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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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Do Not Miss It

Just before going to press we were informed by disinterested parties who have seen them that the Clydesdale fillies to be offered for sale at Hamilton by Mr. W. D. Flatt on August 23rd are an exceedingly choice lot and among the best that have ever come to Canada. If you do not want to buy, attend the sale anyhow, and have a look at them.

*

Another "Canuck" on Top

Mr. J. A. McLean, a native of Ontario, and a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College, has been appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Colorado Agricultural College, at Fort Collins.

*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Let Our Fall Fairs be Clean..... | 587 |
| Winnipeg Fair Criticised | 587 |
| The Apple Crop | 587 |
| Reciprocity Conference | 587 |
| Bringing out Prize Winners..... | 588 |
| Appointments to O.A.C..... | 588 |
| H. J. Hill Dead | 588 |
| A Good Appointment | 588 |
| Editorial Notes | 588 |
| Growing Fall Wheat | 589 |
| Fall Wheat in Alberta | 590 |
| Wheat Midge or "Red Weevil"..... | 590 |
| Why the Clyde Horse is Superior..... | 590 |
| Value of a Good Sire | 590 |
| The Winnipeg Fair | 591 |
| Fly Time and Cows | 594 |
| Dairy Building at London | 594 |
| Dutch Farming | 595 |
| Pigs in Summer | 595 |
| Keep More Sheep | 595 |

THE HOME WORLD—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Woodland Freedom | 597 |
| Fun of Picnicking | 597 |
| Spider a Hearty Eater | 597 |
| No Use | 598 |
| Concerning a Black Cat..... | 598 |
| As Good as Golf | 598 |
| When its Lightning | 598 |
| The Boys and Girls | 599 |
| In the Kitchen | 600 |
| Health in the Home | 601 |
| Sunday at Home | 601 |
| In the Sewing Room | 602 |
| Nature about the Farm | 603 |
| Exhibitions of Colonial Fruit | 603 |
| Must be Free From Codling Moth | 603 |
| Picking Apples | 603 |
| Corn Stalk Borer | 604 |
| In Fly Time | 604 |
| Publisher's Desk | 605 |
| Modern Methods in Harvesting Peas and Clover | 605 |
| Off in Her Milk | 605 |
| Rheumatism | 605 |
| Sore Shoulders | 605 |
| About Rural Law | 605 |
| Financial News and Notes | 607 |
| Another "Canuck" on Top | 607 |
| Lectures in Dairy Building | 607 |
| Model Poultry Houses | 608 |
| How I Handle My Flock of 20th Century Hens | 608 |
| Market Only Clean Eggs | 608 |
| Commercial Importance of Poultry | 608 |
| Farmers' Class | 608 |
| Farming World Man on the Wing | 609 |
| Home With a Fine Lot | 609 |
| Winter Fair Dates Changed..... | 609 |
| Clydesdales for Canada | 609 |
| Your Opportunity to Buy Clyde Fillies | 610 |
| For Convenience of Breeders | 610 |
| A Big Auction Sale | 612 |
| Judges at Toronto | 612 |
| Market Review and Forecast | 613 |
| Maritime Markets | 614 |
| Prince Edward Island | 614 |
| Farmers' Institute Tent at Fair..... | 615 |

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIV

TORONTO, 15 AUGUST, 1905

No. 16

Let Our Fall Fairs be Clean

AT the Missouri State Fair this year no intoxicants of any kind will be sold on the grounds. No immoral shows, no gambling or gambling device will be tolerated.

Evidently the movement for clean exhibitions is moving westward. So far as we know none of the fairs held in Canada have ever gone the limit of those to the south of the line in allowing questionable and immoral performances on the grounds. But some have approached very near to it.

The sooner all show managers realize that the chief value of an exhibition is as an educator the better for the success of their fairs. While it is, no doubt, a place where many people come to be amused, this is only of secondary importance. All exhibits of live stock, dairy products, grain, etc., have an educational value that should give them first place in any fair large or small. When they are side-tracked, or the money which should be given in prizes is utilized to secure questionable attractions or other amusement features, the original objects of the fair have been perverted, and it is no longer worthy of public support.

Let this year's shows be so managed that every visitor will return home feeling that he has obtained some knowledge that will be helpful in making his calling more successful and his life more happy, and the reason for their existence will be greatly strengthened. All amusement features should be of a wholesome character and nothing that would bring a blush to a woman's cheek should be allowed.

Winnipeg Fair Criticized

The recent Winnipeg Fair comes in for a pretty good "roasting" at the hands of the Free Press of that city. The general unsatisfactory condition of the grounds, the old, unpainted and empty buildings, the bad accommodation for live stock and attendants, the lack of a program and special time for judging live stock, the inadequate space for showing agricultural implements, the many and unsavory side-shows, are some of the things complained of. A pretty strong case is made out, which the management should take into its serious consideration, and act upon before another year.

The Winnipeg Fair management, like the management of too many of our fairs, both large and small, has made the fatal mistake of catering to the amusement rather than to the educational features of the show. The live stock exhibits, the dairy and other features of an educational character

have been side-tracked, and the horse race, the side show and the special attraction given prominence, a policy that is sure to lead to disaster in the long run. The people of this country, whether they live in the east or in the west, do not spend time and money in attending fairs merely to be amused. In the majority of cases, and we speak more particularly for the farmer, the presence of any one at a fair is due largely to a desire to learn something that will be of value in future work. If a little wholesome amusement is sandwiched in the outing will be both pleasant and profitable.

The primary object of an exhibition,

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local Fair.

whether held in a large city or in a small village, is educational. The displaying in proper form of the products of the country, whether of live stock or direct from the soil, is an educational feature that can hardly be duplicated in any other way. If to this be added special educational features, such as live stock judging contests, and butter making competitions, a list of attractions is provided that will discount the horse race and the side show in drawing a crowd. Many of the fairs in the east have found this out and every year sees more attention given to educational features and less to the special attraction.

Evidently the management of the Winnipeg Fair have not learned the lesson yet. But the sooner they do so the better, both for the reputation and the lasting success of their exhibition.

The Apple Crop

Both buyers and sellers are, no doubt, anxious to know what the apple crop of this year is to be. It is perhaps, early to secure accurate estimates, as weather conditions and the ravages of fungi scab and other dis-

cases from this on may materially decrease the yield. And yet sufficient is known to forecast, with a fair degree of accuracy, just what the prospects are. At this season the maximum yield at least can be sized up pretty accurately. If changes occur it will be on the side of a lower rather than a higher yield than the estimate.

The most comprehensive and careful summary of the apple crop yield for this continent we have seen so far has been compiled by the New York Packer. It places the probable yield for the United States fully 40 per cent. short of last year's crop, if not more. In detail, it reports that the New England states will not reach more than half of last year's crop. New York state will not have more than 40 per cent. of last year's crop. Pennsylvania, the Virginias and Maryland will not be up to the average. In the middle section, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, there will be less than an average crop, while Michigan will only have from 35 to 40 per cent. of a full crop. In the southwestern states there will be from 15 to 30 per cent. of a crop, while Iowa, Minnesota and adjoining states will have a poor crop. California has a good crop, but the states farther north will be short. According to The Packer, Nova Scotia will have a very poor crop, and the rest of Canada will do well if they get 50 per cent. of last year's crop.

Taking this report in detail it looks as if the apple crop of 1905 will be the smallest raised in many years. On the whole, it would seem that growers who are so fortunate as to have apples this fall will realize good prices for them. The home demand promises to be good, and already there has been considerable inquiry from Great Britain. There is evidently going to be a good outlet for all the fall and winter apples raised, and we would advise farmers not to be too eager to take the first offer that comes along.

Reciprocity Conference

A conference will be held in Chicago on August 15th and 16th, to urge the wisdom of substituting in the foreign relations of the United States the principle of reciprocity for that of exclusion and retaliation.

The movement for holding this conference originated at the last annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association of the United States. Representative organizations, such as the National Live Stock, Corn Belt Meat Producers, American Shorthorn Breeders and several other associa-

tions of like character, are behind it.

It is to be hoped that the objects sought for may be attained. No nation, not even the United States, can afford to live unto itself. The spirit of the past has been to take all and give as little as possible in return. But other nations of late years, in order to save themselves, have adopted the same principle, and consequently "Uncle Sam" must start on a new tack or lose his trade with foreign countries.

Bringing out Prize Winners

Few farmers understand the breeding and training of a horse to show to the best advantage. Every agricultural fair makes a specialty of a horse department. Better horses are seen than formerly, but usually the prizes are carried by a few fore-hand farmers and breeders who make a specialty of catering to the different types and fashions that prove popular in the show ring.

Show horses are not different from others in breeding, but they are selected by men who know, taking one from the many. They are selected according to type and trained to show their best points to good advantage. Show horses may be standard bred, coach, saddler, general purpose, or drafters. And there are many other types that come in for prizes, but their conformation, style, and performance must point to a definite end.

Many farmers miss a prize because of entering their horses in the wrong class. Judges are obliged to award prizes to those horses conforming nearest to the requirements of the grades in hand. A better horse may be disqualified through ignorance on the part of its owner. This is no fault of the judges.

Appointments to the O.A.C.

During the past week, three new appointments have been made to the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Professors Lochhead and Harrison.

Mr. Frank Sherman, M.S., has been appointed professor of entomology and zoology, and will assume his duties on Sept. 15th. Prof. Sherman is a graduate of Cornell University and studied under Prof. Comstock, the leading entomologist of the United States. He was entomologist at the experiment station at Raleigh, North Carolina, and entomologist for that state, but has resigned his position to come to Guelph.

Prof. J. B. Daudens, an old Guelphite and a graduate of Queens and of Harvard Universities, has been appointed professor of botany. He has filled the same position in the Michigan Agricultural College. Dr. F. S. Edwards, assistant to the professor in Michigan Agricultural College, has accepted the chair of bacteriology, as successor to Prof. Harrison.

Prof. Lochhead had charge of the

two departments of entomology and botany at the College. It has been thought wise to divide the work and have a professor in charge of each department.

H. J. Hill Dead

Mr. H. J. Hill, for twenty years manager and secretary of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, passed away at his home in this city on August 1st. Mr. Hill had been in ill-health for the past three or four years, and his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Hill's connection with Toronto Exhibition dates back many years. He first became secretary of the Exhibition Committee, subsequently succeeding Mr. McGee as manager. In 1902, owing to ill-health, he was given leave of absence for a year. But he



THE LATE H. J. HILL.

never recovered his health, and in 1903 was forced to resign, being succeeded by Dr. J. O. Orr, the present manager and secretary.

The late Mr. Hill was a most painstaking and energetic official, and the growing success of Toronto Exhibition is due in a large measure to his earnest work. He took hold of that institution in the early days, and by tact, perseverance and energy made it known all over this continent. He was at the helm during the building up process, and the magnificent exhibition of to-day is in no small degree the outcome of his skill and constructive genius. He was well and favorably known to the majority of live stock exhibitors who attend the fair from year to year. His readiness to serve their interests accounts to some extent for the prestige which the Canadian National has attained as a live stock exhibition.

Mr. Hill was in his 57th year when he died. He leaves a wife and a family of seven to mourn his loss.

A Good Appointment

Mr. T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., has been appointed to the staff of the Seed Division, Ottawa, and will have charge of the work in Ontario, formerly looked after by Mr. L. H. Newman, re-

cently appointed secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Mr. Raynor is well qualified for the work. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and for several years has been a lecturer on the Farmers' Institute staff. Mr. Raynor is a frequent contributor to the columns of THE FARMING WORLD.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Make a big effort to save this year's fine crop in good condition. A little extra pressure put on at the right time will do wonders.

Reports of red rust around the Hartney district, Manitoba, have been confirmed. It is a little early yet to tell just what effect it will have.

It has been officially denied by the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, that Live Stock Commissioner Hodson has resigned, or has any intention of resigning in the near future.

In order to enable Western farmers to bring in Turkey Red fall wheat from Kansas for seeding purposes, the Government will remit the duty on this class of wheat. It will mean a saving of 12 cents per bushel to Western fall wheat growers.

The Lord's Day Alliance is likely to take action to prevent the making of cheese on Sunday, now confined to a number of factories in the Ingersoll district. There is no need for Sunday work in present day dairying and no hardship will result to anyone if the practice is discontinued.

Another world's fair is talked of, the biggest yet. The place named is New York City; time 1909; occasion the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henrick Hudson. Instead of temporary buildings permanent ones will be erected, or at least most of them will be of that nature.

A representative of the Argentine has recently visited France and Germany with a view to extending the market for meat products. In France a campaign has been undertaken with a view to obtaining the introduction of store steers into that country in exchange for some concession to French commerce by the Argentine.

The average yield of grain in New Zealand for the harvest just closed is officially put at 35.36 bus. per acre for wheat, 42.23 for oats and 38.26 for barley. While Canada can, perhaps, equal, if not exceed, the figures for oats and barley, she has never done so in wheat. The same yield over the Canadian wheat acreage would about double the annual output.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., Guelph, who has been addressing institute meetings in the Temiskaming district, reports immense crops of clover and peas. These crops seem to flourish there better than in any other part of Ontario. Potatoes grow well. As for other grains the order seems to be barley, oats and wheat. The spring was very dry. An institute was held for the district with 245 members.

Growing Fall Wheat

Some Hints About this Staple Crop—Soil Culture for Wheat

Owing to its enhanced value as a crop, fall wheat growing will receive more attention than formerly in Ontario. At or near \$1.00 per bushel it is a profitable crop for the farmer to grow, though it would not be wise to greatly increase the area sown to wheat. The more live stock husbandry the Ontario farmer can work into his farming operations the better for his land and his pocket book also. Still, a farmer can make live stock an important feature of his work and yet grow a fair acreage of wheat. In fact, if he is engaged largely in live stock husbandry his land will grow a good crop of wheat. Ontario's fall wheat crop totals about 20,000,000 bushels annually, no small addition to the country's wealth. It is safe to say, however, that without

manure is used to plow under the second crop of clover. Timothy sod has also been treated in this way for fall wheat, but the results have not, as a rule, been as good as with clover. A third method, and it is, perhaps, the most economical of all, is to sow

AFTER CORN OR ROOTS

The cultivation required on the land in order to produce a good crop of roots or corn puts the soil in excellent condition for a wheat crop, and particularly so if the land has been manured in the previous spring. One drawback to this is that sowing may be delayed, owing to the difficulty of getting the corn or root crop off the field in time.

Then there is the summer fallow. This is the old-time method of pre-

paring land for fall wheat, as with other crops; it is better not to undertake more than can be handled to best advantage.

The practice, perhaps, more generally followed in preparing fall wheat land is to plow up clover. A prominent wheat grower of Oxford county describes this method as follows:

AFTER CLOVER

"It is a common practice to plow up a clover or sod field after a half crop, or after pasturing for some time. Work well by harrowing and cultivating to keep grass under. Some manure before plowing, but I have seen better results by manuring after, and working manure in before wheat is sown. A bare summer fallow is almost a thing of the past in this section. Pea ground is often sown to wheat, and one of my neighbors had a good piece of wheat on a piece of pea ground, just cultivated without plowing, and top



A Canadian Wheat Field Scene.

adding to the acreage the yield could be increased by several million bushels annually by better preparation of the land for the growing crop. If our farmers are going to grow wheat and they will probably do so to a larger extent than ever, now that the price has advanced, care should be exercised in putting the land in the best possible condition for the crop.

PREPARING THE LAND

Several methods may be followed in preparing the land for fall wheat and the farmer will have to be guided largely by his own conditions as to which one he will select. A favorite plan, when peas were grown more largely than they are today, was to plow the land in the fall, sow peas in the spring and after the peas are harvested, plow and cultivate well and sow with wheat early in September. Another plan that has been followed with success, when other conditions have been favorable has been to plow under clover sod with or without manure, and where no

paring land for fall wheat and invariably gave good results. The chief objection to it is that the land is without a crop for a season, a loss which, in these days of intensive agriculture, the farmer cannot afford to incur. A root or corn crop, it is claimed, will clean the land as well and put it in as good condition for fall wheat as the summer fallow. However, not a few farmers still stick to

THE SUMMER FALLOW

and invariably have good success with wheat on it. There is no better way of cleaning a dirty field, provided the summer fallow part of it is done properly. If it is not carefully looked after the summer fallow will assist weed growth instead of checking it. These are the methods recommended by leading wheat growers as being the best to follow. Of course wheat has been successfully grown by other methods, but any other plan is apt to interfere with the rotation and there is no certainty of the results being satisfactory.

dressed with manure after wheat was sown."

BEST VARIETIES

As to varieties, little perhaps can be said, and growers will have to be governed by their local conditions. We cannot do better, however, in this connection than quote from Bulletin 140, giving the results of tests of fall wheats made at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1904. It says:

"Within the past fifteen years, about two hundred varieties of winter wheat have been grown at the College. The most of these have been grown for at least five years in succession. The highest yielding varieties for the past five years, including 1904, have produced the following average number of pounds of grain per measured bushel, and of bushels of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 59.0 lbs., 59.8 bus.; Imperial Amber, 61.2 lbs., 58 bus.; Prize Taker, 59.8 lbs., 57.6 bus.; Silver Dollar, 59.7 lbs., 57 bus.; Pinta Post, 61.4 lbs., 55.4 bus.; Rudy, 61.1 lbs., 55.4 bus.; Forty-50.4 59.1 lbs., 55.4

bus.; and Egyptian Amber, 614 lbs., 55.2 bushels. The greatest yields among seventy-two varieties grown in the past year, however, were the Imperial Amber, 41.3 bus.; Buda Pesth, 40 bus.; O. A. Red, 39.9 bus.; Rudy, 38.1 bus.; Tasmania Red, 36 bus.; Dawson's Golden Chaff, 35.7 bus.; and Egyptian Amber, 35 bushels per acre. The weight per measured bushel for this season has been exceptionally light, as can be seen from the following: Tasmania Red, 86.6 lbs.; Imperial Amber, 57.6 lbs.; Dawson's Golden Chaff, 55.7 lbs.; Turkey Red, 55 lbs.; and Early Genesee Giant, 52.3 pounds. The Dawson's Golden Chaff possessed the stiffest straw and the Red Hussar the weakest straw in 1904. All varieties rusted more or less in 1904; the Ironclad, Tasmania Red, and Pride of America being the freest. The Hessian fly did only a small amount of damage the past year.

WHEN AND WHAT TO SOW

To prevent the ravages of the Hessian fly it is better to sow late in September than in August or early September, otherwise the first ten days of September will suit average conditions best. The O. A. Red winter wheat sown the first ten days of September in each of nine years has yielded 5.2 bushels per acre more than that sown from Sept. 16-20. From one acre and one-half to two bushels per acre is enough seed to sow. Whether sown in drills or broadcast makes little difference so long as other conditions are favorable.

KILLING THE SMUT

Before sowing fall wheat seed should be treated to kill stinking smut. A cheap, effective and simple method of doing this is to immerse the seed wheat for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to five gallons of water. After treatment the grain should be spread out and stirred occasionally until dry enough to sow. The nearer to sowing the treatment is applied the better.

Fall Wheat in Alberta

A phase of agricultural work that has come into recent prominence in Alberta is the growing of winter wheat. The success that has been reached in this work has given to Alberta the title of the "New wheat area." It started first in the south, and was made a pronounced success by Mr. E. E. Thompson, of Spring Coulee. The yield on the whole of the area sown has not run below 35 bushels per acre, and has been thrashed in some localities and one instance of 60 bushels per acre is authentically recorded. Mr. Thompson's interests have extended north to High River, where he has this year 2,500 acres of good grain. The first efforts at winter wheat raising were failures owing to the varieties tried being unsuitable, and to the best kind of cultivation not being understood. The Odessa and Dawson's Golden Chaff did not succeed. The Kansas or Turkey Red is the kind that is making the business a success. It has to be sown in July or early August. It grades No. 1 northern, which is just one point below Manitoba hard. The growing of this kind of grain has extended to northern Alberta, and this year several hundred acres will be harvested in the immediate neighborhood of Edmonton. It stood four feet high on July 1 on a firm, clean straw and will be ready to cut about the first or second week in August. The

successful growing of clover is an easy sequence to the introduction of fall wheat.

The economic and commercial importance of the finding of this new wheat area can scarcely be overestimated. It does away with the importation at high cost of flour for home consumption, and gives variety and stability to agricultural interests. Its most important effect is the opening up of new channels of export trade for Alberta products. Consignments of Alberta-made flour have been going into Japan for the past 2 years. We have thus a nearer seaboard market for our grain than we had before, and it is difficult to place a limit to the possible expansion of Oriental trade that may follow this opening.—J. McCaig.

Wheat Midge or "Red Weevil"

The fly, which is a close relative of the Hessian fly, is a very small, delicate insect, appearing on the wing sometimes in June, usually about the date when the fireflies first appear and the blossoms of the locust trees are fading and falling to the ground.

The eggs are laid in a cavity or groove at the upper end of the outermost chaff, so that the young maggots, on hatching, can readily reach the incipient kernel. These reddish larvae, in the nourishment of the milky kernel, ceasing to feed after the grain becomes hard. When full grown they seek the earth, generally by crawling down the stalk when it is wet with dew or by sliding down in a raindrop. Going about one-half an inch beneath the surface, they make cocoons not larger than mustard seeds, very difficult to find, in which they remain until the following summer when they again issue as flies. However, many of the larvae have not left the heads by harvest time and they are carried into the barn or stack; they soon become dry and shrink away from their skins, becoming "cased larvae"; these do not feed; they again become active when thoroughly moistened, even after having lain quiescent for more than half a year. Since the chaff from the threshing machine contains countless numbers of these "cased larvae" it should be promptly burned; the bulk of the straw can be put to its customary use without special danger. All seed wheat should be well fanned or screened to prevent sowing midge larvae along with the seed. The screenings should be burned.

The great majority of the flies are always derived from the pupae buried in old wheat fields. Rotation of crops will be of some help in controlling them, many of the flies becoming lost and perishing while hunting new fields in which to lay their eggs. However, the only thorough remedy is to plow the stubble under in the fall to such a depth that the flies cannot make their way to the surface the next year. This should be done as soon after harvest as possible. Plowing to a depth of 8 or 9 inches is sufficient. Burning the stubble before plowing will help. Neighborly cooperation in all these remedial measures is important.—Ohio Experiment Station.

Why the Clyde Horse is Superior

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have been reading with interest the several letters regarding the comparative merits of the Clydesdales and the Percherons as we find them in Ontario. As far as I am concerned I have never owned a Percheron,

but have seen a few, and there have been a few in our district. I must say, as far as their value is concerned in improving the draft stock they have proved an utter failure. About fifteen years ago, or thereabouts, there were a large show of Percheron stallions in Ottawa, a ring full; later on they dwindled off until there were none. The same through the country—they disappeared like snow on a hearth.

I consider that the Clyde stallions have done more to improve the stock than any other breed. I remember quite well, about thirty years ago my late father imported the first Clyde stallion into this district, "Champsie Jock." At that time there was not a mare to be found with any breeding, and none larger than 1,200 pounds. They were crossed with this horse, and what were the results? The best horses that ever looked through a collar and plenty of the good drivers. I could mention scores of Clyde sires equally as good. Take, for instance, Grey Clyde and Netherby, in Ontario, and Cumberland in York Co.

When the Percherons came into this district they had a better class of mares to cross on than the Clyde. They got a good, well-bred, big Clyde mare, and she bred well after herself; it was a fair colt, but to cross them on a small mare without some breeding, she might better not have been bred at all.

I think a very good proof of the superiority of the Clyde over the Percheron as a sire is to see the number of good imported Clydes through the country for the last thirty years; but where have the Percherons disappeared to? A Percheron stallion would not pay his expenses in this district.

I think the breeders make a great mistake trying every breed that comes along, and some have no breed at all. My motto is to stick to the ship that carries one safely across.

JOS. D. EARLE.

Vars, Ont.

Value of a Good Sire

It is impossible to over-estimate "the value of a good sire" to a horse breeder, as it often means all the difference between success and failure, for the reason that "nothing succeeds like success," and therefore the produce of a well-known and successful sire is a valuable and reliable asset when animals sired by second-rate or unknown stallions are neither.

It is not every breeder who is able to "spot" a coming sire, so that those who do usually get something good before the average stud owner is aware of conspicuous merits. Everybody can—to a great extent—select a sire which will land him nearer the coveted goal of horse breeders, viz., a reputation for "breeding the best." The task is no light one. Not long since two Shire geldings were sold for 450 guineas the pair, and it is hardly necessary to say that one at £50, as he takes less room, food, and attention in pair. The is nothing to be said in favor of using anything but "good sires."—English Exchange.

"The funeral sermon was simply full of paterologies on the deceased," remarked Mrs. Malaprop.

"Patergyrics, my dear," corrected Miss Straightwale.

"It doesn't matter," retorted Mrs. M.: "the words are anonymous."



A crowded grand stand at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1904.

The Winnipeg Fair

Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD.

In point of attendance the Winnipeg Industrial Fair of 1905 may be considered a marked success. A season of wet weather before the show, left the grounds, which are too low in any case, in bad shape, but fine, dry weather prevailed during the fair, and visitors had a pleasant outing. The grounds are badly in need of drainage. The performances before the grand stand, though not so numerous as heretofore, were quite satisfactory. Some of the Midway attractions were of an unobjectionable kind, while others were of a class that should not be allowed on any show ground. Besides these shows were given too conspicuous a place on the grounds, and allowed too much liberty in making known their wares. Though not large, the Winnipeg Fair grounds are not laid out to the best advantage, and it is difficult to locate all the exhibits. A plan of the grounds and other particulars regarding the show published for distribution would greatly aid visitors. There is great room for improvement in the grouping and arrangement of the live stock barns. They are a veritable fire trap, and exhibitors risk more than they should have to in taking valuable animals to the show.

The live stock exhibits at Winnipeg are the ones of most interest to farmers. Outside of these and agricultural machinery, there are not many attractions from an agriculturist's standpoint, though a very creditable dairy and poultry exhibit is always on hand. The live stock show this year was well up to the average of other years, and if we leave the Dominion Exhibition of 1904 out of the count, ahead of anything seen in the West heretofore.

HEAVY HORSES

The showing of horses was very creditable. There were not quite so many entries as at the Dominion Fair last year; but, when compared with the Industrial of former years, the showing of 1905 gave evidence that Western horsemen have not by any means been resting on their oars. Some of the sections were particularly strong; and in almost all of the classes there were enough really worthy animals to take up the prize money. Most of the horses, too, were brought out in good form, although there were, as usual, a number of really excellent animals that showed at a serious dis-

advantage for want of proper fitting and manning.

The honors in the heavy horse classes were distributed by John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ontario, who discharged his duties in a workmanlike manner and to the eminent satisfaction not only of the spectators but also of the exhibitors. The same may be said of the work of Mr. Ferriss, of Windsor, Ontario, who drew the nice distinctions in the light horse classes. The horse judging ring is too small for the purpose, especially when more than one class is being judged at one time.

There was an excellent showing of Clydesdales. This breed predominates in Western Canada to such an extent that they may almost be said to monopolize the attention of Western lovers of the draft horse.

The call for aged stallions brought out a very strong class, probably the strongest, with the exception of the sweepstakes class, in the show. Nine doubtful champions contested the honors; and it was a battle royal. After the judge had made a very careful inspection of the horses lined up before him, and had seen them moved, first at the walk and then at the trot, the contest began to narrow itself down. A short leet was drawn, including Nick o' Time, shown by T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man.; the well-known Woodend Gartley, shown by the Napinka syndicate; Clanyard, shown by Jno. Graham, of Carberry; Village Boss, shown by R. G. Willis, Boissevain; and Barrowman, a son of Woodend Gartley, shown by the Treherne syndicate. These were again put through their paces; and, after a very careful deliberation on the part of the judge, Barrowman was sent to the head of the line. He is a very nicely balanced horse, showing plenty of scale and substance and good action.

The contest then lay between Woodend Gartley and Nick o' Time for second place. The superb action of Mr. Banting's horse, coupled with pretty fair general excellence throughout, makes him just the sort of horse that takes a lot of beating. Woodend Gartley, on the other hand, is also a good one. He is scarcely so good a mover as Nick o' Time, although by no means a bad one. He has rather better legs and is a better coupled horse. He was, therefore, placed second, with Nick o' Time

third, Clanyard fourth, and Village Boss in fifth place. Some excellent horses, including J. B. Thompson's Prince, Delectable and Grubata's Merlyton, were still left unplaced.

The three-year-old stallions were also a strong class. Balcray, shown by Galbraith & Son, is a grand, good colt with lots of scale and quality and a capital mover. His legs, ankles and feet are of the very best. J. A. Mitchell's Cadet is also a very promising colt, with plenty of size and excellent quality. He did not show quite so good in action as Balcray; and he has scarcely so strong a lead as one likes to see on a stallion. These colts were placed by the judge in the order named. Third place was taken by Black Hail Prince, a showy topped colt of good quality that can handle himself well. This colt was shown by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ontario. Kenneth, shown by the Oak River Clydesdale Association, was chosen for fourth place.

Two-year-old stallions were not so strong a class. First place went to the Arctic Ice, shown by the Arctic Ice Co.; second place to J. B. Thompson's entry, and third prize to Weardale King, shown by Armstrong, of Greenfell.

Yearlings were a pretty fair class. First place went to a nicely balanced youngster with lots of quality, shown by J. Burnett, of Napinka; second to the entry of H. V. Clendenning, of Harding, Man.; and third to Jno. Graham, of Carberry.

The call for blood mare with foal by her side brought out a class of five worthy matrons. After very careful deliberation on the part of the judge, the entry of Sir Wm. Van Horne was chosen for first place. This is a big, drafty, strong topped mare, not quite so clean in the hock as we should like to see in a mover. A mare shown by Wm. Black, of Hayfield, put up a strong fight for the premier position. She is of a quite different type, being lower set and closer coupled. Taken altogether, she is probably a little better in her underpinning than Van Horne's mare, but she is scarcely so good in the quarter, especially in the breeching. She was finally compelled to fall back to second place. The third prize went to a sweet little imported mare, shown by J. Barnett, of Napinka.

The filly classes were not strong in numbers, but made up for it in quality. Galbraith & Son had first in three-year-olds and Mr. Sutton, of Roland, Man., first for two-year-olds.

The sweepstakes for best mare any age brought out as nice a lot of Clydesdale females as one often sees together. Besides the first prize winners in the various classes, a number of dry mares were shown that were not eligible to show in the class for brood mares with foals by their sides. Some of these made the competition for sweepstakes particularly interesting. The contest gradually narrowed down to a short leet consisting of Galbraith's three-year-old filly, Sutton's two-year filly, and a right good four-year-old mare shown by J. B. Thompson. After a very careful balancing of their respective claims to preference, the coveted badge was finally placed on Galbraith's filly.

Shires made a very ordinary showing. There were only a few animals out and with one exception they were rather a common lot. There was one animal worthy of mention was the five-year-old stallion shown by John Stott, of Brandon, and he is a right good one.

The sweepstakes for best stallion, any age, Clydesdale or Shire, brought

out a class of champions that kept the judge from finding the time heavy on his hands. The battle was between Barrowman, the first prize, four-year-old, and Galbraith's three-year-old, Baleray, with Stott's Shire horse also to be reckoned with and not early cast aside. It was plain that the judge found it difficult to choose, especially between Barrowman and Baleray. The colt has the advantage in his underpinning and is probably quite as strong a topped horse as Barrowman, but he is not just as thick through the heart as one would like to have him. Although he may and probably will develop into a better horse than Barrowman, at present he lacks the even balance and proportion of the other. The judge finally decided in favor of the maturer horse.

The exhibit of Percherons and Suffolk's was neither large in number nor striking in quality.

The exhibits of draft, agricultural and general purpose horses were not what they should have been. There were one or two entries of outstanding merit, but the general average was far from being up to the general average of the horseflesh of Western Canada.

LIGHT HORSES

These put up a fairly good show. Standard breeds and roasters were combined in one class, which caused some confusing types. There was a good show of carriage horses and pretty close competition. Type was well sustained throughout the sections. One of the chief exhibitors in this section was T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

The show of Hackneys was not a strong one in numbers, but there was nothing to find fault with in the way of quality. Good horses were shown all throughout. Pronounced merit was present in a few animals. The sweepstakes stallion Borrow Moss-Meteor, a two-year-old, owned by Dr. Henderson, Carberry, Man., is a beautiful colt, in quality, and a capital mover. The first and second prize aged stallions both showed well in action and are possessed of the best of legs with smooth, well turned tops.

The thoroughbred was only fairly well represented by numbers. In quality, however, there was little to find fault with, and a few animals of high merit were shown. The competition in aged stallions was a close one. Keston, a strong, well muscled horse owned by Dale & Fulford, McLean, Sask., took the first place.

In harness, saddle and driving horses there was a good deal of that mixing of types which puzzles a judge and confuses the spectators.

THE BEEF BREEDS

While, on the whole, the cattle show was a creditable one, it is doubtful if ever before there was an exhibition at Winnipeg in which the representatives of the different breeds were so unbalanced as was the case on this occasion. Some of the breeds were very strong, while others were away below the mark of former years. The catalogue also showed a considerable falling off in numbers of cattle entered as compared with last year, there being 266 cattle catalogued this year, as compared with 318 a year ago.

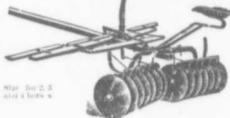
The judges were Short horns, Capt. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.; other breeds, Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.; dairy cattle, Dr. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C. Better satisfaction in judging could scarcely be given.

It was a banner year for the Short horns. Some of the others may have been few and of only fair quality, but

the "reds, whites and roans" appeared in greater numbers and in better condition than ever before. Last year—even though the Dominion fair was

held here—the catalogue entries numbered 130; this year they totalled up to 137. With the exception of only two or three sections the competition

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FIRST. Experience. That's a mighty big factor in manufacturing. It takes a man a life time as a rule to learn how to do things well. There are three generations of experience in the International Line. Year after year we have studied the problems of the farm—not in our experimental rooms alone, but in the fields under actual every-day working conditions. We know what the farmer needs, and we know how to meet that need.

SECOND. Facilities. The International factory at Hamilton, Ontario, is one of the model manufacturing plants in the world—a credit to the Dominion and to the Empire. No manufacturer in any line has more complete facilities for turning out high grade machines at low cost. We have exceptional facilities for securing the highest grade materials; exceptional facilities for manufacturing; exceptional facilities for inspecting. We are thus able to produce implements and machines which are right in every particular.

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Now then, this is what we ask of you in your own best interest:

Before you buy harvesting machinery or farm machines of any kind, go to the dealer who handles the International Line and inspect the machines he has. Ask him for catalogues, study the convenience, the strength, the durability of our implements, and then decide for yourself if it is not truest economy to buy of him. It costs you nothing to look.

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WORKS OF

International Harvester Co. of Canada, (Limited)
At Hamilton, Ontario.

was keen and hard, and in some cases exceedingly creditable rings could have been made out of the animals that were of necessity ruled out of the winnings. With such competition as was shown here this year, among the representatives of this breed, and with such uniformity of quality in the different animals, we think the present prize list would be improved by bringing the money for the different prizes nearer together, and, also, in a few sections, by adding a fifth and sixth prize, as is done at Toronto.

Shorthorn judging commenced Tuesday morning, and the first class called was bulls four years or over. It will be remembered that last year there was some difference of opinion between the judges and some of the spectators as to the way in which the ruling should here be given, Scottish Canadian, owned by Geo. Little, Neepawa, having a good deal of support for first place. The judge saw fit to give Van Horne's Spicy Marquis for that position. These two bulls were both out again and perhaps the interest aroused then had a good deal to do with it, but at the rate before the exhibitors had been able to line up their animals this year, the seating capacity around the ring-side was pretty well crowded by men who know a cattle beast when they see it.

The judge did his work carefully and coolly, yet he did not keep the crowd waiting very long for his decision, and when it came the ribbons went out first to Little's Scottish Canadian, second to Van Horne's Prince Sunbeam, third to Valasco, owned by Watt Bros., Salem, Ontario, and fourth to Van Horne's Spicy Marquis. Scottish Canadian had just been brought from a trip west to Calgary, and was said to have lost some of his bloom, but still he was presented in good shape, and his general smoothness, his size, his remarkable evenness of flesh, and his almost perfect balance, won him the day in what was without any doubt the strongest and most of the Shorthorn bulls ever shown in Western Canada. Prince Sunbeam is a bull that had never before been seen in a Western ring, but James Yule, who manages the great railway man's farm at East Selkirk, purchased him last year, to head his herd at Toronto, and found him good enough to clean up the grand championship there as the best bull, any age, even though appearing only in his three-year-old form. He has a strikingly well-made head, with Scotch Shorthorn character showing in every line, and has a very good top line, but lacked a trifle of the filling in the quarters shown by the bull standing above him. Watt's white bull, Valasco, did not possess the fashionable head in the head, but he was a very meaty animal, and showed better filling in the crop than any other bull in the ring. Spicy Marquis retains pretty well the grand massiveness, closeness to the ground, and aristocratic bearing that brought him the red ribbon a year ago, but lacked the smoothness of outline shown by his more successful competitors.

Compared with the bunch that had just gone out, the three-year-olds bulls were a bit of a disappointment. Only three were shown, and the judge soon put them in their places. Watt Bros.' Royal Mildred, placed first, was well brought out, and has many good points.

Four two-year-old bulls came forward, I. G. Barron's Nonpareil Prince, with his level top, depth of rib and well-turned head, cleared the others by being distanced for first place. W. H. English, Harding, Man., got the second

on Silver Mist, a low set, heavy one, while John Graham, Co-berry, took the white with Activity.

There were five senior yearling bulls, but while the best were right up to the standard, the candidates were common enough. Barron again came in for the premier place, his Meteor being the most even and best finished of the lot, of the low set, meaty kind, and with a fine turrey coat. A most creditable second was Adamson Bros.' Ambassador.

In junior yearlings, a fairly good lot, Van Horne's Golden Archer was first. Senior bull calves were an extra choice lot, Watt Bros., Salem, Ont., getting away with first and third. Junior bull calves made an even and very fine class of ten. Royal Marquis, an unusually low down son of Spicy Marquis, got the first place for Van Horne, with Watt Bros. second.

In the championships, Scottish Canadian carried off the senior championship and the grand championship as the best bull on the grounds. Barron's yearling, Meteor, put aside the other youngsters in the contest for junior championship.

Fifteen animals were entered in the contest for cows four years or over, but the owners of a few of them had taken a look through the stables after coming to the fair, and had decided that they would rather leave their cows in their stalls. The winners here must needs be the very cream

of the cream. Van Horne's Mayflower 3rd, that was sorted out for first place, is by Watt's famous imported bull, Royal Sailor. She was considered good enough later to be given the senior female championship, the grand female championship, and when pitted against Scottish Canadian, to be placed ahead of him as the best Shorthorn animal on the ground. After the show was over, she was purchased by the Watt Bros. to go back East.

She is wonderfully short in the legs, massive, remarkably broad and level on the back and about as good over the shoulder as anything that one could hope would ever be produced. The Watt boys got in second with Olga Stamford, a grand, well-finished cow, while the Van Horne herd came up very close with Marchioness 14th and Matchless in third and fourth places.

There were seven three-year-olds, but the fighting here was not nearly so close. Matchless 33rd, that won the top place for Watts, and Mildred 14th, that brought the second to Van Horne, were both shown in that perfect bloom that characterized these herds throughout.

The line up of two-year-old heifers stretched away down until there were no less than thirteen in the ring, with still a good many left standing in the stables. Those that did come out were, everyone of them, certainly a lot of which the breeders might well be proud. The winning animals were so much of a tone as to make the choice for places a very close guess, the Watt's drawing the first on Leuy Maude, Van Horne second and third on imported Collynie Bashful and Spicy Wimple, and Barron fourth on Lauretta Gem 3rd.

Senior yearling heifers made a very strong class of seven, but with the first and second rather noticeably in the lead. These two were Queen Ideal, of the Watt herd, and Spicy Duchess, out of the Van Horne contingent.

There was scarcely as much general merit amongst the junior yearlings, but still it was a fairly good display. Van Horne's Lovely 55th went to first place.

There were ten senior heifer calves and not a tail-ender in the lot. Another one of the Spicy Marquis calves of the model beef type went away with first, while fourth also went to another of the same herd. Avestart got the second on Crimson Tulip, a smooth, very evenly finished heifer, while Adamson Bros. took the third place with Viola, a large calf that was quite as good in its lines as the winner of first.

There were five junior heifer calves, a good lot, with the Van Horne entries first and third, Watt's second and Barron fourth.

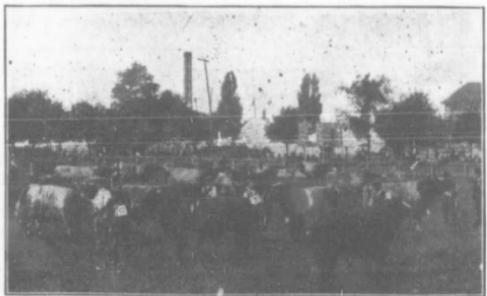
Then came the pull for the herd prizes. The animals brought out had been sorted in their classes, but there was still much interest in the events to be disposed of. Van Horne put up two herds of bull and four females any age. One herd, headed by Prince Sunbeam, was placed first, while the other, under the leadership of Spicy Marquis, came third. Watt Bros. had an exceedingly close second and Barron a very strong fourth.

Watt Bros. drew the first place with bull and three females all under two years, VanHorne second, Barron third and Avestart fourth.

In three calves under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor, Van Horne came first, Watt second, Adamson Bros. third, Barron fourth.

In bull and two of his get, Van Horne's Spicy Marquis and a pair of his progeny came first, Barron's Nobleman and his following second, Adamson Bros.' Marquis of Longburn and a young bull and heifer third.

(Continued on Page 606.)



The Shorthorns in the ring at Canada National Exhibition

Fly Time and Cows

Fly time is here again and with it the annoyance of caring for milch cows when they are pestered with this nuisance. A few years ago sprays of different kinds were extensively advertised and sold as fly panaceas. One seldom hears of them lately because it was a great nuisance to keep continually applying the spray.

A few dairymen understand how to keep the stable cool and dark and they know that flies do not remain in cool, dark places. Cows housed in stables that are free from flies, make for their comfortable quarters in a hurry when returning from pastures. One dairyman who exercises special care over his cows in fly time bought a number of brooms and fastened them in a dark runway leading to the stable, the cows in passing through between the brooms were brushed from their horns to their tails and most of the flies were swept off. The stable was kept dark all day and the cows could eat their evening ration of silage and be milked in comfort.

Dairy Building at London

The dairy department of the Western Fair took a great stride forward last year, when the splendid new Dairy Hall, illustrated on this page, was opened. This year the fair management are taking still further advantage of the facilities at their command, and from the view point of a farmer this exhibit will be one of exceptional usefulness. Arrangements have been made for practical demonstrations in butter making each day, and lectures will be given each morning and afternoon in addition.

The building is a red brick, with cement trimmings and foundation, slate roof, and is modern in appearance. The demonstration room will seat 600 persons, and each seat affords a commanding view of the operations. The arrangements for hot and cold water are perfect, and the light could not be better. In the exhibit room there are plate glass refrigerators running half the length of the building, in which the butter can be exhibited to the best advantage. The cheese are arranged on shelves in such a manner that they can be closely examined by visitors. The space in the centre is devoted to separators and dairy supplies, so that the people can get all around them. They are not crowded into a corner. The cost of the building was around \$10,000, and it was opened last year by the Hon. Mr. Ross and Hon. Mr. Dryden.

"Take back the heart you gave me,"
The angry maiden cried;
The butcher gave her liver,
And the maid was satisfied.



The new Dairy Building, Western Fair, London

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WEAR
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Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators.

Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over. On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator could stand such a test.

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| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Hours run..... | 1,800 |
| Pounds separated..... | 1,050,000 |
| Turns of crank..... | 2,125,700 |
| Turns of bowl..... | 1,150,000,000 |
| Oil used..... | 5 quarts |
| Time oiling..... | About 3 min. |
| Time adjusting..... | None |
| Repairs..... | None |

43 Years' Work—75¢ Repairs

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Hours run..... | 2,150 |
| Pounds separated..... | 1,000,000 |
| Turns of crank..... | 3,555,070 |
| Turns of bowl..... | 1,850,000,000 |
| Oil used..... | 2½ quarts |
| Time oiling..... | About 7 min. |
| Time adjusting..... | 10 min. |
| Repairs..... | 75 cents |

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-392 tells about them. Write for it today.

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What's the use of trying to skim cream with a lot of pans or crocks, no end of hard, tedious work and then lose half to fully as much cream as saved? Or perhaps you use one of those tin-can affairs that borrow the name of "Separators" but forget to take along their results. Don't. There's a better way—easier, quicker, far more profitable, absolutely sure and perfectly safe. It's the "U.S." way.

DELMER, MISS., June 6, 1905.

"I purchased a No. 6 U.S. Separator Feb. 2, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of \$25.25, the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the Separator the 8 cows produced me about \$25. This herd of cows is about the average herd, three of them being better, can heartily recommend the U.S. to all who want a first-class Separator.—H. A. DRIVER."

110 per cent. increase! Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Yet only one of many thousands that prove the "U.S." way the most profitable. Isn't it worth investigating? That costs nothing. Send for Illustrated Catalogue No. 500-A, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the Improved

U. S. Cream Separators
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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOW FALLS, VT.
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"Can you tell me of anyone in this neighborhood who is looking for steady employment?"

"Stiddy employment? No, Sir. Most av the men around here belongs to wan of th' unions.—Life.

"Melotte"
CREAM SEPARATORS

Generate less friction than others.

THAT'S WHY (They need a brake. They have one. Others have none.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET.

R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

Dutch Farming—No. III.

Butter Control in Holland—By our English Correspondent

In the past the purity of Dutch butter has been very doubtful; in fact, to speak plainly, up to a recent time a great deal of the butter from Holland was considerably sophisticated with margarine. The local name that the produce secured compelled the government to take steps to remedy this by instituting a butter control system, which guarantees the quality of the article which bears the stamp issued under this arrangement. The extent of the industry may be gauged from the fact that it is estimated that in 1903 the export of butter amounted to about 17,500 tons to Great Britain, 7,000 to 8,000 tons to Germany, 3,500 tons to Belgium, 1,000 to 1,500 tons to France, and a comparatively small quantity to other countries.

Butter, intended for Germany, Belgium and France, is, of course, forwarded by rail, consignments from the north of the country partially going in refrigerator vans. It is now nearly always packed in Danish beechwood casks of fully $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. and 1 cwt. net weight; also in tubs, cases and boxes containing butter in rolls or small parts of various weights.

Although a great deal of butter is sold to order, or through agents, both here and abroad, large quantities are still forwarded by way of consignments. The co-operative factories especially dispose in this way of part of their produce in England. The existing opportunities to sell at the auctions, coupled with other circumstances, are tended to diminish consignments abroad. The Friesland butter is chiefly exported to England, which also receives considerable quantities from Groningen, Drenthe, Overijssel, and other provinces.

Now, as to the system of butter control in the Netherlands. Every legislation against the adulteration of butter is founded for the greater part on an analytic examination of the butter, as without that examination it is impossible to state whether the law has been violated. Butter being a natural product, its chemical composition is liable to natural influences, which are beyond the control of the dairy farmer. No fixed formula can be given for the composition of butter. The differences between butter and other fats are only of a quantitative nature, viz., there are less volatile acids in a mixture of margarine and butter than in pure butter. There is, however, an equal difference between the composition of pure butter from different dairies and at different times of the year, as there is between the composition of pure butter and some adulterated butter. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to detect small quantities of fat other than butter fat in mixtures with butter.

In order to meet this difficulty, provisions have been made in some countries to compel the margarine manufacturers to use sesame oil or another ingredient easy to recognize, so that even the slightest adulteration of butter with this margarine could be detected. This would doubtless be one of the best provisions against the adulteration of butter if the adulteration only occurred with margarine. Considering, however, that, besides margarine, a great many other fats are used by butter-fakers, the addition of an easily detectable ingredient to the margarine does not answer the purpose. It is therefore clear that no analyst can make a definite statement about the purity of a butter sample analysed by him when he does not know the origin of the butter, and the composition of the butter made under supervision at the same place and at the

same time of the year. The butter-faker always finds new tricks to deceive the analyst, and there is a kind of competition between the butter-faker and the analyst, in which the former is always ahead.

To avoid all these difficulties, there is established in Holland a system of butter control, by which creameries are under regular supervision. For this purpose there are established institutions called "butter control stations" at Leeuwarden, Leiden, Deventer, Assen, Groningen, Maastricht, and Goes. At the head of each station is a chemist as director, with his many assistants, and a helmsman as may be required. One or more inspectors, acting on instructions of the director, are daily traveling about to take samples of butter and all materials used in its manufacture, in creameries or other places where butter is made, or in the shops or salesrooms of factories, and persons who have submitted to control, or of butter which has been sent out by any of the above. Whenever advisable, the director or inspector takes samples of butter made in his presence.

The results of the analyses of these samples are registered, and so the officials connected with this control know almost exactly what the chemical composition is of the butter of each creamery at any time of the year. The analyst has therefore all the information which is needed to give an absolute opinion as regards the purity of butter samples from butter made at creameries which have joined the control station. By comparing the composition of the samples submitted to him for analysis with the results of the analyses of samples of butter made at the same creamery at the same time of the year, under official supervision, there is no difficulty in obtaining an absolute certainty in each case whether or not the butter has been adulterated. The composition must be in both cases the same, the varying chemical composition of butter being no longer a factor in the question. Even the slightest fraud will be immediately detected by this system of control.

The control stations are under the supervision of the Netherlands Government, and subsequently all butter coming from creameries that are under control bears a government stamp. By the side of this mark there are some letters and figures, by which the officials connected with the supervision can identify the origin of the butter and the date on which it was made. A bill is introduced to qualify this mark as one of those which are protected by the Dutch Penal Code against malpractices of evil-minded persons. According to Article 219 of the said Code, anyone who fraudulently uses, or has them used by others, or forges, marks which are established by law, shall be punished with a maximum of two years' imprisonment. Every honest butter producer and butter merchant can ask to come under control, but he is not admitted unless he is of good repute and accepts all the conditions which are imposed by the regulations of the control stations. Moreover, these regulations must conform to the general rules prescribed by the government.

These general rules to which the station must conform, in order to be placed under State supervision, are as follows:

(a) Butter merchants, as well as butter producers, may be members of the station.

(b) The members must be of good repute, and possess full civil rights. The

station, or the institution forming it, should be incorporated.

(c) Members of the station shall not, either directly or indirectly, be connected with the manufacture of, or the trade in, margarine (margarine in the sense of the Butter Act) or other edible fats or oils, either mixed or not with other substances, which may be used for the adulteration of natural butter, and a list of which is published annually by the government.

They shall not transport, order to be transported, import, or export said fats or oils, nor store them at their works, in their cellars, warehouses, shops, or factory inclosures, or in any manufacturing sale or storerooms.

(d) Butter merchants shall not buy any other butter, and butter producers shall not buy any additional butter, they may require to complete orders, except that which comes from a producer being a member of any of the stations under government supervision. To any butter, or additional butter, purchased contrary to this provision, the prohibitory regulations regarding fats and oils, referred to under (c), second paragraph, shall likewise apply.

This also applies to the members of the management, managers, or members of firms owning factories.

(e) Butter producers are bound to carefully register in a manner as the government shall approve: The quantity of butter produced by them; all lots of butter, of five kilos or more, forwarded or delivered to others, as well as the total quantity forwarded or delivered by them, in retail; all additional lots of butter purchased by them; the names and addresses of all persons to whom five or more kilos of butter were forwarded or delivered, and of those from whom additional butter was purchased.

(f) Butter merchants shall daily carefully register in a manner as the Government shall approve: All lots of butter received by them; all lots of butter of five kilos or more, forwarded or delivered, as well as the total quantity forwarded or delivered by them in retail; the names and addresses of those to whom they sent or delivered five or more kilos of butter, and from whom they bought additional butter.

(g) Butter producers and butter merchants shall at all times, and without any reserve, give free access to all places referred to under (c), second paragraph, to all fully-appointed persons acting under the authority of the control station of the government.

They are bound to furnish all information these persons shall require; to allow them to inspect the list kept by them, including those kept in conformity with the provisions of sections (e) and (f), permit them to take samples, free of charge, of any butter, as well as of the raw materials of which it was made, and assist them in so doing, if required.

(h) Unless provided for in another way, the packing of butter has to be stamped with a mark approved by the government. This mark is intended as an indication for the inspectors of the control station, and for the persons charged with the Government supervision of this control.

The merchandise itself should bear a further mark. This is a mark of guarantee, and it assures the purchaser that he receives butter the manufacture of which has taken place under control. This mark is identical for every control station under government supervision. It consists of the arms of the Netherlands, over which the word "Nederlandsche" (Netherlands), and under which the word "Botercontrole" (butter control), and in smaller characters "onder Rijksto zicht" (under Government supervision) are placed. By the side of this mark some further

indication has to be made of the control station concerned, and whatever the department may further consider necessary to identify the origin of the merchandise. This mark of guarantee will be placed on paper to be obtained from the government at the charge of person concerned.

Any member obtaining possession of the paper bearing this mark is responsible for its execution, use for the better made or sold by him.

Producers and merchants are entitled to use their own mark, in addition to this general mark.

(1) The control exercised by the stations—and likewise the government supervision—shall, if considered advisable by the Department, extend to other matters beyond the guarantee against fraud, for which the Butter Act provides (such as the guarantee of a not excessive percentage of water).

(j) A sufficiently heavy penalty shall be fixed for such producers and merchants as act in contravention of any of the regulations, sub. (c) to (g) inclusive, or the provisions in the third paragraph under (h), or for such as, in the opinion of the station concerned, wilfully contravene the stipulations imposed by virtue of sub. (i).

Such persons, unless the Agricultural Department considers the above-mentioned penalty sufficient, shall be irrevocably struck off the roll of members, notice hereof to be given to whomsoever it may concern. If, however, any of the stipulations under (c) are contravened, no such reserve is possible, the persons offending, without exception, being in these cases always struck off the roll, and their names published.

The penalty referred to in the first paragraph of this section shall also apply to such producers and merchants as do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the first and second paragraphs under (h).

(k) The chemical and further examination of samples and everything connected therewith shall be carried out in conformity with the rules prescribed by the government.

(l) Any station desiring to be placed under government supervision shall, in addition to its regulations, etc., be required to furnish a complete list of the members composing the management of the staff, and of the affiliated members. The station shall also submit estimates of incomes and expenditure.

(m) Any station placed under government supervision shall at all times furnish complete information to the Department of all projected amendments of, or additions to, its regulations, as well as of any changes of its staff and management, and of the names of all new members, and of members who may have been struck off the roll, with a statement of the reasons of such action. All such amendments and additions to its regulations, and all new appointments shall require the sanction of the government, if the station wishes to retain government supervision.

The station shall send every year accounts of its income and expenditure.

(n) Any publications of stations under government supervision, intended for distribution abroad, shall require the approval of the government.

(o) The directors of all stations under government supervision shall communicate every month to the director of the Government Dairy Station at Leiden all figures obtained as a result of their analysis or inquiries. A. W. S.

Little Willie from the city watched the cows lying placidly in the barn lot, and said: "Uncle John, you must have to pay a lot of money for chewing gum for your cows."—Colman's Rural World.

Pigs in Summer

In summer, if the pig-keeper is wise, a large proportion of his stock will be running out to grass. Then, of course, is an opportune time to give vacant piggeries a thorough cleansing and lime-washing, to set drainage of yards and outlets right, and attend to any structural repairs that may be necessary. As a rule the piggeries are about the most neglected set of buildings on the farm. If they are in bad condition and need repair, the business is frequently deferred until they come periodically near to a tumble down state. It would be well to remember that the words "from bad to worse" apply very pointedly in such circumstances, and appreciate the wisdom of taking matters in time.

Piggeries there are in plenty that have never known the touch of a brush or broom on their walls or their occupants—refreshing and healthful atmosphere resulting from a good lime-washing.

If you are a farmer in a small way and have no pasture to spare, and the pigs as a consequence must be styekept all the summer, all the more reason is there that the piggeries should be sweet and clean, and the anim is kept under the healthiest conditions possible. It is the worst thing in the world for pigs to be cooped up in a dirty, badly ventilated sty during hot weather. Very hot, sultry weather is very trying to pigs, although many people seem to be ignorant of the fact. Take a look round on a warm day and observe how they seek coolness, fresh air and such shade as they can get. Truly, the house-bound pig in summer is often a creature to be pitied, and might in common fairness be made more comfortable than he is.

When pigs cannot be let out to pasture owing to lack of the necessary land, it is a wiser plan to reduce the stock than to run any risk by overcrowding in pens. There is a great tendency to keep too many pigs in a pen in proportion to its size. It is seldom roomy enough to allow the animals to be comfortable, and to force them to be packed almost as closely as sardines when the air is heavy and oppressive and the sun radiates the full heat of summer is to court disaster. "Too thick on the ground" might be quoted as the inciting cause of many sudden pig losses. It is a thing to be stringently avoided.

On a dairy farm especially should the piggeries be kept on sanitary lines. If neglected the offensive odor arising from them penetrates far and wide. In many cases the dairy is not far away. This is a point which should be watched. When building or rebuilding pens, let them be as far removed as possible from the dairy, for this is not only objectionable but really harmful, as few things absorb the impurities of the atmosphere more than milk. Foul air and bad odors should be kept away from it as much as possible.

All drains on the farm should be kept in good order, and the piggeries

should be as well attended to in this respect as the stables and cow barns: If you can put your pigs on grass do so by all means. There is no better or cheaper way of making good bacon. If you cannot, see that your porcine stock have clean pens and well-drained outlets, sufficient living space, fresh air, and sound, wholesome food. If every keeper of pigs were to resolve that nothing should be lacking as regards proper treatment of his stock, swine fever and the like would be practically done away with. Healthful conditions are essential to maintain health, and when the body, animal or human, is in a perfectly sound state, the result of living under such conditions, it is capable of resisting the inroads of disease.

W. R. GILBERT.

Keep More Sheep

We have quite a good sprinkling of sheep but not half the number that could and should be carried on our farms. It would be advantageous to both the farmers and the farms if every farmer kept a small flock. I endeavor to keep about fifty head of pure Hampshire-down sheep on my farm of one hundred and fifty acres and I find they are a great benefit to my land in keeping up the fertility and keeping down all obnoxious weeds, to say nothing of the financial benefits derived therefrom.

I try to give my flock good care, always keeping water and salt accessible at all times. In the spring I aim to have rye for early pasture and then run them on clover until the rape is ready to turn on, which will carry them until they go into winter quarters in the pink of condition. I breed my flock to the best imported rams, from October, so as to have my lambs dropped by the end of February and March, as I invariably find the early lambs do much better than the late-dropped on grass and are not so liable to be troubled with internal parasites. I always feed my lambs grain, oats and bran, and a little clover hay, in a crop away from the ewes. I have lambs that will weigh a pound for every day since birth. I weighed a lamb some time ago that was fifty-seven days old and it weighed thirty-five pounds. I consider it beneficial to give them a little extra care, but do not advocate pampering them. I contend that if every farmer would keep a few sheep we would have more thrifty farmers and better and neater farms.—H. L. A.

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THE HOME WORLD

How happy home might generally be made but for foolish quarrels, or misunderstandings, as they are well named? It is our own fault if we are querulous or ill-humored; nor need we, though this be less easy, allow ourselves to be made unhappy by the querulness or ill-humor of others.—Sir John Lubbock.

Woodland Freedom

O goodly damp smell of the ground!
O rough sweet bark of the trees!
O clear sharp crackling of sound!
O life that's a-thrill and a-bound
With the vigor of boyhood and morning, and the noontide's rapture of ease!
Was there ever a weary heart in the world?
A lag in the body's urge or a flag of the spirit's wings?
Did a man's heart ever break
For a lost hope's sake?
For here there is lit in the quiet and calm in the quiver of things,
Ay, this old oak, gray-grown and knurled,
Solemn and sturdy and big,
Is as young of heart, as alert and elate in his rest,
As the minnah there that clings to the tip of the twig
And scolds at the wind that buffets too rudely its nest.

The Fun of Picnicking

The season has again come round when the youths and maidens, with the older people and the children, on pleasure bent, pack up a goodly supply of hard-boiled eggs, cucumber pickles and sandwiches, and start for the woods. The very thought of these cool and shady retreats is refreshing, on a bright summer morning, after a night too hot for sleep, and even the exertion of preparing and packing food enough to last two days at home is not sufficient to check the enthusiasm.

The ride to the chosen spot, whether by rail, boat or hay cart, is usually delightful because it is taken



In search of water.

early in the morning, when simply being out of doors is both a pleasure and a benefit; and one of the advantages of these excursions is that they take away from hot cook stoves and hot offices, people who would consider it a dreadful waste of time to spend the same number of hours out of doors with no other end in view than simple enjoyment.

But when the halting place is reached there is danger that trouble

Perhaps the best part of a picnic, after all, is the going home, if one is not too tired to enjoy it. A cool room, free from insect inhabitants, never looks so inviting as any other time. The memory of the pieces of broken meat, egg shells, etc., does not trouble the picnicker. He leaves that part of the fun to the inhabitants of the land he has left behind him, if any there be. When the camping ground is far from houses,



This is the fun of picnicking.

will begin. There are usually children in the party, small boys who keep their mothers in suspense, by climbing after crows' nests, or teasing to go in swimming, and girls dressed too fine to get much benefit out of their holiday. The woman who never wants to do anything that meets the popular approval may not be present, or the youth that feels too large for boyish good manners, and whose skill in manly behavior is not apparent to anyone but himself; but the black fly and the mosquito were never known to have a previous engagement, and the spider, the ant and daddy long-legs, are always ready to sample the gingerbread and add a new ingredient to the lemonade.

It is delightful, in theory, to sit down under a large oak, listen to the birds and the bees, and do nothing else; and so it would be in real life, if all the winged creatures about did not show too friendly a disposition, and an eagerness for more intimacy with their 'cousins' than is agreeable. The place chosen for a seat, too, is likely to be clothed with some unseen strawberries or bunch-berries, or at least a plentiful scattering of burdock burs, beggar lice, or—worse than all—poison ivy. It is dangerous for most people to make too many bouquets at such times, unless they are well acquainted with botany, for a handsome cluster of beautiful leaves is poor compensation for the aching hand or face which some of these plants inflict upon the gatherer.

It may do no harm to leave such bric-a-brac behind one for the birds and the beetles, but some of the favorite resorts are in near proximity to summer houses, where people are picnicking on a larger scale, and stay long enough to blend the charms of home with the charms of gyping.

There are many people who get a good deal of enjoyment out of even a day's outing; and these are people who go with a determination to make the best of everything, a pocket full of salt to rub on to mosquito bites, and in clothes that will bear rough usage. At the least, such a day makes a change in life's routine, and a change is sometimes just the thing needed to make common-place life seem more agreeable and less wearing.

Spider a Hearty Eater

The spider, still and intent, watched the fly that struggled vainly in its web.

"Spiders are voracious eaters," said the naturalist. "If you had, according to your size, an appetite equal to a spider's, do you know what you would eat daily?"

"No. What?"

"For breakfast you would eat an ox. For luncheon you would eat four barrels of fresh fish. For dinner two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs would no more than fill you. For supper, in order to sleep well, you would need an ox and seven calves."

No Use

What's the use of kickin'
When the air is soft an' warm,
An' the sky is blue above you
Without a hint o' storm?
When the water is softly singin'
As they sparkle in the light;
What's the use of kickin'
'Cause the fish
don't
bite?

The fun of goin' fishin'
Is to find a good excuse
To sit and watch the ripples
When the line is hangin' loose.
To feel the breezes blowin'
An' feel such calm delight
That you never think of kickin'
'Cause the fish
don't
bite.

There's many an ambition
Which is but a fruitless quest.
But this world is full of sunshine
An' of beauty an' o' rest.
An' we've had the fun of livin',
Though we ain't successful quite,
An' there ain't no use o' kickin'
'Cause the fish
don't
bite.

—Washington Star.

Concerning a Black Coat

"Sandy," said Captain Pole, as he shifted his tiller so as to pass a barge towing down the bay, "you'd better ask Kate Haggerty to have you when we get to port."

"There's na hurry," replied Sandy McDougal, mate of the schooner Ajax, enjoying his pipe.

"Go ahead," retorted the skipper, pettishly, "you'll wake up some morning and see another chap living off Kate's money."

"She's no got it yet," expostulated Mr. McDougal.

"But she'll have it when her uncle dies, and he's old as the hills."
"Hoos! only seventy, and men are living longer than they did," said McDougal. "It's little surprised I'd be if he lived to be ninety."

"Well," remarked the skipper, "if you don't want a wife with ten thousand dollars, all right."

"There's na hurry," insisted McDougal. "If I'd marry her now I'd have to support her, mebbe, for ten years before her uncle dies."

Dennis Haggerty, stevedore, was worth at least \$10,000, and his only relative was Kate Haggerty. There was no scarcity of women in the world forty years back, but Dennis and his brother Michael must, perforce, fall in love with the same girl and she chose Michael. Dennis never forgave them and carried his resentment to the second generation, never noticing their daughter Kate, not even when, her parents dying very poor, she started out to make her living. Kate, 30 years old, plain as to face, and expert in sordid economy, only knew she had an uncle because people told her so. She gave no heed to the news when she did hear it, and went on earning a very scant living with very hard work.

Now, Captain Pole knew something. He and Fergus McNeal were winners to Dennis Haggerty's will, which left all he possessed to Kate Haggerty. McNeal had immediately sailed on a voyage to Australia and the skipper practically was the sole possessor of the secret. He knew Kate, and liked her, so he did some thinking.

"Kate's getting old," he mused, "and in looking she's more like a barge than a racing yacht; but there'll be plenty of good-for-nothing fellows to marry her when they know she'll have \$10,000. They'll spend every cent of it for her."

Then he apprised Sandy McDougal, his mate, of the secret and introduced him to Kate.

"He's too stinky to ever spend her money," soliloquized the skipper, "and he'll make her a good husband."

Sandy courted cautiously. Kate, worth a dowry of \$10,000, was very attractive but his characteristic stinginess made him hesitate about incurring the expenses of a wife until the dowry was possessed. As to Kate, who had never had a beau, she dreamed dreams and watched for Sandy's coming eagerly.

The inexpensive courtship, for Sandy never spent a copper on Kate, dragged on like a voyage through the calm belt, and Captain Pole chafed.

McDougal was overlooking the tarring down of the schooner's rigging when the skipper came aboard much excited.

"Oh Haggerty's sick," he whispered to Sandy. "He's pneumonia and he's too old a man to get well. Now's your time, Sandy."

For a moment Sandy wavered, then he said: "He may get well; there's na hurry."

Captain Pole coupled Mr. McDougal's name with an adjective and went gloomily below.

Captain Pole's watch was a massive machine to which he lay great store, and when it became out of order there was only one watchmaker in the city who was permitted to repair it. After his abortive effort to excite Mr. McDougal to action he glanced at his watch and found it stopped.

"I'll take it to Smoot," he said, and he left the schooner, scowling at the immovable McDougal, who was still working on the rigging.

The skipper had left his watch with Mr. Smoot and was about to depart when he remembered that Dennis Haggerty lived directly opposite the watchmaker. He glanced across at the house and then he rubbed his eyes and stared.

It was not the evidence that Mr. Haggerty was having some repairs done to his front steps that had caused him to stare, but, attached to the bell-pull, was a streamer of crape.

He hastened back to the schooner.

"He's dead," he gasped.

"Ye na mean it?" exclaimed McDougal.

"There's crape on the door. That's a landsman's flag at half mast. Get your best rigging on and come; there's not a minute to be lost."

Mr. McDougal was soon attired in his best black suit of clothes and the two set out for Miss Haggerty's boarding house.

"Now," said the skipper, "if she says yes, you ask for an early wedding day. When this here news gets out there'll be a lot after her," and he added with unnecessary candor, "most anybody can beat you in looks."

Miss Haggerty was at home and would see Mr. McDougal in the parlor. Captain Pole chose to await on the street the result of his mate's suit, and walked up and down in front of the house. Presently McDougal came to the door and beckoned to the skipper.

"Well," said that gentleman, as he reached McDougal, "is it all right?"

"I have na asked her yet," replied McDougal, nervously. "Are you sure you did na make a mistake in the house?"

"No," roared the skipper, "it was Dennis Haggerty's house. Hurry up, man, or you'll lose the chance."

In half an hour's time McDougal came out.

"We'll be married in a week," he said. "The landlady is a witness of the engagement. I hope ye're na wrong in the house."

Captain Pole was aroused early in the morning by Mr. McDougal, whose countenance showed great mental perturbation.

"Ye've ruined me," said he, shaking his fist at the skipper.

"What's the matter?" exclaimed the captain.

"It was na crape on the door," howled McDougal. "The man who was fixing the steps hung his black alpaca coat on the bell pull."

The skipper whistled.

"I'll na marry her," shrieked McDougal. "I'm sweetened!"

"Then," retorted the skipper, with difficulty repressing a roar of laughter, "she'll sue you for breach of promise. The landlady is a witness, you know."

The next week Mr. McDougal and Miss Haggerty were married in the most expensive style, and five years later Captain Pole, witnessing a parade of the United Irishmen, marked with surprise how sturdily old Dennis Haggerty bore the banner.

As Good as Golf

It was an old farmer on a visit to town, and he saw two young fellows playing chess. The game was long, and he ventured at length to interrupt it.

"Excuse me," he said, "but the object of both of you is to get them wooden objects from where they are over to where they ain't?"

"That partly expresses it," replied one of the players.

"And you have to be continually on the lookout for surprises and difficulties?"

"Constantly."

"And if you ain't mighty careful, you're going to lose some of 'em?"

"An' then there's that other game that I see some of you dress up odd for, and play with long sticks an' a little ball?"

"You mean golf?"

"That's what I mean. Is that game amusin'?"

"It's interesting, and the exercise is better'n any McDougal's."

"Well, I think it's a mighty good joke."

"To what do you refer?"

"The way I've been havin' fun without knowin' anything about it. If you young gentlemen want to really enjoy yourselves you come over to my farm an' get me to let you drive pigs. You'll get all the walkin' you want, and the way you have to watch for surprises, an' slip about so's not to lose 'em, would tickle you most to death."

When It's Lightning

The "Scientific American" says if you are afraid of lightning, here is a very simple safeguard to remember. Simply put on your gum shoes or rubbers, then stand up so that your clothes won't touch anything. Whether you are in or out of doors, you are perfectly safe, for rubber is a non-conductor, as you are perfectly insulated. This is worth remembering.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Game of "Birds"

Have you ever played "bird-selling"? It forms a very entertaining pastime for young folks.

The children stand in a row, leaving two outside. These two represent the bird dealers. Each child represents a bird, one being a crow, another a crane, another a canary, and so on. One bird dealer says to the other, "I wish to buy a bird."

"What kind of a bird?" asks the second dealer.

"A bird that can fly fast," says the first dealer.

"Very well," answers the other dealer, "take what you wish."

"Then," says the first dealer, "I will take a robin."

As soon as the word is out of his mouth, the "robin" must leap from the row and run around to escape. If the dealer catches the bird, he puts it into a cage, where it must stay until all the other birds are caught.

For a Yellow Dog's Sake

A quarter after nine every morning an important ceremony took place in Roy Gilman's school-room.

At quarter after nine, every morning, Miss Fletcher, Roy's teacher, handed a note for the principal to each pupil who had done especially well the day before. These notes the children carried to the principal's office, where they found pupils from other rooms hearing similar notes.

When Principal Thompson had read a note he knew just how the bearer had earned the honor, and he commended him. After he had read all the notes, he shook hands with each boy and girl and said he hoped to see them again. Then the children went back to their respective school-rooms. And before night everybody had heard who had gone from each room; and the room sending the greatest number was proud of itself.

The notes were not bestowed only on those who had a high standing in their studies; if they had been, some pupils would have gone to the office every day, while others would never have got there.

Those pupils whom Principal Thompson wanted to see were the girls and boys who had done the very best they could.

For instance, when Dennis Deckerman, who was so full of life that he couldn't seem to sit still five minutes, and so full of fun that he was laughing most of the time—when this lively young man was quiet and orderly for a whole day he got one of the little white notes the next morning. Then Principal Thompson was so pleased that he clapped Dennis on the shoulder and said, "Good for you, Deckerman!" just as if Dennis had been a grown-up man.

That same morning Gertrude Dodge, who had such a hard time learning to spell, was commended for having written correctly every one of the ten words in yesterday's lesson.

And when Charley Brooks, who hated to get out of bed in the morning, wasn't tardy for a week, he received a note to take up to the Principal's office.

Finally, Roy Gilman thought there was a chance for everyone but himself. Roy was "average good" in everything; spelling wasn't hard for him, no one was surprised at his behaving well in school, and his mother always saw that he started from home early enough. It was almost time for the summer vacation to begin and he had not received the desired invitation to Principal Thompson's morning reception.

When the honor did come to Roy Gilman sometime in June, it was entirely unexpected.

The first week in June had been unusually warm, and when a brisk thunder shower came up Thursday morning everyone was relieved. It washed the heat right out of the air and the children who had been lounging listlessly in their seats sat up straight and drank in the cool freshness. At recess the rain was still coming down briskly and the pupils gathered at one of the windows.

"I'm glad the rain came on account of the dogs," said Roy.

"On account of the dogs?" repeated Dennis Deckerman; "what are you talking about, Roy Gilman?"

"My Uncle Tom told me about it last night," explained Roy. "He says that dogs need lots of water to drink and that sometimes in summer they can't find any at all—dogs that have not a regular home, you know. He said that yesterday he was going along the street near his office when he heard someone call, 'Mad dog!'"

And everybody just ran. Then, the next minute, a poor little yellow dog came tearing along and his tongue was hanging out and he looked dreadful. It wasn't any wonder that people were frightened, Uncle Tom said. But Uncle Tom knows about dogs, and he hurried into his office as fast as he could and came out with a basin of water and whistled. That dog came running, and most tumbled into the basin, he wanted the water so badly.

The people all said, 'Why, he wasn't mad after all!' and Uncle Tom said, 'No, he wasn't mad at all; he was just crazy for water.' You see it had been hot all day and there wasn't a place, a single place, where a dog could get a drink in that quarter of the town!"

The children looked sober over this story; many of them had pets of their own and they all loved dogs.

Roy went on: "Uncle Tom says he's going to keep a bucket of water outside his office all summer, somewhere where people won't stumble over it, and then the poor dogs won't get chased and have stones thrown at them when all they want is a drink of water. I was wondering if we couldn't keep some in our yards for the dogs up-town."

"I will for it," declared Dennis Deckerman. "There isn't a fountain anywhere near my house where a dog could get a drink."

"And I'll keep a low dish of water out by our back gate so that the cats can get at it; for they need water as much as dogs do," said Gertrude Dodge.

Then the gong sounded and recess was over.

By the time the children went home that night every boy and girl in the room had promised Dennis and Roy to keep a drinking-place for dogs full of fresh water as long as the hot weather lasted.

The next morning when Miss Fletcher handed out the notes to be carried to the principal, she gave one to Roy.

"I recommend Roy Gilman for commendation because of his especial thoughtfulness for our animal friends," Miss Fletcher's note ran.

Principal Thompson smiled at the surprised expression on Roy's face.

But the principal seemed to know all about it, for he said as he shook hands with Roy: "That was a good thought of yours, Roy, and I can promise you that I'm going to see that the dogs in my neighborhood don't suffer from thirst!"—Little Folks.

If you are poor and weak and helpless and of little account, these are only extraordinary reasons why God should care for you.



"Ma'ma, I guess we'll have to build an ell on to our house"

IN THE KITCHEN

Summer on the Farm

There are many foods a farmer's wife can use during the summer, when pork and chicken are the only meat supplies at hand. With plenty of milk, cream, butter, eggs, vegetables and fruit, as our friend says she has at her command, she ought to be able to set a very good and healthful table, even if the butcher makes only a weekly visit. Some of the things she might keep on hand to take the place of fresh meat are dried codfish, which can be prepared in various delicious ways; dried beef for creaming, beans for baking and soups, which are almost as rich in nourishment as meat. Occasionally purchase a good-sized soup bone and make a pot full of rich stock. Pour it hot into two or three stone jars, putting in each about the quantity required for one meal. Set them away when cooled in a cool place and leave the cake of fat unremoved; it will preserve the soup, just as paraffine shuts the air out from jelly. Stock kept in this way will be good for a week and each portion may be the basis for a different soup. Eggs can be prepared in so large a variety of ways that they will frequently make the chief dish in a dinner; then there is a long list of satisfying creamed vegetable soups, corned beef, which is generally to be had in plenty in every farm house, ham, cold or hot, an occasional dish of tripe and pickled tongue. These, with a variety of vegetables, varied by rice and macaroni, will provide a large abundance of good, healthful fare.

Can Your Beans and Corn.

String and snap your beans, put one teaspoonful of salt to each gallon; put in lots of water, cook till half done, put in jars, cover well with the water they are cooked in, then seal, and you will have fresh snap beans in the dead of winter. If too salt to suit taste, soak in clear water before you cook them to use. Corn is canned the same way, except you cut it from the cob and dry in sun three hours, then can same as beans.

Delicious Green Corn Cakes

Mix one pint cold corn meal mush and one pint cold boiled rice, evenly and smoothly, and add of tender green corn, right from the garden, cut from the cobs, as much as can be taken up by the thick paste of mush and rice. Have more fat in frying pan than is used generally for pancakes. It should be half butter and half pork fat or lard and should be very hot when cakes are put in. Fry in small cakes. The material should be of such consistency as to require a little patting down with spoon or knife, brown on both sides. An egg added is an improvement.

These cakes are delicious. The wise farmer, who knows the need of using cream at table in the interest of the bones and teeth of himself and family, need not be told of the added deliciousness when it is used on the corn cakes.

GREEN CORN FRITTERS.—Take a dozen and a half ears of corn; grate them as fine as possible. Mix with

the grated corn three large table-spoonfuls of sifted flour, the yolks of six eggs well beaten, salt and pepper to taste. Have ready equal parts of butter and lard heated to the boiling point; drop in a spoonful of the mixture; fry brown. Serve very hot.

Buttermilk Recipes

BUTTERMILK BROWN BREAD.—Take equal parts of Graham flour and cornmeal and two-thirds as much buttermilk as flour. To one quart of milk use two teaspoonfuls of soda, and one cupful of molasses; add one teaspoonful of salt. Stir in enough of the Graham flour and meal to make a real stiff batter. Beat it for ten minutes, then pour into a well-greased pan, set in a warm place to rise for half an hour, and bake in a moderate oven.

BUTTERMILK SPICED ROLLS.—Heat one quart of buttermilk to near the boiling point; drain off the whey and let it cool. Thicken with flour and one cupful of yeast and one teaspoonful of salt and when light mix in one egg, one cupful of sugar and one half cupful of butter, and flour enough to roll nicely. Roll out half an inch thick, and spread with butter. Dust freely with cinnamon or grated nutmeg, roll up tightly, and with a sharp knife cut off in one-inch pieces. Place in a greased pan to rise and bake slowly when light.

BUTTERMILK BISCUITS.—One quart of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of lard and two cupfuls of buttermilk. Mix, then make out into biscuits. Have melted lard in the bread-pan, and as the biscuits are placed in the pan dip one side in the lard, turning the other down. Put in a hot oven and bake a golden brown.

With Berries

GOOSEBERRY PUDDING.—Line a pudding dish with rich biscuit crust rolled out half an inch thick. Fill with uncooked gooseberries, liberally sprinkled with brown sugar, and cover with a top crust. Pinch the edges of the crusts well together, tie over it a floured cloth, and boil for two and a half hours in water which must not cease boiling from the moment the pudding is put in until it is done. Serve with sweet sauce.

BLACKBERRY PUDDING.—To make a blackberry pudding, soak two cups of stale bread crumbs in two cups of milk, add a little salt and three well-beaten eggs. Measure one and one-half cups of sifted flour and stir into it half a teaspoonful of baking powder, and add to the other ingredients one and one-half pints of blackberries. Put into a buttered pudding-dish and steam two hours. Serve with a rich sauce.

BLACKBERRY CHARLOTTE.—Soak one-third of a package of gelatine in a cup of cold water for half an hour. Have ready one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth. Sift into it then a cupful of powdered sugar, add the gelatine and the juice of half a lemon. Stir in one pint of fresh blackberries, which must be very ripe, and heat until stiff. Serve ice cold, with whipped cream heaped on top.

Smooth, Rich Cheese

depends on the way the curd is salted.

The salt must be pure—like Windsor Cheese Salt.

The salt must dissolve slowly and evenly—like Windsor Cheese Salt.

The salt must not be carried off in the whey—but stay in the curd, like Windsor Cheese Salt.

The salt must help to preserve the cheese, and keep it smooth and rich—like Windsor Cheese Salt.

If you are not getting as good cheese as you should, would it not be a good idea to try

Windsor Cheese Salt.

For Collars and Cuffs

The following recipe is a very valuable one, being used by a French laundress whose collars and cuffs were remarkable for the beautiful ivory gloss her skilled treatment imparted to them. Take two ounces of the best white starch, and pour over it, without stirring, half a pint of cold water. Allow this to stand while you dissolve as much borax as will lie heaped up on a shilling in a teaspoonful of boiling water. When the borax mixture is cold, add it to the starch. Pour into the starch one tablespoonful of turpentine, and mix the whole carefully with the hand. On no account must any undissolved borax be put into the starch, or it will make shiny patches on the linen. This quantity is enough for four pairs of cuffs and seven collars. A little borax water should be kept in readiness for adding to the starch should it become too thick.

Hints

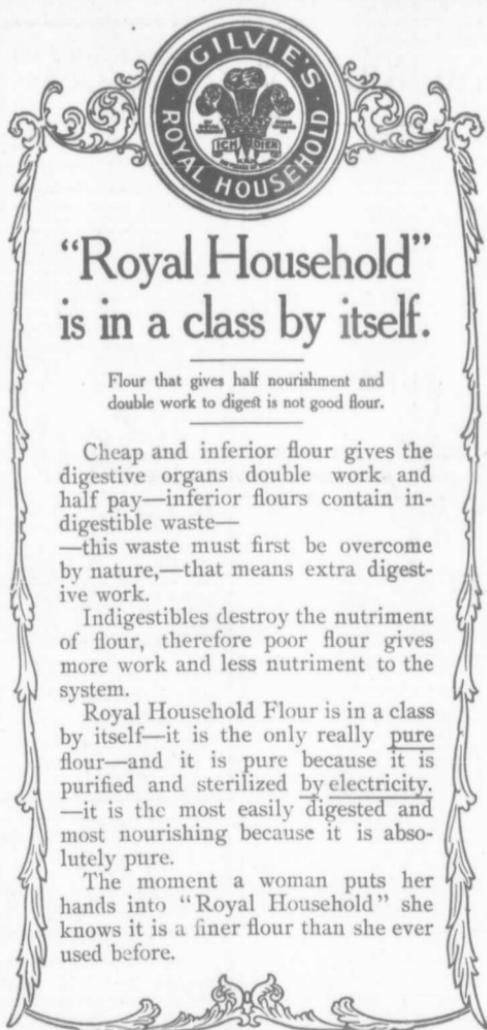
If you want something inexpensive, you might try buttermilk for your freckles. Wash your face in buttermilk at night and apply a compress dipped in buttermilk to the affected part.

A slight scorch on a muslin garment will disappear if hung out in the sunshine. If the scorch is dark, wet the surface and lay in the sunshine. Sometimes the process has to be repeated several times.

For rolling puff paste hollow glass rolling pins filled with ice water or cracked ice are recommended. Failing a rolling pin, an ordinary wine bottle has been suggested. One would like to know whether the glass never "sweats." Surely this would not be good for the puff paste.

An oblong fish kettle of enameled ware should be part of every kitchen outfit. The best kettles have perforated drainers with wire handles at the sides, by which the fish can be lifted easily and conveniently. These kettles will be found useful for boiling green corn as well as fish.

LENTIL SOUP.—Wash carefully one cup of lentils. Cook in two quarts of boiling water for half an hour, or until soft, and then drain the water. Rub through a strainer, add sufficient hot milk to make the soup of the desired consistency, and season well with salt and pepper.



“Royal Household” is in a class by itself.

Flour that gives half nourishment and double work to digest is not good flour.

Cheap and inferior flour gives the digestive organs double work and half pay—inferior flours contain indigestible waste—this waste must first be overcome by nature,—that means extra digestive work.

Indigestibles destroy the nutriment of flour, therefore poor flour gives more work and less nutriment to the system.

Royal Household Flour is in a class by itself—it is the only really pure flour—and it is pure because it is purified and sterilized by electricity.—it is the most easily digested and most nourishing because it is absolutely pure.

The moment a woman puts her hands into “Royal Household” she knows it is a finer flour than she ever used before.

Differences in Two Sides of the Body

The two sides of a person's face are never alike. The eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right eye is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. The smallest interval of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both.

The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slow-

est. In fifty-four cases out of one hundred the left leg is shorter than the right. So, you see, we are not the perfect creatures we are sometimes represented to be, nor is it quite so horrible as one might imagine to be reminded that one's feet are not mates. The feet are not mates, as a matter of fact, that is, they are not both exactly alike and of the same size.

A certain spinster, when asked why she did not marry, replied: “Why should I marry when I have at home a parrot that can swear and a monkey that can chew tobacco?”

Sunday at Home

Stand in the Sunshine
Stand in the sunshine sweet
And treasure every ray,
Nor seek with stubborn feet
The darkness way.

Have courage! Keep good cheer!
Our longest time is brief,
To those who hold you dear
Bring no more grief.

But cherish blisses small
Grateful for least delight
That to your lot doth fall,
However slight.

And lo! all hearts will bring
Love, to make glad your days;
Blessings untold will spring
About your ways.

Good Thoughts

God is on my side. He makes himself responsible for my being. If I only trust myself to Him with the cordial return of trustful love, then all that He has ever breathed into my heart of human possibility He will realize and bring to perfection.

The mighty God is a tireless God; He fainteth not, neither is weary. This is brave doctrine, then, that a tireless deity attends humanity amid all its struggles and hardships and attends it to aid, to soothe, to cheer, to purify, to redeem, to save.

The secret of the reality and the power of art lies in the fact that it is the culmination and summing up of the processes of observation, experience and feeling; it is the deposit of whatever is richest and most enduring in the life of a man or a race.

A new thought in the mind is like leaven in the meal; it may change the whole character of one's self and even transform the lives of one's associates. A sound of the human voice is not much, but it strikes upon the ear, it reaches the brain, the moral consciousness is affected and a life is changed for all eternity! And that life becomes God's angel of beauty and peace and sweetness in the world. And men will stand up and tell us that they do not believe in miracles! What is a miracle?

As the world is secure of things nigh to it, and in doubt of things afar off, so in a contrary manner Christ's children are secure of their end, but of things nigh at hand they are sometimes in dread.

Impression

A lady called at the house of a neighbor on an errand, but as the family were away she asked the hired man to tell his employer that she would call again. Being in a hurry, and not thinking but that the man knew who she was, she did not leave her name. The lady of the house returned before the rest of the family, and the man told her that a lady had been there who said she would call again.

“Who was she?” inquired Mrs. H. “I don't know her name,” replied the man.

“But you should have asked her,” said Mrs. H., “so we could know who had been here. Can't you tell me anything by which I can know who came? Where does she live?” “I don't know,” said the man, “but she's the one that always smiles when she speaks.”

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

MISSSES' SHIRRED KIMONA 4960

The shirred kimona always is a favorite, and is exceedingly becoming to young girls. This one is eminently simple and is available for countless materials, but as illustrated is made of pale blue challis figured with black and white, the bands being of silk. Ribbon, however, is much liked for trimming and always makes an easier finish.

The kimona consists of fronts and back, which are shirred at the shoulders, and arranged over a plain yoke and is finished with the band which is rolled over and forms a collar at the back. The sleeves are in one piece each, gathered at their upper edges.

BLOUSE WAIST 4961

Blouse waists made full below smoothly fitted yokes are among the novelties of the season and are promised extended vogue. This one is exceptionally attractive and is made slightly open at the throat over the shield collar, but this last can be omitted whenever desirable and the waist left open at the throat forming a tiny v. In the case of the model the material is changeable blue and green chiffon taffeta, simply stitched with corticelli silk, but all those that are soft enough to render the fulness becoming are equally correct.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as may be desired, fronts, back and yoke. The waist is gathered at both upper and lower edges and can be

equally correct, the model being adapted to wool ones as well as those of cotton and linen, and the body lining being optional.

The dress consists of waist and skirt. The waist is made with front and backs that are full and arranged over a fitted body lining, which is faced to form the yoke when high neck is used. The bertha is cut in handkerchief style and made to outline the yoke or to finish the low neck. The short sleeves are puffs gathered into bands and the long ones are in bishop style. The skirt is straight, tucked at its lower edge



4960 Girl's Dress
6 to 12 years.



5023 Half Sleeve
and Chemisettes,
Small, Medium, Large.

and gathered at the upper, and is joined to the waist when lining is used, to the belt that connects it with the waist when lining is omitted.

HALF SLEEVE AND CHEMISETTES 5023

Nothing that the season has brought is more charming than the dainty chemisettes and half sleeves which are so much worn with surplice waists. In the illustration are shown most excellent models, which are adapted to an almost infinite variety of material. Lace with banding, as illustrated, is always charming, but embroidery is well liked for summer dresses, while plain tuckings, inserted tuckings and combinations of lace with embroidery are many and can be varied to suit individual tastes.

The chemisette to the left allows of making with the full length foundation and square yoke or with a facing of yoking material that extends to the lower edge or again can be cut off at any desired point. The chemisette to the right indicates a round yoke and gives a choice of that or the V-shaped facing, while it also can be cut off if desired. The half sleeve is shown in one of the prettiest combinations of the season but also can be varied indefinitely by the use of plain material with lace or embroidery, or of inserted yoking materials, any pretty effect being correct.

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

Teacher—Edwin, which is the best time for picking apples?

Edwin—When the farmer ain't lookin'.

Clothes Cost Money Time is Money

The New Century Washer saves both—nothing easier or more effective—nothing half so quick. You sit to operate it, and a tubful of clothes may be thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. You cannot make a more profitable investment—the profits direct and incidental! sell it at \$25. Ask your dealer for it. If he cannot show you the machine write us for booklet.

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Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day weekly sure. Finish the work and send the money to the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will give you the business fully explained by our new and up-to-date price list. If you cannot work absolutely sure you can work for \$3 a day. **REFUSAL OBLIVIOUS FOR YOU. Box 807, Windsor, Ont.**



4960 Misses' Shirred
Kimono, 12 to 16 yrs.



4961 Blouse Waist with
Shield Collar,
32 to 40 bust.

made to blouse at both back and front or at front only as may be preferred. The chemisette and collar are arranged under it, closing at the back. The sleeves consist of the full portions, gathered at both upper and lower edges, and the deep gauntlet cuffs. At the waist is a shaped belt.

GIRL'S DRESS 4968

Simple frocks that are made with straight skirts are always in demand for washable dresses as they launder far more successfully than any other sort. This one includes also an exceptionally attractive bertha, and allows a choice of high or low neck, long or short sleeves. The model is made of linen etamine, trimmed with fancy braid, but all materials that are in vogue for girl's dresses are

Nature About the Farm

By C. W. NASH

THE CHIMNEY SWIFT

Something allied to the Nighthawk and Whip-poor-will, but differing widely from them in appearance and habits, the Swifts are a very curious, interesting and useful family of birds. In Canada we have three species, two of them, the Black Swift and Vaux's Swift, occur in British Columbia only, while the other, the Chimney Swift, known to most people as the Chimney Swallow, is found in all the provinces from Newfoundland to Alberta, and is abundant in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Eastern Manitoba. Of all the birds of Eastern North America the Chimney Swift is undoubtedly the most aerial. It never alights upon the ground, nor does it perch upon trees, it will not rest upon any flat horizontal surface, no matter what its elevation may be, but when not flying, or actually engaged in incubation, it rests by slinging to the vertical surface inside a large hollow tree chimney or the eaves of some building. Thus it feeds, drinks and gathers all the material for its nest while on the wing. To enable it to live in this way, the bird is peculiarly specialized, its wings being long and powerful, measuring when extended about twelve inches from tip to tip, while the extreme length of the body from point of beak to end of tail is only about seven inches. Its feet and claws though small, a sharp and strong and its tail feathers, are each furnished with a spring tip which acts as a prop and assists the bird in clinging to the vertical surfaces against which it rests. The plumage of the Chimney Swift is dull, being sooty brown above, paler below, the throat grey. When in high condition there is a white band on the feathers of the back, but this is not always apparent.

Though our bird is popularly known as the Chimney Swallow, it is not in any way connected with the Swallows, but is classified in the order Macrochires, an order which, of the birds of North America, comprises the Nighthawks, Whip-poor-Will, Swifts and Humming birds only. Our classification is, or should be, based on the sum of all the characters of the species and in this case if a Swallow and a Swift are compared the great differences in their structure will be readily noticed.

The winter home of the Chimney Swift is still unknown. That they go south of the United States is certain, for their migration so far has been accurately observed, but where they go, has not been discovered. Years ago it was believed that Swifts resorted to hollow trees and there remained dormant like bats through the cold season. That idea has long since been exploded. Yet, strange to say, Dr. J. F. Whiteaves, of Ottawa, has reported that in the first week of February, 1883, a Swift came down a chimney in his house, it was caught and examined by him and it lived for several days. This is strong evidence that under certain circumstances the birds are capable of hibernating, at any rate for some considerable time. While it is just possible that some few may hibernate in this way, we know positively that the bulk migrate southward in the autumn and return in the spring, in Ontario the first usually arriving at the beginning of May, in Manitoba not until the fifteenth. They travel during the day

time, but do not seem to hurry through their journey as rapidly as the Nighthawks and other strong fliers do.

As soon as they arrive and for about two weeks afterwards, the Swifts of each locality resort just before night-fall, to some general roosting place into which they swarm in hundreds, or even thousands. These roosting resorts in the old days were large hollow trees, open at the top; now, however, some large chimney, such as that of a mill or public building, is usually chosen. Around this, just at dusk, the flock will sweep in wide circles, which as darkness falls, are gradually drawn in, until over the mouth of the chimney the great flock of birds are resting like the waters of a whirlpool, at the vortex of which individual birds one after another may be seen to pause, raise their wings high over their backs and drop twirling like a shuttlecock down into the shaft. To the sides of this they will cling, packed close together, until the first gleam of morning light starts them out again to scour the country for their insect food.

About the beginning of June the Swifts pair off and select their nesting places, the old ones generally returning to that of previous seasons. Nowadays the site selected will be inside of some chimney or against the inside boarding or wall of some outbuilding, instead of the hollow tree or cave which was their original habitation, for the Swifts like some few other birds, have so far attached themselves to mankind, as to take advantage of our buildings for their nesting purposes and it is only in quite uninhabited parts of the country that they now use a hollow tree at all. The nest is constructed of small dry twigs without lining of any kind and must, one would think, form a harsh cradle for the young. These twigs are obtained by the birds directly from the trees upon which they grew, though they are dry and dead when taken. When getting dry they circle about the top of the tree upon which they have seen a supply, and then selecting the one they wish dash at it and endeavor to break it off in their beak; if successful it is carried to the nest and there affixed in place; if too tough the bird will flutter at it for a second or perhaps and then let go and seek another.

In 1886 a pair of Swifts had a nest in an attic under the roof of my house. The nest was built against the wall near a window, out of which a pane of glass had been broken. Through this and through a squirrel hole in the boards at the other end of the attic, the birds obtained ingress and egress. The nest was constructed of small sticks, glued against the board wall and to each other with the glutinous saliva secreted by the birds. On the fifteenth of July it contained four white eggs, long in proportion to their breadth. A few days after this, the young were hatched and from then until September the fourth they remained in and around the nest and were fed by their parents. On that day they flew off for the first time, and old and young were at once disappeared. When the young birds grew too large for the nest, they left it and arranged themselves in a row slantwise, one slightly beneath the next, clinging to the wall and close enough to touch one another, and so remained until they took their

final departure. The same nest had evidently been used for a brood previous to this, though whether it was in that same season or not I do not know. The accuracy and speed exhibited by the old birds in passing through the pane at one end and the hole at the other end of the building were most astonishing; they never touched the window with their feet, but their wings struck on either side. In passing through the squirrel hole they were obliged to touch, as it was barely large enough to admit the birds with their wings closed, but the pause was so slight as to be scarcely observable.

A very hot, bright weather, Swifts retire to their nesting places during the greater part of the day, and will fly at night. In cloudy or wet weather they may work all day, but are always more active about sunrise and during the evening twilight.

Early in September the bulk of these birds leave us. On one occasion, however, I saw many flocks migrating during a storm of a twenty-day period of the month. Where these came from I cannot guess—our local Swifts had gone two weeks before that day and these were traveling fast and striding from us as migrants on the usual route taken by migrants when on autumn flight.

Exhibitions for Colonial Fruit

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society, on the suggestion from the official representatives of several of the colonies, has decided to hold four further exhibitions of colonial fruits and vegetable products, lasting two days each, on December 5 and 6, 1905, and March 22 and 23, June 6 and 7, and December 4 and 5, 1906. The object in fixing these dates is to suit as far as possible the season which is most likely to find the produce of Canada, British Columbia, and the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, in the greatest perfection in London. Opportunity is afforded for each colony to make collective exhibits in addition to the exhibits of individual firms.

The schedule and other particulars may now be had of the Secretary, Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.

Must be Free from Codling Moth

Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector for the Province of British Columbia, writes that a very large proportion of the apples arriving from southern points up to date this season have been condemned for codling moth. Scarcely a year passes but Ontario shippers are induced to send apples to British Columbia and it very seldom happens that these apples successfully pass the pest inspectors which, of course, entails a serious loss upon the shippers. To enter British Columbia, it is necessary that the fruit be absolutely free from codling moth, a condition that can scarcely be met in ordinary years by Ontario fruit.

Picking Apples

Apples should be carefully picked by hand, without breaking the skin or bruising the fruit in any way. Summer varieties for immediate home use or special local trade should be allowed to ripen on the tree; but if intended for distant markets or storage they should be picked when fully attaining to the maturity of the fruit and mended to mellow. Winter varieties should hang on the tree until they

have reached full size and have taken on good color. Apples picked while still immature as a rule keep longer than if allowed to fully ripen on the tree, but they do not develop the full color nor the best quality. No sharp distinction can be made between green and mature, or between fully mature and over-ripe fruit; one blends imperceptibly into the other. Experience teaches at what stage to harvest the crop, in order to secure the highest quality and best keeping properties in the fruit. Sometimes, with summer varieties, it is necessary to go over a tree twice, picking the most mature specimens first and leaving the remainder for a week or two in order that it may more perfectly develop. Round bottom baskets or pails should be used for picking, and it is better to have them lined with cloth to prevent bruising the fruit. Fruit should not be piled on the ground, but should be placed at once on the sorting table or be placed in boxes or barrels for removal to the packing house. The apple should be picked with the stem on but without breaking off the fruit spur, as, is likely to occur if the fruit is picked too green. Spring wagons should be used to convey the fruit to and from the packing house.

When the trees have been properly pruned the fruit may be all harvested from ladders. A short step ladder is convenient for the under side and low branches of the tree. For the upper branches light cedar ladders of suitable length will be found very convenient. Extension ladders have been praised very highly in the past, but as they are both awkward and cumbersome, practical growers are abandoning them. The practice of climbing through the tree to gather the fruit, and letting the baskets down to the ground by means of a rope, is out of date, and is not practised in commercial orchards. Inexperienced pickers often lose a great deal of time by not picking clean as they go, making it necessary to carry the ladder back and forth. Each time the ladder is moved all apples in reach should be picked.

Injurious Weeds

One does not travel over the country more than a stretch of ten miles without observing injurious weeds, flourishing full of life and vitality with us. They grow spontaneously without care or culture, while useful grains refuse the utmost care and attention. Weeds offend the eye and are detrimental to good taste and the welfare of the country. They are a source of annoyance to the careful farmer. In fact, they are an aggravating nuisance and great damage to good farming. The aggressive farmer is willing to adopt any practical method to rid his farm of them. To properly deal with them, it is very important to understand something of their nature and growth.

PRISCILLA BUCHER,

Norfolk Co.

The Cornstalk Borer

This insect has attracted some attention in the country recently and a brief description of its habits will not come amiss. It has become very troublesome in the corn districts of the west, and is described in one of our American exchanges as follows:

In the fall when the caterpillars become full grown they burrow down into the tap-root and there pass the winter in a small cavity in or near the surface of the ground. In the spring they transform to pupae, from which the adults soon emerge. The eggs are laid upon the leaves of the young corn near the axis, and the young larvae hatching from them bore into the stalk and upward into the pith. As the borers grow they become very active, and frequently leave and re-enter the stalk, thus making several holes. When the caterpillars are full grown they bore outwards to the surface of the stalk, making a hole for the escape of the adult moth, and then transform to pupae in the burrows. This takes place from the middle of July on, and the adult moths emerge from ten days to two weeks later. The second brood of larvae feed on the old

stalks, tunneling them between the second joint and the ground, and become full grown about harvest time, when they go into winter quarters, as already described. The damage done by the second generation consists largely in weakening the stalk so that it is readily blown to the ground, whereas damage by the first generation results in serious injury to the crop, preventing the growth of the ears.

✻

In Fly Time

O, Farmer, your poor cow won't stand. When you go out with pail in hand. See, she looks in mute appeal—O, yes, she certainly can feel. She looks at you with pleading eyes, As if to say: "Remove those flies."

If your cow gives you a whack over the face with her tail, or kicks over the pail when you are milking her, don't use swear words or beat the poor, tortured animal. Just blame yourself for allowing the flies to torment her.

It is no wonder she kicks at the flies. Remember she isn't kicking at you, it is the flies she is trying to hit, only she misses her aim sometimes. You would be apt to kick, too, if the flies were annoying you as they are the poor dumb animal. Don't carelessly neglect the cattle. It is cruel. There are remedies which can be applied with most satisfactory results, and are not expensive either. We have found kerosene and codfish oil, with a little carbolic acid added, very good indeed, if frequently applied. The milk flow will surely decrease if the cattle are discontented, and uncomfortable. Don't postpone this important matter another day. Less milk means less money in your pocketbook.

✻

We want capable persons in every district to represent The Farming World at the fall fairs. You can visit your fall show and make a little pin money at the same time. Write for particulars to The Farming World, Toronto.

OTTAWA'S GREAT FAIR

Is to be held

SEPTEMBER 8th to 16th, 1905

A Magnificent Show for Farmers and Breeders

\$86,000 being expended in improvements to Grounds and Buildings

Thirty-five Beautiful Gold Medals offered as Special Prizes

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The Central
Canada
Exhibition

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Devoted to Country Life in Canada

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

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How to Remit—Remittances should be sent by postal note or express order, payable to THE FARMING WORLD, 10 Wellington Street, West, Toronto. Notes and orders should be kept, for reference. Cash should be sent in registered letter. Remittances sent as above are at our risk. If sent in other ways, they are at sender's risk. Payment in advance is at sender's risk for amounte less than \$1.00. Index of posting should always be remembered.

Advertising Rates on application.

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THE FARMING WORLD,

10 WELLINGTON STREET, WEST, TORONTO.

Eastern Agency of "The West Farmer."

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

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Look up our big offer on outside back cover, this issue. Our special offer to agents and agents interested in new subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD is worth knowing. If you are interested write at once for particulars.

Exhibition Number

Our annual Exhibition Number, which will appear on Sept. 1st, promises to be of unusual interest to farmers. A large issue will be distributed. Advertisers desiring space in that number should apply at once, in order to get good positions.

Tent at Fair

THE FARMING WORLD, as usual will have a tent at the Toronto Fair. We extend a cordial invitation to all our friends to call and see us there. The tent will be located near the main cattle judging ring.

Modern Methods in Harvesting Peas and Clover

No part of the farmers' work in the past has been harder than pulling peas with the scythe, and no method for doing this work was devised that was as satisfactory as the scythe as far as the quality of the work was concerned, until the great labor saving device for harvesting them and putting them into bunches was invented and placed upon the market by Messrs. Tolton Bros., of Guelph, whose advertisement appears in another column of this paper. It consists of an attachment to the mowing

machine whereby peas can be harvested as quickly and as easily as mowing hay, and includes a simple, cheap and efficient device called a buncher which rolls the peas into neat and compact bundles on a principle which prevents any possible chance of shelling out the crop, so much so that the cleanness of the work compares favorably with that of the scythe. At the same time the bunches are left in a much better shape for drying or curing.

This important feature of the buncher, together with the continuity of action in rolling the crop in folds with the seed or grain on the inner side of each fold without any jarring or molestation, creates this perfect principle which prevents the shelling out of the seed, and on account of this, constitutes this buncher one of the best devices for bunching clover that has ever been tested. At the same time the stems or green part of the clover when rolled, are on the inner side of each layer or fold and thereby exposing that part which needs the sun and air for curing, while it takes the best possible care of the seed.

From these facts no device for this purpose is so commendable, and at the same time so simple, durable and cheapness make it the more interesting to all who are engaged in the harvesting of the clover crop, so that we can with assurance state what the Tolton Bros. Limited, of Guelph, Ontario, have made a great success of these attachments to the mower, which makes the harvesting of clover an economical and profitable one, and the harvesting of the pea crop no longer dreaded but rather one of the easiest operations in the grain harvest, and the cost is so little that no one having a field of peas can afford to be without it. The pea crop has had its day, as has every dog, and farmers are happy in the prospects of good crops of this profitable legume once more. Look up the advertisement and write the firm at once for prices and particulars. They will use you right in any dealings you have with them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Off in Her Milk

About the middle of April last I bought a cow which was in rather poor condition and only gave about 1½ gallons of milk daily. I fed her well and she greatly improved in condition and yielded about 2½ to 2½ gallons of milk daily, which was fairly rich in cream and which produced 5 to 5½ lbs. of butter. On the first of June she was put in calf, and everything went well till two weeks ago, when I found a layer of water between the milk and the cream, and the butter suddenly fell in weight to about 1½ lbs. This week the water disappeared from between the cream and the milk, but still only about the same amount of butter was produced. The cow is on pasture and each day I give her three pails of water with about a quart of meal and a small handful of salt, and the morning pail also had a tablespoonful of "American Stock Food" in it. Will you please advise what course to pursue in order to bring things back to their original form.—Subscriber, Three Rivers, Que.

Give a large spoonful of anised in each feed and if possible add pea-meal or beans to her ration.

Rheumatism

I have a young calf two weeks old. There seems to be something wrong with his hind quarters. I thought first it troubled with his hock joints, but I do not think so now. He can limp around smart, but he cannot walk very well on his hind legs. The cow is very fat. Would it hurt anything to do with it? Could any readers of THE FARMING WORLD give me a cure for it? I would be glad to hear from them through the columns of this paper.—Constant Reader, Ontario.

Give the calf a large spoonful of baking soda three times a day. If the joints are swollen, rub them with liniment.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Nova Scotia Enquirer

I am renting a farm in North Sydney. My term is up in November, 1906. I have also recently purchased a farm of my own and intend keeping the rented farm until my time of raising is up. The lease of this farm contains the following provision: "Will, not remove or permit any straw of any kind to be taken off said premises." There was quite a lot of poor bog land on the rented farm and I have plowed up 13 acres and put it into oats to cut green for feed for cattle. Can green oats be called straw? I suppose a piece of green oats and peas they would be called feed.—W. L. C., North Sydney.

The ordinary meaning of the word "straw," as used in the lease is "the stalks of certain kinds of grain, especially after drying and threshing," and ordinarily when the term is used between farmers they mean the stalks of the grain after threshing. Worcester's dictionary defines "straw" as "the stalk, stem or culm of grain after being threshed," and in Webster's dictionary it is defined as "the gathered and threshed stalks of certain species of grain." In interpreting the term, however, the whole lease and the intention of the parties would have to be considered in case any dispute should arise between them. Green oats and peas are not straw for the purpose of being cut and fed to stock, as very frequently spoken of as "feed."

Threshing Engines on Bridges

What is the law in regard to threshing engines crossing over bridges and culverts in Ontario? If a bridge is condemned, should there be a notice put up on same, or if any damage is suffered is the council of the municipality responsible for same if the person suffering such damage did not know the bridge was condemned?—F. W. W., Ontario.

By section 66 of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903," it is provided as follows: Every public road, street, bridge and highway shall be kept in repair by the corporation or on default of the corporation, so to keep in repair the corporation besides being subject to any punishment provided by law, shall be civilly respon-

able for all damages sustained by any person by reason of such default, but the action must be brought within three months after the damages have been sustained. The action also provides that notice of the accident, and the cause thereof, must be given to the corporation within certain fixed times. In the case of a condemned bridge, it would certainly be negligent on the part of the corporation to permit the public to use same without at least affixing a notice placed on same, and should damage be suffered by any person having no knowledge of the defective condition of the bridge the corporation would be responsible in damages.

(2) By section 10 of the Act to authorize and regulate the use of traction engines on highways, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 242, it is provided as follows: "Hereafter it shall be lawful to run such engines over any highway wherein no tolls are levied it shall be the duty of the person or persons proposing to run the same to strengthen at his or their own expense all bridges and culverts to be crossed by such engines and to keep the same in repair so long as the highway is so used." (3) "The cost of such repairs shall be borne by the owners of different engines in proportion to the number of engines run over such bridges or culverts. By the statute law amendment Act, 1903, it is enacted that "the two preceding sub-sections shall not apply to engines used for three-furrow purposes or for machinery in construction of roadways."

It would, therefore, appear that the crossing of bridges and culverts by threshing engines is regulated by the rules governing the general public traffic.

The Winnipeg Fair

(Continued from Page 593.)

The prizes for herd of three animals the get of one sire similar to the trio by Sney Marquis, second to the herd of Watt's sired by Scottish Beauty, third to the get of Baron's Nobleman, and fourth to a lot owned by John Graham and got by Captain Jack.

There were some really good animals among the "white faces," but the competition in most sections of the Hereford class was weak, and a few of the animals that carried away ribbons did so rather by good fortune than on account of the fact that they were model specimens of that great breed. J. A. Chapman, of Beresford, who got the lion's share of the prizes, had most of his herd out in pretty fair show fit, but a few of his young things looked as though they were not quite familiar with the full feed box. John Waldie made a fair display from the herd of John Wallace, Cartwright, and Bing & Wilson, of Glenella, who are new men in the show ring here, had out about seven or eight head.

The well known herd of McGregor & Martin, Routhwaite, was represented by upwards of twenty of their best Polled Angus cattle. These made a splendid showing, being selected so as to appear in almost all the classes, and combining in every case magnificent individuality and almost perfect show fitting. George Fitzsimons, Selkirk, was the only other exhibitor.

The Galloways, which at some of the past shows made so good a display, this year came within one of justifying a descriptive simile to the famous essay on the snakes of Ireland which reads: "There are no snakes in Ireland." There were no Galloways at the show—save one, a young bull shown by John Graham, of Car-

PAROD

Sit down today and send us your name. We will send you a book that tells about roofing and how it is made. We'll tell you our story honestly and send you a sample of the roofing. It will pay you. Write and see.

F. W. Bird & Son, Makers.
Originators of the complete roofing kit.
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WELL DRILLS

With one of Loomis' late improved machines you are sure of large profits on the capital invested. They are the leaders in this line. Certainly the greatest money earning Well Drilling Machinery made in America. Address **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

Over 150 Farm Bargains

In New England described in Circular 38 mailed free. P. F. Leland, 113 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.



Canadian Hair Restorer

Will restore gray hair to its natural color. Stops falling hair, causes it to grow on bald heads, cures dandruff, itching and all scalp diseases. Contains no oil or greasy ingredients. Its use the hair and whiskers become thick, glossy and luxuriant.
Price, mailed, 75 cents and three 2 cent stamps, or two for \$1 and six 2 cent stamps. Has no odor. Must be ordered direct from the manufacturers.
THE MERWIN CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

SHEEP

The sheep classes were not as strong in numbers as last year, but the quality was in no way inferior. Mr. McQueen, Carrievale, Assa, placed the ribbons. In Cotswolds E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., and R. B. Preston, Pilot Mound, were the only exhibitors, with honors fairly well divided. Thos. Jasper, Harding, and C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont., held up the honors for Leicesters, with Messrs. D. E. Corbett, Norquay, and W. L. Trann, Crystal City, did the same for Shropshires, which were a good class. Oxford Downs, Southdowns, and Lincolns, had to be content with one exhibitor each.

SWINE

Mr. Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont., judged the swine and gave good satisfaction. In Berkshires Messrs. J. M. Ewens, Minnedosa, S. Staples, Souris, and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa, had good exhibits out. Ewens had the sweepstakes for his boar Longfellow. Staples won the herd prize and junior champion boar sweepstakes.

Two well known breeders—Messrs. And. Graham, Pomeroy, and Stephen Benson—were absent from the Yorkshire ring this year. Notwithstanding this, there was a strong show, both in numbers and quality, being in both respects about equal to last year's standard. Geo. Dunn, Neepawa, secured the first prize in aged boars, sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes in males, with a splendid smooth,

lengthy aged boar. The next ring—boars over a year—was championed by Chief of Fairview, owned by R. Juck, Middlechurch. Jim Dandy, owned by Wellington Hardy, Roland, was champion in boars over six months and under a year, and Seabright Lad, also owned by Hardy, won the same position in a ring of nine competitors in boars under six months. Junior champion boar went to Hardy, and junior champion sow to Potter. Hardy's aged sow—senior and grand female champion.

The show of Tamworths was probably the best of the breed ever put up at Winnipeg. Most of the animals, however, though of good type and quality, were too highly fitted to demonstrate the true bacon qualities of this breed. True competition characterized every ring. T. E. M. Banting, of Banting, Man., was out with a strong force and took a creditable share of the prizes. W. L. Trann, Crystal City, was forward and had success up to his usual high standard. He carried away a greater number of red tickets than any of the other competitors.

STOCK JUDGING CONTEST

Professor Black had charge of this department and spoke highly of the work done by all the contestants. The winners in each section were as follows:

Judging heavy horses: 1, W. T. Baker, Solina, Ont.; 2, G. G. White, Moosomin; 3, R. D. Lang, Stonewall.

Judging beef cattle: 1, J. C. Yule, Selkirk; 2, White; 3, Baker.

Judging dairy cattle: 1, Yule; 2, Lang; 3, Baker.

Judging swine: 1, White; 2, Baker; 3, Lang.

Judging sheep: 1, J. McLean, Winnipeg; 2, White; 3, Baker.

Sweepstakes for most points in aggregate: Baker.

DAIRY EXHIBITS

The exhibit of dairy products was larger than in former years, but only of fair quality. Some of the export creamery butter was of a fishy flavor. There was a large display of farm dairy butter, the average quality was fairly good, but a few lots should never have been entered. The three chief faults of the whole butter exhibit were: Strong, rancid flavor, lack of body and grain, and lack of style and finish.

The cheese exhibit was of fair uniform quality, though not suitable for the export trade. They were rather dry and acidic.

There were but few entries in the butter making competition, due largely to the unsuitable quarters provided. Farmers' wives and daughters take a deep interest in this matter, and better accommodation should be provided.

DON'T MISS

The examination of our fine new catalogue if you have any idea of a College course. It explains all about our modern methods, fine equipment and strong staff. A postal will bring it. Address

Central Business College

Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto

Fall Term from Sept. 5th. W. H. SHAW, Principal

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Private Banks in Canada

The Canadian Bank Act makes it an offence, with heavy penalties, for any person to use the title bank, banking company, banking house, banking association, or banking institution, excepting from this disability fictitiously only chartered banks, but although this section has been operative for fifteen years, it has never been strictly enforced, and there are still not a few "persons" who carry the prohibited words "bank" or "banking" on their sign boards. Although not permitted by the law of the land to so call themselves, these bankers and all others carrying on a banking business, as a person or a firm, are known throughout our land as "private banks."

An article which appeared in these columns recently, referred briefly to the competition which the private banks are now encountering at the hands of the chartered banks. It might be added here that the largest part of that competition is metted by the new banks. These of necessity open offices in a few of the cities, where there is much business always to scramble for, but they are also compelled to hunt up likely localities in the country, where they can first of all secure deposits, and also transact such other banking business as may be available. They thus invade the domain of the private bank, which is usually the first of the field of banking in the smaller municipalities.

Banking is not a monopoly in Canada. There is no law to prevent any person lending money, or receiving deposits, or in fact, transacting almost any class of the business handled by a chartered bank, with one important exception, of issuing notes. The right of note issue is restricted by the Dominion Government to their own Finance Department, and the chartered banks. The result of this freedom of banking has been the establishment of a large number of private banks in Canada, the number at present being about 130, with say 20 per cent. of these in the West, while the offices of the 34 chartered banks number in the neighborhood of 1,200. These private banks are under no supervision, they are not required to make reports to the Government, nor to make any public statement of their resources or liabilities. They may conduct branch offices, and being engaging in banking, may carry on the business of a loan company, real estate agent, or any other business. While these matters do not affect the borrower, they should be seriously considered by the depositor, who can have practically no knowledge of the standing of any private banker to whom he may entrust his savings. It has been the depositor who has suffered at the failure of every private bank in Canada.

The tendency at present is towards reducing the number of private bankers, and we believe that ten or fifteen years ago the number of these private banks was much greater than the figures given above. It will be readily understood that they are unable to compete successfully with a branch of a chartered bank that may locate in their town, at any rate for the best class of banking business. If, therefore, there is not sufficient of the lower class of business to fill up of interest, for the private banker, there

usually remains for him the alternative of absorption by the chartered bank, or bankruptcy. There are, however, many cases where both classes of banks work harmoniously together, the best class of business with its smaller margin of profit, together with the deposits, going to the stronger institution, while the local man secures the lower class of business, which to him is moderately safe, owing to his being in closer touch with the people, and to his being able to take security of a nature which is quite out of the province of his powerful neighbor. The private banker is also usually able to increase his loaning power by borrowing from the chartered bank, on the security of the notes he has discounted, keeping, of course, an ample margin of his collaterals deposited in excess of his borrowings.

The extension of branches of the chartered banks to the territory of the private banker has without doubt been of benefit to the different communities, by the reduction of the rate at which currency loans could be obtained by the farmers and others, for it must be confessed that the private banker in sole possession of his district has generally charged very high rates for borrowings. The future will probably show a continued reduction in the number of private banks.

The Bank Statement

The statement of the chartered banks for 30th June showed some features of general interest. The paid-up capital of the banks is \$82,092,900 (an increase over the same month of 1904 of more than \$5,000,000), and notes in circulation \$61,587,500. The difference between these two, \$20,505,400, represents the amount of additional circulation which the banks can issue to provide the money for gathering and moving what promises to be a record crop for Canada. It will be remembered that attention was called in these columns to some of the banks who had issued new stock, in preparation for the anticipated increase in the demand for circulation this autumn.

The amount of specie and Dominion notes held is very large, \$53,786,504, an increase over June, 1904, of over \$5,000,000, an indication of exceptional strength. The total loans aggregated \$540,075,804, an increase of \$30,733,005, and the total deposits were \$12,610,968, an increase in the twelve months of \$53,440,846. A careful comparison of these figures indicates that Canada is growing in a very substantial fashion, and increasing her riches at an amazing rate.

Canadian Pacific Improvements

For the next two or three years the chief dependence of the Northwest must be on the Canadian Pacific Railway as an outlet for its grain crop. The Canadian Northern is proving itself a good second, but time is required to enable it to complete its main line and provide more branches. The work of constructing the Grand Trunk Pacific has not yet been commenced, and months may elapse before the preliminaries are concluded.

Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to learn that besides building an immense number of additional box cars at the rate of fifteen a day, the Canadian Pacific Company has decided to lay a second track from Winnipeg to Lake Superior. The contract for the work has been let, and it is to be completed within three years. Long before that interval has elapsed, however, freight traffic will be greatly facilitated by the new line. By the fall of 1906 a great many miles

BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED
1855

Does Your Money
Slip Through
Your Fingers?

Try the Saving Effect
of an account in the
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Deposit all your spare money in a Savings Account; do not withdraw any unless absolutely necessary, and watch your balance grow. Interest will be added every six months.

THE SECURITY IS ABSOLUTE

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|--------------|-------------|
| Capital | \$3,400,000 |
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| Total Assets | 30,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

of the new track should be laid in the middle of the section, so that trains may be able to pass each other without sidetracking for that purpose. There is good reason to believe that from this time forward the development of transportation facilities will be quite as rapid as the expansion of grain production.

The Mexican Light & Power Co., a Canadian concern operating in Mexico, has purchased all the light and power plants in that city. The amounts paid to the Mexican companies for their plants aggregates \$1,000,000, which is believed to be the biggest individual deal in the commercial history of Mexico. The total expenditures of the Mexican Light & Power Co., when work is completed, is said to be \$40,000,000.

Lectures in Dairy Building

Lectures will be given each afternoon at 2 p.m., beginning August 30th and ending Sept. 8th inclusive, in the dairy building at the Canada National Exhibition, as follows:

"Bacteria in Agriculture," Prof. F. C. Harrison, O.A.C., Guelph, Aug. 30.

"Cattle Feeding," W. P. Gamble, B.S.A., Guelph, Aug. 31.

"Drainage of Farm Lands," Prof. J. B. Reynolds, O.A.C., Guelph, Sept. 1.

"The Fruit Industries of the Dominion," A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa, Sept. 2.

"FARM FORESTRY," E. J. Zavitz, Lecturer in Forestry, O.A.C., Guelph, Sept. 4.

"Our Live Stock Interests," Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph, Sept. 5.

"Advanced Practical Agriculture," Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, Sept. 6.

"The Duties of the Patrons of Factories and Creameries," G. H. Barr, London, Sept. 7.

"The Requirements of the Dairy Markets of the Old World," Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph.

Mr. McNeill will also give demonstrations in the packing of apples, plums, peaches and pears on Sept. 4th, 5th and 6th, either in the dairy or fruit building. Further announcements will be made later.

In the Poultry Yard

Model Poultry Houses

Mr. F. C. Elford, chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, will introduce educational features in poultry culture at the Simcoe and Beachburg fairs this year. These will include model poultry houses, desirable and undesirable breeds of fowl, crating birds, etc. In this work he will cooperate with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

How I Handle My Flock of 30th Century Hens

When it begins to get cool in the fall, I see that they are put into warm quarters, and begin feeding a warm mash in the morning of cracked wheat, bran and potato parings, or any scraps at hand from the kitchen table mixed with milk or water. I also give them some chopped onions occasionally with their mash.

I keep them in a yard, not overcrowded, and feed in clean troughs. I give them plenty of fresh water. When too cold, warm it with water from the kettle, and so begins the day in a pleasant way for Mrs. Biddy. I give them a good carpet of straw or any kind of litter in which I scatter a few handfuls of fine grain and they will scratch for it and sing as though they did not know winter had come. If it snows and blows, I keep snow out of the yards and scratching room and keep Mrs. Biddy busy scratching and she will thank you with an egg each day. While my neighbors' hens set on snow banks or hover in the corners, mine are enjoying their warm breakfast and working in their carpet for their feed and meanwhile earning it, thereby giving me eggs to sell at good winter prices, which pays me for my trouble, some would call it.

When snow is on and the boys enjoy hunting, I give them a few cents each for the jack rabbits they bring home. I roast and chop them fine and how the biddies do enjoy the fresh meat. At night I give them a feed of whole corn, which is scattered in the litter and helps to keep them warm through the chilly night. One important thing not to be overlooked is the supply of grit and egg shell material, such as gravel, pounded china and bone, oyster shell, ashes, lime, etc.

Another item is clean coops and watering vessels and dusting places. In March and April, when the majority of hens are beginning to lay, mine have retired to the sitting room, furnished with nests, feed, water and dust, hatching and brooding the early chicks which are always profitable.

MRS. GEO. MILNER, JR.

Market Only Clean Eggs

The aggressive housekeeper takes an honest pride in marketing crates of picturesque eggs, products the best that skill and tact can produce. This motto should be practiced in every line of work on the farm. A crate of nice, clean, fresh, saleable eggs has far more attraction for the purchaser than eggs put up in a careless way. To present customers, or send dirty eggs to market impairs their value and is an indication of the want of care on the part of the sender. To insure good results and become a factor in building up the egg trade one must enter to the taste of the consumer, in appearance and flavor. If eggs come dirty from the nest they should be cleaned before considered saleable.

An easy and convenient method of doing this is to put the eggs in a handy dish, pour some warm water over them, increase the heat until it reaches the point called blood heat. This will dissolve any dirt that may be upon them without rubbing. Lay a linen cloth, folded over several times, on table near the dish, and as the eggs become clean take them out and lay them on the cloth. The water will quickly drain off of them, the cloth will absorb the water, obviating the possibility of a stain on the underside of the egg shell. The egg, being hot, will dry off themselves and the shell will naturally assume the bright, fresh appearance observed in the fresh laid egg. Badly stained eggs that will not yield readily to this process of cleaning may be dipped into vinegar for a minute, they then will be easily cleaned.

MRS. CLARA E. BUCKNER.

Norfolk, Ont.

Commercial Importance of Poultry

The importance of poultry in the commercial world is shown by the following from the National Provisioner of New York:

"We now eat last year's fresh eggs and last year's fresh poultry just like we do last year's fresh meats. Cold storage is the wizard in the case. It keeps them on tap. The census enumerators found all the hens, ducks and geese setting the day he was around. The figures sent in showed that the barnyard fowls of America laid 107,000,000 dozen or 2,000,000,000 eggs a year for consumption. At an average of 15 cents per dozen they were worth \$250,000,000. To the above must be added the hatching eggs, or, better, the hatched birds that are sold as spring or other poultry. Last year this amounted to \$220,000,000 worth. Thus, the annual egg and poultry market crop amounts to \$570,000,000.

In comparison: Our much vaunted wheat crop the same year realized \$303,000,000; our cotton crop \$325,000,000. It beats our production of gold for the year three times over. The sum realized by the poultry industry would have paid all our public school bills for that year and have had a surplus of \$12,000,000 to spare. There are a lot of other crops which the hen could beat in sets of three each. This showing enhances the importance of the chicken and makes the poultry yard a strong competitor of the stock yards."

Farmer's Class

Turning to the dairy products in the prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, it will be noticed that section one, class 231, in the butter-making competition, is confined to farmers' wives or daughters or female help, men being excluded. The prizes are \$10, \$30, \$20 and \$10. In the free for all section 3 of the same class, the farmer or his wife or daughter, are allowed to compete, the prizes in this class being \$25, \$20, \$15 and \$10. In the fruit classes, they have all been revised and divided into sections, one section being devoted to commercial and export, and the other to domestic and home market.

We want capable persons in every district to represent The Farming World at the fall fairs. You can visit your fall show and make a little pin money at the same time. Write for particulars to The Farming World, Toronto.

\$38,500 for Special Attraction

No less a sum than \$43,000 will be distributed this year at the Canadian National Exhibition in premiums, mainly for live stock, in addition to which \$38,500 will be expended on special attractions.

IF YOU SAW



AMERICAN MILLS

All sizes saw mills, planers, routers, trimmers, engines, etc. Best and largest line wood working machinery. Write for free catalogue and name of Canadian agent.
American Saw Mill Mch'y. Co., 628 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

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UP TO \$3500

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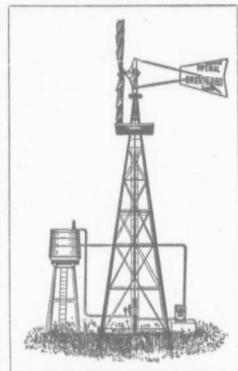
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Works well both on stacks and in barns, unloads all kinds of hay and grain either loose or in sheaves.

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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

Messrs. G. Gunn & Son, Beaverton, Ont., are building an ideal stock farm under the management of the junior member of the firm, who is an associate graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. A fine groundwork has been laid for a splendid herd of Shorthorn cattle; among the females is a fine imported Marr-Missie cow of splendid type and conformation. A good typical Hackney mare has at her side a very promising filly by Hodgkinson and Tisdale's Storm King. In the horse stables are six remarkably fine imported Clydesdale mares, among them a large drafty mare of almost faultless conformation and quality, sired by the good horse Goldmine, a noted premium horse in Scotland. Another, bred by J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., sired by Lyon McGregor, was a winner at Winnipeg and Toronto shows last year. A two-year-old, purchased from J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., is an animal of very exceptional quality and style, while two others, purchased at the first sale of imported fillies held by Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., show the right quality and conformation and are bred in the bluest blood in Scotland. It promises to be the near future when this firm is heard from in the showing.

Mr. W. D. Flatt announces the departure of sixty head of fillies for Canada to be sold by auction on August 23rd at the Hamilton stock yards. This will make the third importation of fillies by Mr. Flatt, and Canada is the richer by a great deal of the best Clydesdale blood in Scotland. As before, these fillies have been selected by Messrs. Montgomery, whose supremacy in the Clydesdale world stands undisputed, and those who secure some of the choice ones will have reason to congratulate themselves later on.

Home With a Fine Lot

Mr. Richardson, of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., the well-known Clydesdale importers and breeders, landed on July 28th with another lot of fine horses. The im-

portation consists of eight Clydesdale stallions and one Hackney. They are a fine lot and will be a credit to Canada. Elsewhere appears an extract from the Scottish Farmer giving some particulars about this importation. A colt deserving of special mention is a son of the noted Clydesdale stallion Everlasting, out of a Hiawatha mare. The importation arrived at Columbus in splendid shape.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson will be out with a string of twenty at Toronto that will take some beating. More details regarding their importation will appear next issue.

Winter Fair Dates Changed

Owing to the Chicago International being held this year from Dec. 2-9 the dates for the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph have been changed from Dec. 4-8 to Dec. 11-15, 1905. This change will enable Canadian breeders, as heretofore, to exhibit at Chicago and at Guelph also if they so desire.

Clydesdales for Canada

So far the season of 1905 has not been quite as busy as those engaged in the Clydesdale business could have wished, but there are evidences that ere long the returns for this season will be quite equal to those of 1904. Several new exporters are on the ground this season, as well as nearly all the old friends. Amongst the latter are Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., who sailed on Saturday last with a shipment of eight horses, four of which were bought from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, and four from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. This was a carefully selected shipment, the two partners knowing exactly what the Canadian trade demands, and buying horses fitted to please their customers. Amongst them were well bred specimens of the breed of varying ages, and got by noted sires. It may be sufficient to name among these sires the superior breeding horse Montrave Konald, which in Dumfries

and other districts left high class stock, some of which have been winning first prizes in strong competition at the principal shows this season; also Mr. Wm. Dunlop's celebrated prize horse Baron o' Buchlyvie, winner of second prize at the Glasgow Stallion Show, and second at the Highland the other day; the same owner's choicely bred sire Sylvander, whose sire and dam were both leading winners at all the great shows and he himself was a highly popular premium winner in leading breeding districts; Primate, a son of Macgregor, which bred good stock in many districts, and Montrave Dauntless, a big, powerful sire of the right class for Canada. But, in addition to horses got by these sires, Messrs. Smith & Richardson have taken away two got by the champion sire Baron's Pride (9122) himself, and his famous H. and A. S. first prize-winning son Pride of Blacon (10837), respectively. The dams of the horses got by these sires are from Lord Erskine (1744), and that good breeding horse Prince Rosemont in which the prize stock in Bute. Altogether, on the score of weight and breeding, Messrs. Smith & Richardson have surpassed all their previous shipments.

Mr. Robert Ness, Ilowick, Quebec, has been a popular exporter for the past twenty-five years, and wears his years well. He is ever welcome and always chooses a horse of a tasty Clydesdale type and character, well bred, and also full of quality. He sails today by the Allan Liner "Sicilian" with half a dozen Clydesdales and two French coaching horses purchased in France. Of his Clydesdales, three stallions have been purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery; one stallion from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains; and two fillies have been purchased, under Mr. James Weir's pilotage, in the Upper Ward, from Mr. McCulloch, Forth, and Messrs. Scouler & Sons, Biggarshels Mains. The whole are thick, wide-set, old-fashioned Clydesdales, with good feet and legs and good action. These are exceptionally well bred animals. The fillies were got by that choice breeding horse Acme, himself a noted winner, and the sire of many good ones, and Graphite, another son of Baron's Pride, which bred well in the Lanark district. But not content with buying produce got by the sons of the champion breeding horse, Mr. Ness has secured a stallion by Baron's Pride himself, and another by Border Mac (11279), while the third, from Messrs. Montgomery, is like one of the fillies, by Acme (10885). The colt bought from Mr. Kilpatrick is exceptionally well bred. His sire was

AUCTION SALE!

60

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

I will sell by Public Auction at the Stockyards Pavilion, HAMILTON

August 23rd, 1905

Sixty Imported Clydesdale Fillies.

A number of these fillies will be bred to the best stallions in Scotland.

Catalogue ready August 13th.

For particulars apply to W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ontario.

the unbeaten young horse Lord Donald, which Mr. Kilpatrick sold, after an unbroken career of victory for two seasons at long price to go to Australia. Mr. Ness has, from first to last, taken many good horses to Canada. He probably never had a more enviable lot than on the present occasion.

Mr. Tom Irving, Winchester, Ont., has purchased, and ships today by the Dominion Line, the handsome bay horse Generalissimo (1721), bought from Messrs. Dalgetty Bros., Dundee, and a couple of well bred mares (mother and daughter) from Mr. W. R. Trotter, North Acomb, Stockfield-on-Tyne. Generalissimo was formerly owned by Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton-Stewart, from whom Dalgetty Bros. purchased him at the Stallion Show. He was got by the noted champion horse Labori, winner of the Brydon Challenge Shield, and one of the best horses of his time. Generalissimo has been travelling in one of the Durham districts this season, where he has given good satisfaction. He is a first-rate sire for Canada. Generalissimo is specially well suited for the Canadian market, and has been a very popular horse here, both in the showing and with breeders. He stands 17.1 hands high, and is a wonderfully short-coupled horse of quality, and is especially good mover, with fine wearing feet and legs, and one that is like holding his own in the best company in Canada.

Messrs. Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont., are shipping four well-bred stallions purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford. These are got by the Dumtries premium horse, the sire of high-priced prize-winning stock, the good breeding horse Montrave Ronald, the champion Baron's Pride, and his noted son, Baronson, winner of many prizes, and a fine premium horse in Wigtonshire. These will probably not be shipped for a week, but wherever they go they will command a ready sale.

Mr. C. E. Egan, Simcoe, Ont., is a new exporter. Piloted by Mr. W. S. Park, Hutton, he has, during the past ten days, purchased fifteen head, chiefly fillies, in the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire, and sails today by the Donaldson Liner "Marina." He has taken one three-year-old stallion got by the H. and A. S. prize horse and the Glasgow premium horse, Royal Carrick, along with two well bred fillies from Mr. Hugh Aiton, Ailands, Renfrew. Several of his purchases are fillies by the Glasgow premium horse Clan Chattan, the sire of the Royal Chattan, the H. and A. S. champion horse of the year, and he has one very promising filly by Royal Chattan himself, two by another of Mr. Park's horses, Royal Citizen, bred at Knockdowns, and two, if not three, by that successful breeding horse Gallant Fauntleroy, which, as a two-year-old was first at East Kilbride and other shows in the west of Scotland. Mr. Egan has bought from Mr. W. S. Park, Messrs. D. & J. Miller, Berferri, Inverkip; Mr. Laird, Fauld, Kilmalcolm; Mr. Taylor, Park, Mackay, Holmes, Glen-shinnock, Bishopston, the breeder of well known prize stock; Mr. Duff, Mackinhill, Greenock, and others. Looking to the class of fillies in demand in Canada, and the breeding of these now selected by Mr. Egan, we anticipate his speedy return for another shipment. Knowing the trade at first hand, Mr. Egan has selected animals which are sure to meet a ready sale. We wish him all success with his valuable shipment.—Scottish Farmer.

"CLYDESDALES" "HACKNEYS"

A few fine Clydesdale and Hackney stallions always on hand. Write to
T. H. HARRARD, Millbrook, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, Sarnia, Ont. Branch Barn, Lennoxville, Que. Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions always kept on hand for sale. Will sell at a bargain several Farm Horses. Write
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CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My new importations of Clydesdale Stallions has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two First-Class Hackneys lot for sale, well worth the price put on them. Close reference.

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Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

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Our Clydesdale Stallions and Mares have wintered nicely, and we now have a number for sale at reasonable prices, amongst them the Toronto Show winner, BARON GARTLEY, 1st and sweepstakes. Address: **Columbus, Ontario.** Stations—Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

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Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Cattle lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

DAVID McGRAN, Jandfield, Guelph, Canada.
Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.



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Its Rubbers and Brushes can be removed quickly without stopping work with

ABSORBINE

This remedy cures Lameness, kills Fleas, removes any soft humors without blistering or removing the hair, and cleanses the skin. **25¢ per bottle delivered, or at dealer's.** A BIRD HALLINER'S Ointment for man, child, pig, horse, etc. Always inflammation rapidly. Cures strains. Rock Salt Tonic.

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Live Stock a Specialty.

For Convenience of Breeders

Mr. Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the different horse and cattle breeders who wish to make registration that he will have an office in the Live Stock Association tent during the coming National Exhibition, where membership cards and registrations for the following live stock associations will be attended to:

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association, Canadian Shire Horse Association, Canadian Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society, Canadian Pony Society, Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, Canadian Sheep and Swine Pedigrees. Entry forms for the above associations can also be secured free of charge at this office during the exhibition. This, no doubt, will be found a great convenience to the different Live Stock breeders who wish to make registrations at the time of the exhibition.

Your Opportunity to Buy Clydesdale Fillies

Mr. W. D. Platt writes as follows regarding his coming sale:

"I received the pedigrees of 58 fillies this p.m. for the Aug. 23rd sale. I expect them to arrive here on the 14th. There are 11 yearlings, 33 two years old, 11 three years old, 2 four years old and one five years. They have cost much more money than the former importations and I trust the farmers of this country will take advantage of this lot, as they will be sold at their own price. I shall not attempt to import another lot for this year at least. The catalogues will be ready to mail on August 1st. So far as money is concerned, there is not enough in importing Clydesdale fillies to pay any one for his trouble, and the importer is liable to lose considerable in bringing them over. However, I did not expect to make any money out of these importations to pay for my trouble, and am satisfied

to keep even, if by doing so I can assist in improving the draft horses in our Dominion.

I was in Manitoba and the Territories and British Columbia, on two different occasions last year, and was so impressed with the opportunities which the Ontario farmer was missing, that I was prompted to import these fillies. Gentlemen from the United States are supplying the trade in our West that should be supplied by Ontario farmers.

It is, no doubt, difficult to make farmers fully understand that any one is sincere in working out the good of others, but such is my position. While I have had a desire to help in improving the live stock of our Dominion, my only desire so far as I am personally concerned, has been to keep even. I never had any ambition or thought that there would be much money in importing live stock. In fact, the "cannie" Scotchman and the hardheaded Englishman know the value of pedigreed live stock too well for any "Canuck" to get what might be called a cheap one.

The following is a list of the fillies. If catalogue can be mailed you in time to be of any service in advising the people of what will be sold it will be sent, but I fear it will be late for advertising purposes:

Lot 1.—Tribby, foaled May, 1903; sire Graphic 10766.

Lot 2.—Miss Turner, foaled May, 1902; sire the well-known Woodend Garry 10603.

Lot 3.—Maud, foaled May, 1903; sire Royal Champion, by the great breeding horse, Lord Lothian 5908.

Lot 4.—Miss Riddle, foaled July, 1903; got by Kicanon 11481.

Lot 5.—Royal Marjie, foaled July, 1903; by Royal Champion, same as Lot 3.

Lot 6.—Ophelia, foaled May, 1903; sire Lothian Mossierpoo 10375.

Lot 7.—Lady Marie, foaled July, 1903; got by Sir Mark 10648.

Lot 8.—Kate of the Street, foaled July, 1903; got by Darnley Again 9182; got by the celebrated Darnley's Hero.

Lot 9.—Fertilla, foaled May, 1903; got by Royal Champion. See No. 3.

Lot 10.—Daisy Lothian, foaled June, 1903; got by Andrew Lothian 10670.

Lot 11.—Rosalind, foaled June, 1903; got by Royal Champion. See Lot 3.

Lot 12.—Beatrice, foaled May, 1902; got by Dumore Castle 11028.

Lot 13.—Miss Belle, foaled June, 1903; got by Rozelle 10638, a noted prize-winner, and got by the famous Baron's Pride.

Lot 14.—Azalea, foaled 1903; got by Golden Victor 11059; got by the Highland Society winner, Gold Finder.

Lot 15.—Dorothy, foaled June, 1903; got by the Golden Victor 11056. See Lot 14.

Lot 16.—Hermia, foaled May, 1903; got by Pride of Morning 10838. He was by the most celebrated stallion in Scotland, Baron's Pride.

Lot 17.—Oriana, foaled April, 1904; got by Silver Light 11259, his grand sire, Baron's Pride, out of a Prince of Wales mare.

Lot 18.—Olinda, foaled July, 1904; got by Silver Light. See Lot 17.

Lot 19.—Phyllis, foaled May, 1904; got by Silver Light. See Lot 17.

Lot 20.—Blue Bell, foaled May, 1904; got by Eureka 11031, a grand son of the famous Baron's Pride.

Lot 21.—Diana, foaled May, 1904; got by Argosy 11247, a prize-winner and got by the celebrated Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride.

Lot 22.—Cassandra, foaled June, 1904; got by Majestic 11221, a noted prizewinner, and also by Sir Everard.

Lot 23.—Miss Marshall, foaled May,

1903; got by Peerless 10832, he by the champion horse, Maines of Aimes. The grandsire of Miss Marshall is Baron's Pride, and she was served June 25, 1905, by Baron Hood, a noted son of Baron's Pride.

Lot 24.—Matchless, foaled June, 1903; also by Peerless 10832, and served June by Baron Hood 11256, one of the best of the many noted sons of Baron's Pride.

Lot 25.—Foaled May, 1903; also got by Peerless 10832.

Lot 26.—Foaled April, 1903; got by Frivoly 11040.

Lot 27.—Belle of Fashion, foaled May, 1903; got by Royal Fashion 10878.

Lot 28.—Miss Armstrong; got by Prince Tom 11149, by the Champion Prince Thomas, which cost \$4,500 at auction.

Lot 29.—Midea, foaled June, 1902; got by Tam o' Shanter 12380. She was served May 26, 1905; by Durbar 11695.

Lot 30.—Lady Allison, foaled May, 1903; got by Montrave Sentinel 10994, he was by the well-known Prince of Albion. Lady Allison was served June 30, 1905, by Silver Crest 12358.

Lot 31.—Miss Wilson, foaled May, 1903; got by Fascinator 11033.

Lot 32.—Kosca, foaled May, 1902; got by Boghall Mac 11276. She was served May 22, 1905; by Durbar 11695.

Lot 33.—Miss Allison, foaled May, 1902; got by Garry Squire 10350.

This filly won third prize at Lillithgou, 1904 and 1903. She was served June 23, 1905, by Durbar 11695.

Lot 34.—Miss Jackson, foaled May, 1903; got by Field Marshal 11707.

Lot 35.—Miss Stewart, foaled May, 1902; got by Acme 10848, a great prize-winner, and by the most noted horse in Scotland, Baron's Pride, Miss Stewart was served June 5th, by Durbar 11695.

Lot 36.—Miss Crooner, foaled June, 1903; got by Royal Norman 10888; he by the prize-winner, Royal Ensign.

Lot 37.—Diadem, foaled June, 1903. See Lot 36 for sire.

Lot 38.—Miss French, foaled June, 1903; got by Acme, a noted prize-winner and sire of prize-winners and got by that only renowned Baron's Pride.

Lot 39.—Miss Morton, foaled June, 1903; got by Starling King 11548, a son of the champion King of the Roses. Miss Morton won first prize at Douglas, and third at Lanark, 1904, also fourth at Lanark, 1905.

Lot 40.—Geanie Shaw, foaled June, 1902; got by Sir Thomas 9681.

Lot 41.—Droffan Belle, foaled May, 1902; got by Royal Charles 11487. Droffan Belle won first prize at Lesmahagow show, 1905.

Lot 42.—Droffan Rose, foaled April, 1904; got by King's Crest 11385, a noted prize winner, and got by the well-known sire, Up-to-Time. Droffan Rose won fourth prize at Lesmahagow show, 1905.

Lot 43.—Aenibia, foaled May, 1903; got by Fortune Teller 11240.

Lot 44.—Miss O'Neill, foaled June, 1904; got by Fortune Teller, 11330.

Lot 45.—Glenbog Lass, foaled May, 1904; got by Gay Everard.

Lot 46.—Celia, foaled June, 1903; got

NOTICE

We have been greatly reducing our herds but still have a few good Jerseys and a number of Guernseys to dispose of. Breeders will find it to their advantage to correspond with us.

DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, P.O., Ont.

TROUT CREEK

SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie and Ardethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal.

James Smith,
MANAGER.

W. D. FLATT,
HAMILTON, ONT.

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Hawthorne Herd of Deep
Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Herd, (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, six good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

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.

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Rockland, Ontario, Canada.

By letters of choice

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshires.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Props.
Joseph W. Barnet, Manager.

Menie Stock Farm.

Some fine young Ayrshire stock for sale. As I have two herd bulls I can furnish pairs not akin. Write for prices.

A. HUME, - Menie, Ont.

Hoard's Station, G.T.R.

CHAS. RANKIN, Weybridge, Ont., importer
Cattle and breeder of Shorthorn
Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd
headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). For Sale
—Female and bulls of all ages, from noted
Scottish families.

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Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported
strains. Present offering—A grand 2 mos.
bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address:

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Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding
and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred.
Shearing and ram lambs, imported. Mansell
Prizes Moderate. G. A. BRODIE,
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BOOK FREE, entitled "How to Make Home
Buy a Best Card to the Thompsons Stg. Co.,
Ltd., Grand Bay, N.B., brings it.

Use GARRETT'S for those UNTHRIFTY CALVES and HOGS

STOCK FOOD

by General Lockhart 10258. Gelia was served July 17th, by Lip-to-Tune 10273.

Lot 47—Veggy Paterson, foaled May, 1903; got by Royal Favorite 10030.

Lot 48—Martha, foaled May, 1902; got by Prince Thomas 10262. Sold for \$4,500 at public auction.

Lot 49—Miss Gilbert, foaled May, 1902; got by Prince Thomas 10262. Miss Gilbert was served June 25, 1905; by Winsome Lad 12207. She won first prize at Alford show, 1905; her dam after three years old was unbeaten, her granddam was also unbeaten in Kincaidshire.

Lot 50—Gip of Hillcock, foaled May, 1900; got by Bridgely Equality 0541. This filly was served July 15th, 1905, by Prince of Roxburgh, and won her first prize at Alford show, 1905.

Lot 51—Queen of Hillcock, foaled May, 1903; got by Canyuman 10342.

Lot 52—Gipsy, foaled May, 1901; got by Gairlock 8612. This filly was served June 3rd, by Winsome Lad 12207.

Lot 53—Young Jessie, foaled June, 1903; got by Airlie 11240, a noted prize winner.

Lot 54—Flower Girl, foaled April, 1904; got by Baron Ruby 11283.

Lot 55—Black Queen, foaled May, 1903; got by Balmiedie Queen's Guard 10066.

Lot 56—Olivia, foaled April, 1903; got by the champion horse, Maines of Airlie 10370.

Lot 57—Julia, foaled May, 1903; got by the champion Maines of Airlie 10370.

Lot 58—Miranda, foaled April, 1903; got by the champion Maines of Airlie 10370.

My great desire is to see a fair attendance at this sale. These fillies will sell reasonably. The two-year-olds will be right age for work next spring, and breed a colt also.

A Big Auction Sale

A sale worthy of general public attention is that announced by McDougall, Brandon & Austin, of Fenelon Falls, Ont. The offerings consist of their 200 acre farm, lots 24 and 25, Con. 11, Fenelon. This is a very desirable property and cannot fail to be a money maker for the purchaser, as it is situated right against the town, within five minutes walk of churches and school, seven minutes to the creamery and to minutes to the railway station, making it specially valuable for dairying or stock purposes. McDougall, Brandon & Austin have for years been large feeders of hogs and cattle, consequently not only has all the product of the farm, but probably twice as much more in addition, been fed upon the premises yearly, leaving the soil, which is a rich clay loam, in the very best possible condition. The buildings are modern and large, and everything about the place is in first-class repair. Ample accommodation is provided for 85 head of cattle, 10 horses and two hogs, the stables and piggery being lighted by electricity.

The purebred herd of Shorthorns, 16 in number, are of the best, and have carried off practically all the honors at the Lindsay Central Exhibition for the past three years, as well as at the local show. There is about

15 acres of hardwood timber standing, which will provide ample fuel for years to come.

The orchard is just commencing to bear, and covers about two acres.

Grand Island and Balsam Lake, containing 1,200 acres—6 miles from Fenelon Falls, ½ mile from Rosedale—on the direct route of the Trent Valley Canal, with a daily and tri-weekly steamboat service—125 acres of excellent land under cultivation, 300 acres in pasture and 700 acres of valuable timber—a large 2 storey frame house at present occupied by three families, a frame stable accommodating three teams of horses, one frame barn 35 x 50 feet, another 50 x 70, with stone stabling underneath, a 12 h.p. steam threshing outfit, this year's crop of hay, about 80 tons, 2 teams of horses and all the farming implements and lumbering outfit connected therewith, comprising wagons, mower, binder, seeder, sleighs, chains, etc., together with a lot in Rosedale, on which is erected a stable, store room and boat house containing several first-class boats, will be sold en bloc.

This property will be fully described in the catalogue which is being issued by the firm and which will be forwarded to any address on application. We have not space at our disposal to give an adequate description of the beauty of the scenery, the quality of the land and timber, or excellence of the buildings, but that can only say, after being over it, that it only makes an ideal estate and yield a handsome return on his investment for the lucky purchaser.

Their town property consists of 2 large grain warehouses, stock yards and cattle scales, and large stock stable on the G.T.R. siding. These buildings are all in good repair and in actual use and can be taken over as part of a going concern.

The mill site on ½-acre corner lot, centrally located on the main street, with 3 storey building, suitable for

mill or factory, for which electric power is available from the civic plant at a nominal rate, and first-class stables and driving sheds at the rear accommodating 15 horses and 15 cattle, is a valuable property. There is space on the main street for a block of stores, which could be readily rented.

We would advise any of our readers looking for an investment to surely write McDougall, Brandon & Austin for a catalogue, and then make it a point to be at Fenelon Falls on Sept. 20th, as the firm are dissolving partnership and winding up their business—hence the sale. And there is sure to be bargains.

Judges at Toronto

The following will act as judges at the coming National Exhibition:

HORSES

Thoroughbreds—Major F. A. Danglefield, Castleton, Lexington, Ky. Roadsters—Dr. Elliott, St. Catharines; Dr. J. Sinclair, Cannington 1. Standard breeds—W. H. McCleary, Cleveland.

Carriage and coach—J. F. Quinn, Brampton.

Hackneys—W. West, Charlotte, Vt. Clydes—Prof. Carlyle, Fort Collins, Col.; Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.; Geo. Moore, Waterloo.

Heavy draught—Prof. Carlyle, Fort Collins, Col.

General Purpose—Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.; Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

(Continued on Page 614.)

MONKLAND HERD

YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders
JAS. WILSON & SONS,
Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

CANADIAN CATTLE AND YORKSHIRES

We have for sale 3 fine young bulls by our great sire Prince Elegant II, considered by several experts to be the best bull of the breed in Canada and out of some of our best cows.

Prices Low for Quick Sale.

YORKSHIRES

2 fine Yearling Boars of good breeding and individuality; also Young Pigs, singly or in pair or trios not akin, at living prices. Address

MOULT VICTORIA FARMS, Hudson Heights, P.Q.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

This herd won the PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP for BREEDER OF LARGE YORKSHIRES at St. Louis WORLD'S FAIR. Boars and Sows of all ages, close to PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, for sale. Prices reasonable.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires.

A choice lot of bred Sows imported and exported from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied, not akin.

Address H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.



Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Aug. 11, 1905.
Wholesale trade is still of a quiet character. Call money is still in fair demand at 4½ per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market is in the transition stage, between the old and the new, and until more definite reports are available regarding yields the real condition of the market will not be known. There is certainly a good average crop on this continent, and already supplies in sight are beginning to increase. But there is a reported scarcity of Russian and European wheats, which may balance things up a bit. The spring wheat crop is likely to turn out well. There are reports of rust both in Manitoba and some of the western states, but as yet they are not of a very serious character. A severe storm seriously injured the crop at a few local points in Manitoba. In Ontario a good average fall wheat crop has been harvested. What the grain is shrunk in a little in places, but will be a fairly good sample. The quality of the new crop already marketed is reported to be very good, a large proportion of it being over weight. The new crop is quoted here at 75c to 76c for No. 2 red and white, and old at 78c to 80c. Goose and spring are quoted at 72c to 73c.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat crop is bound to be a big one. In the United States most of it has been harvested and while the yield will be quoted in a big crop of 1904, the quality will not be so good. A great deal of the oat crop in Ontario is badly down, owing to recent storms, and where it is green will not fill out very well. However, the bulk of the crop has ripened quickly and was well filled out before going down. Barley is good and peas when grown are said to be very fine. New oats are quoted here at 31c to 32c and old at 27c to 28c at outside points. Barley new and old is quoted at 40c to 44c and peas at 73c to 75c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay prices are beginning to lag a little owing to the big crop of new hay. While considerable of the new crop was injured in the saving, the bulk has been saved in good condition. At Montreal old timothy No. 1 is quoted at \$8.50 and clover at \$6.00 per ton. The market here is still dull with old No. 1 timothy quoted at \$7.50 and new at \$7.00 in car lots on track Toronto. Baled straw is still selling at \$5.50 to \$6.00 in car lots.

EGGS

The first shipment of eggs this season to Great Britain was made last week from Montreal. There also went quite a large shipment to South Africa. The cool weather of a week ago has helped trade some and supplies are coming forward in better condition. The market keeps firm and there appears to be a better demand. At Montreal selected stock is quoted at 20c and No. 1 at 17½c to 18c in case lots. Prices here are firm at 17½c to 18½c for case lots.

FRUIT

Elsewhere in this issue we give a report of the apple crop for this continent. It shows that less than one-half of last year's yield may be expected. In Canada apple crop con-

ditions instead of improving are getting worse. Exporters have agents through the country contracting for fruit, but many growers are refusing to contract ahead. There is little chance of contracting for less than \$1.00 per bushel for the fruit alone, and many growers will not accept this. Cherries and berries continue to come in here. Raspberries are quoted at 6c to 7½c and Lanton at 8c to 10c per box. Cherries sell at 85c to \$1.25, red currants at 60c to 75c and peaches at 25c to 50c per basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There has been quite a boom on in cheese the past fortnight. At some country markets prices advanced to 11½c to 11¾c per lb. for July cheese. Things have eased off a bit since and about 10½c to 11c are the ruling figures at the local markets. At these figures there should be money for the milk producer.

There is an exceedingly healthy tone to the butter market also. A week ago prices advanced to 23c to 23½c for finest creamery for export. Canadian creamery butter seems to be more than holding its own in the British market this year. The quality is favorably reported upon, and shippers are urging makers to keep up to the standard of this season's make. The improved quality and scarcity of

Russian is helping to increase the demand for Canadian. During the past few days prices have eased off a bit and 22c is about the top figure for choice creamery at the factories. The local market here keeps firm at 21c to 22c for creamery prints, and 20c to 21c for solids and 17c to 18½c for best dairy.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle receipts at this market have fallen off somewhat, and a steadier tone prevails. The demand has been about equal to the supply and everything sold. Good exporters have sold fairly well, but light ones have been a little off. Prices have ranged from \$4.20 to \$4.75 per cwt., the bulk going at \$4.50 to \$4.60. Choice picked lots of butchers' sell at \$4.15 to \$4.25, good cattle at \$3.00 to \$4.00, medium at \$3.50 to \$3.80 and other quality at \$2.15 to \$3.25 per cwt. The demand for feeders is not very strong. A few steers of good quality, 800 to 900 lbs. each, would sell well. Steers, 1,150 to 1,200 lbs. each, are quoted at \$3.75, 800 to 900 lbs. at \$3.10 to \$3.55, and common stockers at \$2.25 to \$3.00 per cwt. Milch cows bring from \$25 to \$50 each, the bulk selling at \$35 to \$40 each. Veal calves bring from \$3.00 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Prices for sheep and lambs are firm at \$4 to \$4.15 per cwt. for export wethers, \$3 to \$3.40 for bucks, and \$5.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. for lambs. Hogs have jumped up to a high figure since last writing and are quoted at \$7.25 for selects and \$7 per cwt.



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\$2,000,000.00.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

EDWARD GURNEY,
PRESIDENT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against their security.

Municipal and School Section Accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT and interest at 3 per cent. per annum. **COM-FOUNDED FOUR THIRTY A YEARS**, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

| Date | Toronto | Montreal | St. John | Halifax | Winnipeg |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Wheat, per bushel..... | \$ 0 80 | \$ 0 85 | \$.. | \$.. | \$ 0 98 |
| Oats, per bushel..... | 38 | 47 | 56-57 | 55 | 41 |
| Barley, per bushel..... | 44 | 50 | 55 | 56 | 38 |
| Peas, per bushel..... | 75 | 83 | 77 | 78 | ... |
| Corn, per bushel..... | 62 | 62 | 65 | 66 | ... |
| Flour, per barrel..... | 4 25 | 5 10 | 6 00 | 6 10* | 5 50 |
| Bran, per ton..... | 14 00 | 15 00 | 20 50 | 21 50 | 14 00 |
| Shorts, per ton..... | 18 00 | 20 00 | 25 50 | 24 00 | 16 00 |
| Potatoes, per bag..... | 1 20 | 1 00 | 30-35 ^{bu} | 30-35 ^{bu} | 1 50 |
| Beans, per bushel..... | 1 75 | 1 70 | 1 80 | 1 90 | 1 75 |
| Hay, per ton..... | 7 50 | 8 50 | 11 00 | 11 00 | 6 50 |
| Straw, per ton..... | 6 00 | 5 50 | 9 00 | 9 50 | ... |
| Eggs, per dozen..... | 18½ | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Chickens, per pound, d.w.... | 20 | 16 | per 1 50 | 20 | 13 |
| Ducks, per pound, d.w.... | 17 | 15 | per 1 00 | 18 | 14 |
| Turkeys, per pound, d.w.... | 18 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 18 |
| Geese, per pound, d.w.... | 12 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 11 |
| Apples, per barrel..... | 3 00 | 3 50 | 3 50 | 3 50 | 7 00 |
| Cheese, per pound, d.w.... | 11½ | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10½ |
| Butter, creamery, per pound.. | 22 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | 20 |
| Butter, dairy, per pound..... | 18½ | 20 | 18 | 20 | 14 |
| Cattle, per cwt..... | 4 75 | 4 45 | 5 50 | 5 00 | 3 25 |
| Sheep, per cwt..... | 4 15 | 4 45 | 5 50 | 5 00 | 4 25 |
| Hogs, per cwt..... | 7 25 | 7 25 | 7 00 | 7 00 | 6 00 |
| Veal Calves, per cwt..... | 5 50 | 5 50 | 5 00 | 6 00 | ... |

for lights and fats. At these figures there is money in producing the bacon hog.

HORSES

The horse market here keeps active for this season of the year. Sever in the history of Toronto has business been so well sustained during the summer months. The following is this week's report at the Repository, Toronto, of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$170; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$225; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$350 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$170; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$160 to \$200; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$175 to \$225; servicable second hand work-horses, \$50 to \$80; servicable second hand drivers, \$60 to \$100.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word

CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No return change or extra charges. Each initial and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—10-acre farm, 4 miles from Bradford, ½ mile from school; soil, clay loam. Good red brick house containing 10 rooms, and large cellar, 3 first-class barns, watered by wells at house and barn. Price, \$7,500, terms, \$3,000 cash, balance on 6 per cent. We have other first-class farms in Brant County, Ont., or write to us, R. G. REID & SON, 129 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont.

WHAT WE HAVE—The best wheat and cattle lands in North-eastern Manitoba, at from \$7 to \$10 on ten years' time, open prairie with some timber, free maps and descriptions, cheap excursions, and advertisements left, good climate. What we want—Good farmers, rich or poor, to go and see with their own eyes. They can make more money there than at home. A few good men wanted. SCANDINAVIAN LAND CO., Fontaine Building, Chicago.

NURSERY STOCK

"WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townpeople, pay weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. We are not in the Book. For or Medicine Inquiries, J. J. BOLSON, 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$1.00 and 10¢ per setting. Poultry book given \$5.00 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue describing them. A. W. CLARK, Pres. Irvington Club, Importer and Breeder, Catsville, Ont.

SEE our exhibit in Poultry Buildings at Toronto, Ottawa and London Fairs. Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies, Leg Hairs, Stock Markers—Bird, Squirrel and Parrot Cages, Stacks, Food, Toys, Pigeon, Rabbit and Bird Books and Papers, A. J. MORGAN, London.

HELP WANTED

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN wanted to prepare for positions on Canadian railways. Salary forty to sixty dollars a month from the day up. Best of references. Permanency preferred. Address G. care of "FARMING WORLD."

A dairymaid and creamery manager seeks engagement as creamery manager. Has had 13 years' dairy experience from the cow up. Best of references. Permanency preferred. Address G. care of "FARMING WORLD."

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

Maritime Markets

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 10, 1905.

The market continues firm in butter, cheese and eggs, but trade here keeps somewhat quiet. At Montreal cheese is reported firm and it is said there is very little cheese in the country. Some dealers say that the make is diminishing, but the general opinion is that the scarcity is due to short covering. The export demand is not particularly active, the price here being 10½¢ for large and 11¢ for twins.

Eggs continue firm and Island advices are of the same tone as last reported. They are jobbing at 18 cents. Butter is steady. There is a better supply of creamery now. The demand is not very heavy and is mostly supplied from the green market and farmers' wagons. Prices are as follows: Creamery prints 22¢, boxes 21-22¢, dairy 18-19¢.

Mutton and lamb are both more plentiful and a little easier in price. Mutton is quoted at 6 cents and lamb from 6.00. Chickens and ducks are making their way in the market. Chickens are worth about 75 cents a pair, but are very poor. Ducks are selling for 90¢ to \$1.00 per pair. New potatoes and other vegetables are in good supply. The old potatoes are very scarce and poor.

Raspberries, gooseberries, currants and other small fruits are now on the market. Gooseberries and currants are selling for six cents a quart.

Judges at Toronto

(Continued from Page 612.)

English Shires—Samuel Bell, Woodster, Ohio.
Ponies—W. West, Charlotte, Vt.

HORSES IN HARNES

Roadsters—Dr. J. Sinclair, Cannington; W. H. McCleary, Cleveland, Ohio.

Standard Breds—W. H. McCleary, Cleveland, Ohio.
Carriage and Coach—R. F. Carman, Huntingdon, L.I.; T. A. Maitland, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Delivery or Express Horses—R. F. Carman; T. F. Maitland.
General Purpose—Robt. Beith; Alex. Carman.

Heavy Draught—Prof. Carlyle.
High Steppers—R. F. Carman; T. F. Maitland.

Saddlers—Harding Cox; Wm. Letauer, Mt. Morris, N.Y.

Ponies—W. West, Burlington, Vt.; R. F. Carman, Huntingdon, L.I.; J. A. Maitland, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Polo Ponies—Wm. Letauer, Mt. Morris, N.Y.

Children's Turnouts—R. F. Carman and T. F. Maitland, and W. Letauer.

CATTLE

Shorthorn—T. E. Robson, Iderton; F. R. Shore, White Oak; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.

Herefords—R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; R. W. Stutt, Forest.

Aberdeen Angus—Galloways—Jno. Miller, Jr., Balsam; Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda.

Grade (Beef)—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Geo. T. Porter, Humber.

Fat Cattle—Jesse Dunn, City; Ed. Snell, Toronto; J. W. H. Fugatey, Richmond Hill.

Ayrshires—A. Mc D. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.; W. F. Stephens, Huntingdon, Que.

Jerseys and Guernseys—R. Reid, Berlin; H. G. Clark, Norval.
Holsteins—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont.; H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.; W. Shunk, Sherwood.

Grade (Dairy)—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; H. G. Clark, Norval.

SHEEP

Cotswolds—Val. Ficht, Oriol.
Leicesters—Robt. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Shropshires—J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.

Oxford Downs—Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; L. Parkinson, Ermosa.

Southdowns—J. C. Duncan.
Lincolns—W. H. Beatie, Wilton Grove.

Dorset Horn—Arthur Danks, Allamuchy, N.J., and J. C. Duncan.

Hampshire Suffolk—H. N. Gibson, Delaware.

Fat Sheep—Jno. Campbell, Woodville; D. Rowntree, Weston.

Sheep Shearing—Jas. Beattie, Brougham.

SWINE

Berkshires and A.O.V.—H. Clark, Norval, Ont.; Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.

Yorkshires and Tamworths—Thos. Teasdale, Concord, and J. C. Nichol, Humber.

Field Grains—H. Shaw, Board of Trade, Toronto; J. C. McKeggie, City.

Small Field Seeds—F. C. Bruce, Hamilton.

Field Roots—C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.

Garden Vegetables—J. B. Hay, Brantford.

Plants in Pot—Jos. Bennett, Montreal, Que.

Cut Flowers—W. A. Adams, 400 Main St., Buffalo.

Honey—W. J. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

Natural History—E. B. Rippon, 64 King W. City; C. H. Armstrong, 78 Salisbury Ave., City.

FRUIT

Commercial Packages—A. McNeil, Ottawa.

Apples—R. J. Graham, Belleville, Ont.

Plums—John G. Mitchell, Clarksburg.

Pears—R. Cameron, Niagara Falls S.

Peaches—E. Morris, Fonthill.

Grapes—A. Hamilton Pettit, Grimby.

Collections of Fruit—Walter Dempsey, Trenton.

Hothouse Grapes—J. McP. Ross, 36 Toronto St., City.

Farmers' Institute Tent at Fair

The tent of the Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Associations, Agricultural Societies, Fruit Growers' Associations, etc., will be located in the same position as last year at the Toronto Fair. On Sept. 6th and 7th a convention of Farmers' Institute officers and lecturers will be held. Each institute is requested to send at least one delegate and all officers and members will be welcomed whether they have been appointed to represent their respective districts or not. The Hon. Mr. Monteith and Supt. Putnam will deliver special addresses. Most of the time will be devoted to a discussion of the following subjects:

"The best way of advertising Institute meetings and canvassing for members." "The formation of classes or branches in each township for the holding of meetings to be conducted and addressed for the most part by local talent." "Demonstration classes with special reference to live stock judging classes," etc.

Secretaries of Institutes are requested to send the names of delegates at once to Supt. Putnam.

Prince Edward Island

Fine growing weather. Farmers cannot complain of drought this summer. We had heavy rain during the first and second of August, which brought hay to a sudden standstill. However, a good deal of the hay had been saved in good condition the week previous, but some remained in coil, and some uncut. The crop is reported as very good generally. Judging from appearances there will be no scarcity of fodder the coming winter. Root and grain crops look excellent. Fruit is plentiful, with the exception of cherries, which are said to be almost a total failure. Cattle are shrinking in milk on account of being tormented with horn flies. As so many of our farmers send their milk to the factories, fewer hogs are kept than in former years. Farmers raise nearly all of their heifer calves. The market on Aug. 1, was well supplied with meat, fruit and early vegetables. Sales were brisk. No fresh codlin or haddock were offered. Reported very scarce. There is good demand for prime dairy butter. Many prefer it to the factory make. Eggs appear to be rather scarce.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Butter, fresh, per lb., 20 to 22c.; eggs, per doz., 16 to 17c.; beef, small, per lb., 8 to 12c.; per qt., 6 to 9c.; lamb, per lb., 8 to 10c.; potatoes (old) 15 to 18c per bu., new, per peck, 40c; hay, per ton, pressed, \$14.00, and 30 to 50c per cwt. loose, new; string beans, 10c per lb.; peas, per qt., 15c; carrots, per bunch, 5c; cabbage, per head, 5c; cucumbers, each, 6 to 7c; black currants, per qt., 9 to 10c; gooseberries, per qt., 7 to 8c; raspberries, per qt., 10 to 12c; blueberries, per qt., 10c; fowl 75 to 80c per pair; chickens 60 to 65c; oats, per bu., 45 to 50c; pork, per lb., 7c; flour, per cwt., \$2.70; oatmeal, per lb., 3½c; corned mackerel, each, 1c.

Colin C. Craig, Freetown, has imported a registered Berkshire boar from the famous herd of J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S.

The Cheese Board met on July 21. The buyers in attendance were Messrs. Spillet, Biffin, Aitken, and Wheatley.

The following factories boarded cheese: Orwell 110, Dundas 88, Stanley Bridge 150, Cornwall 80, Lakeville 100, Red Point 10, New Port 100, Union 80, East River 34, Kensington 320, Hazlebrook 50, New Dominion 70; all sold to R. E. Spillet except Hazlebrook, unsold.

Lots of and 50, Farmers' Institute, have imported 2 ewes, and 1 ram from John Hunter, Wyoming, Ont.

A. R.

Forged a Pedigree

A great many Clydesdales are brought into Canada every year, and it is of the utmost importance that their breeding be right. That this end of the business is well looked after by the Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland is shown by the report of a recent trial in Glasgow.

John Wier, a horse dealer, was charged with having on Sept. 30th, 1904, in the office of the Clydesdale Horse Society, forged the name of one Wm. Miller on a declaration in regard to the pedigree of a mare, in order that a filly from this mare might be registered in the Society's stud-book. After considerable evidence on both sides had been given, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

We merely mention this case to show how careful the Clydesdale Horse Society is in preserving the integrity of the pedigree. While a great many mares in Scotland are of as good breeding as many entitled to registration, yet owing to neglect on the part of their owners pedigrees cannot be secured. No matter how good the individual may be it will not pay to bring fillies or mares to this country unless they are eligible to register in Canadian records. We have a reputation to guard on this side also.

✱

A Really Choice Lot

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

The Clydesdale fillies landed here yesterday, 48 in all. They were pronounced in Scotland the finest lot that had ever been exported to Canada, and good judges who have seen them here since they arrived are very much pleased indeed, and are emphatic in saying that they will be very much better than the people will expect to see on sale day. A gentleman who had attended the Royal and Highland

shows this year saw these fillies landed at Montreal (the gentleman in question is one of our very best judges), and he was emphatic in saying that there were five or six among the number that with a little more fitting would be good enough to show along with the Royal and Highland winners, and possibly beat them. There are many show fillies in the lot and the whole lot are very valuable for breeding purposes. I will be satisfied no matter what prices these fillies may bring, but the prices that have been realized in the past would not warrant me in bringing over another lot even next year, unless prices become much easier in Scotland. I may say further, that this lot of fillies has cost much more money than the former importations.

Every one of them will be sold, and I believe that they are likely to sell within the reach of all.

Some of the notes are not very complete in the pedigrees, but more will be given on sale day.

Yours very truly,

W. D. FLATT.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 10, 1905.

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION

Patented 1893, '95 and '97



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

1. Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day.
2. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers, with all but SELF-DELIVERING BUNCHERS.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. OUR MOTTO: "Not How Cheap But How Good."

No drilling holes in mower bar or inside shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send them direct to

TOLTON BROS., Limited, GUELPH, ONT.

CUT OFF HERE.

THE FARMING WORLD,
Toronto, Ont.One Year—Sixty Cents.
Two Years—One Dollar.

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years subscription to THE FARMING WORLD, to the following addresses:

Name..... Name.....

P.O..... P.O.....

Prov..... Prov.....

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BALANCE OF THIS YEAR
AND ALL OF 1906 FOR **60 Cents**

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Canada's Favorite Stock and Farm Paper

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YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION FREE FOR 1906

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