It did not mean to affirm that he thought of Nan continually—it is only a woman who remembers every hour of every day. But he thought of her. He never saw the spring sunshine on the world that the old pain and passion did not throb. He never saw the young grass shooting up but he saw, too, a slim, fair girl in a blue cotton frock, never heard a lark's morning hymn without hearing a glad voice sing:

"The sweet old spring of the long ago—
The ever and ever so long ago!"

He was past thirty when he met Leora. It was love at first sight with both of them, people thought. I have my doubts. There is one foundation for every love-story, someone says, and it runs after this fashion: There was a man and he loved a woman, and there was a woman and she either would or would not return his love; but this might be made to read sometimes: "There was a woman and she loved a man, and there was a man and he loved to have her love him." No doubt it suited Douglas to have the dark eyes of Leora brighten at his coming, her cheeks blush rosyly. Being human, he had his besetting sin, being a man that sin was vanity. But he grew very fond of her as time went on. They married. She made an ideal wife. He had ambitions—she helped him gratify them; he had ideals, she helped him attain them. She made home a blessed spot, she bore him children to fill the father-heart of him. He loved her for all this. True, there was not the old passion and glow, the old delirium of bliss—all this belonged to the springtime of his life—but there was a great affection.

She was content. Once only he spoke of Nan. It was just after the birth of their last baby. They sat together in that tender silence which only falls between two who understand each other. "A penny for your thoughts," he laughed.

"I was thinking of you—I am always thinking of you," she answered, and he bent and kissed her.

"Of what were you thinking?" she asked.

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quered. "It is your turn to confess now."

"Sentiment isn't much in my line, but I was saying over to myself, 'This is the summer of my life,'" he said.

"That dear old head of yours is so full of legal terms I wonder it ever held anything so pretty. 'Tis we dark-eyed women who live and thrive on sentiment. Douglas," leaning toward him, "there's one thing I'm going to speak of now, and forever after hold my peace. Do you ever care for anyone else—care greatly?"

In a moment there flashed before him a picture of a country lane and a young passionate pair. He saw the blue of Nan's eyes, the gold of her hair, all the soft curves, and indescribable charms of her. Care greatly!

"There was someone, she whispered. 'You have called me many tender names, but never once my first love. Tell me of her, Douglas.'"

He was a lawyer, a man with a fair share of craft. In another mood he might have evaded the matter, but Leora's true, dark eyes were on his face and he could not be other than honest. He told her of Nan. A short story of a lad's love for a girl too ambitious to marry him. Women gather more from the tones of a man's voice than from his words. With the intuition of one in love she knew that despite all his chivalrous caretaking, this Nan had never been forgotten.

"And did she succeed?" she asked. "She is one of the first singers of Europe now," and he named a name which had become a household word. "I have never seen her since we parted. She comes to New York this season, so the papers say."

"I can't understand a woman relinquishing you for all the careers in the world," said Leora with a smile. "Do you know, that is such a pretty thought of yours about the summer of your life." To herself she said, "But there is the spring which came before the summer—there is Nan."

It is a good thing for a man to be frank with his wife. If Douglas had not told Leora of his early love affair she would have found out all about it when he was carried home, hurt into death, from the scene of a railway accident, for all night long he talked of Nan, of the wood and field, the Hawthorn blossoms, of the days filled with witchery for a man and a maid.

"He is going to die," said Leora softly in the hush of morning. She wrote out a telegram. "She is in New York. I wish—no, I—well, since she is woman enough to keep her hold on his heart all these years, she is woman enough to come and say good-bye."

The beautiful, courted singer came. What mattered it that her New York manager was wild with anger over a broken engagement, what mattered anything? It was midnight when she arrived at her destination. Leora welcomed her with gentle friendliness, made her drink a cup of tea, then led the way to Douglas' room. "The doctor says he will be gone before the end. He will be glad to know you are near. You were very close friends once."

In the pale light of early day he opened his eyes, and saw them sitting there, side by side. He showed no surprise. "Nan," he said as she bent and kissed him, "it seems good to see you again."

His eyes turned on Leora. Perhaps he was thinking of all they had been to each other, of the joy of happy companionship, of the position she had helped him attain, for a proud glow kindled in them.

"The summer of my life," he whispered tenderly. "Dear wife."

(Continued on Page 429.)

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Dear Little Somebody

Somebody crawls into mamma's bed
Just at the break of day,
Snuggles up close, and whispers loud;
"Somebody's come to stay."

Somebody rushes through the house,
Never once shuts a door;
Scatters her playthings all around
Over the nursery floor.

Climbs on the fence, and tears her
clothes—

Never a bit cares she;

Swings on the gate and makes mud
pies—

Who can somebody be?

Somebody looks with roguish eyes

Up through her tangled hair;
"Somebody's me," she says; "but then,
Somebody doesn't care."



A Young Gardener

Manners in the Home—No. 1

The Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," is the foundation of true politeness, which must spring from kindness of heart. If we earnestly try to follow this rule, while we may err in small matters of etiquette, we are likely never to be really rude or impolite.

Good manners cannot be put on at pleasure. They must belong to us through continually practicing them, and the very best place to practice them is in our own home. We spend more time there; our own people love us best, and are willing to do the most for us, so deserve to be treated politely.

A boy or girl who is gentle and considerate at home will always be well-mannered when among strangers.

A child should always remember that his parents come first in everything. A boy should remove his hat when coming to speak to his mother; should let her pass through a door before him; pick up any article she may drop, and when she enters a room should see she has a comfortable chair. Children for the very love they have for their mother and father should willingly and cheer-

fully help them in all the little ways they can. When asked to do a thing, they should not always say, "What for," or "Why," but do it promptly. They should always speak respectfully of their father, never referring to him as the "old man"; they will be old themselves some day.

We should say "please, thank you, excuse me, good-night and good-morning" to those of our own family and to the help which we may keep, just as much as to outsiders.

A boy should be polite to his sisters, but girls cannot expect politeness from their brothers unless they are polite to them. It is expected that girls should set the example of good manners for the boys to follow.

It is a sister's duty to be kind and thoughtful to her brothers and take an interest in their work and play. She shouldn't say, "I have no time," or "Don't bother me," when asked to help with a difficult problem or undo the hard knot in a shoe lace.

One bad-natured, ill-mannered child will spoil all the happiness in the home. Politeness is like an air cushion; there may be nothing solid in it, but it eases the jolts of this world wonderfully.

Let us try hard to be kind and nice to each other, remembering to be:

Polite to our parents.

Polite to our sisters and brothers.

Polite to the help in our home.

L. R.

Try to read these before looking at the answers in the Health Department:

1. B.E.D.
2. YUURYUBICRYRYAME.

The Way Children Should be Taught to Read Books

Children should early be taught the proper way to open and hold a book. All heavy books require special care. When too heavy for the hand, they should rest on a table or a stand.

No one ever should be allowed to lean upon an open book. The books that can be handled without effort should be allowed to rest with their backs in the palm of the hand while one is reading. This, of course, applies to books with fine bindings.

It is taken for granted that every house, as a matter of course, will have at least one Bible and one copy of Shakespeare as indispensable furnishings. Next comes an unabridged dictionary and a complete atlas of the world. The next book is a classical dictionary.

Any standard book of prose and poetical quotations comes next in importance in the family library. A book of English synonyms follows in order of desirability.

Popular nature books are delightful, particularly where there are children to enjoy the information about stars and plants and animals.

The children should be taught how to use reference books, to look up meanings, spellings, places, and so on. The habit of looking up unknown words, greater elucination augurs well for good culture and education. The child that has acquired it requires but little going to school in order to surpass those who have expensive schooling, but no training in the use of reference books.—Exchange.

Why the

The big last three strength, third by Noah, we of a gras this, the I angriest c of intern either on remedy; I ough-dou right see what I an He was green, ran like a dirty ed water, Flood, and body mill mosquitoes suckers. A ed at then millions, b fully in th his royal b lion roared. The dam had just l multiplicati grown terr tions upon uly in bl



Kind

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My grandmo the bear, in tion, that to k was nothing a body with goo Is that so, a turning with ready to strik Wait, Your in shaking voi shall. If my p any good, moa my life, but i for the constan let me hit it away Let me, I Impl remedy; a long See, no mosqu give Your Maj no small.

Why, cried t of that before Brim; give me ton rogue.

With pleasur the bear, begir buttons, and s Here it is.

The lion spr with the help o hurriedly. A l he growled, cri all the more tig

Why the Lion is Only Half Dressed

The lion, the bear and the fox, the last three animals to elude, one by strength, the second by treachery, the third by cunning, the pursuing hand of Noah, were gathered together on top of a grassy knoll. It just amounts to this, the lion was saying in his deepest, angriest tones, I can't stand this pest of infernal mosquitoes any longer; either one of you has to suggest a remedy; if not—here the growl went right down deep in his throat—I will right speedily prove to you that I am what I am, The King of Beasts.

He was lying as he spoke on the green, rank grass of the bit of land like a dirty rag in a great dish of clouded water, not yet mastered by the Flood, and all over his strong, smooth body millions upon millions of big mosquitoes were fastened by greedy suckers. With tail and head he slashed at them impotently. He disturbed millions, but other millions fell cheerfully in the vacant places and sucked his royal blood with great gusto. The lion roared.

The damp conditions of the past weeks had just been ideal for the life and multiplication of mosquitoes. They had grown terrifically in size and generations upon generations, and correspondingly in bloodthirstiness.



Kindness Makes Friends

And now the lion, who had always been so proud in the possession of his fine, smooth coat, envied the bear and fox their shaggy protection against the ever-increasing army of blood-suckers. My grandmother often told me, said the bear, in cruel, treacherous insinuation, that to keep mosquitoes away, there was nothing so good as to amoint one's body with good fresh Reynard's grease. Is that so, growled the suffering lion, turning with menacing eyes and paw ready to strike, to the trembling fox.

Wait, Your Majesty, cried the fox, in shaking voice. Oh, hear, before you kill! If my poor grease could do you any good, most gladly would I lay down my life, but it would be of no avail, for the constant rain would immediately wash it away from your royal body. Let me, I implore you, suggest a better remedy; a long, heavy dress like Bruin's. See, no mosquito annoys him. I would give Your Majesty my own, were it not so small.

Why, cried the lion, did I not think of that before. 'Tis the very thing. Bruin, give me your coat immediately, you rogue.

With pleasure, Your Majesty, said the bear, beginning to fumble at the buttons, and secretly in great despair. Here it is.

The lion sprang on the jacket and, with the help of the fox, slipped it on hurriedly. A little on the small side, he remarked, criticizing, but it will fit all the more tight and snug. Now for

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the trousers. Hurry up there, I say; the mosquitoes are fairly eating my legs.

But at the very moment there was the roar and rush of many waters surging up towards them, for the Great One above had suddenly opened the Great Flood Gates of the Sea on a wicked world.

They fled before the incoming billows, terrified and panic-stricken, the lion in his borrowed jacket of long shaggy hair; the bear with but his trousers on, the fox holding by his teeth to the lion's tufty tail and sparing himself all exertion. Thus they cool to the edge of land under the shadow of the Ark. Noah by the open door was calling, calling, calling.

They ran in like whipped curs, for the flood of waters was right up against them. And that was the last time that they ever were in company, for the door was shut and they were separated. When the flood was over and they were set free again, they all avoided one another. The lion was afraid that the bear would demand the restitution of his jacket, the bear that the lion might want the rest of his attire, and the fox that either the lion or the bear might hanker for the luxury of good, fresh Reynard's grease, so by common, though unexpressed, consent, they chose widely different lairs.

MRS. W. E. HOPKINS.

Ottawa, Ont.

Health in the Home

Errors of Diet

Too much meat causes diseases of the kidneys and rheumatic troubles. Too much sugar brings uric acid conditions, diabetes and fatty degeneration.

Too much fat, sugar and starch clogs the liver.

Heading Them Off

A traveling man received the following telegram from his wife: "Twins arrived to-night. More by mail."

He went at once to the nearest office, and sent the following reply: "I leave for home to-night. If more come by mail, send to Dead Letter Office."

The Wrists

In spite of the fact that doctors always take the pulse of a patient from the wrist, few persons know what important parts of the body the wrists are, and how much may be accomplished by treatment of them. When one has fainted, water should be applied to the wrists as freely as to the face and temples. In cases of severe illness doctors frequently order the wrists to be bathed with milk and with beef-tea. Athletes learn that the wrists must be kept cool in summer and warm in winter. You all know the relief experienced from removing a tight glove, especially when you are overheated. The relief comes, not from the hands being uncovered, but from the wrists being unconfined and kept cool.

Rules for Dyspeptics

The following rules are applicable to all cases of dyspepsia and indigestion:

1. Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly.

2. Drink fluid an hour before or two or three hours after meals, rather than with food.

3. Eat at regular hours.

4. If greatly fatigued, lie down and rest quietly before and after luncheon and dinner or supper.

5. Avoid as much as possible taking business worries or professional cares to the table.

6. Take systematic exercise in the open air. Bicycle and horseback riding are the best forms.

7. On rising, cold sponging and vigorous friction of the body are advisable.

8. The bowels should be kept open by laxative foods and fluids rather than by medicines.

9. Avoid too much variety at any one meal. Take meat and vegetables at separate meals.

This has proved an excellent scheme for a garbage can: Dig a hole large enough to sink a large sewer pipe tile. Drop the covered garbage can into this tile and keep the place closed with a wooden cover made to fit the opening in the ground. Fasten an iron ring in the cover for a handle. When finished the wooden cover should be on a level with the lawn. The can is out of sight and out of reach of flies, dogs and cats.—H. T. C.

I had the opportunity to watch a trained nurse fill a hot water bottle. I find that, by following her method, the bottle can be handled much more easily and the heat lasts twice as long as with careless filling. She partially filled the bottle with hot water, then rested it upon something and pressed the top of the bottle down, until the water in it rose up to the neck, and holding it in this position, screwed on the top. This forces the air out of the bottle, and keeps the water hot much longer.—L. A. M.

Answers to Puzzles

1. A little darkey in bed with nothing over him.

2. Too wise you are, too wise you be; I see you are too wise for me.

Tiring Children

The injury done to children, and more especially to delicate children, by over-fatigue, is not sufficiently recognized by many mothers and nurses.

Too long walks, games that call for too much exertion, which must be kept up until the end, too late hours for going to bed, or too early hours for getting up, are all causes—every-day causes—of over-fatigue.

Now, mark this, fatigue from work or play, or bodily exercise of any sort, is the reverse of injurious to those who are physically strong. If we are in good health and vigorous, it does us no harm to go to our beds tired at night.

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IN THE KITCHEN

Winter Chili Sauce

Take a can of tomatoes, add two large onions chopped fine, two cups of vinegar, one small cup of sugar, desert-spoon of salt, six small capsciums or one-half teaspoon red pepper. Cook until the onion is tender. Very tasty served with any kind of cold meat.

Horseradish Sauce

Barely cover a quarter of a cup of grated horseradish with vinegar, add a teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoon of salt and two tablespoonsful of rich cream. A delicious sauce to serve with roast beef.

Mint Sauce

Chop the leaves of spearmint very fine, cover with vinegar, add a little sugar and salt. This is the proper sauce to serve with lamb or mutton.

CORRESPONDENCE

A correspondent asks if any of the readers of THE FARMING WORLD know how to prevent stove pipes from rusting during the summer. I know of no reliable treatment and would be glad to hear of a successful method.

A friend in Manitoba writes for a good washing fluid recipe. We have used the following for years, with great satisfaction. It is easy on the clothes, keeps them a good color and greatly lessens the labor:

Washing Fluid.—4 qts. soft water, 1 tin Gillet's lye, 4 tablespoons borax, 2 tablespoons washing soda, 1 tablespoon alum, 1 tablespoon ammonia.

Directions.—Put one teacupful of a boiler of water. The soiled clothes may be put in either while the water is hot or cold. Let boil half an hour, put through the washing machine, then rinse well and blue.

DO YOU KNOW

All You Should Know About Diamond Dyes?

Do you know the real satisfaction of transforming colors?

Do you know that you can keep up with the styles by using the **Diamond Dyes?**

Do you know the real economy of utilizing garments that have become a little faded, a little soiled or a little spotted?

Do you know that with the **Diamond Dyes** you can make an old waist, skirt, a soiled blouse, soiled ribbons, in fact all articles of dress accessories bright, new and stylish again?

You can by using **Diamond Dyes** change them to any color you desire, then make them over in any fashionable style.

You can color curtains, draperies, rugs and carpets, in fact you can color any fabric and do it just as well yourself with **Diamond Dyes** as a professional dyer.

The most important thing in connection with home coloring is to be sure you get the real **Diamond Dyes**. If you would dye with success always ask for **Diamond Dyes**.

The Wells and Richardson Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., will send FREE by mail to any address **DIAMOND DYE BOOK** and **SAMPLES OF DYED CLOTH**.

Luncheon for Eleven Cents

A dainty and well-appointed practice luncheon was served recently at the Technical School, Toronto, to seven guests, at a cost of 75 cents, for the whole meal, which, as may be seen, averages a little less than 11 cents a head. By "practice" luncheon is meant a luncheon served by one of the students taking the domestic science course at the school, who demonstrates in this practical way what she has been learning. The hostess, this time a very young girl in the high school course, arranged the menu, buys the supplies, and, with the assistance of two fellow students as cook and waitress, cooks and serves the meal. The menu is as follows:

Tomato soup, with croutons.

Fried haddock, stuffed baked potatoes.

Salad of celery, cabbage, and

walnuts, baking powder biscuit.

Molded Rice. Coffee.

The soup was cream of tomato soup, made with milk, the thickened milk and strained heated tomatoes being mixed at the last moment. The haddock was cut in cross sections, dipped in bread crumbs, then in egg, then in bread crumbs again, and dropped into deep boiling fat. The stuffed potatoes were baked first, the contents scooped out, and thoroughly mashed with milk, butter and seasoning, replaced in the skins, and heated again.

The salad was of equal parts of celery and cabbage, shaved firm, mixed with chopped walnuts, and served with boiled mayonnaise dressing on small cabbage leaves.

The rice was cooked with shavings of lemon rind, then molded with gelatin, and whipped cream.

The New Wash Day

Just as experience will prove Tuesday to be the best wash day for most modern housewives, so the newer methods of washing may be proved to be far the best for the sort of clothing we now wear. Old-time fabrics were scarce and tough. They could be rubbed and pounded and pulled about without much danger to the fibre, but in these days garments must be handled with care. Soaps have been made according to recipes and formulas given by chemists to meet latter day requirements, to do away with hard rubbing as much as possible, and it is nothing short of foolish to stand back and refuse to advance with the times by making use of every aid given us by science and invention.—Pictorial Review.



See that Lock

It is the perfect fitting, patented side lock on

EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

no other shingles have it. This famous device makes Eastlake Shingles the easiest and quickest laid—and also insures the roof being absolutely leak proof. Eastlake Shingles are fire, lightning and rust proof.

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more thoroughly and more completely constructed, more easily applied and will last longer than any other. Eastlake Shingles do not have metal overlaid.

Our cheapest grade will last longer and cost less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles—hardly not mentioned in the same breath with any other roof covering, shingles, slate or tin. Write us for reasons.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,
Manufacturers, Toronto and Winnipeg

WOOD SHEETING
"ADAPTED" PAINT



LADIES

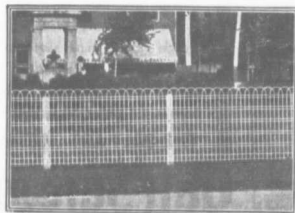
Get what you want by writing for our Catalogue. Fabrics Goods of every description. Toilets and Wash Bloom Stipples, Dresses and Fashion Remedies. We sell **RYE** for coal cheaper than any other brand.

The P. E. KAHN CO., Limited
Canada's Largest Dry Goods
Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts., Toronto



'Camp' Coffee

R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.



PAGE ACME White Fences

Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. From 16 cents a foot. Gates to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

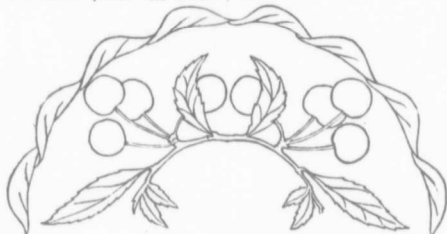
PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Walkerville - Toronto - Montreal
St. John - Winnipeg

In the Sewing Room

Cherry Doily

Following the trend of popular fancy, fruit doilies are having their day, and very attractive their bright globes of color are, too, with their dainty foliage and blossoms.

The design should be worked in Kensington, the stitches running from top to bottom of the fruit. Any good fruit engraving may be consulted advantageously for this part of the work, the lines of the engraving corresponding with the line of stitches in good embroidery. Work the scallop with white Spanish flax in but-



Cherry Doily Pattern—one-half natural size

ton hole for lower edge, and outline stitch for upper edge and ribs of leaves, working another row of short button holes into the edge after cutting out.

This is also an admirable design for shadow embroidery, the bright red cherries and green leaves showing up beautifully through the sheer muslin. Those interested in pyrography will find it a suitable design for decorating trays, boxes, etc.

May Manton's Hints

FIVE GORED PETTICOAT 5619

The five gored petticoat is perhaps the best of all for general use. Here is one that can be either gathered or laid in inverted plaits at the back and that is adapted alike to the lingerie materials, to silk and to muslin and to all skirtings. In the illustration, however, white cambric is trimmed with an embroidered flounce and with a band of Valenciennes lace insertion. The full gathered flounce



5619 Five-Gored Petticoat, 2 1/2 to 32 waist.

5620 Shirt Waist or Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.

means abundant and satisfactory flare at the lower edge while at the same time the skirt is so simple that it can quite easily and readily be laundered.

The pattern 5619 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

SHIRT WAIST OR BLOUSE 5620

The shirt waist that is embroidered by hand is the smartest of all models just now and is so dainty and so charm-

ing that every woman likes to include a generous number in her wardrobe. Here is a model that allows of such treatment with singular success, but which also can be used for applied trimmings when such are preferred. In the illustration it is made of handkerchief lawn and the embroidery is all worked onto the material, but busy women often find such labor excessive and insertions can be used for the narrower work and medallions set into the box plaits at the front with perfect satisfaction and success, either lace or embroidery being used for the purpose. Again, if a still simpler waist is desired the trimming can be omitted altogether, while there is a choice allowed of elbow or full length sleeves.

The pattern 5620 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.



5672 Girl's Peter Pan Dress, 6 to 12 years.

is an exceedingly attractive little frock that is one of the latest developments of the infatuation and that includes the characteristic collar and cuffs together with certain novel features. As illustrated it is made of dark blue cashmere, stitched with Belding silk, the collar and cuffs being of white linen and detachable, but the material of the dresses can be used for these if liked and almost any seasonable material that is used for girls' dresses is appropriate. For immediate wear cashmere, veiling and the like are in every way to be desired, while a little later linen and cotton fabrics will be most satisfactory so made.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 3 1/2 yards of 27, 4 yards 36, or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

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



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

Lighting, wind and rain make no difference to a roof that is covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles.

Lightning just glides over the steel roof, runs down the conductors and disappears into the ground. Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles and Steel Sidings never burn, remember.

The three raised beads on each shingle provide ample allowance for expansion and contraction. A roof covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles has the power to automatically

adjust itself to all degrees of heat and cold. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles will never crack or warp—they are the strongest shingles made.

You pay the same price for Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles as for the common kind—which do you think the better investment?

A post card will bring you our free illustrated catalogue.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

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As the tutes expogiving the ties to the task in days' confic mendent Institute, C definite ar; meetings u to give th out an op devise mea and to get ions given

The foll this confer Aylmer; M sor; Miss S G. Gray, C Mrs. L. G ronto Jet; Miss A. S Duncan, E Bright; Mit ton, Mrs. V L. Reynolds, Watts, Clin ronto; Miss L. Shuttlew Rose, Guelpl Miss G. Ca McIntyre, 27 L. Sheffield.

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Women's Institutes and Their Work

As the work of the Women's Institutes expands, the necessity arises for giving the speakers special opportunities to thoroughly equip themselves for the task in hand. Accordingly, a two-days' conference was arranged by Superintendent Patnam at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, with a view to making definite arrangements for the series of meetings to be held this summer, and to give the speakers who will be sent out an opportunity to compare notes, devise means of overcoming difficulties, and to generally improve the instructions given.

The following were in attendance at this conference: Dr. Annie Backus, Aymer; Mrs. Colin Campbell, Windsor; Miss S. Campbell, Brampton; Miss G. Gray, 650 Bathurst St., Toronto; Mrs. L. Gray Price, 56 Law St., Toronto; Mrs. J. Isobel Rife, Hespeler; Miss A. Smith, Hamilton; Miss B. Duncan, Emery; Miss B. Gilhom, Brighton; Miss H. MacMurchie, Harrison; Mrs. W. Purvis, Columbus; Miss L. Reynolds, Scarborough; Mrs. F. M. Watts, Clinton; Miss M. Yates, Toronto; Miss B. Maddock, Guelph; Miss L. Shuttleworth, Guelph; Miss Laura Rose, Guelph; Miss B. Miller, Guelph; Miss G. Carter, Guelph; Miss J. A. McIntyre, 272 Jarvis St., Toronto; Miss L. Sheffield, 129 Havelock St., Toronto.

It is to be regretted that two or three of the old workers will find it impossible to attend meetings this season. The Department has, however, been fortunate in securing well qualified lecturers and demonstrators to take up the work, and there is every promise for a most successful series of meetings. Over 400 places have made requests for assistance and the final lists will be announced at an early date.

Considerable time of the conference was devoted to instruction and discussion upon the best methods of preparing the work to be presented at the meetings—lectures and demonstrations. The result will be that the speakers will be prepared to present their subjects in a more systematic manner. Arrangements will be made to utilize more illustrative material, and thus make the instruction more impressive.

The subjects include a great variety of topics, all of interest to the home maker, and many will also be found of interest to the men. A departure has been made this year in requiring that the demonstrations be along a definite line of work. Meats, vegetables and soups will form a basis for demonstrations and considerable attention will be given to the composition and value of our more common foods. Heretofore the demonstrations have each year included a great variety of work, with the result that there has not been that uniformity of instruction which is necessary, provided the work done from season to season is to be effective. With demonstrations on meats and vegetables and charts to illustrate the comparative values of the more common foods the demonstrators should be able to make their instruction both interesting and progressive.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Each branch should see to it that the annual meeting is held some time in May. This applies only to those districts in which there are three or four branches formed. They will be required not only to elect their own local officers, but to appoint representatives to the annual meeting for the district, to be held some time in June. Each branch institute with a membership of 25 or under will have the privilege of appointing three representatives to the annual meeting; a membership of from 26 to 50 entitles the branch to four representatives; 51 to 75, five representatives; 76 to 100, six representatives, and over 100, seven representatives.

These representatives will be qualified to vote at the annual meeting for the district, where the president, vice-president and secretary will be elected. Each branch will also have the right to elect one person to represent the said branch upon the district board of directors. Generally speaking, this representative should be either the president or secretary of the branch, though some other member may be appointed to the district directorate.

Two Women

(Continued from Page 424.)

She threw herself on her knees and buried her face in his pillow. "Thank God! she cried to herself, a great gladness swelling her soul, 'his whole heart is mine, my own.'"

A bird chirped outside the window, a warm flush began to tinge the sky.

"It is sunrise, Nan, sunrise over the hills and the woods," he whispered, and it was best that the kneeling wife did not see the smile he gave his first love, nor the long, long look of tenderness unutterable in his dark eyes turned on her ere they closed forever.

The springtime of a man's life is very near and real to him when he is passing into the land of eternal youth.

A week later a vast audience sat spellbound under the power of a woman's voice. Love, sorrow, passion, yearning—all those throbbled and thrilled through the music which made hearts beat tumultuously and faces pale.

She is wonderful, the Signora, they murmured, but it was no Signora who moved them so. She was Nan Blackburn for the moment, and she was crying to her lover across the silence and the mystery which lies between two worlds. Hark!

"When we walked together among the flowers,

When the world with beauty was all aglow,

O spare me a thought, dear, from heaven to-night,

For the sweet old spring of the long ago—

The ever and ever so long ago!"

—Jean Blewett.

To-day you may sow, to-morrow will bring

The blossoms that show what kind

Is the seed—the seed that you sow.

If you have a kindness shown,

Pass it on.

'Twas a gift given for you alone,

Pass it on.

Let it travel down the years,

Let it wipe another's tears.

Till in heaven the deed appears.

Pass it on.

EASY TO OPERATE EASY TO CLEAN

THERE are two things it pays to watch out for when you buy a cream separator.

I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS are of simple construction and very easily operated and easy to clean. Notice the natural and easy position of the operator in the illustration. The handle is placed at just the right height to turn easily. No high reaching or stooping over. The machine is also geared just right to make it run easily.

Another important feature is the low supply can—one that is filled easily and yet the milk and cream spouts are high enough to make possible the use of large receiving vessels. The skimmid milk will flow directly into a ten-gallon milk can.

In many separators, either the supply can is high or the milk and cream spouts are low.

And because of their simple construction, **I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS** are easily operated and easy to clean. All you need is a pan of hot water and the two brushes which go with the machine.

These are but two of the good points of the **I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS**, and before you buy a cream separator, you will do well to learn all about them.

They skim close under all conditions, whether the milk is warm, cold, rich, viscid or old—they get all the cream down

to a thousandth part.

They are made so strong and simple that in years of operation, they show no perceptible wear. We have given them a practical test that equals several years' work in the dairy. Every machine is tested before it leaves the factory.

The working parts are self-oiling, and neatly housed to prevent dust-lost; yet all are readily accessible, which makes them easy to keep clean.

I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS are made in two styles, and various sizes:

Dairymaid, a chain drive separator, and **Bluebell**, a gear drive separator.

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



CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

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

(INCORPORATED)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Open Navel

I have a mare two years old in the spring. The navel never seemed to close and there is now an opening about the size of a twenty-five cent piece. Will this injure her for breeding?—Subscriber, Carleton Co., Ont.

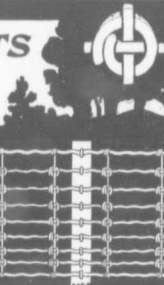
It is not probable that your mare would in any way be injured for breeding.

Soiling

What is the best soiling crop for dairy cows, oats and peas or sowed corn?—W. J. B., Wentworth Co., Ont.

A sowing of peas and oats should be made as soon as possible in the spring. These will make good feed early in July. Two weeks afterwards another sowing may be made, to come in later. Sowed corn is never a good soiling crop, as it contains too much water and too little nutritive substance. The corn plant, to make good feed, must have the influence of full sunshine and it needs tillage also. For soiling, Stowell's evergreen or mammoth sugar, planted in drills about three feet apart and thin enough to allow every plant to produce an ear, is excellent. If you wish to have corn ready to feed immediately after the peas and oats, an early variety should be planted, and for this purpose you might try Adams' extra early. Planted early in a warm, loose soil, well worked and fertilized, it should be ready by the time the peas and oats are ripening.

FENCE FACTS FOR FARMERS



Unless you have studied the subject one wire fence may seem as good as another, but actual comparison and trial proves that there are right and wrong methods of fence construction. The correct way provides the requirements absolutely necessary for a good fence which are: elasticity in the live wire, stiffness and rigidity in the uprights, and a lock or tie that holds firmly without slipping. Such construction gives strength to every panel of fence. If properly erected it cannot sag or sag. It cannot be rooted up from beneath or pushed down from above. It is not easily bent over and cannot be broken through. That is the way the Peerless Fence is made. That's why it's the fence that it pays the farmer to put up for it stays put. He doesn't have to waste his time making repairs, nor his money trying other fences to find a better one.

Peerless Fence

is made of wire that is strong—neither too hard nor too soft, and no fence is better galvanized than the Peerless. The Peerless lock never slips, the upright wires being held rigid cannot possibly get out of place, yet the fence is flexible so that it readily adjusts to either rough or level ground. For uniformity of tension and tensile strength there is nothing superior to the Peerless. Our heaviest styles have a breaking strength of ten tons. Write for our printed matter telling how to build fence and make concrete posts.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Dept. C, Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Farming in Bartle isn't half as hard work and it is twice as profitable as it is in Canada.

WHY are you farming in Canada? When you figure it down to a fine point, isn't it to make a living for yourself and family?

Well, if there was a land whose soil was so rich, crops so bountiful, market facilities so good and climate so delightful that it would produce for you and your family a better, surer income, give you more of the joy of living, with less labor and worry. If there was such a land, I ask you, wouldn't it pay you in health, wealth and comfort to go there?

There is such a land. It is Bartle. Let me tell you about it.

Bartle is in the eastern end of the Island of Cuba.

It covers 25,000 acres, through which Sir Wm. Van Horn's Cuban Railroad runs, and where they have built the finest station on their line.

The city of Camaguey, with 50,000 population, is just 50 miles from Bartle, and Nipa Bay, the terminus of the railroad, the only port on the island where the cargoes can be transferred direct from the cars to ocean liners, is but 120 miles away.

Bartle is situated on high land, constantly fanned by cooling breezes, the climate is delightful—never warmer than 98 nor colder than 47. Neither mosquitoes nor epidemic diseases are known in this part of the island.

The soil is so rich that it requires no fertilizer, and produces three crops of garden truck a year—corn, potatoes, cabbage, etc.

I can tell you of seven distinct crops you can

raise that will net you over \$200 an acre the second year. I can show you how a few hundred dollars and a little work will pay you big wages the first year you move there.

Why, a 10 or 20-acre farm at Bartle will produce more cash returns than the best hundred-acre farm in Canada.

You can get good prices in Camaguey, too—cabbages 40 cents each, eggs 50 cents a dozen, butter 50 cents a pound, and milk 15 cents a quart.

With half the work you are doing on your Canadian farm, and the same invested capital, you'll make double the money, enjoy better health, get more out of life.

I want to tell you all about Bartle. I want to show you the kind of farm we sell at \$50 an acre and make the payments to suit you.

I want to tell you of the Canadians already there—happy and prosperous.

I want to tell you all about Bartle—and prove my every point.

Write me to-day—now, while it is in your mind.

Write to me personally, and I'll see you get all the information you want.

DUNCAN O. BULL

General Manager

Cuban Realty Co.

Limited

Dept. K, Temple Building

TORONTO - CANADA

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BATTLEFORD DISTRICT

Obtain a first-class farm on easy cash payment and balance on half crop payments in this FAMOUS district.

Make the land pay for itself. Farmers with complete farming outfit can secure a quarter or half section without a cash payment, undertaking settlement and crop payment conditions.

Write for particulars.

E. H. WHITE - Battleford, Sask.

FARM LANDS

Western Lands for Eastern Canadians

THE FARMING WORLD desires to encourage natives of Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern Provinces to remain in and assist in advancing the Agricultural Prosperity of Eastern Canada, and to induce a desirable class of Immigrants to locate in these Provinces.

While this is true we realize that there are in each Eastern Province tenant farmers with large families of grown up boys and girls—owners of small farms and large families—stalwart young men experienced in Agriculture, and possessing a little Capital, who are ambitious to better their condition, to own a home and to settle their friends or families around them.

Thousands of Canadians of this description have in years gone by migrated to the United States. To such the Canadian West now offers

Golden Opportunities for Home Making and Fortune Building

The demand for Western Lands is unprecedented, and undesirable areas are being offered for sale to Settlers by many agencies.

To protect and assist our readers who find it desirable to go West we have completed arrangements with a most reliable and experienced Real Estate Company, one of the largest, wealthiest and best equipped in Canada, to furnish us with areas of various sizes to suit purchasers, situated in what we know to be Good Districts.

Each parcel accepted by us has been inspected, and a map and careful reports made of it by Competent and Reliable Men. The lands we offer to our readers will not be Cheap, but will be good value and a safe investment. All lands offered in our last issue, amounting to 16,000 acres, have been sold. We have, however, made additional selections in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

TERMS OF PAYMENT (except as hereinafter stated) are:—

One quarter of the purchase money at the time of purchase, the remainder in equal annual payments extending over from four to nine years at the option of the purchaser, with interest at six per cent. per annum on the unpaid balance—said balance may be paid in full or in part at the end of any year without notice or bonus.

Payments Less Than One-Quarter

It has been heretofore provided that the first payment on all lands shall equal one-quarter of the purchase price; nevertheless, sales may be made to desirable purchasers, who will at once move on and improve the land, and a less first payment accepted. But all particulars concerning such purchasers shall be furnished to the Company on a form provided for the purpose.

Land will also be sold on the crop-payments plan. A man who owns stock and implements, and has plenty of help (that is, a family), if he can assure us that his and their character is good, and that all are industrious and ambitious, we are prepared to help him and them—we will build him a house and assist him in other ways.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES. For description of lands, maps, charts, etc., apply to

FARMING WORLD, LIMITED

Rooms 506-508 Temple Building
Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets

Toronto, Canada

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Roadway Allowance

What is the regular allowance for a concession road and which side of the line is the road taken off, or is half taken off each side?—B. F. R. (Ontario).

By the regular allowance for concession roads we presume you mean the width of the road. This is usually one chain, or sixty-six feet. The allowance for roads is made when the township is surveyed and consequently, being an original allowance the lands on either side of the road suffer by reason of such allowance. In other words, nothing is taken from the lots to make the allowance for the road. The allowance for the road being made and the lots laid out along each side of it.

Paying Off Mortgage

A buys a farm from B on which C holds a mortgage. B agreed to pay C \$100 a year on account of principal money and interest at eight per cent per annum. When A bought the farm he wished to pay off the mortgage but C refused to accept the money. Can A force C to accept the money, or to reduce the rate of interest to six per cent?—Agricola (Ontario).

B could only sell the farm to a subject to the terms of the mortgage held by C, and if C is unwilling to take payment of the money in advance of the term fixed for payment in the mortgage A cannot force him to accept payment. If A did not like the terms of the mortgage, he should not have bought the farm subject to the mortgage. Having done so, he is now bound by the terms of same, and unless there is something contained in the mortgage which provides for payment earlier than the expiration of the mortgage, he cannot force C to accept payment of same. This applies also to the rate of interest. We presume it is a mortgage drawn for the usual term of five years or less. Frequently a mortgage contains a provision that the mortgagor may pay it off at any time or at certain fixed times, on paying some additional sum as a bonus. A could ascertain this by examining the copy of the mortgage recorded in the registry office.

Putting Out Bees

(Continued from Page 419.)

starvation and you need go no further. If sealed honey is not to be seen, lift out one or more frames until you are satisfied as to how the case stands. If the colony is needy, give them some honey in any shape you have it. This may seem like extravagance, but having brought the colony through the winter it will be poor economy to allow it to starve now. Of course, you are not restricted entirely to honey for feeding, sugar will do if properly prepared. Maple syrup is very good and, indeed, after bees start flying in the spring, a most anything they will take in the way of sweets may be fed.

Having made sure that there is no

danger of starvation and that provision has been made for brood-rearing, for it is not enough that the bees be given from time to time just what they will use, see that each colony has a good laying queen. If you find no brood in the hive at the beginning of May, there is probably no laying queen. Such a colony is generally of little value. It is not strong in bees and what bees it has are probably old and dying off rapidly. A queenless colony will rear a queen for itself if it has a young brood given to it, but it is not a good plan to do this. The queen they raise is not likely to be a good one and it will be more than a month before any of her progeny are added to the population, which will be very weak by that time. It is better to break up the colony, giving the frames, bees and all to others. A little smoking when the combs with adhering bees are transferred will generally prevent fighting.

In the opinion of most successful bee keepers it is more important to have many bees than many colonies, but one of the commonest errors of beginners is to increase the number of their colonies too rapidly. Suppose we have a colony with only bees enough to cover one comb. Of course, that is the only comb in the hive in which brood can be reared. Suppose this comb to be the third comb in the hive. The space between this third comb and the second comb will be filled with bees and so will the space between the third and fourth comb; that is, there are bees enough to fill two spaces. Now, suppose we have twice as many bees, or bees enough to fill four spaces. These will fill the spaces between the first and second combs and also the space between the fourth and fifth; so, although we have three combs covered with bees, it takes only twice as many of them as it took to cover one comb. It will now be understood that if we have in a colony bees enough to cover three combs, that by dividing them into two colonies we would have more colonies but less brood and brood is what we want, for it is that which makes bees.

It will be observed in the spring that a colony with only bees enough to cover two combs of brood remains stony until the weather becomes warm, while a colony with bees enough to cover

four or more frames of brood increases steadily. When the weather becomes hot, a weak colony can do better, but when you compare the harvest from weak and strong colonies it will be found the ones containing most bees are most successful.

If a colony with twenty-five thousand bees stores a certain amount of surplus, one would be likely to conclude that a colony of fifty thousand, under like conditions, would store twice as much. That would be incorrect, for the larger colony would in all probability store three times as much surplus.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., is not an extensive importer of draft horses, but in the kind of goods he handles he easily stands at the top among Huron County horsemen. Always an ardent admirer of a good horse, he has made it his aim to own only the best which conditions would permit him to import. A few years ago, at a long price, he became the owner of Garty Gold, a grand Clydesdale stallion whose combination of size and quality made him just what the Huron County farmers want in their business. This horse had stood at the head of the well known stud of Mr. John Kerr, of Redhall, Wigton, Cumberland, North Britain, and has proved a splendid sire, his colts resembling him in size, conformation and character very strongly. Blaisdon-William and Prior's Hero were a pair of Shire stallions imported by him which

were big drafters of a quality calculated to revise the general opinion of the Shire horse in the minds of men who examined them. Red Cloud, a Shire stallion scaling close to 2,500 pounds, was imported by him a year ago. At the present time he is the owner of a three-year-old Shire stallion, Gibrilbrand Royal, which shows good sire for his age and in point of quality and character of underpinning would pass for a get of Baron's Pride himself. In the stables at the present time is King Thomas, a fine grey brown Clydesdale stallion sired by Prince Thomas. He is a fine horse, and his dam, Mary Garden (13439), is by MacCamon (38518), and has been a noted prizewinner as well as a producer of prizewinners, each of her nine colts having won prizes in good company. Another grand, flashy three-year stallion by Marcellus is drafted and shows a sharp, clean bone. Colonel Graham (12103), another one, is a smooth, shapely son of Lord Lothian. He is of fair size, with five recorded dams. He ought to prove a good producer. In the last importation is included Countess Garty, a big, flashy, showing filly sired by Mr. Berry's grand stallion Garty Gold. When she gets her growth she gives promise of beating a ton in scale, and of proving a grand brood mare.

Mr. H. Smith, Exeter, Ont., reports a very successful year with his herd of Shorthorn cattle. The animals have done well and the young crop of calves sired by his noted Brawithy Bull and Gold Drop, have sold quickly. There are still two good young bulls to offer fit for service and some choice young heifers.

F. H. Neil & Sons, of Lucan, Ont., is a firm that is rapidly coming to the foremost rank in the live stock business. In fact, it is to be doubted if another firm in Ontario has done as large a business in pure-bred stock during 1906 as this firm has. Over 1,600 head of breeding sheep shipped to the far west, besides a large number of Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and Shorthorn cattle. The firm opened the winter trade with over 1,300 young rams in stock and of that number there are only a comparatively small number left. Mr. F. H. Neil is desirous of hearing from any parties who may have Cotswold, Lincoln, Hampshire or Shropshire rams for sale, as he is prepared to pay a good price for any number that he can obtain. He has on his farm a fine lot

of Shorthorn cattle, the herd being now headed by a fine young roan bull sired by Imp Favorite. The dam of this young bull is Lovely of Pine Grove, a get of the well known Missie Bull Marquis of Zenda. In the herd is a number of good cows, showing fine breeding, and including such strains as Princess, Lavinia and other choice strains, and including females sired by such bulls as Scotchman, the herd bull at

the O.A.C., Prince Sun Pride. The bulls for sires females in 1 both the Ca books.

Mr. Neil I the old land and a few two good. In Clydesdale old mare sire by Joe And nine daughte an imported one by Gold also the dar stallion sired by Mr. W. K colt is one o met with of his sire as a j is a two-yea Carbineer, da is a colt of y ness, promisi ringer" of mo

Mr. J. W. J I is an enthusia stock. Mingl rancher in th and minging c he has a stru high class live shrewder jud a draft horse than he is. O time he has a Clydesdale ma hall marks o They have fi heads, spring and flat canno movers as well to this lot the

Warranted to Give Satisfac-tion.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure For
Cuts, Bruises, Swabs, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Strains, Frost-bites, Swellings, Itchings, Ringworm, and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites: Thrush, Syphilis, Ringworm, etc. Dissolves Horns or Oatles.

As a Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Gout, Neuralgia, etc., it is invaluable. Gombault's Caustic Balsam is Warranted to Give Satisfaction. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. For full directions for use, charges, call, with full directions for use, charges, call, with full directions for use, charges, call, with full directions for use, charges, call.

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SHOE BOILS
Are Hard to Cure,
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ABSORBINE

Will remove them and leave no burn. Does not blister or irritate. Moves the hair, cures any pain or swelling. Horse can be worked 24 hours, delivered, killed by a Free bottle. Cures Boils, Strains, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, White Swellings, Hydrocele, Glands Pals.

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Cattle and Sheep Labels. Send your name and address for circular and sample if you desire. Write to-day. F. G. JAMES, Hornumville, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with some stock and fair education to work in an office, \$400 a month with accommodations, steady employment, meals for board and lodging. For sale are a large number of sons bred and ready to head, bears fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Fatly and trim and skin.
J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

THIS Year PLANT PEAS

Field Peas have sold high for several years,—75 and 77 cents a bushel last year. This year's export demand will be keen,—profit there for shrewd farmers.

PPP
Two profits in a pea-crop,—the peas and the vines,—rich cow-fodder, valuable green manure, high in nitrogen. Now that the pea-buzz has quit business in Canada, peas PAY and Pay BIG.


PPP
Easy crop to handle,—quick growing,—does well even on " tired" land,—and ASSURE MARKET at profitable prices for all you can raise. Plant peas early,—April and early May is best.

sow some soon

NITHSIDE FARM HERD
OF
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Twelve YOUNG SOWS from five to eight months old, also Young Boars fit for service. A choice lot of Silver Grey Farking Cockerles to spare. None but first class stock sent out, and satisfaction guaranteed.

E. E. MARTIN,
CANNING P.O., Oxford County,
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YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Prince—Fame, Cindrella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Green-Back strains. My stock bears true to type and rich breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to head, bears fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Fatly and trim and skin.

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.




CAPT. T. JAS. JON

the O.A.C., Guelph, Guardsman imp., Prince Sunbeam imp. and Morning Pride. There are now six fine young bulls for sale, all fit for service. The females in this herd are registered in both the Canadian and American herd books.

Mr. Neil has recently imported from the old land a number of Welsh ponies and a few Shire stallions, including two good, big, drafty three-year-olds. In Clydesdales he has a good six-year-old mare sired by The Turk imp., dam by Joe Anderson imp., and with two fine daughters, one by Derry Down, an imported son of Londonderry, and one by Golden Thistle. This mare is also the dam of a splendid yearling stallion sired by Colston Leader, owned by Mr. W. Mossop, of St. Mary's. This colt is one of the finest the writer has met with of late and reflects credit on his sire as a producer. Scots Wha Hae is a two-year-old sired by Montrave Carbineer, dam by MacMaster imp. and is a colt of wonderful style and flashiness, promising to turn out a "show-ringer" of more than common merit.

Mr. J. W. Boyle, of Woodstock, Ont., is an enthusiastic breeder of high class stock. Mingled with his success as a rancher in the far west and as a miner and mining operator in the Klondike, he has a strong natural penchant for high class live stock and there are few shrewder judges of the right thing in a draft horse or a good bacon hog than he is. On his farm at the present time he has a number of good imported Clydesdale mares, and they all bear the hall marks of the Clydesdale breed. They have fine large feet, open hoof heads, springy pasterns, trim ankles and flat cannon bones, and are first class movers as well. He has recently added to this lot the Cawdor Cup winner of the

NOTICE

A special meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada is called to discuss the following amendment to the rules governing the registration of imported Clydesdales.

"That all imported Clydesdale stallions and mares by sire, and out of dam both recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland, and whose dams and sires are also recorded and bearing registration numbers, be accepted for registration in the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book, and that this action shall come into force on the first day of June, 1907."

The meeting to be held at the King Edward Hotel, at 2 o'clock, May 23rd, 1907. The attendance of all members is respectfully solicited.

J. W. SANGSTER, Sec'y-Treas. Clydesdale Horse Association,
Temple Bldg., Toronto

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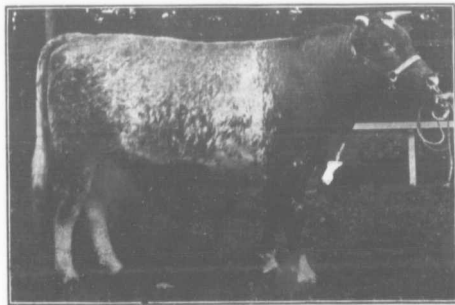
CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Application forms, transfer blanks, etc., for registration can be obtained by addressing Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Send applications for registration to the above address. Letters to the above address will pass free of postage by placing the letters C.H.M.S. in place of a postage stamp. All breeders are recommended to attend to registration matters early, as information and evidence are more difficult to obtain as time passes. Address all other correspondence to

J. W. SANGSTER, Secretary, Temple Building, Toronto.

DISPERSION SALE



THE entire herd of Capt. W. J. Thompson, Mitchell, Ont., consisting of 35 head of Shorthorn cattle, 13 imported females and one imported bull—all of the choicest Scotch breeding. The rest are all young animals from imported stock on both sides. Sale to be held on

Thursday, May 9, 1907

on the premises 3½ miles from Mitchell Station.

G. T. R. trains will be met by conveyances. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Write for Catalogue

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London } Auctioneers
JAS. JONES, Mitchell

Capt. W. J. THOMPSON, Prop.
Box 104, Mitchell, Ont

year at Glasgow, the well known stallion, Baron Kittener. Mr. Boyle is an admirer of the Thoroughbred horse and has a number of fine youngsters on his farm to which he has given some preparatory work on the track. About 75 fine Yorkshire breeding sows find their home here also, and with a number of grand breeding boars, Mr. Boyle is able to furnish a rapidly growing list of customers with the kind of breeding stock they want.

Attention is again called to the sale of imported cows to be offered by Capt. W. J. Thompson, of Millbrook, Ont., on May 9th. The dispersion of this herd offers an opportunity not too common in Canada at the present time. Owing to the high prices which Short-horn cattle command in England and Scotland, it is impossible to import first class Short-horn cows at the present time.

The individuals to be offered at this sale are all of superior character, including 13 imported cows, together with a fine, massive and typical imported bull of JESSIE pedigree, sired by the grand breeding sire Clan Alpine, one of the purest of Violet breeding. All the younger members of the herd are sired by him, and make a splendid aggregation, giving even the best of breeders an opportunity to get just the kind of goods they want in their herds. Space will not permit giving particulars of all the breeding in this splendid herd. A few will have to suffice: Imp. Rose, Vol. 49, is a fine roan cow, calved April 20th, 1901, bred by Geo. Campbell, Hart-hull, N.B., sire Scotch Prince (7-592) (bred by Duthie), dam Dewy Rose, Vol. 49, sire Remus (73402) (bred by Fortescue) and tracing through Alan Gwynne (66900), Portland of Cluny (61472), The Doctor (60616) to Jim 17th, by Albert (33892) (bred by Cruickshank) and with such sires as Graveland (46461), Sir Windsor Broughton (27907) and three other good Cruickshank bulls behind this. This cow, with roan heifer calf by Rustic Chief at foot and in calf again, will be sold at this sale. Primrose imp., a fine roan calved March 31st, 1901, sired by the great Hogarth (74708), dam Rosemary 116th, by Prince Palatine (37933) and tracing through the best sires used in the herds of Bruce, Shepherd and Armstrong, to Rosemary by Paragon (8378). The herd is a choice aggregation of grand Scotch breeding and good individuality. Every cow in the herd is a proved breeder of a good profitable age. This sale is an event one can afford to attend and indulge in some little enterprise, which is as certain as it is possible to be of a substantial remuneration.

For many years Mr. D. Milne, of the Maitland Bank Stock Farm, Ethel, Ont., has been the representative champion of the Scotch Short-horn in the Township of Grey, Huron County. While he has endeavored to maintain the characteristic qualities which have made the Scotch Short-horn all that it is to-day, the milking qualities of this herd have never been lost sight of, and many of the young bulls from this farm have each year found homes in the well known dairy districts of Elma, Mornington and Logan. The herd to-day shows a strong preponderance of Campbell of Kinellar breeding, a number of the cows being imported, and all are bred close to imported stock, the herd bulls of recent years having been nearly all imported animals. In the females such strains as Countess, Claret, Rosebuds, Strawberry and Princess and Rosell's are pre-eminent. The present herd bull, Broadbooks Prince imp. is proving a successful sire, and among over fifty calves bred on the farm there are only two roans, the rest being, like himself, a fine red color. There are,

Clydesdales, Hackneys



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

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

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor, MILLBROOK, ONT. J. C. FIFE, V.S., Manager, REGINA, N.W.T.

40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies



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

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CLYDESDALES SORBY - GUELPH

I HAVE SOME FINE BREEDING HORSES FOR SALE INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING TWO GOOD YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

By Hiawatha Godolphin

HACKNEY STALLIONS: 1 Three-year-old, by Matbias; 1 Four-year-old, by Richmond; 1 Three-year-old, by Administrator. Some very choice Hackney Mares, by Edmond, Polonia and Duke of Richmond. Clydesdale Mares by Marcellus, Baroness, Sir Ronald and Carthagen. Yearling of Clydesdale Fillies and the grand Clydesdale Stallion, BARON KITTENER, will also be landed shortly.

Write for particulars.

W. E. BUTLER, Ingersoll, Ont.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE



Unreserved Sale of Messrs. Rawlinson's Hackneys

In consequence of Messrs. Rawlinson, Bros. having sold their Ranch and are leaving the country, their entire stock of highly bred pedigree Hackneys must be disposed of and will be sold by auction in July next at the Ranch, 11 miles west of Calgary. The Pedigree Hackneys consist of Three Imported Stallions, 48 Brood Mares, 9 Three-Year-Old Fillies, 12 Yearling Fillies, 8 Home-Bred Stallions, 12 Four-Year-Old Fillies, 8 Two-Year-Old Fillies. Also 97 Head of Unregistered Mares, Fillies and Geldings.

Nearly all the best naves the champion "Robert Adair" ever got in this stud are included in this sale, together with full sisters to "Saxon"—Yvonne and Mimosa—who were every thing in sight at all the Eastern Shows, including the championship of both sexes at the St. Louis World's Fair. It is the greatest collection of high class Hackneys that is ever likely to be offered again in Canada for many years. Catalogues of the sale will be ready for distribution on June 1st, 1907, which may be obtained together with full particulars from

JORDIN BROS., Auctioneers, P. O. Box 1172, Calgary, Alberta

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more, Ont. .

at the present time, about half a dozen young bulls fit for service to offer for sale, all of them thick, typical sons of Broadhocks Prince and from first class cows.

Gossip

The benefactions of Sir William Macdonald to the cause of agriculture are not confined to education. With the assent of this philanthropist ten young bulls, the pro-heel of the famous Ayrshire herd taken over from Mr. Robert Reford by the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne du Bellevue, have been offered to agricultural societies and farmers' clubs in the Province of Quebec at fifty dollars per head.

At Dalgety Bros' sale of Clydesdale horses, held at London on April 24th, thirteen head sold for an average price of \$556. The top figure was \$600, paid by the Ontario Agricultural College, for the choicest filly of the sale.

Attention is directed to the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont. Fuller particulars will appear next issue.

Messrs. R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., write: "We are offering for sale two imported Clydesdale stallions six years old, horses that have proved themselves good foal getters and that have taken well with the public. They are Prince of Scotlandwell (imp.) [4257] (11860), by Prince of Johnstone (0986) [5347], a strong, massive horse, and Major Carrick (imp.) [3973] (Vol 265), by Royal Carrick [5333] (10770), a horse with plenty of size and bone and good action. Also one Hackney, Rysdale Duke (imp.) 271 (8631), by Garton Duke of Connaught."

W. Meharey's Clydesdale Sale

Mr. W. Meharey's sale of Clydesdale fillies at Ottawa last month was well patronized. The fillies evidently experienced a rather long and rough passage, as they were not in first class condition, and, though a fine set of individuals, the prices reached were not as high as could be desired. The following is the sale list:

Shapely Queen, 3 yrs, J. A. Farlinger, Cornwall, Ont.	315
Nancy of Charlesfield, 3 yrs, A. Spratt, Johnston's Corners, Ont.	310
Heroine, 3 yrs, Jas. Croll, Ramsyville, Ont.	455
Deaconess, 3 yrs, Jas. E. Muldoon, Fallowfield, Ont.	265
Mary Rae, 2 yrs, Wm. Cochrane, Russell, Ont.	235
Jemima, 3 yrs, Geo. W. Shaw, Narsain, Ont.	275
Fancy, 3 yrs, Neil McLeod, Laggan, Ont.	280
Borrie Baroness, A. Meharey, Russell, Ont.	475
Princess of Toy, 3 yrs, Matthew Stacey, Warburton, Ont.	295
May Girl, 3 yrs, Thos. McDowell, Shawville, Que.	270
Jubilee Lass, 2 yrs, A. Spratt, Johnston's Corners, Ont.	235
Marmion's Queen, 2 yrs, Geo. Cornell, Lynn, Ont.	250
Priestess, 3 yrs, A. S. Sipes, Halls-ville, Ont.	300
Junette, 3 yrs, R. Spratt, Johnston's Corners, Ont.	250
Rosie Hutton, 2 yrs, M. McMann, Ottawa, Ont.	220
Funny Lawrence, 3 yrs, Wm. Duncan, Halville, Ont.	365
Rosie Ascott, 2 yrs, David Mowatt, Merivale, Ont.	235
Lady Mitchell, 2 yrs, Geo. Cornell, Lynn, Ont.	285
Lily Brown, 3 yrs, John Hamilton, Grande Prairie, Ont.	270
Garland, 1 yr, L. Munharney, Canmore, Ont.	215

Lizzie Wilson, 3 yrs, J. E. Muldoon, Fallowfield, Ont. 285
Average for 21 sold, \$295.50.

Woodstock Filly Sale

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies held at Woodstock, April 16th, was attended by a large number, and the best animals commanded spirited bidding. The highest price realized was \$500, paid by R. M. Holby, of Manchester, Ontario County, for Royal Madge, a good, big, drafty and smoothly turned

mare sired by Royal Favorite. Mr. Holby upheld South Ontario's reputation for wanting the good ones by repeatedly making the last and highest bid on the best animals offered. The sale was conducted by Captain T. E. Robson, who is showing himself to be a safe auctioneer in a Clydesdale ring. Mr. J. W. Sangster, secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association, was present in the interests of the association and to assist in the matter of recording. The following are the breeding, age and prices of the animals sold and the purchaser:



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Booking Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshires from the choice of the litters of our twenty-five brood cows in farrow in a few weeks. Pairs not akin a speciality. Write for prices. Inspection invited. Customers meet at G. T. H. or C. N. R. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton

Long Distance Phone.

P.O. and Sta.



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION

Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.

Dalgety's Clydesdales

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

JAS. DALGETY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.



CAIRNBROGIE

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

Breeders of CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

GRAHAM BROS. - Claremont, Ont.

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

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Kippen Lass, 2 years, by The Dean, Neil McKinnon, Hillsburg.....300

Nellie MacIntyre, by Pride of Blacan, 2 years, A. W. Harwood, Hickson.....280

Eva Todd, by Marcellus, 2 years, William Johnston, Ingersoll.....300

Lily II, by Eureka, 2 years, William Johnston, Ingersoll.....320

Maid of Bouahan, by The Dean, 2 years, A. Turnbull, Branchton, Argyll Maid, by Saint Mark, 11 mos, James Monroe, Woodstock, Islay Lass, by Sleight, 10 mos, J. Ogram, Linwood.....240

Dumfries Lass, by Baron Beantien, Royal Madge, 2 years, by Royal Favorite, R. M. Holtby, Manchester.....500

Killilan Queen, 2 years, by Top Knot, D. McKinnon.....315

Lady Fife, 1 year, by Brooklyn Hunter Bros, Drumbo.....200

Lady Sterling, by Prince Alexander, 2 years, Captain Robson.....235

Lady Heskeih, by Cawdor Cup, 1 year, J. R. Johnston, Springfield.....225

Lady Austen, by Carbrook, 10 mos, George Ford, Galt.....195

Flora McCohn, by Sir Warrumphray, 2 years, William Parkinson, Jarvis.....320

Nan, by Baron Mitchell, 2 years, R. M. Holtby.....410

Lady Adams, by Rothesay Bay, 2 years, R. M. Holtby.....350

Susy, by Haimed Queen's Guard, 2 years, M. Schell, M.P., Woodstock.....275

Woodend Annie, by Lamochan, 2 years, Mr. McBurnie, Embro.....265

Maggie Jackson, by Baron Hawthorn, 2 years, Hunter Bros.....255

Ursula, by British Leader, 1 year, Andrew Douglas, Strathroy.....250

Lady Elgin, by Balmiedie Queen's Guard, 2 years, Joseph W. Boyle, Woodstock.....430

Lady Kildrochat, by Baron Clyde, 2 years, James Wilson & Sons, Fergus.....410

Princess McGaw, by Gallant Prince, 2 years, William McCorkindale, Bennington.....225

Polly Crawford, by Carthian, 2 years, William Prouse, Mount Elgin.....265

Lily Webster, by Sessagimark, 1 year, Schell Bros, Woodstock.....220

Nishe, by Drumflower, 1 year, James Wilson & Sons.....230

Lady Arundel, by Drumflower, 1 year, William Cadd, St. Mary.....260

Black Susie, by Baroness (by Baron's Pride), 1 year, F. M. Chapman, Audley.....250

Fanny III, by Baron Briton, 1 year, Schell Bros.....325

Henrietta, by The Dean, 1 year, William McPhee, Fayden.....355

Charity, by Baron O'Buchyvie, 2 years, M. Schell.....255

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS

Mr. James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., will sell his entire herd of Shorthorns, comprising **40 head** of imported and Canadian bred animals, by public auction on

FRIDAY, MAY 24TH, 1907

This is one of the best known Shorthorn herds in Canada, dating back to the early history of this breed in this country. The offering contains a number of animals of choice breeding and quality.

TERMS—Cash or other arrangements satisfactory to the owner.]

The C.P.R. morning trains will be met at Glen Major.

JAMES I. DAVIDSON, Balsam] CAPTAIN T. E. ROBSON, London
Proprietor Auctioneer

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

Sally, by Dunmure Freeman, 1 year, J. Fletcher, Binkham.....310

Miss Guild, by Prince of Johnston, 4 years, R. M. Holtby.....435

Miss Wilray, by Gallant Prince, 2 years, T. E. West, Woodstock.....290

Lady Butler, 2 years, William Prouse.....245

Hullochgair Queen, by Sir Reginald, 3 years, A. Walker, Carnegie, Man.....325


Broadholm, by Sir Randolph, 2 years, J. R. Johnston.....220

Rosegay, by Hiawatha Prince, 1 year, Alex. Innes, Woodstock.....195

Belle, by Royal Stewart, S-hall Bros.....305

Kate Stewart, by Royal Stewart, 2 years, P. Fry, Shakespeare.....290

Bessie of Moor Row, by Scotland's Stamp, 2 years, Ernest Robson, Iliderton.....270



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a sure and guaranteed cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old the lump, the case or how long you may have tried your remedy, back it Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our pamphlet of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vets-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

Peggy, by Walker, A mare, 2 Stratford Total at was \$14.39 \$276.83.

The two Carbrook, and the ch Baron's Pi Lord Ca of Seaford was in line miration of at \$2,950 mises of Woodstock,

Auction

The folk of the aut- hogs held i management of the Mc- Ass- ciation, Ontario D Sales are l points. At There were price being 90 hours an were in pig chester on April 27th, v ber of antim Brockville average price \$18.80; age price \$1 Morrishur sold, average average price 37, average Cornwall, average price age price \$2 Brockville average price \$11 Lancaster, average price Alexandria average price \$21 average price

12 SHO

from 10 months their dams or 1 Prices very mod

J. & Richmond Shorthorn

your choice I COWS A fine lot SOWS and BO a grand lot of ment in Marc want.

H. J. D

THE L. O. CLIFF

PURE-BF

Five young bull sale. Correspond

MEADO'

High class Shorthorn and 12 cows at Toronto, Long Sling, Toronto 6 years old, 7 Bull 1 calf, 1 Tamworth L. F.

DAVID MCGRAW

Importer and 12 Clydesdale horses animals for sale.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

when you require a
TUB, PAIL, WASH BASIN or MILK PAN

ask your grocer for

E. B. EDDY'S

FIBRE WARE ARTICLES

YOU WILL FIND THEY GIVE YOU SATISFACTION EVERY TIME

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Insist on being supplied with Eddy's Every Time




ARE YOU RUPTURED?

• GET OUR PRICES

On Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Supporters, Supporters, Supporters, Supporters, and Supporters. **WARRANTED GOOD.** We are the largest dealer in Stock in the Dominion of Canada. While our prices are 50 per cent lower than any other house. Address

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
Canada's Greatest Medicine House
COR. QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS TORONTO

Peggy, by Highhorn, 4 years W. A.
Walker, Carnegie, Man.,..... 275
A mare, 2 years, to Duncan Forbes,
Stratford 300
Total amount received for fifty-two
was \$14,395; average amount received,
\$276.83.

The two stallions offered were Lord Carbrook, by Hiawatha, 2 years old, and the champion Baron Kitchener, by Baron's Pride.
Lord Carbrook was sold to T. Nash, of Seaford, for \$800. Baron Kitchener was in fine form and attracted the admiration of all. He was knocked down at \$2,950. He will stand on the premises of Mr. Joseph W. Boyle, of Woodstock, this season.

Auction Sale of Bacon Hogs in Eastern Ontario

The following is a report of some of the auction sales of pure-bred hogan hogs held in Eastern Ontario under the management of the packers' committee of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, with the co-operation of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Sales are being held at ten different points. At the eight sales named below there were sold 192 pigs, the average price being \$17.50. These consisted of 90 hogs and 102 sows, most of which were in pig. The sales held at Winchester on April 26th, and Finch on April 27th, will probably bring the number of animals sold up to 250.

Brookville, April 15th—9 boars sold, average price \$14; 10 sows sold, average price \$18.80; total number sold 19, average price \$16.53.

Morrisburg, April 16th—18 boars sold, average price \$13.91; 19 sows sold, average price \$20.27; total number sold, 37, average price \$21.34.

Cornwall, April 17th—10 boars sold, average price \$8.38; 7 sows sold, average price \$21.25; total number sold 17, average price \$19.67.

Lancaster, April 18th—11 boars sold, average price \$9.07; 7 sows sold, average price \$18.86; total number sold 18, average price \$12.88.

Alexandria, April 19th—11 boars sold, average price \$8.69; 9 sows sold, average price \$22.30; total number sold 20, average price \$14.81.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

FOR SALE

from 10 months to two years old. Several of their dams or grandams winners in Toronto. Prices very moderate.

J. & W. RUSSELL,
Richmond Hill, - Ontario.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires
your choice **IMPORTED BULLS, also**
COWS AND HEIFERS.

A fine lot of in-pig **YORKSHIRE**
SOWS and BOARS fit for service. Also
a grand lot of **YOUNG PIGS** for shipment
in March. Write for what you want.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.,

THE MAPLES

L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, Ont.,

Breeder of

PURE-BRED HEREFORDS

Five young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importations; Tamworth Swine bred from prize winner at Toronto. London; prize winning Leicester Sheep, Yorkshire Geese. For Sale, 1 Bull three years old, 7 Bull Calves, Heifers, all ages, Cows a and 1 Tamworth Boar and young stock.

L. F. STAPLES, Ida, Ont.

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

Vars, April 20th—11 boars sold, average price \$9.45; 15 sows sold, average price \$17.87; total number sold 26, average price \$14.30.

Perth, April 24th—11 boars sold, average price \$13.45; 18 sows sold, average price \$25.50; total number sold 29, average price \$20.93.

Kemptville, April 25th—9 boars sold, average price \$11.50; 17 sows sold, average price \$23.35; total number sold 26, average price \$19.94.

Totals—90 boars sold, average price \$11.43; 102 sows sold, average price \$22.96; total number sold 192, average price \$17.50.

Maple Avenue Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character.

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale.

Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

F. H. NEIL & SON

Phone at Residence

Lucan P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

JAMES SMITH **W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited**
Superintendent, Proprietors.
Hockland, Ont., Canada.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

Choice 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.



HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, Ont.

A choice lot of Young Bull
for sale—promising herd
handlers, of the most desirable
breeding.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

SHORTHORNS 50 Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always
for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as
Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Abel (imp.). The imported Bruce
Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.



THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT

MAPLE SHADE

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

Come and see them. Ask for a catalogue

JOHN DRY DEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

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

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

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs

**FOR SALE—Two Imported Clydesdale Stallions, six years
old; one imported Hackney, five years old; five Berkshire
Boars, fit for service.**

R. REID & CO. - Hintonburg, Ont.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HORSES

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

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

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

R. B. NESS, Howick, Que.

HODGKINSON & THEDALE, Heverton, Ont.—Clydesdale, Shires and Fillies for sale.

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

ALEX. McGRUBB, Oxford, Ont. Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies for sale.

SHEEP

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

J. A. JULIA, Hurford, Ont. Oxford Down Sheep. About 25 head of choice young Lambs. Also a few breeding ewes all by Imported Rams.

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

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

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

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

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Tesswater, Ont. Leicester breeding ewes. Prize winners.

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

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

SWINE

JOHN ELLENTON & SON, Hurford, Ontario—Choice young Yorkshire and Berkshire sows.

P. O. COLLINS, Howesville, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Good Young Stock for sale.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Hurford, Ont. See large ad.

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

J. COWAN, Innesburg P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester sheep and Berkshire Swine.

D. N. GLAZIER, Mashand, Ont., Yorkshire Whites and Hottentots. Young stock for sale.

CATTLE

ASHLAND STOCK FARM. Pure Scotch topped Shorthorns—Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MARSHALL, Jack St. P.O., Ont., Farm Station.

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

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

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

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

THOS. ALLEN & BROS., Ottawa, Ont. Shorthorn—Ayrshire—Banksian, System bred. See large ad.

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

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

JOHN BAYDOP, Milverton, Ont., G.T.R.—Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

SHADELAND STOCK FARM—Would sell Hereford, Romanay and GORSE (imp.), to avoid interfering. Also two young roan bulls, pure blood, clean and fourteen months old, respectively. **Write for particulars.** A. P. POLLARD, Canton, Ont.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Tesswater, Ont. Imported and Home-bred Shorthorns for sale.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntington, Que., Springfield Ayreshires for sale—some good stock both sexes.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle G.T.R. and C.P.R. Some grand breeding young stock, sired by Village Secret and other sires. **Write for particulars.**

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

W. CLARKSON, Malton P.O. and Sta., G.T.R.—Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Outland Lincoln Shirey. Some choice young stock for sale.

GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such strains as imp. Wedding Gift, Scotch sired by Killbuck Home-bred bull, Imp. Ben Lamond and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age, also some fine GOWINGS. **Write for particulars.** Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

T. GIBSON, Hurford, Ont., sta. G.T.R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Short-horn Cattle, breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

RICHARD GIBSON, Innesburg, Ont.—Shorthorn cattle and Clyde hares, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all our orders.

Earlier Dates Chosen for Ottawa Winter Fair—To Shut Out Western Exhibitors

The next Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry show will be held the third week of January, 1908. Formerly this show has been held in March. Poultry men have, however, complained of this date, as it was not a suitable time for exhibiting birds. In deference to them the directors have decided to hold the next show several weeks earlier.

There is a strong feeling among the stockmen of Eastern Ontario that only exhibitors residing in that section of the province should be allowed to compete. Heretofore, in order to insure a creditable display in the different classes, breeders living in other parts of the province have been urged to make exhibits, with the result that they captured the bulk of the best prices and left very little for the local exhibitors. The latter now ask that the show be confined in the matter of exhibits to Eastern Ontario and though this plan has not been definitely decided upon, the board of directors look favorably upon it. If such a course would aid in creating more interest in the show on the part of Eastern breeders and farmers it should certainly be adopted.

Death of Charles Rankin

It is with deep regret that the death is announced in this number of an old friend and life-long stockman, Mr. Charles Rankin, who died suddenly last week on board train between Wyebridge and Barrie. Acute indigestion is assigned as the cause of his demise. For many years Mr. Rankin had been an enthusiastic breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep and Clydesdale horses. He was in his 70th year, and was one of Simcoe County's most prominent, progressive and popular stock-breeders and farmers.

Cure Your Horse

with Kendall's Spavin Cure—The most reliable cure for all Bone Spavin, Swellings and Lameness.

For particulars, write to
DR. J. KENDALL, Ont. Ensnorg Falls, Vermont U.S.A.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, and think it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Swellings, Sprains, etc."—Wm. Lambart.

Accept no substitute. It is a bottle—6 for \$1. Write far free copy of our great book—"Treatise on the Horse."

I Can Cure Your Hurdle

Just Read This and You Will Save 15 DAYS TREATMENT FREE

To cure your Hurdle, hold your horse in a stall with your Hurdle Cure, and you will find that the Hurdle will be cured in 15 days. The Hurdle Cure is a powerful medicine that will cure the Hurdle in 15 days. The Hurdle Cure is a powerful medicine that will cure the Hurdle in 15 days.

35¢ does not, why not? Just because the job is not the proper one to retain the figure.

Now you know, you can hold it back with your fingers. If you do not, you will find that the Hurdle will be cured in 15 days. The Hurdle Cure is a powerful medicine that will cure the Hurdle in 15 days.

Write me today for my 64-page booklet, giving full details, and my 15-day trial period which will cost you absolutely free of charge.

DR. J. K. WATTS & SONS, 237 Church Street, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. or Printer 317, 15, Windsor, Ont.

Prices paid seeds are: 1 No. 1, \$6 to \$8 No. 2, \$4.50 to \$6 Red Clover, \$7 to \$7.25; Timothy—F dian, unbulked \$1.70 to \$2 per \$1.65.

Doctor Hammond's NERVE AND BRAIN PILLS

Marvellous. Magnal. Youth Restoring. Pills that speedily bring back the vigor and vitality of youth. These wonderful pills make thousands of men and women happy every day. If you have given up hope of ever knowing again the youthful vigor you once possessed, and remember how well, cause despairing and get Dr. Hammond's Nerve and Brain Pills to-day. Send securely sealed orders prepaid, and you will receive a box, or six boxes for \$3.00. Write for large literature, and you will receive everything in the drug line. It's Free. Address

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
 504 QUEEN & VICTORIA STS. TORONTO, CANADA

Spavin and Kingbone Paste

No matter how old the bleed, it will cure the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Kingbone Paste

It is so well known and so widely advertised that it doesn't make the horse go lame, or even cause any swelling. It is a simple system—occasionally use a rubber, pure and old cast-iron. For particulars, write for free copy of our great book—"Treatise on the Horse."

Fleming's Veterinary Adviser
 21 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Tree

The cent grade quill that arrive with these 11 with the op will be bris inuus scarv cul to get

Reports crop, and w of the fall v have cause and a stiffer however, be gentine wh the market r ratio whea tates strong Manitoba v though the CO

The oat m with little ch here range at barley is qu as to quality and peas at 7 yellow is spu and Ontario (weights. At 60¢ per bus are quieter, greater. Bran Toronto.

Prices paid seeds are: 1 No. 1, \$6 to \$8 No. 2, \$4.50 to \$6 Red Clover, \$7 to \$7.25; Timothy—F dian, unbulked \$1.70 to \$2 per \$1.65.

HAY
Receipts of consequently There is an in dian clover i firms here at \$14 per ton fo to \$12.50 for tons, Toronto. Here, timothy mixed \$11 to \$12. Prices for h \$7 to \$8 per to in car lots.

EGGS
Egg receipts ably and value (cool demand p Wholesale, in 1907 to 17c. 14 1/2 to 16c is east 17c per doz 16 to 17c for farmers' market per dozen.

Being to the tables are not Reports from that indicate a sh canners have b per bushel, tho trying to raise it

Straw

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto April 29th, 1907.

The continued cold weather has kept trade quiet and until warm spring weather arrives this condition will remain. But these things are only temporary and with the opening of navigation business will be brisker than ever. Money continues scarce and hortowers find it difficult to get sufficient for their wants.

WHEAT

Reports of injury to the fall wheat crop, and which are more or less true of the fall wheat area of this continent, have caused a flutter in market circles and a stiffening of values. There have, however, been increased exports of Argentine wheat to combat this, though the market as a whole is stronger. Ontario wheat is scarce and the market rules strong at 72½ to 73c per bushel. Manitoba wheat is more plentiful, though the market continues firm.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market rules about the same, with little change in values. Quotations here range at 38 to 40c at outside points. Barley is quoted at from 51 to 53½c, as to quality and place of shipment, and peas at 77 to 77½c. American corn is stronger and prices higher. No. 3 yellow is quoted here at 56 to 57c here and Ontario at 46 to 47 Chatham freights. At Montreal prices are 56 to 58½c per bushel, from store. Millfeeds are quieter, though the supply is no greater. Bran is quoted at \$23 per ton, Toronto.

SEEDS

Prices paid at country points for seeds are: Alsike, fancy, \$7 to \$7.20; No. 1, \$6 to \$6.35; No. 2 \$5.10 to \$5.40; No. 3, \$4.20 to \$4.50.

Red Clover—Fancy, \$8.75 to \$9; No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.25 to \$6.50.
Timothy—Firm; fancy bright Canadian, unshelled, \$2.40 to \$2.65; No. 1, \$1.70 to \$2 per bushel; No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.65.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts of hay continue light and consequently the market keeps firm. There is an improved demand for Canadian clover in England. Prices are firm here for baled hay at \$13.50 to \$14 per ton for No. 1 timothy and \$11 to \$12.50 for secondary grades in car lots, Toronto. On the farmers' market here timothy brings \$16 to \$17 and mixed \$14 to \$15 per ton.

Prices for baled straw are soaring; \$7 to \$8 per ton are the quotations here in car lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts have increased considerably and values are lower, though the good demand prevents any serious drop. Wholesalers in Montreal are paying 16½ to 17c. West of Toronto from 14½ to 16c is being paid for eggs and cost 16c per dozen. Here quotations are 16 to 17c for fresh stock. On Toronto farmers' market eggs retail at 18 to 20c per dozen.

VEGETABLES

Owing to the cold weather early vegetables are not likely to be plentiful. Reports from the St. Catharines district indicated a short tomato crop, and canners have been contracting at 25c per bushel, though growers have been trying to raise it to 30c.

WOOL

There is very little wool offering yet and no regular quotations. At Montreal dealers are paying 14 to 15c for unwashed wool. Washed wool is quoted there at 24c. It is expected that prices will be higher when the season opens up.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The April make of cheese has been light. The market, however, has a quiet tendency, due, no doubt, to the efforts of buyers to get this fodder stuff down to about its real value. Prices are about 1c per lb. lower than at this date last year. At the local cheese boards prices for April cheese has ruled at about 11c, with sellers mostly asking 11½c. At Montreal quotations are 11¾ to 12c.

The butter market, as was expected, has taken a drop and values are several cents lower than at last writing. At Montreal the finest creamery is quoted at 24 to 24½c and the market is weak in tone. Receipts are more plentiful here, but the demand is strong and consequently prices show but little weakness. Creamery prints are quoted at 27 to 29c, solids at 26c, dairy prints at 24 to 25c and tubs at 1 to 2c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock at Toronto market during the week have ruled a large and all week the quality of the fat cattle offering has been fairly good. There was a little on the slow side, and had there not been some outside buyers on the market it would have been much worse, owing to this large supply. Very few exporters are offering and sell at from \$4.90 to \$5.25 and export bulls at from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Good to choice butchers' cattle are quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.40, fat to good \$1.40 to \$1.65, good cows \$4 to \$4.50, medium cows \$3.50 to \$3.90 and common ones \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. There are too many light ill-bred feeders offering that are not wanted and call only be fed at a loss. Quotations are as follows: Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. each, at \$4.60 to \$4.75; steers, 1,000 to 1,050 lbs. each, at \$4.25 to \$4.50; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.90 to \$4; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

There is a fair trade in milkers and springers, at prices ranging from \$30 to \$55 each, the bulk selling at \$40 to \$50 each. Prices for calves are easy, owing to heavy receipts. They range at from \$3 to \$6, with a few milk-fed ones selling at \$6.50 per cwt. The bulk sell at \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt. Receipts of sheep and lambs are light and prices are firm. Export sheep are quoted at \$5 to \$6 per cwt, yearling lambs at \$6.50 to \$8 per cwt. and spring lambs at \$4 to \$6.50 each.

The hog market rules steady, with selects quoted at \$6.40 and lights and fats at \$6.15 per cwt. These prices are for hogs fed and watered. Unfed and unwatered hogs will bring 25c per cwt. more at the packing houses here. At some local points competition among drovers has run the price up to \$6.25 per cwt. for the farmer.

HORSES

The horse market is brisk and good young horses, draft, commercial or carriage, find ready sale at prices that vary according to quality and soundness. The

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In reality, they are the best plows manufactured.

The best soft centre steel is used for the moldboards, which are tempered by a special refrigerating process. Always of uniform hardness and scour well.

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\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will send you a booklet that will show you how to make \$3 a day consistently sure, we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the home where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit in every month. Write at once to the only successful business school in the world.
IMPERIAL BUSINESS CO., Box 306, WINDSOR, ONT.

VEGETARIAN COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 Free and rewards can be made taking our Vegetarian Course at home during spare time, taught by successful students, and within reach of all satisfactorily considered, particular free. **Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.**

CONSTRUCTING FIREPROOF OUTBUILDINGS.

Serious efforts have recently been made, to reduce the frightful loss from lightning and fire on Canadian farms. And they have been wholly successful, not only in securing a thoroughly lightning and fireproof construction, but also in bringing the price down to, and even below, that of the old-time board and shingle barn.

The new plan is to use corrugated galvanized sheets for roofing and siding barns and all outbuildings. These sheets are very rigid, and make a perfectly strong construction when used over very light framework. No sheeting boards are used at all—only light parlin strips being necessary.

Such buildings are now becoming very common, and users everywhere affirm that "Accorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets, manufactured by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont., is the most satisfactory material known for the purpose. They are so heavily galvanized that they easily outlast a generation and never need repairs. The firm above mentioned will gladly send to inquirers their interesting literature about "Accorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets, and give names of users in all parts of Canada. 46

Strawberry Plants

CHOICE VARIETIES—100, 50 cents, 500, \$2.00; 125 assorted, as desired, post paid, \$1. Beautiful, vigorous and circular free.

C. N. E. MALLORY,
Blushen, Ont. 7

demand was never better for big draft geldings than it is to-day, but few of that sort are coming forward, those offering being those the farmer thinks he can spare and dealers claim that too high prices are being asked for these, considering the quality. The following are the prevailing prices at the Repository here: Single rosters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$140

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—102 ACRE FARM, 14 miles from the village of St. Pleasant, Brant County; first class stock houses, 2 good barns, and other out buildings; sandy and clay soil, well-matched large variety choice fruit. Price \$200. Possession immediate. Address S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

HELP WANTED

WANTED FARMERS' SONS

To write lists of names and addresses for advertising purposes. Small knowledge of farm stock required. \$40 monthly. Work evenings in spare time at home. No canvassing. Apply at once, enclosing stamp FARMERS' VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, Toronto, Ont. Reg. E.

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

WANTED AT ONCE—Single man to work on farm. Must understand growing and curing Hops. Apply with references, stating wages required, to H. C. COHEN Distillers Co., Limited, Belleville, Ont.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in their own homes. Write for price in catalog or barn can be made to earn \$15 to \$25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. HORTICULTURAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

Situations Wanted

SITUATION WANTED—Stall groom, good trainer and feeder. Been in leading show rings, with good results. Wants situation immediately. Address Box 27 FARMING WORLD.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two Gladstone Stallions—Claremont Chief (2149) C.S.B., and Royal Archer (2806) (12718) (imp.). Also choice Fillies and breeding stock. JAMES W. ASSH, Claremont, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and cannery factory produce farms in the Niagara district. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Dunville, Ont.

STRAWBERRY and Raspberry Plants—Forty leading varieties. Seed Potatoes, various varieties. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. DUNHAM, Strathroy, Ont.

THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c.; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Please right. Address, WM. NOXON, Pictou, Ontario.

SYDENHAM FARM YORKSHIRES—Extra fine young stock for sale. Prices right. JOHN CHEMEL, Cedar Dale, Ont.

FOR SALE—Uruguayan potato (Solignum) (commonest Violet), the new wonder, the finest tuber; it beats them all in productiveness and in quality as can be seen by the reports of the French National Society of Agriculture and Academy of Science. They thrive best in wet soil, marshy land where no other potato will grow, but they will do well in any soil and bear any other kind. Three thousand bushels have been raised in one acre—no fiction, just facts. Any quantity will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of the price, one dollar per pound. Order now, no better investment. E. CHEVRON, St. Laurent, Man., agent for Canada.



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

to \$100; matched pairs, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$125 to \$160; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., \$125 to \$180; draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$160 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$50 to \$100; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$100.

Amatite

INSTEAD OF SHINGLES



In the last few years the price of lumber has more than doubled in cost. Before the increase the price was higher than the average farmer could pay. The use of shingles, therefore, has been growing less and less, and the progressive farmer has been using Amatite instead.

What is Amatite? It is the mineral surfaced roofing that costs less and wears longer than the "Paint-me every-two-years-or-leak" kind.

It's waterproof, weather-proof, stormproof. It's the one with a real mineral surface.

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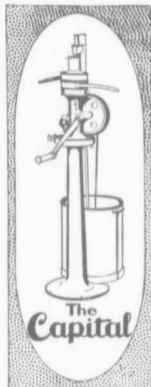
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TORONTO, Ont.

Four Cows Will Earn You MORE Money Than EIGHT Cows Earn You Now

Tell me to show you how to get over thirty dollars a year more out of each cow you keep. Make me prove that four cows AND a Capital Separator will actually earn you — YOU, PERSONALLY — more money in cold cash profits than an EIGHT-cow herd and a Capital Separator. Don't take my say-so for it. Don't wrap yourself up in your own belief that it can't be done. It CAN be done, and I can PROVE it to you, in a practical, hard - sense fashion, with figures and facts that you won't want to dodge. Write to me and see.

Let's get the thing clear to start with. Here is what I say I can show you: That with four good cows and my method of separating, making butter—and selling butter—you can make more money in one year than eight cows will make you without my method.

If I do that,—if I do show you a difference of over thirty dollars profit a year on every cow you keep,—then I want to talk business with you. I don't want a cent of your money until you are satisfied that I have made good every word I say and everything I promise. I don't want to sell you a Capital Separator until you ask me to,—I shan't importune you, nor bother you. All I want to know is your name and address, and how many cows you keep. When I get these facts, I'll tell you some things you haven't heard before. I'll show you not only why you need a Capital Separator, but why you can make more money by my method of selling butter than you'll make any other way. It won't be all separator talk I'll talk to you,—you've read reams of separator argument, but you haven't heard yet about the right way to



make butter and the right way to SELL butter. Tell me to tell you about it,—there's nothing to pay.

Why don't I tell you right here in print? Simply because I am not giving "blanket" advice. What might be a good plan for a man in Ontario wouldn't work in Manitoba,—and I propose to advise each dairyman according to his location and other vital details. Naturally, I want to sell Capital Separators. I am no philanthropist. But I will sell them faster because I can tell people how to make them pay,—and that's something new in this business.

I don't care what your experience with dairying has been, nor what with separators. You may have what you think is the best separator there is. Or you may believe, as many do, that there isn't any real profit in dairy-farming. I can show you where you're wrong in either case. Do I get the chance to do that? Will you listen to the mere, sheer, downright facts? Just write to me and say so.

I don't care whether you feel able to buy a Capital Separator or not. It won't be a hard matter, once you get to the buying point, to make terms with me. Some of my friends—I don't consider them merely my customers—take three years' time to pay in. Some of them pay in three months. Doesn't make any difference to me, because I know, and I can prove to you, that my Separator will buy itself the first year you have it. It will save you enough money and trouble, to pay for itself twice over in that time. And I can prove that, too,—just write and ask me to.

I've got a machine here, and a method, that will open your eyes to what there really is in keeping cows for profit. Maybe you are one of the few that know that already. Even if you are, you won't be any the poorer for reading what I'll write you. Let me tell you about the easiest separator to run you ever saw,—the easiest to buy,—the separator that skims cleanest and does it easiest,—the one with the really low-down can,—and about the method that makes more butter, makes better butter, and gets better prices for it the whole year round. Just write to me—address as follows:

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Four to five minutes is the time required to wash a tub of clothes with this machine.

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"It is always a mistake to plant **old seed**, and often it is well to procure a supply from a different part of the country, but not very remote nor too different in climate. Seeds of weeds that are hard to kill out are sometimes found in field and garden seeds, and precautions must be exercised against them."

The above is a quotation from *Farmer's Bulletin, No. 94*, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and its application to Canadian Growers is this:

Rennie's Seeds are fresh. They are Northern grown and adapted to the Canadian climate. They are carefully selected and free from weeds. This is a plain statement of facts,

and we stand behind it with a record of thirty-seven years' honest service to the Canadian farmer.

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The cheapest good shingle is the costless "Oshawa." Good for a century's weather-wear. Guaranteed for 25 years without your even painting—"Oshawa" double-galvanized shingles need no paint to outlast any roofing there is. Make roofs fireproof, too,—guaranteed in every way you want. Cheap in first cost as common wood shingles, yet more durable than slate. Sold under a written guarantee that really means something to the buyer.

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With a hammer, a snip, and horse-sense anybody can roof buildings right with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. They need no cleats. They lock on all FOUR sides. Made in only one grade—of 28-gauge semi-hardened sheet steel in the patented "Oshawa" way



"Oshawa" Shingles are an investment, not an expense.

More than 100 farm buildings were damaged in Ontario alone last year by lightning. Not one of them would have been harmed if they'd been "Oshawa"-roofed. These shingles insulate a building—make it safe against every element. Let us tell you what it will cost you to roof the "Oshawa" way.

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