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J. W. WHEATON, B.A. - - - Editor

D. T. MCANISH, Manager

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIII

TORONTO, 16th MAY, 1904

No. 10

Seeding Operations

THOUGH April was a very backward month, farmers have had a chance to catch up with their work during the first ten days of May. Conditions have been fine for seeding operations and the middle of the month will see seeding pretty well finished up in most parts of the province. From several quarters come reports of injury to fall wheat from the cold spring. In quite a few instances, farmers, who had a promising crop when the snow went off, have been forced to plow up the fall wheat and sow some spring crop. It is to be hoped, however, that this has not been done to a sufficiently large extent to have any great effect upon the area seeded to fall wheat in Ontario.

In Manitoba and the West, seeding operations though late in starting, have progressed very satisfactorily, and the 15th will see seeding practically finished in most of Manitoba. The increase in acreage is estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent. in excess of last year.

Pure Seed Legislation

The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has given notice of a resolution in the House of Commons declaring that it is expedient to pass an act restricting the sale of seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers, or forage plants, sold for the purpose of seeding, containing the seeds of certain weeds; establishing a standard of timothy, red clover and alsike seeds, marked No. 1, or otherwise designating for the inspection of such seeds, and making provisions for penalties for contravention of the act.

The investigations made by the Seed Division at Ottawa during the past two or three years show that legislation of some kind is needed to regulate the sale of seeds. Especially is this true of the smaller seeds, such as clover, timothy, alsike, etc., where impurities are not easily detected. An examination of Timothy seed, sold by local dealers in Ontario in 1902, showed about twenty species of weed seeds in varying numbers in the samples collected. One sample, which was said to have been imported from the United States, contained over 55,000 seeds of False Flax per pound. The weight of pure and germinable seed in 100 pounds of the samples taken at various points in Ontario, varied from about 63 to 98 pounds. The sample containing only 63 lbs. of pure seed in one hundred was sold for \$2.00 per bushel. It contain-

ed over 26,000 weed seeds per pound, making the actual cost of the pure, living seed \$3.12 per bushel. In Alsike an equally bad condition of things was shown. A sample taken in Quebec, which retailed at 18 cents a pound, contained no less than 20 species of weed seeds.

These examples, which have been duplicated many times over, by more recent examinations show the great need for some kind of legislation looking to the regulation of this trade. If the seedsmen will not undertake to protect their customers themselves, as is done in Great Britain, where responsible seed firms guarantee, not only the purity but also the vitality of the seeds they offer for sale, then the government must step in to protect the buyer. In our judgment, it will be in the best interests of reliable seed firms to heartily support legislation of this kind. There may be some difficulty at the beginning in complying with the terms of the act, but once the business is readjusted to meet the new conditions it will be better for both buyer and seller.

So far the seed merchants have opposed legislation affecting their business, but it must come sooner or later and it will be in the interest of seedsmen to help it along. We have strict laws regulating the packing and marking of fruit, preventing the adulteration of cheese and butter and other products which come from the farm, and it is only fair that the farmer, when he goes to buy seed, should receive some measure of protection as to its purity and power to reproduce itself. What is wanted is some guarantee that the farmer is getting what he pays for. If he is offered clover seed containing 50 per cent. of weed seeds, let the package containing it be so marked, or if only 75 per cent. of the seeds will grow, let it be so stated. There should be no hardship to anyone in selling things for what they really are.

To ask for pure seed legislation does not impute motives of dishonesty to legitimate seed merchants. As a class they are as honorable in business as those of any other calling. But unless protected, they are as liable to be deceived in the purchase of their supplies as the farmer. When it is known abroad that there is in force in Canada an act preventing the sale of impure seeds or compelling them to be sold for what they are, the quality of foreign seeds coming in will be greatly improved.

At present there is nothing to prevent impure seeds from coming into and being sold in Canada, and as the ultimate goal of all such seeds is the

soil, one can readily picture the result, if these contain a large percentage of injurious weed seeds. For this and other reasons there should be no serious opposition to legislation that will regulate this trade and place it on a basis where both buyer and seller will receive more protection.

Cheap Wool and Sheep-raising

Our action in publishing Mr. Lloyd-Jones' letter on the sheep question, in April 15th issue, has been criticised in some quarters as introducing politics into the discussion. A couple of months ago we asked for a full and free discussion of the reasons why sheep-raising in Canada is decreasing. Our request met with a liberal response, and a number of reasons were given by sheep breeders and others. Mr. Lloyd-Jones took a decidedly different stand from the others, and claimed that the decline of the sheep industry in Canada was due to wool being on the free list and the duty on sheep and lambs coming into Canada being too low. In merely publishing his reasons along with the others, THE FARMING WORLD can surely not be charged with trying to introduce politics into the discussion.

But, be that as it may, there is no doubt that sheep-rearing in Canada is not as prosperous as it once was. If Mr. Lloyd-Jones has given the true reasons why it is so, they should not be tabooed because, forsooth, a political bias might be given to the discussion. It is true that the woolen manufacturer gets his raw material in free. It is equally true that this same manufacturer is protected to the tune of 35 per cent. and is asking for more. Is this fair to the wool producer? Should he be compelled to produce wool at a loss, in order that the woolen manufacturer may be allowed to bring in wool from the ends of the earth free of duty? Politics or no politics, the arrangement seems to be very one-sided and it looks as if an important branch of agriculture were being jeopardized in order to help the manufacturer of woollens to build up his business.

A Canadian Honored

Professor W. J. Kennedy of the Iowa Agricultural College, who, by the way, is a Canadian, and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been granted a year's leave of absence. He will spend the time abroad studying European methods of live stock breeding and feeding, having received a special commission from the United States Department of Agriculture to do so.

Another Live Stock Arena

The Canadian National Exhibition Association has decided to erect on the Exhibition grounds in time for the exhibition of 1905, a live stock arena with a seating capacity for 20,000 people, and to cost about \$125,000. It is the intention to have this arena bear the same relation to the live stock industry, that the new manufacturers building bears to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. It is probable that the directors of the association will consult with the live stock breeders when the plans are far enough advanced for this purpose.

Such an arena would add immensely to the live stock equipment of the Industrial Fair. The stockmen, who provide one of the great features of the show, deserve it. It will permit of educational features being conducted and enable the judging program to be carried out no matter how inclement the weather may be. With comfortable seats for onlookers, the live stock judging can be made the important feature in the exhibition attractions that it should be. It is to be hoped that the 'promise' arena will be forthcoming next year.

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Guelph Up in Arms

Recent rumors and reports of plans to build an up-to-date live stock arena at Toronto Junction and also in Toronto, have created no little stir in the city of Guelph. What the row is all about no one seems to know definitely, not even the citizens of the Royal City. The city council met and passed resolutions censuring the Live Stock Commissioner, the Secretary of the Live Stock Associations, and the stockmen generally, for assisting any other scheme that has not Guelph as its centre. Mr. Westervelt appeared before the "Royal" tribunal, and, according to newspaper reports, explained his own and the position of the others concerned, to the satisfaction of that august body. This calmed the storm for about 24 hours. Then the Guelph Fat Stock Club loomed upon the scene. Previous explanations did not satisfy its members. The Minister of Agriculture must be seen and the government must be interviewed lest some other place, by supplying better and more up-to-date accommodation for both man and beast, should wrest from the Royal City some of its, so-called, vested rights.

To go into the ins-and-outs of the whole matter would take more space than the importance of the subject demands. Suffice it to say that when in 1900 the stockmen decided to locate the Winter Fair permanently at Guelph, and the corporation promised to provide suitable accommodation for the fair, a hard and fast agreement was entered into to hold the show at Guelph for ten years. As far as we can learn, there is no intention on the part of anyone responsible for its carrying out, to

break this agreement. But discontents claim that government auction sales were to be a permanency at Guelph for the ten years as well as the winter fair. It is, however, not so stated in the bond. Government sales were discontinued in 1903, and here is where the shoe pinches, though why this action should be complained of is hard to understand as no definite promise was made by the Live Stock Associations to make these sales a fixture at Guelph.

The whole affair is given a somewhat amusing turn by the claim that Guelph came to the rescue of the Winter Fair when it was wandering about without a home. To those of us who attended the meetings in Toronto when the decision in favor of Guelph was given, and who know how easily victory might have been turned in favor of Brantford, this claim seems silly. While the stockmen of this province owe a great deal to Guelph, and the initiative it took in the early days in establishing the Fat Stock Show, it must be remembered that there are others. The accommodation provided at Guelph, while adequate for the Winter Fair in its earlier stages, does not begin to be what is required for a fair of its present proportions. There is no room for growth, and an institution of this kind that has not room for steady growth will soon reach the limit of its usefulness. Besides, the hotel accommodation is only of a second rate kind and not much of it at that. Nevertheless the winter fair is a fixture there until 1909, and perhaps longer, if the people of that city measure up for the occasion and provide as good accommodation both for exhibits and visitors as can be secured elsewhere. It would not be surprising, however, if the unseemly row Guelph is making, does not spur other places up to bid against her for the coveted winter fair, when it is open for engagement. If adequate accommodation is provided, surely other places have as good a right to the fair as the Royal City, strong though her claims may be.

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Distributing Grants to Agricultural Societies.

A question that must be faced in the near future and placed on a more satisfactory basis than it is at the present time, is that of apportioning grants to the various district and township agricultural societies in the province. Though it has come up frequently at the Canadian Fairs Association's meetings, and has provoked some warm debates, the question is no nearer a solution than it was ten years ago.

The division of the grant at the present time is made on a basis of membership. But division according to membership is not satisfactory. A society near a city or town where it is comparatively easy to work up a big membership list, often secures the largest grant, though its fair is very far from being as good as some of the smaller ones, where the membership is small and also the

Government grant. A case in point is that of Brantford, where an attempt to hold a district fair has proven an utter failure. Brantford a few miles from Brantford, has for years held a most successful local show, much superior to the one held at the latter place. And yet, owing to the apportioning of the grant on a membership basis, Brantford received about \$350 and Burford about \$150 each year. Similar comparisons could be made in other parts of the province. Of course in this we do not plead for the township in preference to the district show. Both can be made to do effective work if properly managed. But what we do object to is that a society, whether a district or township one, may hold an exhibition that is of no value whatsoever, in promoting agriculture in the district, and yet it will receive a much larger grant than another society in the same locality that is doing much more valuable work, merely because it can run up a big membership list.

Such a division of funds set aside for a special purpose is evidently unfair. But how is it to be remedied? What basis of distribution will prove more satisfactory than the present one?

Many suggestions have been made. The one that commends itself to our judgment as being likely to work out to the best interests of all concerned, is to make the basis of division the amount of prize money paid for purely agricultural exhibits. Looked at from all standpoints a 'division of the Government grant made on this basis would give more general satisfaction and lead to more effective work for agriculture than can ever be hoped for from the present plan. It would induce societies to bend their energies in getting up a large prize list for live stock, poultry, fruit, grain, etc. and would tend to eliminate the horserace and the special attraction as dominant factors in the local fair.

But if the grant is apportioned on a basis of prize money only, what about the society that neither holds a fair nor gives prizes of any kind? As is shown elsewhere there are not a few in this position. However, a society that is doing effective work by buying and distributing good stock among its members, and in other ways fulfilling its mission, need not be left out. A basis of apportioning the grant to these upon the amount paid out for stock, etc., could be easily arranged for. There need be no difficulty on that score. Where the chief difficulty arises will be to induce the societies with large membership and fake shows to agree to any new basis of division. But they should not be allowed to stand in the way of progress and advancement. The Minister of Agriculture and the new Superintendent of Fairs should by every reasonable means try to bring these "laggards" into line. If they will not come willingly, then let more aggressive measures be taken. The farmers of this province and those interested in promoting what is best in agriculture will stand by them in whatever action may be taken to eliminate all inequalities in the distribution of the grant to agricultural societies, and to make these organizations more effective agents for the promotion of higher agriculture in the province.

The subject is a most important one, and we would be glad to have suggestions as to the best way of bringing about an improvement.



Prince of Johnston, owned by Calquhoun & Brooks, Mitchell, Ont. He is by Prince of Corriaghan by Prince of Wales, and the sire of quite a number of good Clydesdales that have been imported into Canada.

Our English Letter

Farming Prospects—Potato Planting—The Boom—Stock and Meat Markets—Butter and Bacon—Egg Preservation

London, April 30, 1904.

Farming prospects have improved very much during this month owing to the favorable weather. Crops have been put in later than usual, but generally the land has furnished a fair seed bed. Much wheat was planted at the beginning of April and there are still a good many pieces of oats and barley to be sown, while hardly a start has yet been made with potato planting. The field planting of tubers for the main crop is effected in many ways. There are the old-time ones of dibbling the line or sticking out drills or trenches to set the tubers in with a mattock; the far more general one in these times of labor scarcity is trenching the land with a plow for setting the tubers in; or the still simpler one of setting them in every third furrow in the last plowing. Many of the large Scotch growers save human hands in the setting. Their potato planting machines, drawn by horses, make drills by coulters for the tubers to fall into, just as corn drills do; a revolving spindle with spikes takes the place of the revolving spoons of the corn drill, each spike, as it passes into the box containing the sets, being supposed to stick itself into a tuber and carry it over and drop it into the couler. If one is not taken up there is a miss or vacancy in planting, but with a well-adjusted machine there are not enough misses to prevent large growers from availing themselves of such a labor-saving machine.

The boom in seed potatoes is practically over until the end of the growing season. Single specimens of the Eldorado potato have sold at fabulous prices, that is, have genuine, changed hands, while the reports current of colossal figures are legion; a great many, however, can hardly be called bona fide sales. Growers fortunate enough to have single tubers of the Eldorado are using all sorts of means to propagate them; not only are the

potatoes cut up into the utmost number of sets, but when the plants which are in many cases raised under glass, are large enough, cuttings are taken from them and potted, this process being repeated in its turn. It is a great pity that such means are resorted to, for whatever may be the disease-resisting qualities of the Eldorado, such means of propagation must impair its stamina and rob it of many of its excellent qualities.

Cattle have been turned out to grass, but in many cases they have had more fresh air than grass, for very few of the meadows have had a decent bite of grass upon them. The wet weather in the early part of the year has had a bad effect upon ewes and lambs, there have been heavy losses among many flocks, more es-

pecially where they had not been judiciously fed and attended to last autumn. The present scarcity of beef is exercising a somewhat adverse influence on the trade in grazing cattle, beef, too, continues low in price and the tendency of values is still lower. Mutton is also selling badly, and store sheep are most disappointing, in fact the stock and meat markets are in an extremely depressing condition.

The butter market is depressed and business is only passing at a further reduction of rates, supplies are large as tremendous quantities are arriving from Australia, while Argentina are also sending more than the usual amount. Cheese is also slack, the trade manifesting little confidence and sales have been difficult to effect even at a repeated decline to \$8.65 to \$9.10 for September makes.

The bacon market is better than for some time past and a good business is passing at prices substantially better than a few weeks. For Canadian bacon an active enquiry has prevailed and buyers have been ready to pay stiffer prices in order to secure supplies, but owing to delays in and absence of arrivals, united with the powerlessness of the agents and others to deliver the much-needed consignments, few transactions of importance have been completed.

New laid eggs are now coming along a great deal faster than they can be disposed of at a profit, and the wise man makes use of one method or another of preserving the surplus in their native freshness until such time as the season for full laying is over and they may be brought forward and vendid on satisfactory terms. It has occurred to me that two of the most popular methods in this country would be of value to Canadian poultry keepers. The "lime water" and the "water glass" methods stand out pre-eminently as the most popular. A lime pickle is made by mixing four parts of finely-slaked lime with twenty parts of water and adding one part of salt after standing four or five days. In two days more the mixture is ready for use and may then be poured into the vessels into which the eggs have been placed. The sediment should not be poured in, but the eggs well covered with the clean solution, adding fresh solution occasionally to keep the level always two or three inches over the top layer of eggs. To this system objection has been taken by one or two people on the grounds that



Clydesdale Stallion, Prince of Scotlandwell, sire Prince of Johnston, owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

the eggs thus pickled acquire a "limsy" flavor, and that should any eggs be cracked when immersed they may become putrid.

With the water glass method mix one part of silicate of soda with eight or ten parts of water and the mixture is ready for use. Care should be taken that the vessels in which the eggs are placed are clean and odorless, and the eggs must be quite immersed. Should any eggs float on the surface they must be taken out, for though good for immediate consumption they would not keep. A little experimenting may be necessary in some cases to get exactly the right strength. When the eggs are taken out they need washing, which is easy if the solution was of the right strength, but where the mixture was too strong the sticky solution is somewhat troublesome to get off. Eggs should be kept in a cool place during preserving operations and they should not be packed near any article with a strong odor, as they will become tainted.

Lucerne Seeding

From the results lucerne seeding has been giving varying results there will doubtless be considerable sown this season, and probably a word or two in that direction might not be amiss. One of the first essentials to success is to have a clean seed bed. Some farmers seem to have the impression that lucerne is such a rank grower it will do on any soil and that no matter how poor the soil will all be crowded out by the lucerne. This false impression has been the cause of many a failure. To insure a good stand the soil must be free from weed seed and all the better to have it in good condition. This clean and fertile seed bed can be secured after roots. In many instances it is impossible to get all weed seeds out, but the cleaner the better. Lucerne, though it is a rank grower, is very tender when young, and if weeds are plentiful, it will be a crop of weeds instead of lucerne. Seeding as necessary (20) twenty lbs. per acre, makes it rather an expensive matter, and one cannot afford to risk too much, hence the necessity of giving the plant every opportunity.

Though 20 lbs. seems a pretty large seeding, experience has proven that it pays to seed heavily when the seed is sown alone. With a nurse crop it is probably not so important. If sown with a nurse crop, barley is as good as any. Sow the barley light, 1 bush, or less, oats are also used, but I have not found that lucerne does as well seeded on the top of winter wheat, it seems to require a deeper covering than is thereby obtained.

Many have seeded to lucerne and had a good catch, and also a splendid growth during the first season, but have found very little the following spring, and gave it up in disgust, thinking the lucerne was at fault when the fault was their own. They have pastured it too closely and too late, and the delicate roots, having no much to protect them, perished from the winter or spring frosts. Close pasturing is disastrous to lucerne at any time, but especially the first season.

Give lucerne a good clean start and judicious management after, and you may have one of the most valuable crops that any farmer can have on his farm.

J. C. ELFORD,
Huron County, Ont.

Grow Pedigreed Seed Corn
The Seed Growers' Association, recently organized by Prof. Robertson,

has a wide field for useful work in encouraging the production of high-class, pure-bred seed corn. There is no line of work, that the growers of pedigreed seed may take up, that is likely to prove more remunerative than the growing of seed corn of varieties that are suitable for ensilage purposes in the northern dairy districts. Although there are seventy-five farmers in Ontario who are giving special attention to growing high-class seed grain as members of the Association, only nine of them are growing seed corn. It is hoped that others may be induced to take up the work. According to the rules of the Association, seed corn growers are required to grow but one variety on the same farm and keep it pure by following a system of selection similar to the plan adopted by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders' Association. Arrangements are being made by Prof. Robertson for issuing an annual association catalogue for the purpose of advertising pedigreed seed purchased by members. Herein is provided an opportunity for seed growers to build up a reputation as producers of high-class pedigreed seed of corn and other cereals. Because of the increasing demand and limited supply of reliable seed corn the production of pure-bred seed of this important cereal offers special inducements.

W. A. CLEWSON.

Successful Potato Growing

A successful Vermont farmer gives the following sound advice about growing potatoes:

The soil should be a moderately dry and deep soil, of good average fertility, such as will not require very much farm manure for a good crop. Where manure is used it should be plowed under. A good sod—i.e. clover, so much the better—is preferable to old ground, as it will contain more vegetable matter, be more easily kept clear of grass or weeds, and generally produce a crop of better quality. The land should be well prepared for planting, and all things considered, there is little doubt that early planting will be the best.

Mineral fertilizers, such as are prepared specially for this crop, should always be used in planting to insure an early and vigorous growth to carry it forward until the manure becomes available. Then, if there is sufficient fertility in the soil, as there should be, the crop will be carried through to a perfect maturity and an abundant yield.

If something is lacking in this respect, more fertilizer can be applied with profit to the crop later on.

"It is well if on dry land to make a furrow in which to drop the seed, not too deep, but sufficient to permit of nearly level culture.

"If the soil is naturally moist better drop the seed on top of ground.

"As to varieties of potatoes to plant, that will depend largely on location, soil and demand.

"Where farmers calculate to grow only about what they will need for their own use, the best of early kinds should be chosen, one or more, and such later ones as are considered superior for table use during the greater part of the year.

"In this respect yield might not in all cases be so much considered as quality of product. If grown for market, then, of course, the kinds that will bring the best returns will usually have the preference. Where suitable varieties are once obtained, care can usually be kept up to a good state of productive-ness by careful selection of seed and proper cultivation.

Co-operative Extending

The co-operative idea appears to be extending very fast on this continent. A fortnight ago there was incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machinery and Implement Company of North America, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The headquarters of the company will be at Columbus. The company has the backing of the National Grange, which is pledged to take stock in the company to the extent of \$1,500,000.

Of Interest to Farmers

A valuable book on stock raising and feeding was advertised some time ago in these columns. Thousands of farmers from all over Canada and the United States took advantage of the offer and sent in their names. Many of them have written the Beaver Manufacturing Co., of Galt, thanking them for the book and sounding its praises. If you have not yet secured one of these books do so now by sending your name and address (a post card will do). Mention this paper when you write and the book will be forwarded to you at once. Address The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada.

MORANG & CO., LIMITED
PUBLISHERS, - TORONTO

In a straightforward way this tells of the financial and personal success of a man with capital who in middle life became a farmer on a rather large scale and managed his farm as a "business proposition" as distinguished from the hand-to-mouth fashion of the average farmer. It tells how a city doctor of fifty knew so much about identifying farming men as to inquire. In any case he had good sense, was wise enough to take "a long look ahead," and thought of some things better than money-making. It tells of the "business" spirit throughout, and the book strengthens our love of the soil and of getting close to nature.

CLOTH \$1.50

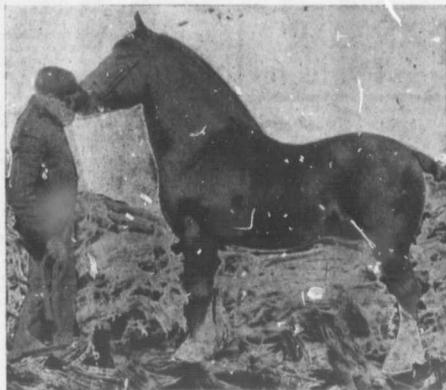
THE FEEL OF THE LAND

The story of this "business" farm, as he persists in calling it, is one of absorbing interest, not only to those who live on farms, but to townsmen as well. There is a vast amount of detail explaining how he worked out his theories, and the wonder is just how he is able to make his story so fascinating. Not only does he give the items of revenue and expenditure, but he tells of the fencing, planting, building and stocking his 500-acre estate. Altogether this book is the most important one that has been presented to the agricultural community for many years.

By DR. J. W. STREETEN

CLOTH \$1.50

MORANG & CO., LIMITED
PUBLISHERS, - TORONTO



Flagsnip, Champion Shire Stallion, Ottawa Spring Stallion Show, 1901. Owned by J. J. Anderson, Dominionville, Ont.

Correspondence

Keep More Sheep

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Still you return to the "sheep." We think that if more of us farmers had this on the brain, as much as "ye Editor" it might be better for this Canada of ours. It cannot be that all can go into "sheep." Too many farms in the fire is not always wise. Many have doubt as to sheep being more profitable than the dairy or beef. We think we should not class bacon here, we have always had doubts, even after going through many writings and figures of real live sheep men.

We love the sheep, and for years have given some attention to them, and have read with much interest all writings we see about them in the papers. Sir, there is not half written about them that should be, even by those who have much invested in them, and farmers on the whole seem profoundly indifferent about them. Even with our own doubt we feel this is to be regretted. There is, no doubt, but that our climate is very suitable for sheep and disease is hardly known amongst them. With ordinary care they thrive and multiply grandly. We think it is sad that they are so neglected—whole sections of country with hardly a sheep.

We read and know that there are many and grave causes for this. We will name one or two that are not much named. "Yes, I should like to keep a few," some say, "just a few good ones." A few will not be much trouble. They can take care of themselves, hence they are left much to themselves. Soon they become wild and worthless, and sheep raising is given up with disgust.

We feel that it is a misfortune to our country that our sheep are still on the decrease, "as we read," and that so few have a word to say in their favor. Our country should have more sheep. Pray, brother farmers, let us hear more about them. Sir, we, with you, say "keep more sheep," but not just as a side show.

ROBT. TURFS & SON.

Tweed, Ont.

Save the Ashes

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

This is about the season when the travelling ash-gatherer begins his

rounds among the farmers, collecting the winter's ashes, and giving in return a bar of common soap worth about two cents.

Our cousins across the line evidently understand the value of this fertilizer much better than we do for they buy enormous quantities of what we throw away each year as almost useless. This fact is shown by the large number of advertisements offering "Canada unleached ashes for sale," to be seen in any of the agricultural papers of the Eastern States. These ashes are used chiefly by the fruit growers and gardeners, with whom they are very popular and command high prices. Owing to the fact that the Canadian farmer is gradually waking up to the great waste in selling his ashes from the farm, they are steadily increasing in price, and on account of their popularity they are often above their real value when the same fertilizing material could be bought cheaper in the form of some one of the potash salts.

The prices in the Eastern States are based upon a standard of 6 per cent. potash and one and one-half phosphoric acid, which at the valuation of six cents per pound, the value given by the chemist of the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa in their latest fertilizer report, would make standard ashes worth 45 cents per 100 lbs. Fresh ashes usually exceed the above value. A recent analysis gives 7.10 potash, 1.99 phosphoric acid and 4 of lime at the above valuation, and allowing one-quarter of a cent a pound for the lime which is useful on many soils, especially heavy clays, black peaty ones, and wherever the land is inclined to become acid or sour, the above sample is worth 64 cents per 100 pounds and can be taken as an average sample of fresh hardwood ashes.

Leached ashes differ in having lost a part of their potash and are usually considered as being worth about one-half as much as the unleached. Their value depending upon the extent of the leaching process.

Wood ashes have a lasting influence upon the soil, the good effects being seen for a number of years.

As seen from the above, ashes are valuable, chiefly for the potash which they contain, so therefore, the gain to be derived from their use will depend upon the amount of available potash in the soil, but no farm is so rich in this material but what an application of wood ashes will do good. They are helpful to all impoverished soils, but especially to sandy and peaty land which is very deficient in potash.

A recent bulletin, No. 93, from the Illinois Experimental Station, gives the results of using potash on black peaty soil with corn, as an increase from nothing to 72 bushels per acre. Surely we have enough black swampy land in Canada to use all our ashes without taking into consideration our orchards.

As may be supposed from their large potash content, ashes are of the greatest value to plants of a woody nature, consequently are one of the best fertilizers for orchards, vineyards and gardens. On leguminous crops, such as peas, beans and clover they are of great value, and especially on freshly sown clover fields. They also give good results on corn, potatoes and meadows.

G. F. MARSH,
Simcoe Co., Ont.

To Relieve a Choking Cow

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In reading over one of your numbers of FARMING WORLD I chanced across a recommendation you gave for the removal from a choking animal, of a small turnip, apple or potato, the remedy you gave being the same as the choke-rope of former age, which was considered faulty from the fact that when the pressure came against the obstruction, the animal was apt to lounge forward to the pressure, and might thrust the instrument to the other side, bursting the wizen, which would be fatal.

Now, I have a far swifter and safer plan to offer you and the public gratis. Take a piece of round stick about twelve inches long, about as thick around as a pitchfork handle, open their mouth, put the piece of wood crosswise as a bit in a horse's mouth, with a piece of small cord reaching round the head to keep it in place as bit and bridle in an animal's mouth. The work is done, and you need give the animal no more attention.

It is the great flow of saliva from the irritation of the throat which causes the bloating which soon proves fatal, and also swells whatever may be lodged in the throat until suffocation takes place. I have stood by an animal dangerously bloated, and after this treatment in a few minutes he was witnessed at least a gallon of slimy saliva discharged from the mouth, and the swelling entirely gone. The animal can cough the offending obstruction out with very little effort, when the throat is entirely freed from saliva.

WILLIAM JAMIESON,
Missoula, Montana.

Why Wool is Low

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Since writing my last letter on the sheep situation, I have gathered some further evidence to strengthen my arguments. I will quote an extract from a letter in the "American Sheep Breeder," entitled "The Canadian Territories," by J. McCuaig: "Good as the Canadian range is there is something required to make the conditions ideal for the producers of beef and mutton. The quality of the product in the first place prevents it from drawing a high price as all our range stuff being for the most part unfed,

is really of stocker grade from want of high finish. Some of it, apparently full-fleshed and fat, but it does not stand shipment well. Unless we feed to a higher finish so as to get higher prices and better shipping qualities, the returns to the producer must be only moderate. If we had a good cold storage system and transportation and local abattoirs the producer would gain by there not being good money spent in carrying to the East the waste products of the carcasses.

"A striking example of what we are now doing is seen in our inability to profit by our market in the neighboring province of British Columbia. A good deal of our stuff goes into British Columbia, but it does not reach the coast, and 30,000 or more muttons are brought from Seattle and other American points by Vancouver dealers, principally for the Yukon trade.

"We derive a revenue of 20 per cent. on these, but buyers can afford to pay the enhanced price in view of the high freight rates through the mountains from the prairies. A car costs \$20 to the coast, and if it carries two hundred sheep, this would mean 60 cents a head, or the amount of the duty of 20 per cent. on a \$300 per head basis. The rate of duty, however, runs more nearly 50 cents per head. It is according to invoice, of course, but the price is usually about \$250 per head. The freight on the one about balances the duty on the other, but the shrinkage on grass stuff weighed up at the coast market amounts to twelve or thirteen per cent. We shall require a better finish to our stuff and a better sale before we can get this market."

"Is not this good proof that the duty on sheep coming into this country is not high enough to keep out American sheep? To Mr. McCuaig's statement I might add, "and a higher duty on sheep to protect our home market." Just to think of 20,000 American sheep coming into this country and sheep "gone" to the dogs," as some of your correspondents have said. According to Mr. McCuaig's own statement, the Americans now hold a large percentage of the mutton trade of British Columbia. Is not this a sad state of affairs in a mutton-producing country such as ours is?"

At the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association of the United States, no less a person than President Warren defends the tariff on wool by the following: "To remove the tariff or duty on wool would be to practically blot out our flocks, to compel our manufacturers to depend on foreign wool, and finally to raise the price of woollen goods to consumers with out any benefit to the country for the sheep and wool grown."

Now, since our country has no duty on wool, according to Mr. Warren's reasoning, our flocks must be diminishing. Likewise in every letter written on the subject in THE FARMING WORLD, there was not one dissenting voice; all were agreed upon the decline of the sheep industry.

Mr. Warren's claim that a removal of the duty would compel manufacturers to depend upon foreign wool is worthy of note. This is exactly the case in Canada today. Most of our large woollen mills are using foreign wool entirely. While attending the Ottawa show a few weeks ago I learned from a reliable source that woollen manufacturers were in a combine, which in time would keep wool down somewhat in price.

There is a large woollen robe manufacturing establishment in Galt. All the wool they use comes from

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South America. What good to the sheep industry is an establishment of that kind in the country. When we have a combine against us; free wool from all the world, not enough duty on sheep to protect our home market, shoddy goods galore, is it not about time for us to have an association such as exists in the United States to protect our interests? Is it any wonder that the sheep industry is declining?

I noticed a statement in your paper which I cannot let go without a protest. It was to the effect that we sheep breeders do not push our industry. If you will look at the United States farm papers you will see that several of our sheep breeders spend from \$25 to \$150 a year in advertising their sheep in the country which protects their industries. It is often like throwing money away to advertise in our own papers because our home trade is no good. At present we have but two foreign markets, England and the United States, England for mutton sheep and the United States for pure-bred sheep principally. It behoves us, therefore, to look for other markets for pure-bred stock.

In my last letter, published in April 15th issue, there is a mistake. It may have been mine. It reads: "The surplus wool of the United States goes to England." It should read "surplus mutton."

In your editorial you state that the National Live Stock Convention concluded that shoddy and cotton are the cause of cheap wool. I contend that as wool is second to lamb, so is shoddy and cotton second to the tariff. Good shoddy is dearer than wool today. Then if shoddy be the cause, raise the duty to 100 per cent. and keep the stuff out of the country the same as the United States do with the woollen robes made at Galt. We have only 35 per cent. against the U. S. robe, so that the Americans by making a lighter robe compete with us in our own market.

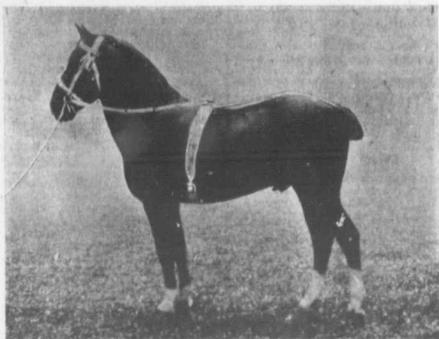
There has recently been a sale of one man's wool in the United States, which netted \$22,000. What a pity he did not live in Canada. He might have got \$10,000 for it. But, of course, you say wool is only of secondary consideration, so what must his lambs have brought?

How long are farmers and live stock associations going to keep mum and allow Americans to flood this country with pure-bred stallions and bulls, and we cannot take even a sheep to that country, pure-bred or grade, without paying the duty. I believe in fair play. How is it that so much cured pork from Chicago supplies so much of the North West market. It is time for us to take hold and see to our interests.

JNO. B. LLOYD-JONES,
Burford, Ont.

Consolidated Rural School

Dr. J. W. Robertson, Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, on May 3th addressed a meeting at Guelph, of the trustees and others interested in the proposed new consolidated school at the Ontario Agricultural College. The schools coming into the consolidation are Nos. 1, 4 and 7, and probably No. 6, in Guelph township, and No. 2 in Puslinch. The plans are completed and it is expected that the school will be opened this autumn. Dr. Robertson referred to the success of the consolidated school at Middleton, N.S. The average attendance is 90 per cent. compared with 50 per cent. in the old schools, while the maximum attendance has grown from 280 to 400. The Quebec and P.E.I. schools will be built this year.



The Imported Pony, Black Diamond, winner in the Harness Pony Class, Canadian Horse Show. Owned and exhibited by Mrs. Chas. Wilnot, Port Hope, Ont.

The Canadian Horse Show

The tenth annual Canadian Horse Show, held at the Toronto Armouries, April 27th to 30th last, had less of a military character than in previous years, it being found impossible to furnish classes anything like adequate to the requirements of the horsemen of Canada in the four days' time, if any other events were to be included in the program. It was, however, none the less one of the leading events in the calendar of Dame Fashion, an event where beauty comes out to admire the beast, and has the assurance that the admirer of both will also be present in large numbers. The show was further honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Minto, who contributed to the list of trophies to be won, a special prize to the best cavalry horse. The show was formally opened by Lt.-Gov. Clark at 2.30 p.m., April 27th. The attendance was never small. All afternoon meets were honored by the presence of large numbers of both ladies and gentlemen, while the evening never failed, in spite of continued wet weather, to bring out Toronto's society people in crowds. On Saturday morning, which is recognized as the children's outing, the seats were early filled with thousands of youngsters, who expressed their opinions of their favorites, quite as intelligently and a great deal more boisterously than their seniors did, and the cheering, clapping, and stamping, as their favorites came round the ring, reminded one of an intercollegiate football match.

There were above 800 entries to be shown in the 88 classes, and the task of placing more than 350 prizes among so many was no light one.

HEAVY HORSES

There were heavy entries in nearly all classes, and in very few classes was there even one inferior animal shown. Particularly was there noticeable a great improvement in the type and quality of the light harness horses, bred in Canada, that came forward. The heavy draughts were not so well represented in numbers, but a few fine teams were to the front. In the class for single draught animals, any breed, the first place was captured by Alex. Doherty, with his big chestnut gelding Bobbie Burns. Second went to The Dominion Transportation Co. for their chestnut gelding

Duke, and there was quite a number out, all good heavy draught horses and finely fitted. For draught team, first went to Robt. Davies' fine span of Clyde mares, second to J. L. Clark, Norval, Ont., for a well matched pair by old Topgallant—2211—; third to Jos. Russell, Toronto, and fourth to Alex. Doherty, of Ellesmere. There was only one entry in the class for heavy draught team of four, that of Wm. Hendrie. This is a class that should receive a little more attention, it is one that of late years has become the battleground among the big firms at the Chicago International, a contention which commenced a few years ago, when Geo. Moore, of Waterloo, Ont., won the prize and disposed of the team to a large packing firm there. A little more attention to this class here would not fail to add stimulus to the breeding of good ones to meet the requirements of transportation companies.

THOROUGHBREDS

There were six entries in the aged class, and only three of these appeared. First place was given to Martimas, Wm. Hendrie's exhibit, a rather low horse of stout build and a proved performer. Second went to J. Hurley's Central Trust, a horse of more weight and racier conformation, good bone and muscle, a better looking horse, but inferior action, and third came B. F. Gregory's Tragedian, who was scarcely equal to the others in muscular development. Thoroughbred stallions qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters were out to the number of six, and first place was given to Dalmoor, owned by E. White, Aldershot, a nice bay with good limbs, shoulders, loins and quarters, and the right kind of action. Second place went to Trinity, owned by W. A. Lawrence, Trinity is a good chestnut, by Forester, dam British Beauty. His racing days have not left his legs in the best of shape, but they are the right kind and he is a good mover. Third place went to the exhibit of R. B. Harris, of Hamilton, and fourth to that of L. H. Kemp, Oakville, Ont. There was only one exhibit in the class for young stallions. The championship was awarded to Dalmoor. He is a son of Louis 13 and Lady Dalmeny.

STANDARD BREDS

There were five horses in the aged class, a few good ones, it is true, but one would like to see the breeding classes better filled, especially in the standard bred classes. First honors were captured by the beautiful little black stallion Oro Wilks, owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont. He is a son of Sable Wilks, is a fast goer, of smooth, frictionless gait, good temper, fine conformation and proportion, rather small in size, appearing less than his stated height of 15.1½. Prodigal Son, owned by Messrs. Crow & Murray, won second place. He is a son of Prodigal, 16 hands in height, a handsome dark brown, and a good mover. D.L.C., exhibited by S. James, of Hamilton, came in for third place. He is a son of Accoli, and his dam is Red Wing, by old Toronto Fachen. He is a



Daley Dean, Champion Saddle Horse, Canadian Horse Show, winner in saddle class, combination horse and saddle horse any size. Owned and exhibited by Geo. Pepper, Toronto.—Pete Hoshup.

well known horse in Ontario, having been campaigned on the race tracks, and has won more money to last music more than once. They were shown were Golden Jubilee, winner of fourth place. He was exhibited by Cheyne & Armstrong, Derry West, and his dam is Gipsy Wilkes, by Young Jim. There were also two other good ones in the younger class and the first horse was captured by Rex W., a handsome, clean-legged chestnut, by Dashwood, owned by Miss Kitty Wilks, of Galt, whose other entries, Crown and all, also took third. Grosch Bros' entry, Clifford N, sired by the old campaigner Furioso, came in for second place. He is rather light in conformation, but a fine mover, clean-cut and handsome. Very little uniformity of type can often be seen in a class of standard breeds, and this show was no exception to the rule. In the

HACKNEY

classes the same is true to a less extent. Five entries were made in the aged class, but only four appeared. They were, however, four good ones, all of good size, handsome conformation, and all could go to the top. Rousseau's Performer, a good one of H. N. Crossley's red roans, was exhibited by J. Thompson, Orillia. He is a fine horse, strong, well made, handsome and clean in conformation. He is a son of Entorpe's performer. Hillhurst sensation was exhibited by A. Yeager, of Simcoe. He is a handsome horse, not large, but well made and stylish, and a very good deal bigger when in motion than when standing still. He was led into the ring by the attendant, mounted on another horse, and shown to lead lines from saddle. As he moved around the ring he showed to good advantage all his great action, and quite captured the audience by his activity and high going. Saxon, the champion of last year ago, again represented the Cairnbrogie stud of Graham Bros., of Clarendon. Considerably developed since a year ago, and larger, rangier and stronger than the year before, at the same time, a horse of finer mould and quality. In action, too, he has still something to show to the best of them, and few horses have been accorded the applause which greeted the victorious son of the old champion, Robin Adair, as he exhibited his wonderful action and perfect manners. A good picture of Saxon appeared in *The Farming World* of January 15th last. Hearty applause was also accorded to Hillhurst Sensation, the winner of second place. Third place was taken by Rousseau's performer, and a fourth by Dante, owned by A. Campbell, V.S., of Berlin. There were five entries in the younger class, but only two of them faced the music, the champion being bred by Robert Smith, and owned by J. Pannelo, of the Argentine, and Percy Performer, Thos. Irving, Winchester, Ont., the former getting the first place. Championship honors again went to Saxon, who thus vindicates his claim twice in Canada as he has once done in the United States, to this honor. In the Hackney mares there was only one entry, answering the call, a handsome dark brown, owned by A. G. Luxton, of Milton, Ont. An interesting feature of the show in Hackneys was the exhibit of Mr. Yeager of four-year-old colts, all by his stallion Hillhurst Sensation, and all purchased or bred by him to train for high class performers.

ROBINS

A nice exhibit of ponies was that of the breeding class in which there were five entries, all of them fine, handsome animals with lots of action and style. The first place went to

Graham Bros. handsome black fellow, Joe Rock, a recent importation and a celebrated winner in Europe. His action, as well as that of the second winner, Black Diamond, owned by Mrs. Chas. Wilmot, of Port Hope, was worthy of any Hackney. Third place was taken by H. M. Robinson's Duke of York, a handsome, active fellow, sired by the famous Royal Standard and from a Welsh pony mare.

HORSES IN HARNESSES

There are few shows anywhere that can turn out an equal number of animals of high merit. The winner of championship in this class was from the stables of G. Pepper, the horse Creighton, who won this place last year, again claiming the honor. Next to him in eligibility was Yeager's Derby King, both winners in their classes. Creighton is 15.2 in height and is seven years old. He is a standard bred trotter with mark of 2.25. In the class for under 15 hands, first honor was won by Crow & Murray's Hands Off, a very handsome and high-going horse. Second went to Yeager's Gay Lady and third to A. McCoy's Harmony. First in class under 16 hands was awarded to A. Yeager's Prudence. In the double harness under 15.2, first went to Crow & Murray's pair, Show Girl and Sporting Duchess; second to A. Yeager's Gay Lady and Gay Lassie; third to W. T. Pember's Gipsy and W. T. Under 16 hands was won by Pepper's Creighton and Corling; second, Crow & Murray's Confidence and Shipmate; and third by A. Yeager's pair, Prudence and Economy. There were seven entries in this class—a very interesting one. The contest for Salada Cup, offered for best appointed team, livery and turnout, open to amateurs only, was won by G. H. Goorham with his pair, who was Ready and Just Ready. This pair also won first for tandem owned and driven by amateurs. The open tandem class under 15 hands was won by G. Pepper's pair, Creighton and Wiry Jim, a well matched pair, with the best of manners and action. Second place was awarded to Crow & Murray's nicely matched pair, Sporting Duchess and Show Girl. Mrs. F. McCoy won third place.

The roadster classes made a very good showing with some very good movers out, Miss H. L. Wilks being one of the chief exhibitors.

The small pony classes were very good, many of the exhibitors were juveniles, and it was interesting to note the care given to the fitting, preparing and handling their pets. The Miss Geary, a little midget scarcely broken to harness was given the prize in the class for under 12.1, and her exhibitor, H. D. Bailey, was scarcely old enough to handle one any bigger. For pairs of ponies the little Masters Gooderham won first, and few more interesting sights were to be seen than the competition for best boy or girl rider under 16 years of age. The winner of this prize, Carl Roessler, rode and handled his mount, a spirited polo pony from the Stanley barns, in a manner that was worth seeing. His exhibitions over the hurdles were also splendid. The prize for best combination pony went to a nice little roan mare 14.1, owned by Eric Skead, of Ottawa, and for the best pony, sired by Hackney horse, in harness, was awarded to Black Diamond, exhibited by Mrs. C. Wilmot, Port Hope.

Championship in the roadster class, trotter or pacer, was won by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, with her beautiful little chestnut mare, Lady Crescens. Prize for four-in-hand was

captured by G. Pepper, his champion harness pair, Creighton and Wiry Jim being well seconded by a pair of suitable mates.

SADDLE HORSES

This was a large and very strong class, and the one where the professional trainers and fitters had it less their own way than in any of the others. In the class for 17 hands and over the good mare Daisy Dean easily captured first place for the Pepper stables. She is a fine chestnut, clean and handsome, an excellent mover at all gaits, afterwards winning for best combination horse and champion saddler. First for under fifteen hands was captured by Miss E. Cory, with her chestnut gelding Perfection, who afterwards won second in the class for ladies' saddle horse. He was close competition for the best of them, being of good color, nearly black, with lots of style and action, and he was the closest competition for the championship. Second went to Pepper's Hugo, a nice pleasing bay gelding, four years old, having time to develop into one of the best kind. Third place went to Lady Brilliant, and fourth to J. G. Wilson, of Paris, and fourth to the blue roan gelding exhibited by W. T. Pember. There were eight good horses out in the class for over fifteen hands, too, and Toronto's society tendered a hearty greeting as Dr. Andrew Smith entered the ring, riding his well-known saddle horse Sir James. His competition was nearly all from the big stables of Pepper, Crow & Murray, and Yeager, but it was soon in evidence that the professor's hand has not yet lost its cunning, and it was a pleasure to watch the perfect manners of his mount, and to see him change his gait at a stroke of the hand, or to be sure on the bit. The prize was awarded to the best mannered mount in the ring, and the sentiment of the audience was expressed by hearty applause to the fact that the horse was appropriately rendered by the military band at that moment.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS

This class was very large, the exhibitions excellent and the interest evidenced very great. The performers did not like the footing, which was made of stiff clay covered with tan bark. This was rather soft for a good taking off, many of the horses themselves, after a few jumps, edging to the sides to get a better footing. The Judge, Mr. W. S. Sparks, of Ottawa, certainly endeavored to give the horses a fair test and the people their money's worth at the same time, not only in this but in the harness class, judged by him, as well, as he made the jumps again and again. The jumps made were not so high for the same classes as at Boston or New York, in some cases by a good many inches, but the tests were severe enough, and Mr. Sparks expressed himself highly pleased with the performances. The championship of the show was awarded to Rattler, owned by G. Pepper, who thus for the third time in succession becomes the winner of this trophy. Rattler did not appear prominently in any of the other events. He is a bay gelding, 16 hands in height. He never did Rupert, the winner of this class last year. They were both shown in the class for open jumping, where the prize was won by Bluff Girl, a handsome gray mare purchased from Kidd Bros., of Listowel, Ont. Messrs. Pepper, Crow & Murray, A. Yeager, Simcoe, all had fine strings of trained hunters and jumpers, many of them well known. The Corinthian classes were well filled by members of the Toronto, Hamilton, and St. Catharines' Hunt Clubs.

as if trying to see if winter were really gone. But alas, May came in like a lion, and Jack Frost visited us again on May 1 and 2. Very little seeding will be done before the 10th of May, as the land will not be in fit condition. Some chickens were hatched early in April, and are doing well, but the hens were set in the porch and well looked after.

Good general purpose horses sell for from \$125 to \$150 each this spring. Jabez Lea, Victoria, has disposed of his noted prize winning stallion, Lucky Jack, to Junction parties for a handsome sum, in the vicinity of \$500. Lucky Jack won four first prizes in our recent provincial exhibitions. The handsome 3-year-old Young Barrister stallion, Jerry F., which the owner, J. Farquharson, Clifton, lot 48, has sold to Mr. L. Tupper, Musquodoboit, N.S., was shipped by the Minto on April 20. Jerry F. has also been a prize winner and has been pronounced by good horse judges to be a more than ordinarily fine animal.

Mr. Leclair, a member of Parliament, has moved for a return, giving the number of chicken fattening stations in operation in P.E.I. during the past four years, giving the location of each, and the name of the manager of each, for the respective years; the expenditure in each of these stations for the years named, and the refunds made from the sale of poultry, etc., stating separately the refunds from each for the different years. This is certainly a move in the right direction, which the people will appreciate.

Mr. William Judson, of Cherry Valley, recently purchased a small Chatham incubator. He put 54 eggs into it, and in a few weeks took out of it 49 large robust chickens.

Mr. John Tweedy has recently purchased from M. Richardson & Sons, of Caledonia, Ont., a very fine thoroughbred Holstein calf.

Prefer Live Stock to Fairs

Since taking office, Mr. H. B. Cowan, Supt. of Fairs for Ontario, has been active in securing information that will help to improve the working of the local agricultural societies. Not a few of the societies are devoting their energies to the introduction of improved live stock instead of holding a fall fair, and with marked success. At South Woodilee, in Essex county, the local agricultural society has 11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls distributed through its district. Where thirteen farmers in any part of the township will club together and agree to pay \$1.50 per year each into the society, the society will supply a pure-bred bull. Each person joining such a club can have the service for three cows free and for other cows at 50 cents each. Members of the society not in a section where there is a club, can have the use of a bull for one cow by paying 75 cents to the keeper. At Balderson, in Lanark county, and at Warsaw, in Peterboro County, there are societies doing the same kind of work.

At Dalmenie, in Russell county, a society has been supplying its members with pure-bred cattle, sheep and swine, for 30 years. It is significant that from this district came the live stock exhibits which brought to Russell county the banner for the best show in the Ottawa Valley district. In a letter to Mr. Cowan, Mr. A. M. Stewart, the secretary of the Dalmenie society, says:

"We feel that we have done more for the improvement of stock in this way than by any other means at our command. I am convinced that if

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there are three of these skimmers. This device relieves the operator of much drudgery and being also well adapted for its purpose was greatly admired at the recent London (Eng.) Dairy Show, where it was for the Melotte the highest award granted at that exhibition. The thick enameled surface of the bowl casing in Sizes 1 to 5 is specially provided as being the easiest possible surface to clean.

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some means were taken by the Department of Agriculture to turn the attention of all township fairs to do as we have been doing for the past 30 years, the people would reap a benefit very much greater than could possibly result from each township trying to hold a fair of its own."

Cold Storage at Creameries

The Dominion Department of Agriculture calls the attention of creamery owners to the following facts:

1. A large proportion of butter for export is not cooled to a sufficiently low temperature before leaving the creamery. Investigations by this Department during the last two years have shown that the temperature of butter on its arrival at the railway stations varied between 40 and 60 degrees F.

2. It is very important that butter be cooled to the centre of the box at a temperature below 38 degrees, as soon as possible after being manufactured. Every moment the butter is left at a high temperature lessens its keeping qualities. Butter left at a high temperature for some time is subject to a rapid deterioration on its arrival in Great Britain. The refrigeration compartments of steamers are not intended to cool warm butter, and such butter does not get sufficiently chilled before arriving in England.

3. In order to lower the temperature of the butter below 38 degrees it is not sufficient to lower the temperature of the refrigerator one or two days before the shipping of butter. Butter boxes should be exposed to a temperature below 38 degrees for at least five or six days.

4. The way to find out the temperature of the butter is by putting a reliable thermometer into a box of butter. The butter maker should not be guided entirely by the temperature maintained in the cold storage room.

5. Two hours of exposure to the heat of the sun will lessen considerably the keeping qualities of butter. Butter should be protected from the heat of the sun during transport from the creamery to the railway station. The butter maker should find out the hour at which the refrigerator car is to pass, so that butter may not have to stand a long time on the station platform or in a warm shed.

6. A well built cold storage room may be kept at a temperature below 38 degrees F. with a mixture of salt and ice. Creamery owners who wish to improve their refrigerators may obtain necessary specifications by applying to this department.

This department will extend the offer of the bonus of \$100 for the building and maintenance of creamery refrigerators for the season of 1904. Creamery owners who build a cold storage room according to satisfactory plans this spring will be entitled to the first instalment of the bonus at the end of the season of 1904, provided that they observe the following conditions meanwhile:

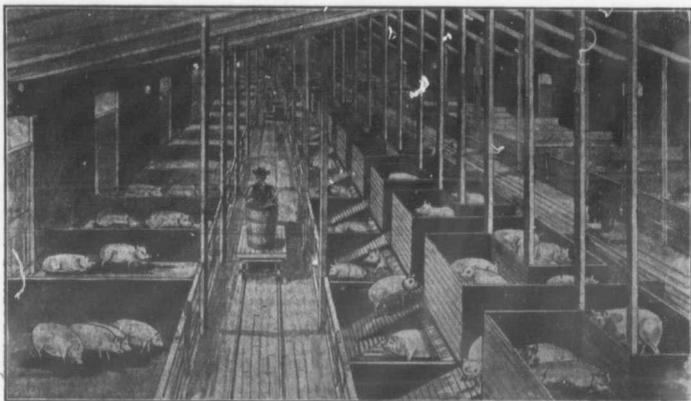
(1) Manufacture of at least 2,000 lbs. of butter per month.

(2) Maintenance of temperature of cold storage room at a sufficiently low degree.

(3) Forwarding of monthly reports to this department showing temperature maintained, and quantity of butter manufactured.

Plans and specifications for the construction of cold storage rooms and blank form of reports of temperature will be made to any address on application to this department.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture
and Dairying.



View of Interior Hog Feeding Building, Farm No. 1, O. L. S. Co., Unionville, Ont.

The Ontario Live Stock Company

The accompanying illustrations of the Ontario Live Stock Co.'s plant at Unionville, Ont., will give some idea of the proportions of the enterprise undertaken by the company. The breeding and feeding on a wholesale basis, and in the most scientific manner, of swine best suited for the manufacture of superior bacon, is something that will be of great interest to farmers and breeders of swine. Provided a plant of this kind is situated in a district where the necessary feed, grain, roots, etc., and a good supply of water can be easily obtained, the cost of producing bacon hogs can, on such a wholesale basis, be reduced to the lowest minimum, at the same time the conditions surrounding the animals themselves can be made the most favorable. The buildings, as shown in this illustration, are now completed, and a large number of high-class sows and boars of the best bacon types and breeds have been purchased and placed there. The building consists of a large apartment for the hogs, with cement floors, carefully fitted with drainage and sewer pipes, so arranged that each pen can be separately flushed with water and cleaned. The walls around each pen are of cement for about two feet, the whole can be heated with steam pipes, and the pens are fitted with elevated sleeping places, swing doors, portable partitions, and cement troughs. The whole is carefully lighted and ventilated. The halls between the rows of troughs are fitted with steel tracks for cars running from the root cellars, granaries, and boiler rooms, and the plant has an elevator for storing feed. A large boiler provides steam for heating, and hot water for washing, if necessary, the pens, and power for grinding the grain, etc. The whole place is lighted with electricity. There are 130 pens in the building, giving room for about fifteen hundred ani-

mals at one time, and allowing six months for each hog, the plant has a capacity for about three thousand hogs per year. The vat room has a floor area of 600 feet, and is fitted with large cement vats in which food can be steamed or boiled (with steam) from the engine room. There is also a large silo, and suitable offices on the premises. The company propose to erect a number of similar plants at suitable points throughout Ontario. One is already arranged for at Hillsburg, in the county of Wellington.

The company base their estimates on figures from the experiments at the O. A. C., at Guelph, in the matter of producing bacon and pork. According to the estimates of 1921, it takes from 200 to 400 lbs. of grain to produce 100 lbs. of pork, valued at that time at \$6.60, and this has been about the average price for pork during the past three years. Therefore, if feed cost one cent a pound, it cost from three to four cents to manufacture a pound of pork, and this would mean a profit of about two to three cents a pound. The company will also have the advantage of buying their grain wholesale, of grinding it themselves, and of saving the dealer's profits in disposing of their hogs. Their stock will be bred from the best of imported and home-bred sires and dams of the approved bacon breeds and they will thus be in a position to supply from the choice of their litters, purebreds to purchasers for breeding purposes. The convenience of the building will be a very material factor in reducing the cost of labor. Under the able management of Mr. Hiram Powers a continual series of experiments will be kept up in order to ascertain the very cheapest and most profitable way in which bacon may be produced. One of his strong arguments is that very seldom, if ever, is a hog fed in a manner consistent with its require-

ments. The hog, with a stomach almost identical with that of the human race, usually gets as part of his daily ration, the most utter refuse from the house and barns. Stuff that would be expected to poison the human being who would eat it, is fed to the hog, and he is expected to fatten, and produce healthy pork on it.

The president of the company is Mr. H. Harding; Sec.-Treasurer, C. Greville Harston; manager, H. Powers. The course pursued by this firm cannot fail to be of great profit to themselves, and also of immense benefit to the bacon trade of Ontario generally.

J.W.S.

8*

Rape for Swine

Prof. Carlyle, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, in summing up the results of that station's investigations in feeding rape to swine, says:

1. That with pigs from four to ten months old representing the various breeds of swine, an acre of rape, when properly grown, has a feeding value, when combined with a ration of corn and shorts, equivalent to 2,435 pounds of a mixture of these grain feeds and a money value of \$19.49 per acre.

2. That rape is a better green feed for growing pigs than good clover pasture, the pigs fed upon the rape having made on the average 100 pounds of gain on 335 pounds less grain than was required by the pigs fed upon clover pasture.

3. That pigs are more thrifty, have better appetites, and make correspondingly greater gains when supplied with a rape pasture in conjunction with their grain feed than when fed on grain alone.

4. That a plat of Dwarf Essex farage rape when planted in drills thirty inches apart, early in May, in Wisconsin, will



Ground Plan Ontario Live Stock Company's Piggery.

yield three good crops of pasture forage in a favorable season.

5. That rape is the most satisfactory and cheapest green food for swine that we have fed.

6. That every feeder of hogs in Wisconsin should plant each spring a small field of rape adjoining his hog yard, and provide himself with a few rods of movable fence, to properly feed the rape to brood sows and young pigs.

7. That rape should be sown for this purpose in drills thirty inches apart to facilitate the stirring of the ground and cultivation after each successive growth has been eaten off.

8. The hogs should not be turned upon a rape pasture until the plants are at least twelve or fourteen inches high and that they should be prevented from rooting while in the rape field.

9. That rape is not a satisfactory feed when fed alone, when it is desired to have any live weight gain made in hogs.

Women's Institutes.

Supt. Putnam has made public the list of Women's Institute meetings to be held in Ontario during the last week of May and the month of June. The total number of meetings asked for this year is 219, which is considerably above the number of last year. This shows very rapid growth since

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the inauguration of the Women's Institute campaign a couple of years ago. The services of competent persons have been secured to address these gatherings, among whom are the following: Mrs. D. McTavish, North Bruce; Miss Laura Rose, Guelph; Mrs. Geo. MacBeth, Toronto; Mrs. Colin Campbell, Goderich; Miss Gertrude Gray, Toronto; Mrs. E. M. Torrance, Chateaugay Basin, Que.; Miss L. Shuttleworth, Guelph; Miss Agnes Smith, Hamilton; Mrs. A. E. Dunbrack, Bondville, Que.; Miss Bella Miller, Guelph; Miss Jessie Hills, Toronto; Miss Belva Shepherd, Ingersoll; Miss Gertrude Carter,

Guelph; Miss Lillian D. Gray, Toronto; Miss Lizzie Rife, Hespeler; Mrs. Andrew Kinney, Grandview; Miss Bertha Duncan, Emory; Mrs. Jean Joy, Toronto; Miss Blanch Maddock, Guelph; Miss Jessie Evans, Guelph; Miss Amy Fuller, Toronto; and Miss Mary Bell, St. George.

The list of meetings covers Wentworth, Brant, Haldimand, Elgin, Kent, Lincoln, Welland, Norfolk, Halton, Simcoe, York, Peel, Grey, Bruce, Middlesex, Huron, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington, Victoria, Muskoka, Peterboro, Durham, and Ontario counties. A number of districts are yet to be reached.

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W. We Should Smile

The thing that goes the furthest toward making life worth while, that costs the least and does the most, is just a pleasant smile—The smile that bubbles from the heart that loves its fellow men, Will drive away the cloud of gloom and coax the sun again. It's full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness blent; It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost a cent. There is no room for sadness when we see a cheery smile. It always has the same good look—it's never out of style; It nerves us on to try again when failure makes us blue—Such dimples of encouragement are good for me and you. So smile away; folks understand what by a smile is meant—It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost a cent.

Family Enjoyment

IN the hurry and bustle of these modern times our homes seem to be degenerating into places where we eat and sleep and nothing more. In how few families it is the custom to gather around the table at night with books and sewing and cheerful talk? Nine times out of ten it is the father and mother who drowsily nod in the dining-room, while the daughter entertains her beau over in the parlor, from which every other member of the family is rigidly excluded, and the sons hang around the village store.

Parents do not, as a rule, seek that intimacy with their children which should exist, and they forget that some day the young hearts will be closed against them by the reserve of older growth. It is hard then, often impossible, to win their confidence.

There is a widespread discontent with the confinement of the domestic circle among women, and the children are quick to feel the effect of this spirit in the home. Sometimes the mother, over-anxious for the happiness of those God has given to her care, takes upon herself every unpleasant duty, instead of teaching them to consider her comfort and pleasure as of some importance. They are allowed to grow up with no idea of their obligations to the world or to their own families. A love of excitement and change is fostered, and by and by the home and father and mother play but a secondary part in their lives.

Let wise parents gather the little ones about them, enter more deeply into their feelings, implant in them early the feeling that home is the pleasantest place in the world, and then make an effort to have it so. It is positive injury to their moral characters to allow them to grow up careless and unconcerned, seeking all their joys outside the four walls which contain their nearest and dearest. Then perhaps the day may come again when the evening lamp, the work basket and the merry chatter of the home circle will shed its beneficent influence over the boys and girls.—Mary Willard.

She Sowed Pills

There is a certain woman in a certain part of the country, who has the correct idea, all right, but whether it will work out remains for the future to disclose.

Recently her husband bought a small farm and with him she has been much interested in planning improvements, especially in the growing line, with which to adorn the place.

The other day beds were prepared for sweet peas, and the lady of the house was busily engaged in assorting her seeds and carrying the little packets out of doors while their contents were transferred to the beds in regular order. As each variety was planted the name was placed on a small marker, as is the custom with gardeners.

In a particularly choice location the contents of a packet were laboriously dropped, one by one, until the row was filled and the earth nicely smoothed over it. When the lady picked up the packet to properly write the marker she discovered that she had carefully planted her mother's package of liver pills.

The Care of Carpets

This is the season when the carpets come up and then go down again. A good layer of newspapers underneath the carpet will prevent all danger from moths which have a strong objection to printer's ink, and will not come anywhere near it to lay their eggs.

Fresh paper should be used every time the carpet is taken up.

Tea leaves, damp salt on newspaper that has been soaked in water and then squeezed dry and torn into small pieces are all very good for taking up the dust when sweeping, but tea leaves should always be rinsed in water before using, especially if the carpet is a light one.

Damp salt brightens and colors wonderfully if they are not at all faded or soiled. Remember that a carpet should always be swept the way of the nap. To brush the other way is to brush the dust in.



The Joys of the Happy Maytime.



Hickory

A Tale of the Lakes

By Eric Bohn

Author of "How Hartman Won."

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CHAPTER XIX—(Continued)

"Then, although it was not as I loved, you learned to love me, too. Why should it cease, Elsie? But your promise. You never gave it me. Give it to me now, and I will wait, almost forever, if you say so. You know that I have been faithful."

"I know it, all you say is true. But, why hurry me? The very last time you spoke of it, you said you would wait until I was ready to give my answer."

"But things have changed, Elsie. The man you once cared for has come back again, and the influence he had over you may return. As a wanderer he cared so little for either his mother or you, that for five years he never wrote either of you a line. He went off in a hurry, at a moment's notice, and after all this absolute silence, turns up again without giving any clue to his past history. Can such a man be deserving of your love? May not the same thing repeat itself again?"

"You are cruel, Edgar! This is unfair! You know why he left, and that he had good reason; and, in the hour we saw him last night, he scarcely had a chance to explain. Why should a man be put in the witness box and compelled to tell to any one the whole of his past life? If it were demanded of you—open and honorable though your life has been—you would not consider it fair?"

"Forgive me, Elsie. I love you so much that perhaps I was hasty; and really I wanted to guard you while there was an opportunity."

"My dear Edgar," she cried with a forced laugh, "surely it has not become that serious. You are not going to run away and leave me with nothing but a forlorn hope left."

"Not by any means, Elsie, but I am pleading your case as well as mine—for I believe the two are really one. And loving you, as I believe no other man ever can—I only want you to think."

In spite of her pretended gaiety, Elsie's eyes filled with tears as she listened to Edgar's earnest words.

"You have been so good to me always that I would not for the world hurt you," she said at last. "I do like you. I believe I always did; but I am not ready to say anything more just now; let it rest for a little while, please! You have my confidence, my deepest regard. But my head aches. It whirls. Do you not understand?"

"Yes I do. It was cruel to press you now. You must pardon me, Elsie. We will wait."

"It is very good of you," and she pressed his hand. "Won't you come in for a little while? You still have time."

"Scarcely a minute. I am due at Linbrook in half an hour. I had better not. Good-night, Elsie."

"Good-night, Edgar."

With bowed head he hurried along the view; and Elsie paused a minute to remove the traces of tears before she entered the house.

CHAPTER XX.

At the time we speak of, gold mining in Cariboo had become a subject of absorbing interest. Fabulous stories were told of fortunes made in a single year; of men going in with money enough to buy a pick-axe and shovel and food for a time, and coming out, a few months later with glittering thousands of the yellow gold.

Distance lent enchantment to the view; and the fact that the road to the coveted El Dorado was so tedious as to be almost interminable, only added strength to the attraction. Privations and expense in transit were an additional incentive, to be amply repaid by the enormous profit expected to be realized.

At this period no transcontinental railroad had been built. Consequently, to reach the mines, a voyage by sea to Panama was imperative; followed by another from the isthmus to San Francisco; and a third from thence to British Columbia. This placed the would-be miner only at the entrance to the "Promised Land"; but men were willing to sell their farms, and turn all they owned into cash, even at a sacrifice, in order to get there. The prospective difficulties by the way were taken as nothing by the diggers who dared the journey; for were they not the select ones, the chosen few? They did not realize that every state in the Union, as well as every province in Canada, was furnishing its quota of men, impelled by the same thought.

Hence it was, that, when Tom offered to buy Eric Taylor's farm on the 12th concession, the young man in pleased surprise jumped at the opportunity. He had paid a couple of the ten government instalments, had made a clearing of several acres, as well as put up a log barn and house, and since the gold fever came on a new longing had filled his soul, and the offer of a purchaser seemed to be a godsend.

"You are still a bachelor," said Tom.

"If I had not been, I could never have thought of selling," was the answer.

"All the better for me. If we can make a bargain, this is the place I want. I am tired of roaming, and want to settle down."

"Were you out at the diggings, too?" Taylor asked.

"No, I never got that far west."

"Well, if I tell, that's where I'm going. They say there's millions in the mines at Cariboo; and it's only natural for a young fellow to want to get a share."

"So my buying your place will give you a chance, eh?"

"That's about the size of it. If I didn't feel pretty sure, it would be no go, I can tell you."

So they arranged the price of farm, stock, implements and all; and Tom found that he could not raise the whole, leaving only the government instalments to meet as they fell due.

"There must be something back of all this," cried Eric, with a jubilant laugh, after the bargain was struck. "You can never intend to remain a bachelor."

"If you did, why should not I?"

"But I didn't intend to. Between ourselves, the girl I built this house for gave me the slip, and married another man."

"You are all out so far as I'm concerned, I'm not even engaged," said Tom, grimly; "but I liked the place even when it was all woods. Now, I intend to make the most of it, and run it for all it is worth."

"You don't mean to run it out, do you?"

"No, indeed! But to clear it, cultivate it, improve it, make it what nature intended, one of the best and handsomest places in the whole country."

"By George, you'd better work like old Harry! Most of the land's heavy, the trees large, roots thick and right on the surface; and what's more, it's one of the newest places on the concession, while there are lots of others cleared up and handsome already."

"That's the intention for all," was the answer; and when Eric saw the determined expression on Tom's face, he believed he meant it.

In deep thought Tom pursued his way home. He had not taken this step without much reflection. But now that the deed was done, he realized more than ever what it involved. He had paid some money down to bind the bargain, and arranged for the balance as soon as the papers were ready; so that the die was cast. Whether Elsie accepted him or not—and he shivered at the memory of Eric's experience—his own lot was fixed. Still he had taken his stand. He bought the farm, and there he would remain.

If Elsie, after hearing his story, ever vital note of which he would recall, should reject his suit and withhold her heart, he would accept the situation; and, working like a Trojan, find rest in the weariness of the fish. Now, however, while she still knew nothing, he would win her over again, and before asking her to be his, would tell her all.

Soon he overtook Genie returning from her school. His impulse was to tell her of his purchase; but no, Elsie must be the first to hear the news.

"Won't you come in?" Genie asked, as they reached the house. He had only been once there, since Christmas.

"Just for a minute," he replied, and entering, met Elsie.

"Do you know what I have done?"

"How should I?" was her answer, but her eyes were a question.

"Just what I said I might do. I have bought Eric's farm."

Instantly her face flushed, and she turned away her eyes.

"I thought you would, and I am glad you did," she said in a low voice; but the tone was more judicial than joyous.

"Will you live there?" she asked, trying to speak with composure.

"Yes, perhaps when spring comes. I expect to keep bachelor's hall."

"And not remain at your mother's?"

"Only for a time. I will need to be at the place every day to tend the

BEER & TEA IS GOD TEA

stock; and I hope to chop a big fallow between now and spring for get ready for fall wheat. So, for the present, I shall go over each morning and return at night."

"You must not forget to stop sometimes on your road home and tell us how you get on."

"Thank you; I shall be sure to remember."

"I cannot tell you how glad I am that you have bought a place, and that you intend to work it all well."

Earnest though Elsie's words were, she seemed to be speaking from her mind and not her heart. So Tom thought. He did not know what Edgar Armstrong had already said to her in reference to his life.

Weeks followed each other in quick succession. The days grew longer, and Tom worked hard chopping the timber upon his new fallow. The brisk walk in the morning, the swing of the axe all day, gave him new life; and soon, the pallor produced by the long confinement in the Indian wigwam gave way to a glow of ruddy health. Tom felt happy; He lived in hope. His pulses bounded in perfect rhythm; and living each day for its. He willingly bled his time.

Very fitly, gently he saw Elsie. Their mutual greetings were always cordial, but the reserve that marked their association after the first greeting, still continued. Yet withal he was content.

What he was waiting for most, however, was the report upon the wreckage of the Condor. This he knew to be inevitable. It must come as soon as the ice broke up and lake navigation opened. Personally, although he wished to keep the secret, he felt that his own life needed no justification. But beyond everything else—whether it affected him or not—he wanted to know the worst. He felt sure that the findings of the wrecking party, sent out to investigate into the fate of the vessel, so long believed to be a smuggler, would effectually substantiate that belief to be true. This he must be prepared to face; all must be over—except that the public could know—before he could offer his heart and his hand to Elsie.

The questions from friends and neighbors as to his own past life had ceased. His answers, while evading the whole truth, had been sufficiently definite to be satisfactory; and all he could do now would be, quietly and unobservedly, to watch and wait.

One day in April, startling headlines appeared in a weekly paper that came regularly to his mother's house. He was alone. The article ran thus:

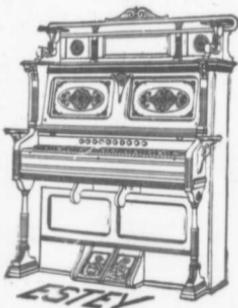
**"THE WRECK OF THE CONDOR
TRUTH OUT AT LAST—WHEN JUSTICE FAILED TO REACH, FATE STEPPED IN, AND DOOMED NOT ONLY THE VESSEL BUT THE ENTIRE CREW TO DESTRUCTION.**

"Never before in the annals of the lakes, have the elements meted out justice more sternly—and relentlessly, than in the case of the Condor. This vessel was engaged in a coast trade on the lakes between the United States and Canada—the freight being lumber to American ports, and corn to our own. Yet, season after season for a score of years, a strong suspicion had always existed in official minds, that the chief business engaged in was smuggling of diamonds, watches, silks, opium, etc., either the one way or the other. On many occasions revenue officers, both American and Canadian, have boarded and searched the vessel on suspicion; but in every instance they were foiled, never once being able to establish the justice of their claims."

"But it is a long lane that has no turn. On the night of the 5th of November, when that terrible storm, so unprecedented in its keenness and severity, swept the lakes, the Condor was on Lake Erie, bringing to Port Colborne

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her last load of corn. When near Long Point, the storm struck her, and what her crew suffered that night will never be known. She was an old boat, thoroughly unseaworthy—and, being battered more, pieces, went down—and what is more, every one on board perished. The wreck of the vessel and loss of the crew were known at the time, from the observation of other craftsmen, and from the fact that she failed to reach her port. But the true inwardness of the disaster was not discovered until this week, when a party of wreckers happened upon the scene. The ship struck on a sand bar, several miles out from Long Point; and being battered in, drifted off and sank in deep water. Two bodies had since been washed on shore, supposed to be those of the captain and mate, and the wreckers found the bodies of two others also, as well as that of a Chinaman, in the hold.

"Government divers have already made important discoveries. Two of the main cross-beams supporting the lower deck had snapped asunder, allowing the ship's side to sink in. These beams were found on examination to be hollow, having been artificially scooped out; and although one of the cavities was empty, the other contained a number of gold watches, one and opium, and a little tin box, practically full of uncut diamonds. The latter are said to be worth thousands of dollars. What can yet be found of a contraband character remains to be seen.

"One remarkable thing in her history now seems to be explained. It is said that the Condor never changed her hands. Let a man once be employed by the captain of that vessel, he never left it. Neither did the crew mingle with other men of their craft—practically living to themselves. What a terrible revelation of man's avarice, and avarice, does the last history of the little brig make! We regretted the loss of the vessel; mourned the disaster to the crew, and wept for widows and orphans probably left in a calamity. But it is now, in the face of such disclosure? Was not the doom just? Are we not better rid of men who make unlawful game on the high seas? Were they not brigands, one and all, banded together in defiance of all law, living in lust of the property, mayhap the lives of other men? It is a bitter as well as sad phase of life thrown open to our vision. May the like never be seen again upon the pure waters of our lakes."

It was fortunate for Tom that he was alone when his eyes took in the latter clauses of the terrible indictment. His pulses beat fiercely as he glanced at the printed lines. He had never taken it in this fashion. The exact facts of the smuggling he never knew; but the accuracy of the statements, he did not doubt; and they seemed more overwhelming than ever, when printed in black and white, as though the sins and crimes of the dead men had slid from their shoulders on to his. It was many minutes before he could give the implied accusation the lie. But what good would that do? Based on correct but limited data, the article had been written for the eye of a critical public; and come what would, the statement would be taken as true, branding all alike. How fortunate, that in wise discretion he had kept his own counsel! He had already lived down the mystery of his absence. Would it be revived again now, when in every house the subject of the wreckage would be reviewed and the details of the wreckers' findings read and discussed? For this he must prepare himself. His secret must remain absolutely his own. Nevertheless—and he pressed his lips tightly together as he thought of it—Elsie she must know it, before he would ever ask her to be his wife.

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY AT HOME

My Faith Looks up to Thee

I will not question. Thou dost know
The way by which my feet must go.
With Thee all hope and all desire
Must pass that sea of glass and fire.

I will not question. In Thy hand
I lay my own. At Thy command
To tread the Wilderness were sweet,
O'er burning stones, with bleeding feet.

I will not question, but fulfill
The purposes Thy heavenly will
Reveals to me, as day by day.
This marvelous life unfolds its way.

I will not question. Thought is free,
And all my faith looks up to Thee.
The Mount of Vision shines afar,
And o'er it gleams the Bethlehem star!

Not I, but Christ

"Christ liveth in me." Dare I say that? If I were disposed to say it for a moment, immediately a thousand passages in my life start up to rebuke me. If Christ had been living in me, how could I have been so cold, so callous to the sin and the suffering of the world? If Christ had been living in me, how could those words have escaped my lips which wounded the souls of men or injured the cause of God? If Christ had been living in me, how could the train of unhalloved thoughts have passed through my mind? I dare not say it, "Christ liveth in me," yet not I live! I find it is all I—I—I. On every page of my life's history it is that ominous letter, the upright beam without the transfixed section of the cross. Not I? It seems all I—I—R. F. Horton, D.D.

What Is Best?

We know not precisely what is best for us. We know not what will make us truly happy. We know not what will help us best in our struggle against temptations. And if we were to try to make a distinction between our mere passing wishes and that which our souls really needed, we should utterly fail. But we need not try. Let us take all our wishes, all our longings, all the promptings of our consciences, to the feet of our Father. He will hear and He will do. He will hear all we say. He will know what parts of our prayer are best for us to have, and what are not. And He will give us what His fatherly love will choose. And therefore to all our prayers we will add, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

Do You Want It?

Do you want the blessing of perfect love? Do you really want it? You have heard about it and very likely have some desire for it; but such things do not save. Many a ship goes down in sight of land. But do you feel the necessity of perfected holiness and see such a beauty in it, as to stamp your soul with thorough desire? Answer this question at the bar of your own conscience and to your God.

If "Yes," then make a business of the matter. Study the Word of God, with special reference to entire sanctification; seek the counsels of the purified, in person or in their writings; look to the Lord for results. If your soul has been skimming over the surface of things and playing with the streams of life, without a sure knowledge of sins forgiven, you must first give up every sin and get justifying grace. Then only are you ready to go forward in holiness. Then double up your determination into sharpness and strength. Show that you mean to have a pure heart.

You may or may not do this in forms that are visible to men, but be willing to do it in any of those ways that are pleasing to God. Show Him that you intend the needed thing shall be done and no mistake about it. "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force." Yes, they take it; they take it by that absoluteness of effort which brings the soul with supreme passiveness into the hands of Jesus.

God's Opportunity

Some one has said that "each human life is another opportunity for God to display His grace and power." So it is, and the thought will grow upon you as you meditate upon it. Just think, "I am God's opportunity!" Just it wonderful! Isn't it glorious! When we look at others whom God has richly blessed and honored in service, we can see how it is; but do we ever think of ourselves as God's opportunity?

Every one that responds to God's call, "Come!" gives God a larger place in the world.

Every one that obeys God's command, "Go!" assists God in gaining a larger place in the hearts of men. Every regenerated heart and life is a new garden in which God plants His seeds of love and grace; a fountain out of which flow constant streams of healing power.

Take it home, dear friend, and say to yourself, "I am God's opportunity." Be that, and your life will become unutterably grand and your experience unspeakably sweet.—Dr. Spooner.

A Prayer

My life is full of perplexities and troubles. Whatever way I look, an ominous barrier confronts me. But Thou, Lord, dost see the end from the beginning. Thou art acquainted with all my ways, ways to come as well as ways past. Thou hast prepared a road, however dreary, that will lead me around all obstacles, by the side of all dangers, through all difficulties, up all slopes, over all chasms, and bring me at last to a happy home forever.

Thou shalt be my Guide through this day, Thou the chosen Guide of my life. Dissipate my gloom with Thy sunshiny hope. Uphold my faltering progress with the stay of Thy confidence. May I not for a moment forget who is my Helper. It is only when I forget Thee that I am faint-hearted. When I remember Thee, I know that all is well with me, in time and eternity. Praise and honor be to Thy name, O God, my Saviour. Amen.

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Grandmother's Maxim

I never could tell what my grandmother meant,
Though she has the wisest of brains;
"I have noticed," she said, "in the course of my life
That lazy folks take the most pains."

I hated to mend that short rip in the skirt
Of my dress where the pockethole strains,
And grandmother saw it, and laughed as she said,
"Yes, lazy folks take the most pains."

And that same little rip, when I went out to ride,
Was caught in my bicycle chain;
Oh then I remembered what grandmother said,
"That lazy folks take the most pains."

For instead of an inch I must sew up a yard,
And it's just as her maxim explains;
I shall always believe what my grandmother said,
"That lazy folks take the most pains."

How They Got Over

In last issue the bright young folks who read this page were given a little problem, "How did They Cross?" This is the answer:

Fred and Albert cross the ferry first, Fred bringing back the boat. The father then crosses alone, and Albert returns with the boat. The boys again cross together, Fred once more bringing back the boat, in which the postman crosses alone. Albert then brings back the boat to fetch Fred.

The First Swim

The first swim of the season is without a peer as a serious menace to health, combined with acute personal suffering. There always comes a time early in May when three or four successive days of warm weather give a sudden impetus to the buds, leaves and grass, and fill the school-boy's heart with a longing for the cool depths of the river that flows through the meadows half a mile from the school.

And immediately after the hearty two o'clock dinner—which, as every physician knows, is a most auspicious moment for bathing—a dozen boys with towels stuck under their jackets may be seen leaving the school grounds in a furtive manner so as not to attract the notice of the "old man," who is known to harbor certain old-fashioned prejudices against swimming in the early spring when the water is as cold as ice and malaria lurks about the river banks. The little band of free-soakers are also, at pains to elude the school bullies who might play disagreeable tricks with their clothing, and to bid to their saturnalms of discomfort two or three unsuspecting smart boys, who are surprised, pleased and flattered by the invitation.

Which one of us will ever forget the ghastly misery of that early

spring swim? The icy coldness of the water; the oozing turf on which we undressed and left our clothes; the gusts of chill wind that swept down the river; the sharp stones over which we walked, and the awful coldness of the water that was splattered on our backs by our merry comrades! —Frank Leslie's Monthly.



Each of these pictures represents the first letter of a well known bird.

What Habit Will Do

There was once a horse that used to pull around a lazee which lifted dirt from the depths of the earth. He was kept at the business for nearly twenty years, until he became old, blind and too stiff in the joints to be of further use. So he was turned into a pasture, or left to crop the grass without anyone to disturb or bother him. But the funny thing about the old horse was that every morning, after grazing a while, he would start on a tramp, going round and round in a circle, just as he had been accustomed to do for so many years. He would keep it up for hours, and peo-



Mr. Fox and Mr. Rabbit Begin Farming.

ple often stopped to look and wonder what had got into the head of that venerable animal to make him walk round in such a solemn way when there was no earthly need of it. But it was the force of habit. And the boy who forms bad or good habits in his youth will be led by them when he becomes old, and will be miserable or happy accordingly.

A Funny Game

Here is a funny game to play:
Stand facing a girl and say to her, "You can't make the same motions I am going to make."

Then she will say, "Just see if I can't."

Now do this: Put your left hand forward, point the forefinger toward your face and make a circle around your face with it, saying, "I see the full moon."

Next point at each eye and say, "Two eyes;" then touch your nose, saying, "A nose," then touch your mouth and say, "And a mouth."

Now let your arm fall and tell the girl to do exactly as you did and say what you said.

The point is this: She will be sure to do all the motions with her right hand instead of her left.

And you can promptly say, "No; you didn't do it right." She will ask you to go through the motions again and very likely will use her right hand again.

But suppose she is left handed? She will naturally use her left hand and get the trick right. So you should tell her, "Well, you can't do it again," and be sure to use your right hand when you show her again. When she tries to do as you did she will most likely use her left hand, and so you can say, "You're wrong this time." This trick amuses everybody.

Willie's Question

Where do you go when you go to sleep?

That's what I want to know:
There's loads of things I can't find out.

But nothing bothers me so.
Nurse puts me to bed in my little room
And takes away the light.

I cuddle down, in the blankets warm
And shut my eyes up tight,
Then off I go to the funniest place,
Where everything seems queer;
Though sometimes it is not funny at all,

Just like the way it is here.
There's mountains made of candy there.

Big fields covered with birds,
And lovely ponies and flowers,
A hundred times nicer than ours.

Often, dear mamma, I see you there,
And sometimes, papa, too;
And last night the baby came back
from heaven,

And played like he used to do.
So all this day I've been trying to think,

O, how I wish I could know,
Whereabouts that wonderful country is
Where sleepy little boys go.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

How to Have Health

The reason why so many people are sick is because they violate the laws of Health. They breathe impure air, eat indigestible food, worry, and overwork themselves, and consequently have to suffer for their sins. It is true that some err through ignorance, but many "know the right, but yet the wrong pursue." Farmers, as a general rule, should enjoy the best of health. They breathe the pure air of heaven, their work strengthens their muscles and is a first-class form of physical culture. Why then do some of them complain of ill-health, or dyspepsia? Simply because they eat unwholesome food. They sell their eggs and milk, and use pork and fish, pastry and pies. This is a mistake. More fruit, eggs, milk and vegetables should be used, and less pork. Rice and beans are very nutritious, but the beans should not be cooked with pork, nor even beef. Just simply cover them with water, add a little salt, and boil slowly for about two hours, or until done. They are delicious when cooked in this manner and much more wholesome than if cooked with pork.

Then, how few people appear to realize the manifold uses of water. Hot and cold water, applied alternately, will cure, or at least relieve, almost any ache or pain, no matter where it is located. Few people drink enough water. Every person should drink one quart or more daily. Hot water is a grand remedy for indigestion. When the stomach is out of order, or overworked, the best thing to do is to let it rest. Eat not an atom of solid food for one day, but drink hot water occasionally. This is a better plan than to go to a doctor, or swallow drugs; it is safer and more effectual. If people would only exercise temperance in all things, use less rich food and condiments, take large doses of pure air, and drink water only, they would have fewer doctors' and druggists' bills to pay.—A.R.

A Word To Mothers

Too much cannot be said against the pernicious and inexcusable habit, practiced by many nurses and mothers, of frightening children into obedience.

Naturally, children are fearless; but often while in their early infancy the imagination has been so perverted by the visions presented to their believing infantile mind of the big dog that will get them if they run into the street, or of a big, cross man in a dark closet, and such threats of those who adopt this method of disciplining, that the little ones become pitiful cowards, fearing the things that should give them pleasure. Unless possessed of a strong constitution, the foundation is laid for various nervous troubles that will make the adult life a misery.

Never threaten children with darkness, or every shadow or noise will cause them to dread the approach of an unseen foe, and the restful darkness of night becomes a dread and terror. From birth, children should be accustomed to darkness, and without light burning in the room.

Never scold a child for being afraid; nothing is more erroneous. Reason gently with them and accustom them to that which they fear. Fear has a very depressing effect upon all children, and some impressions are never entirely eradicated, and often produce serious physical ailments and a dwarfed intellect.—C. M.

Care of the Eyes

Too strong a light is as great an evil as one too dim, and when reading, writing, or sewing, the light, whether natural or artificial, should come from the left. It should never fall full in the face, but upon the work.

Daylight is best when not sifted through curtains, and artificial light should be clear, steady, soft and white. The craze for colored lamp shades has injured many eyes.

The eyes should never be steadily employed by artificial light, especially after a day's hard use, and to strain them in fading twilight or by reading in cars or trains is an injurious practice.

Resting the Hair

Hair experts say that if women keep on wearing pompadours it is only a question of time before they become bald, says the Chicago News.

To be sure, it will not be quite so far reaching as a man's, but had enough to destroy their good looks. As a forehead reaching to the middle of the crown is not considered a mark of beauty, it behooves women to adopt precautions for the receding hair line.

One way of preventing its becoming noticeable is, when arranging the hair for the night, to brush it in the opposite direction from which it has been worn all day. This rests the hair and keeps it from becoming warped in one direction.

Good Health Hints

Cloths wrung out of hot water with which a tablespoonful of turpentine is mixed, I have found effective in cases of inflammation of the stomach and bowels.—M. M. W.

I always keep in the house a small phial of antiseptic powder and a roll of antiseptic gauze. I find that sprinkling a burn or blister of any kind with this powder and applying the gauze and then a piece of oiled silk, is much better than salve. It dries and heals like magic.—Mrs. C. H.

I know of a man of over sixty years who on the first symptom of the softening of his gums, from age, began the practice of rubbing them vigorously every day with finger or brush. In this way a loosening tooth was made firm again and the loosening of other teeth had been, apparently, delayed for years to come.—J.

Whenever I lie down for an afternoon nap—and I find that it pays to make this an everyday habit—I always lie face downward with my feet higher than my head. A well-known physician told me that this position would rest the muscles of the back wonderfully and I have found it to be so. I generally lie down on a couch, my head at the foot and my feet at the head.—F. B.

Fine Salt

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LEIBIG'S FITCURE

IN THE KITCHEN

Kitchen Conveniences

There is much in arrangement. If the kitchen is small, this takes care of itself, but in large kitchens it requires some study and experience to know just where it is best for a certain object to stand. Housekeepers there are who place the wood box at the end of the stove farthest from the fire box. Five or six steps must be taken to replenish the fire when, if the box stood at the upper end, the wood could be placed in the stove without a step. Then, too, many housekeepers bend over a stove or sink or table that is too low for their height. The stove can be built up on bricks till it is the right height, and the table can be raised on blocks till it is convenient. The sink is a more difficult matter, but if it is too low for the housewife, and the expense of making it higher is not to be thought of, put the dishpan on the table and wash the dishes there instead of in the sink. Do anything to avoid bending the back at an angle. A high stool should be in every kitchen, for it is possible to do much more work while sitting down than one would believe who had not tried it.

Another most convenient article for the kitchen is a bench or box on which the mop-pail may be placed when one is mopping the floor or washing paint. This bench saves one from stooping to the floor each time the mop or cloth must be wrung out, and it is this stooping that makes the work of mopping so very tiresome. This same bench can be used for elevating the clothes basket when one is hanging out clothes, saving one the trouble of stooping for each piece of clean linen.

A convenience when one is cooking is a wooden cleat nailed to the wall just above the cooking table. A strip of elastic is nailed to the wall a few inches above the cleat, and the cookbook, open at the right place, rests on the cleat, and is slipped back of the elastic, which holds it in place. Thus one may glance repeatedly at the cook book without touching it with the fingers or having it on the table where it is apt to become soiled.

Try These

COFFEE CAKE—One cup of strong cold coffee, one cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, two eggs, five cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, spice and raisins.

BANANA SHORT-CAKE—One cup each of sugar and flour, one-half cup of sweet milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in two or three layers. Filling: One pint of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of cornstarch; flavor with vanilla. When cold, spread with sliced bananas on each layer of filling.

ENGLISH BREAD Pudding—One pint of soft breadcrumbs, one-half cup of dried currants or raisins, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of milk. Grease small custard cups or ordinary baking-pans and put in the bread-crumbs. The better way to make the crumbs is to take a whole slice and roll it between the hands. The fruit may be mixed with the crumbs, or it may be spread on top or on the bottom of the pan. If it is

used over the top, it will form a bottom layer when the pudding is turned out. Beat eggs without separating, add sugar and then milk. When the sugar is dissolved pour carefully over the breadcrumbs. Let stand ten minutes and place in a shallow baking-pan, partly filled with water. Bake in a quick oven fifteen or twenty minutes. The mixture must be "set" in the centre. Serve with a liquid pudding sauce.

GINGERBREAD—One egg, one cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of shortening, one-half cupful of sour milk, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and ginger, and two level teaspoonfuls of soda stirred briskly into the sour milk. Raisins may be added. Bake in gem-pans in a very slow oven.

STEAMED RICE—Half a cup of rice, half a teaspoonful of salt and one and one-third cups of boiling water. Put in small cups in a steamer, cover closely, and steam three-quarters of an hour. Serve with stewed fruit and cream or sugar and cream.

Stale Bread

Stale bread or biscuit can by steaming be rendered as nice as when fresh. Cut the bread in slices and stand them in the steamer leaning against a bowl in the middle, so the steam will reach every part of the slices. Let them remain for five or six minutes, remove the cover, turning it up quickly so the condensed steam on it will not drop on the bread, butter each slice as it is removed, pile lightly on a hot dish. Split the biscuit, observe the same precautions in steaming, and serve in the same way.

Worth Knowing

That salt is not to be added to oatmeal until it has boiled about fifteen minutes.

That a cloth-covered broom will wipe the dust from walls and ceilings. That fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them in boiling water for a minute.

That a teaspoonful of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it brilliantly bright.

That fresh rad will remove tar from either hands or clothing. Wash with soap and water afterwards.

That salt will curd new milk. Hence in preparing dishes containing milk the salt should not be added until they are cooked.

That powdered borax, strewn over places frequented by ants, cockroaches and other vermin will drive these pests away.

That a piece of charcoal thrown into the pot in which onions, cabbage, etc., are boiled, will absorb the unpleasant odor.

A laundress with expert knowledge says much depends on the starching, adding that garments should always be turned wrong side out to have the starch well rubbed in and not a bit of it allowed to get on the right side. She says this materials should not be starched at all, but dipped in gum arabic water and folded when still damp, in order to avoid sprinkling, since it is difficult to properly sprinkle thin material.

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hiats

FANCY WAIST 4596

Fancy voiles make one of the many novelties of the season and are charming both in color and texture. The exceedingly attractive waist illustrated shows one in old blue flecked with white and is trimmed with one of the beautiful bandings, that shows dull shades of blue, rose and green, and combined with a yoke of tucked messaline satin. The color scheme is a peculiarly good one and the style of the waist is admirable, inasmuch as it includes both bertha and shirrings, two features of fashion which cannot be overlooked.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is faced to form the back of the yoke, fronts, back and front of yoke and is closed, the lining at centre front, the waist invisibly at the left side, on a line with the edge of the bertha, and the yoke at the left shoulder seam. The fronts are shirred at and below their edges and form full folds below but the back is plain, simply drawn down in gathers at the belt. The bertha is cut in handkerchief style and its upper edge is outlined by a shaped band that is continued across the front. The sleeves are novel and becoming and are snug at the wrists, forming deep cuffs full above and are shirred at the shoulders.

LOUNGING ROBE 4663

Lounging robes always possess subtle attraction for the truly feminine woman and are looked upon by the wise among the sisterhood as necessary adjuncts to comfort and true economy. The graceful model shown is both new and desirable and suggests relaxation in its very lines. The



4663 Lounging Robe.
32 to 40 bust.

4696 Eton Jacket,
32 to 40 bust.

model is made of pale blue cashmere, with bandings of Persian colors in the more subdued tones, and is exceedingly dainty and charming. The long shoulder line, given by the bands that extend down onto the sleeves, is eminently smart while the points at the elbows are both new and becoming. All simple wool stuffs, India silks and the many washable fabrics of summer are suitable.

The robe is made in tucked fronts and a back that is laid in inverted plaits which are stitched flat for a few inches below the neck. The tucks are stitched with corticelli for a portion of their length only, and, with the plaits, provide fullness at the lower portion. The sleeves are in one piece each and are lapped at their edges in place of being seamed.

ETON JACKET 4595

The vogue of the eton jacket is an established fact and to its variations there seems literally no limit. This one includes novel sleeves that are laid in tucks to simulate box plaits which are extended to cover the shoulder seams, so giving the long, drooping line that is so characteristic of the season. As shown it is made of tan-colored canvas with lapels and cuffs of brown chiffon velvet, and trimming of fancy braid, but all suiting materials are equally appropriate.

The jacket is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of single darts, shoulder and under-arm seams, the fronts being faced and turned back to form lapels. The sleeves are in one piece each and are laid in tucks above the elbows, that are stitched with corticelli silk to give the effect of box plaits and cut to form extensions that are arranged over the shoulders and can be made to extend to the neck edge or finished in points as preferred. At their lower edges are flare cuffs beneath which the lace frills make a graceful effect.

WOMAN'S FIVE-GORED PETTICOAT 4506

Every woman knows the luxury of a well fitting petticoat. Without it, it is impossible for the gown to hang



4506 Five Gored
Petticoat,
22 to 32 Waist.

4696 Fancy Waists,
32 to 40 bust.

well. This one is cut with extreme care and is shaped to fit the hips smoothly and snugly while it provides graceful flare below the knees. As shown, it is made of long cloth with a frill and bands of lace, but the design suits silk and all skirting materials as well as the washable ones, while the trimming can be frill of the same, of lace or needlework as may be preferred.

The petticoat is cut in five gores, and is lengthened by a narrow foot frill of the material. Over its lower edge is arranged the circular flounce which, in turn, is lengthened by a straight frill.

The side gores are fitted by means of short hip darts while the back is drawn up by means of tapes inserted in a casing.

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

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A Pressed Flower Album

This will be pleasant work for some rainy day, and something you will enjoy looking over years hence. Take one of the blank books used in school for map-drawing. They are just the thing, about 8 1/2 inches and composed of good heavy paper, with every alternate leaf of tissue paper.

I collected my flowers from all over. I have sea-weed from the Pacific Ocean, moss from Florida, leaves and flowers from Arizona, Mexico, Minn., England, and every place possible.

They were arranged as nicely as possible, a little muckage on the back of the flower or leaf, and a tiny strip of paper holding the stem in place, and down in the corner was written the name of the flower and where it was from, with the initials of the sender. A cover may be made from blotting paper, hand-painted, or any way that may suggest itself to the maker. I discovered a pretty cover on an old writing tablet, which seemed very appropriate, it had a large bunch of Cosmoses, and the words, "Flowers of Friendship."

In making the book, first take out the little wires at the back, holding the leaves together, then cut down the back and trim the rough edges. Each leaf must be separate, and before pasting the flowers in, punch two holes through all the leaves and covers. Then after the covers are all pasted in, a ribbon may be run through and tied loosely and the book will be closed nicely. MAC.

Making a Lawn

In fitting up the grounds at St. Louis for the big fair, a great deal of lawn making has been done. The conditions under which these lawns have been perfected show that anyone with ground can have a lawn if he goes the right way about it.

One of the World's Fair lawn experts describes the method as follows: "All along the east side of the great Palace of Agriculture a few months ago (last summer) was a mass of yellow, sticky clay. A ravine 17 feet deep, was filled with clay, brought from the top of a neighboring hill. This was simply plowed and harrowed and a top dressing of good soil, nearly a foot thick, was spread over the clay. This was worked, pulverized, and prepared for the seed.

The seed selected was blue grass and rye grass, mixed in equal parts. The rye grass was first in evidence, but it has done the work that was required of it and passed away. The visitor will never know it exists, unless he makes enquiries and learns that the blue grass is indebted for much of its beauty to its less known brother, the rye grass. The rye grass peeps up in six or seven days and is a mature crop of the blue grass. It grows taller and shields the blue grass from the sun. It is a perennial, and as it is not permitted to go to seed on a well regulated lawn it dies out and leaves the blue grass alone on the field.

"After getting the ground into proper trim the seed was sown, broadcast by hand, one pound to each one hundred square feet. The seed was covered with what he calls a "choppy" motion. A gardener goes over the lawn with a rake, and instead of raking and rubbing the seed in, he swings it slightly and allows the teeth to enter the soil about an inch. When the rake is lifted the soil is turned under for about half an inch. Then the pulverized soil must be tamped to fasten the seed in the ground. On the comparatively level places, a heavy roller is used, and the terraces are tamped well with a pounder.

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"When the earth is smoothed the final work is done. All summer long a great pile of stable manure had lain in a neglected heap in front of the garden. It was thoroughly decomposed. This

was run through a soil pulverizer and after being granulated was sprinkled over the ground. The covering is slight, but it is all that is needed. It keeps the sun from baking the soil and causes it to retain the moisture. No other fertilizer was used.

Fruits to Grow in Eastern Canada

Climatic and other conditions in New Hampshire are very similar to those of the Maritime Province and Southern Quebec, and consequently fruit that will do well in the former will also do well in the latter if given the same attention. The New Hampshire Experiment Station has recently issued a series of bulletins naming the varieties of the different kinds of fruit that will do well in that state. In applies the following varieties are recommended: For summer—Williams, Rod Astrachan, Oldenburg; for autumn and early winter—Gravenstein, McLean, Wear, King, Hubbardston, Grimes Golden; for winter—Baldwin, Spy, R. I. Greening, Red Canada (None Such), Roxbury Russet, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Fowauke, Granite Beauty, Bethel. For a sweet eat the Tolman is preferred although of a green color.

The varieties of grape that mature are Moore's Early, Worden, Eaton, Early Ohio, among the best blue varieties. Concord can usually be depended upon also. Wyoming Red, Brighton and Delaware are our best red varieties. Green Mountain, Niagara and Diamond are the best white varieties.

In pears and plums the following are recommended: Pears—Anjou, Bosc, Sheldon, Seckel, Clairgeau, Vermont Beauty, Onondaga, Laurence, Duchess Beauty, Onondaga, Barbara, Abouanc, Lombard, Bayay (New Green Gage), Wickson, Chabot, Pond, Golden Drop, Grand Duke, Bradshaw and Niagara. For the northern parts of the state, Stoddard, Quaker, Sarjaise, Hawkeye, Cheney and Wyant are recommended.

The sour or canning cherries can be easily grown and the demand is far greater than the supply. See Monticomey, Morello, Brusseller, Braune, Early Richmond, and Bessarabian are a good list. The sweet varieties are very sparsely grown in the southern part of New Hampshire. Where successful, they are a delicious fruit. The following are of the better varieties:—Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Governor Wood, Napoleon, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.

Tree Pruning

A tree is pruned principally to get large, good and highly colored fruit in paying quantities. Judicious pruning also promotes the growth of the tree and gives it a good form which helps it to withstand the strain of a heavy crop of fruit and prevents it from splitting, which often occurs in badly pruned orchards. Trees pruned to low heads are better than those with high ones. The fruit is picked easier, there are not so many windfalls, and the windfalls are not so much bruised. A trunk from three to four feet in height is quite high enough and many good orchardists now grow their trees with little or no trunk at all. In the colder parts of this country low headed trees are not so subject to sunscald as those with high heads.

Trees should be pruned back and opened up from the top and outside, rather than from below and inside. This will cause the buds to develop at a reasonable distance from the ground and this arrangement of the fruit buds will be better. Pruning in winter is planned to obtain the largest crop of fruit of the highest grade with the least spread of

branches. Often the whole ground is taken up by trees with long, bare limbs having fruit buds only at the extremities of the branches. This condition can be avoided to a large extent by judicious pruning. Pruning is usually done during the latter part of March and April. Wounds often heal quicker when the pruning is done a little later on after growth has commenced, but it is not often practicable to prune at that time. Further information regarding pruning may be found in the Bulletin on Apple Culture by the writer, W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Forestry Plantation

Some 30,000 seedlings will be planted at the Ontario Agricultural College, this spring, principally Norway spruce, white pine, white ash, basswood, and sugar maple. These young trees are intended to be ready for distribution among the farmers of Ontario in the spring of 1905 and 1906. Mr. C. A. Zavitz will have charge of this work.

British Columbia Fruit

The growing commercial importance of the fruit industry of British Columbia is evidenced by the increased shipments by freight and express, as the following figures show. There were carried by the C.P.R. during 1902, 1,469 tons of fruit, while in 1903, 1,987½ tons were carried; an increase of 35 per cent. The Dominion Express Co. carried in 1897, 70 tons of fruit; in 1901, 378 tons; in 1902, 483 tons; in 1903, over 670 tons. The establishment of a fruit cannery in New Westminster is assured, which will employ forty to fifty hands during the season. This will give growers a market for their surplus fruit.

At the present time British Columbia fruit practically rules the markets as far east as New York. The markets of the Northwest, though vast and valuable, are very scattered; Winnipeg is the great wholesale centre, and is one of the largest. Fruit enters into the calculations of fruit growers all over the continent, consequently the competition there is keen. Orders are being received from Australia, Hawaii, China, and Japan, and efforts were made last fall to get a foothold in Britain. On Oct. 16th last, Messrs. Stirling and Pitcairn, of Kelowna, shipped the first carload of British Columbia apples, consisting of Spies, Baldwins, Ontarios and Canada Reds, to the British market. They arrived in Glasgow on November 9th, in first-class condition and were sold at an average price of about 6s. per box, while Eastern Canada apples were selling in the same place at about one dollar per barrel less, figuring three and one-half boxes to the barrel. However, when the extra freight charges to Montreal were deducted, the net returns were hardly satisfactory. Enquiries are now being received from other firms who saw the British Columbia fruit and learned that it gave first-class satisfaction, so that it is thought that if more and larger shipments were sent forward, better prices would be realized.

Red Polled Cattle

Do you know of any person in Canada who keeps Red Polled cattle. I would like to hear from them if there are any.—JOHN STEPHENSON, Lambton Co., Ont.

We do not know of any breeders of pure-bred Red Polled cattle in Canada. If any of our readers know of such and will forward their addresses, we shall be pleased to send them on to Mr. Stephenson.

Nature about the Farm

EDITED BY C. W. NASH

FIELD MICE—CROWS—GROUNDHOGS

Since writing my last article I have received reports from almost all parts of the province as to the damage done to fruit trees by field mice during the past winter. These reports show that the actual financial loss sustained will be very severe. We have not, however, got to the end of the trouble yet, for the mice which survived the winter will increase enormously next summer and will probably do as much, or more, mischief to growing crops and grain in the fields, as they have done in the orchards. In the counties where red clover seed is produced there is also likely to be trouble, for these mice are the greatest enemies of the Humble bees, destroying their nests and devouring the larvae. Humble bees are essential for the fertilization of the red clover plant, but very few other insects being able to accomplish this necessary process, if, therefore, the bees are destroyed the crop of clover seed will be decidedly short. As the mice have become so abundant nature will as is usual in such cases probably provide the means for keeping them in check through their natural enemies, the Hawks, Owls, etc. If so, we shall soon be relieved, that is, if we exercise sufficient sense to allow the birds of prey to do the work for which nature intended them. Failing this, we shall have to submit to great loss, until we can by our own ingenuity get rid of the pests.

During the summer something can be done by sending good dogs out to the fields wherever men are working. For the purpose of hunting out and killing the mice, Terriers or Spaniels are the best dogs to have; they delight in the work and will kill a great many in a day. Some Collies I have seen were fairly good, the majority, however, are not expert mouse catchers. Cats are of very little use in destroying field mice; the common mice of the house and barn they will kill and eat readily enough, but the short-tailed field mouse is not to their liking as a rule. There is a remedy, however, which is perfectly efficacious wherever it can be used. By its means orchard trees can be protected during the winter, with very little trouble and at small cost, but as it consists of poisoned grain, its use in the summer might be attended with some damage to stock. The method of preparing the poisoned grain is as follows. Boil one pint of vinegar, and while hot add to it one-half ounce of strychnine; after the strychnine has all dissolved, add three quarts of water. In this solution soak ten pounds of wheat for about eighteen hours, or until all the solution is entirely absorbed by the grain. Stir frequently while the wheat is soaking in order that the grain may be uniformly saturated with the poison. When all the solution is absorbed, spread the wheat in the sun to dry. Next dissolve three pounds of sugar in one gallon of water and boil down to half a gallon. This gives a good thick syrup; when cold, stir in one teaspoonful of oil of anise. When the poisoned wheat is dry, or nearly so, pour the syrup over it and stir thoroughly until each grain of wheat is more or less covered with a coating of syrup. Then dry thoroughly. To use this in summer, place half a teaspoonful in the runs of the mice. To protect fruit trees, a tablespoonful should be

placed at the foot of each tree on the bare earth, when the first snow falls, or just before. The mice will eat the wheat at once, and as each grain contains a fatal dose of poison they will be destroyed before they can do any mischief.

CROWS

Farmer and horse and hired man, Harrow and horse and plow, Over the field in straggling line Ever on they go, And watchful on his lofty pine Sitteth the thoughtful crow.

—F. H. Sweet.

I have often been wondering what the black rascals were thinking about, when I have seen them sitting on the tree tops watching me as I worked in the field. No doubt, they had decided in their own minds that the work being done would presently benefit them to a satisfactory extent, as it certainly did, when corn planting was the business on hand. This spring I am not sure, but I believe Crows will not be as abundant as they have been for some years, the mortality among those which wintered here having been very great. When the snow went away the dead birds were to be seen lying under the pine trees in which they were in the habit of roosting, the deep snow and intense cold having proved too much for the hardy constitutions. We can very well spare those that have gone and some more, too, for they had become altogether too numerous and destructive. Not only were they a nuisance in the corn fields, but they destroyed, every season far more of our valuable small birds than we can afford to lose. It is an easy matter to keep crows off the corn and incidentally get rid of a few of them, by using strychnine. Dissolve half an ounce of strychnine in hot vinegar, as already described, and put about two quarts of water in this solution soak ten pounds of corn until all the liquid is absorbed, then spread the grain to dry. When the first crows visit the cornfield, scatter the poisoned grain thinly along the rows, the birds will eat it once, but for the rest of the season they will religiously avoid that field. A few will be killed and the rest so disgusted with the proceedings that they will have no more to do with it.

A correspondent has asked me how to get rid of groundhogs. I have, during the last few years, given the remedy several times, but this is a matter of general interest, will do so again. The best method of destroying them is to get a few ounces of bi-sulphide of carbon, pour a little of this fluid on a ball of fire or rag about as big as a russet apple, throw this ball into the burrow as far as possible, then close the entrances of the burrow with a sod. The fumes of the bi-sulphide will kill all the animals in the burrow. Be careful to keep the bi-sulphide of carbon away from fire, as it is very explosive.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
M. J. R., Dorchester.—I see a little bird quite frequently here. It is about the size of a Chickadee; back dark slate color, this same color covers its head and about one-third of its breast, forming a sort of hood which comes around in front. The remaining part of the breast and under the tail is white; on the breast where the two colors meet is a distinct line straight across the breast. It has also two white feathers on the side of its tail, seen only when flying.

Ans.—This bird is generally known as the slate-colored Snow-bird, or Junco (*Junco hyemalis*).

2. Query.—Is the Song-sparrow the little grey-colored bird with a black spot about the size of a pea on the centre of its breast?

Ans.—Yes.

3. Query.—Another little grey bird, of which I would like to know the correct name is that having a brown cap on the top of its head.

Ans.—Your description is hardly full enough, but most likely the bird is the Chipping Sparrow.

4. Query.—There are a great many birds around here, in general appearance much like the bird I take to be the Song Sparrow, only perhaps a little larger and thinner, it has two white feathers on either side of the tail, seen only when flying.

Ans.—This bird is the Vesper Sparrow.

5. Query.—What other familiar animals besides the squirrel, belong to the same family as the chipmunk?

Ans.—In Ontario the only species is the Woodchuck, or Groundhog. There are other genera of this family in North America but they are not represented in our province.

Whitby Fruit Growers' Union

The fruit growers of South Ontario have organized a co-operative association to be known as the Fruit Growers Union of Whitby. The object of the Union is to improve the methods of handling, packing and marketing of fruit, which will be accomplished through co-operation in the buying and securing of packages and by co-operation in the packing and marketing of the fruit in the most economical manner possible.

Putting Out the Bees

The general practice of most beekeepers is to place the bees on the summer stands when the maples begin to bloom. This is too late, for long before this the bees get restless in their winter quarters. In removing the hives to their outside quarters, care should be taken to do the work on a day when the temperature is not below 50 degrees, and when there are no cold chilling winds. If when putting out the bees they are found to be short of stores, some other food should be substituted. Take pure clover honey and heat (not boil) it until it becomes very thin, then stir in fine granulated sugar; after stirring in all the sugar the honey will absorb it out of the utensil in which it has been mixed and thoroughly knead it with the hands. The kneading makes it more pliable and soft, so that it absorbs or rather takes up more sugar. The kneading operation with the adding of fine sugar should be continued until the dough is so stiff as to be hard to work. It should then be allowed to stand for a day or two, and if at that time it is so soft as to run or be sticky, a little more sugar should be kneaded in. It should be cut into convenient sized cakes and placed on top of the frames in such a way that the bees can get at it easily.

If no honey is available, an excellent sugar can be made as follows: To one cupful of pure granulated sugar and one cupful of butter, add enough milk to dissolve the composition. Heat (but do not boil) the mixture until it granulates readily, form in cakes and place in the hives as already described. Jno. Fister, Apiarist, Central Experimental Farm.

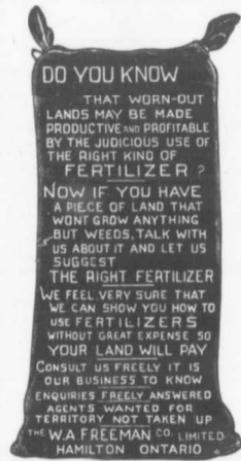


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I have been a subscriber to your paper for the past five years, and have noted with pleasure the valuable information you give, also the great improvement in your paper.

I beg to give an experience I have had with hens, that I feel sure bears out your opinion of good stock.

For some years past, like the average farmer, we have kept hens, no matter what the breed, so long as it was a hen. Last fall, having two hen-houses and a flock of 30 Barred Rocks, I put the Rocks into a hen-house by themselves, to note the difference in egg production between them and 45 hens of mixed breeds. I may state that both hen-houses were well lighted and equally warm and that both flocks got the same amount of attention and food. Also that the two flocks consisted of hens of the same age, no late pullets or old hens in either. I took the track of the eggs from the 1st Feb. and found that out of 30 doz. eggs, the Plymouths had laid two-thirds. In March the hens had laid 645 eggs, and the Plymouths still led by 30 doz. to 21 doz.

We are now in April, the time when everyone tells me the small hens would outlay the Rocks. So far, although the flock of Rocks is reduced to 21, one dead and five setting, they outlay the others, which, although averaging 1 egg per day to two hens, the Rocks average 18 eggs to 24 hens.

I may say that the flock of mixed hens consists of 7 Rhode Island Reds, 15 White Rocks, 3 Black Spanish, 5 Brown Leghorns, and 10 mixed.

I am a convert to the Barred Rock and although I am not upholding them in this against any other breed of hens, I simply want to state what Barred Rocks will do as compared with the barnyard fowl.

Another feature in favor of Barred Rocks is that they average 5 lbs. each, whereas the others are lucky if they average 3 lbs. each. Therefore, when the axe falls, there is better picking on the hard-working hen than on the smaller loafer, which may work hard in May, June, July and August, but does so when the farmer's wife has to work hard and get ten cents a dozen for eggs.

We feed as follows: Morning, 1 part bran, 2 parts corn meal; noon, house refuse, and put grain into the litter so that the hens have to scratch; night, whole corn or wheat, always keeping fresh drinking water and giving broken bones and meat every day.

C. G. LA FRENAYE,
Stanstead.

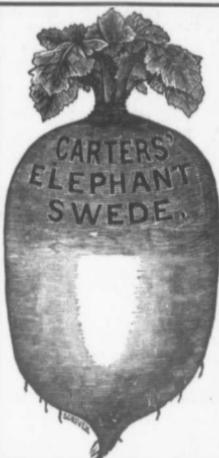
Micro-organisms in the Home

Ginn and Company, publishers, Boston, Mass., have recently issued a new book entitled, "Bacteria, Yeasts and Molds in the Home," that cannot but be most useful to students of domestic science, and in fact everyone interested in home improvement. It contains a summary of the facts which have rapidly accumulated in recent years concerning the relation of microorganisms to all matters connected with the home. It is a popular and not a scientific discussion of the subject. Special attention is paid to the problems of food preservation and to the practical methods which can be used in the home for preventing the distribution of contagious diseases.

The book is edited by H. W. Conn, Professor of Biology in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and sells for \$1.00.

Fowls and Orchards

Some orchards are not protected by the fowls, due to the fact that there are but few birds, or because of the abundance of grass, seeds and insects, as well as an extra-large foraging-surface. But fowls can, and will, protect trees if they are kept under proper conditions. If confined on limited areas around the trees (about one hundred hens to the acre) with changeable yards, the destruction of insects by poultry can be relied upon; but if the fowls are on a range, they do not give so much of their attention to the trees. On some farms where peaches and plums could not be grown, success came when such trees were planted in poultry-yards. Birds closely search every portion of the yards and the trunks of the trees for bugs and worms, and instinct prompts certain moths not to deposit their eggs where fowls have free access, as to do so is certain destruction. This claim may be unfounded, but it is well known that fowls greatly assist in protecting fruit trees. Poultry will pick any green plant or sprout that comes early in the year if they have been deprived of green food during the long winter period, and this propensity has made it appear as though fowls did great damage in the gardens. As soon as grass becomes plentiful the hens may be allowed to run at large in the gardens and orchards, and they will do little or no damage to plants, but will perform excellent service in seeking insects, worms, etc., not only in the rows of vegetables, but also among the vines and trees. It is true that when young plants are just coming through the ground, and are juicy and tender, the hens will eat some of them, but as soon as the leaves become tough the preference will be for young weeds and grass, while bugs and worms are always preferred by them.



BRUCE'S New Century Turnip.

After carefully testing this variety we have no hesitation in offering it as one of the very best shipping varieties on the market, while for cooking purposes it excels all the ordinary Swedes. It is a purple topped Swede, resembling the Westbury, of splendid uniform growth and fine quality, and the roots are clean and well shaped. It is the best Swede we know of to resist mildew, and is a heavy cropper.

½ lb. 10c., ¼ lb. 17c., 1 lb. 30c., 4 lbs. \$1.10.

Elephant or Monarch Turnip.

We offer a grand stock of this handsome tankard-shaped variety, which matures early. The upper part of the root is dark purplish crimson, the flesh deep yellow, solid and nutritious, producing more weight to the acre than any other variety.

½ lb. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., 1 lb. 25c., 4 lbs. 90c.

Bruce's Giant Yellow Mangel.

The best mangel on the market at the present day.

Intermediate type.
½ lb. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., 1 lb. 25c., 4 lbs. 90c.

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THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
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Winnipeg, Man. Cleveland, Ohio

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Chart Wanted

I wish to know where I can procure a chart telling the years of my cattle? I had one, which came from Ontario, but I lost it. With a chart, one can tell the years of his whole flock.—**QUEBEC READER.**

We cannot tell from the above description what kind of a chart is really wanted. If a breeder's chart is wanted, and reader will kindly send his name and address we shall be pleased to send him one.

Dehorning Cattle

We are just beginning the practice of dehorning in Quebec. As dehorning has been practiced in Ontario for a number of years, I would like to have the experience of those who have tried it published in *THE FARMING WOMAN*. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of this practice, either for the cattle or the farmer? For my part I find it brutal, inhumane and of benefit to no class.—**SUBSCRIBER, Ste. Marie, Salome Que.**

Dehorning is generally recognized as a necessity in Ontario and elsewhere for beef cattle in the feed lot, or when fed loose in the stable. Shippers in many cases pay more for dehorned finished cattle, other things being equal, than for those with the horns on as there is less loss in transit. Some consider the dehorned animal on the average worth \$1.75 per head more. Comparatively few are opposed to dehorning for the feeding animal. In the dairy herd it is not so generally practiced, though many large dairy farmers who have tried it claim that it is beneficial. The shrinkage in milk occasioned by the operation of dehorning is comparatively small as compared with the benefits derived from it, and the later increased yields due to quietness in the milking yard, resulting from dehorning. Some experiments recently conducted in the United States show an average loss of from 20 to 70 lbs. of milk, and from one-third to two pounds of butter fat per cow, resulting from the dehorning operation. It is considered unwise, except in the case of a very vicious animal, to dehorn a bull.

When properly performed, the pain of the operation of dehorning is very much overestimated. The mortality resulting from dehorning is practically nothing. The benefits from dehorning dairy cows cannot be accurately measured, but there is an almost unanimous opinion in its favor among those who have practiced it in their herds in the United States. If any Ontario farmer would like to send us his experience for the benefit of our Quebec friends we shall be very glad to have it.

Sow with Cough

I have a young brood sow that is troubled with a kind of wheezing cough, and at times it is quite difficult for it to breathe, generally worse when eating. What is the matter?—**SUBSCRIBER, Simcoe Co., Ont.**

The animal probably has a cold or some lung trouble. Catarrh, of which swine are often subject, might cause the trouble, though it would be the case there would be some running at the nose. If a mere cold, which is most likely the trouble, keep her warm and quiet; feed well with eas-

ily digested food, and rub vinegar and mustard on the chest. If this does not help, give a tablespoonful of tar every day, placing it well back on the tongue with a paddle. If the hog is not very sick, slip a noose about the upper jaw and draw up the head. In this position liniment medicine may be administered with a horn.

Mares Without Milk

I have a span of mares in foal to a Clydesdale stallion, to which I am giving the best of care. They are liable to foal at any time and have not the least sign of milk. What can be done in a case of this kind. They are in good condition.—**C. Mc., Hastings Co., Ont.**

It is probable that the milk will come all right at foaling time. Nothing can be done in the meantime to help. Perhaps mares are not as near the foaling time as he thinks. From one to three months before time of foaling, udder will begin to fill and swell, more or less, and continue increasing. Two days, and sometimes only one before foaling, the udder will fill and a gummy substance will exude from, and stand at the end of each teat.

Preserving Fence Posts

Is there any way of preserving fence posts so as to make them last longer? My soil is a sandy loam.—**A. W. G., Middlesex Co., Ont.**

Decay of wood is largely brought about through the agency of fungi, and moisture is very necessary for the growth of these lower organisms. Hence, the necessity of drying posts well before they are put into the ground. If they are well dried, paint will help to preserve them.

An effective material for preventing decay is coal tar. This is largely employed by telephone companies and other large corporations for this purpose. The tar is best applied hot, as it then penetrates deeper; the addition of a small amount of turpentine is of assistance in this regard. Professor Green, of the forestry department of the Minnesota Agricultural College, recommends the following formula: Three parts coal tar and one part unsalted grease. This prevents the tar from drying too quickly, and secures a deeper penetration into the tissue. One barrel of tar will on an average cover 250 posts. Soaking the end of the posts in kerosene is recommended as a preservative by some. Charring, if carefully done, is also useful.

Some interesting experiments are being tried by some of the American railroads in preserving railway ties by the use of chemicals. Copper sulphate or bluestone and creosote are being tested for this purpose. The chemical solution is forced into the grain of the wood under heavy pressure. It is stated that in Germany and other European countries such a plan has been in successful operation, especially for beechwood, by the railroad companies for a number of years.

Raising Lambs by Hand

What is the best way to raise lambs by hand, using cows' milk? Kindly give some information on the point in next issue.—**R. S., Simcoe Co., Ont.**

The great difficulty in raising lambs by hand, employing cow's milk, is that normal first milk of a cow has only about one-third as much fat in it as that of the ewe, the analysis being, cow's from three to four per cent. fat, while ewe's milk contains for the first three weeks after lambing time from seven to twelve per cent. fat. In casein the cow's milk is again short of the requirement for lambs, containing about three per

cent. to four per cent. for the ewe. After the ewe has been in milk about three weeks a rapid change takes place. While the casein, albumen and salts remain about the same, the fat decreases until when 6 weeks have elapsed there is only three or four per cent. of fat. It will be noticed that cow's milk differs largely from that of a ewe with a young lamb, but at the time when the lamb is six weeks old there is little difference. When feeding cow's milk to a young lamb it will be observed that it does not contain enough fat to digest the casein in it, and it simply makes curd in its little stomach, which kills it.

When rearing a lamb by hand if it is possible to do so it ought to be allowed to nurse a ewe (that has recently given birth to a lamb) as often as twice per day until the animal is two weeks old. When a cow's milk is used it should always be drawn from a fresh cow and strippings will be found best. To strippings add one teaspoonful of molasses to one-fourth pint of milk. If the first milk is used add that amount of molasses and one teaspoonful of pure olive oil. Make it a practice to feed the lamb a little at a time, never exceeding two ounces at a feed, and feed about every three hours from early in the morning until 10 p.m. All of the bottles and nipples should be kept scrupulously clean. In feeding young lambs it will be well to understand that, like infants, they should be fed with care for a couple of weeks. An overfeed brings indigestion; cold milk will do the same; overheating will coagulate the albumen and make it hard to digest. While it is almost impossible to approximate the cow's milk, we can come somewhere near it by the aid of the oil and molasses.

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.

Rights of a Wife

Q.—My husband is a farmer owning a farm, but he has quite a large number of debts. 1. Will you please tell me if I lend my husband money which was willed to me, and he gives me his note, is it a legal note, and can I collect it when he dies? 2. Can I put it in the bank to be collected? 3. It has become impossible for me to live with my husband on account of his drinking habits. Can I take the furniture which was willed to me? 4. Can I make him pay me for a horse, and cow given to me at the time of my marriage? 5. Can I get anything else, as I have worked hard as his wife for eighteen years? 6. Can I get anything from the farm if it is sold, and what would be the proper course to take? 7. I am intending to leave this fall after the crop is off. Should I put in my claim now, or wait until fall?—**Mrs. G. J., Ontario.**

A.—1. Yes. 2. Not necessarily. It may be collected in the ordinary way without putting it in the bank. 3. Yes. 4. Yes, if you can prove that they were given to you, and it is not more than six years since your husband took possession of them or sold them. 5. You would not be entitled to any wages as his wife, but if you

left him under circumstances which the Court thought entitled you to alimony, you could claim it. It would take the form of so much per week or month, according to what the Court thought you were entitled to. You would be entitled to a life estate in one-third of the farm. A purchaser would not take the farm until it was released from your claim, but if he did your proper course would be to apply to the Court to have your one-third assigned to you. 7. It does not matter when, but if you intend to claim alimony you had better wait till you leave him and then put in a claim for the whole thing at once.

Purchase of Land

Q.—T. offered to purchase lands which the municipality had bid in at a tax sale, and to pay therefor the amount of the arrears of taxes and costs. The council passed a resolution resolving to accept "the amount of taxes, costs and interest" against the lands as purchase price for same, and authorized the surveyor and clerk to issue a deed at that price. The town now refuses to let T. have the land. 1. Can he compel them to do so?—J. D. D., British Columbia.

A.—1. No. Even if this acceptance were communicated to T., it would not constitute a contract for the sale of the lands, because it was not on acceptance of T.'s offer, since it added the word "interest."

Damages for Defective Appliances

Q.—A engaged with B, as manager of the mechanical department of his business, and undertook to put in proper working order all his machinery, and remedy all defects, B placing him in a position to obtain all necessary materials for that purpose. About three months after he had been in charge of the works he was severely injured by being wound round a revolving shaft, owing to his sleeve becoming caught in a broken collar on the shaft. The collar was there and was broken during all the time A was in charge. Can he recover damages for the injury?—H. McL.

A.—1. No. There was no breach of duty on the part of B towards A, since he, A, had undertaken to remedy the very defects that had caused the injury to him, and the failure to discover them must be attributed to him, so that his injuries were the result of his own carelessness.

Breach of Duty by Agent

Q.—A represented to me that he could obtain a purchaser for my farm, and I gave him the right to sell it up to a fixed date. He negotiated with a purchaser who was anxious to buy but wanted to arrange for funds. A gave him time for which the purchaser agreed to pay \$500. The sale was carried out and I paid A his commission. I have since discovered the arrangement as to the \$500. 1. Can I make him pay the money to me, as I only agreed to pay him so much commission for selling my farm within a certain time, and I have already paid him that amount?—M. T.

A.—1. Yes; an agent has no right to make a secret profit out of his agency, and if the principal discovers that he has done so, he can make him repay to him the amount of that secret profit, which in this case would be the \$500.

Rights of Inheritance

Q.—A died a few years ago, leaving a widow, who got all the property. The widow has just died without a

will. They had no children. The widow has two sisters alive and three dead. The three who are dead have children still living. 1. Are the sisters who are alive the only heirs? 2. Do the children of the deceased sisters come in for their mother's share? 3. How far back would it go?—W. B. R.

A.—1. No. 2. Yes. The estate would be divided into five parts, the living sisters would take one part each, and the children of the deceased sisters would divide their mother's share. 3. Children in a remote degree than brother's and sister's children could not represent their parent for the purpose of taking their parent's share.

Injured at Farm Crossing

Q.—The railway runs through my farm. When the railway was built they wished to make the grade at the farm crossing of the earth with a fall of one foot in twenty, but I got them to make it of wood, covered with gravel, with a grade of one foot in ten. Fifteen feet of this grade is on my land, the rest on the railway land. The grade has been there for a long time, and the railway company have never made any repairs to it. I never asked them to, but the section men could easily see that it was out of repair. I was driving a load down it the other day when the part on my land gave way and I was injured. 1. Can I sue the company for damages?—J. H.

A.—1. No. Before you can recover damages you will have to prove some negligence on the part of the company, and that your injury was a consequence of it. We do not think you could succeed in doing this under the above circumstances.

Frogs' Legs as Dressed Poultry

The action of the United States authorities in classing frogs' legs as poultry has occasioned no little fun on this side of the line. The *New York Produce Review* in a recent issue tells how the decision was arrived at:

"There was a consultation of the tariff experts, and several of them were assigned to the duty of solving the problem. They set about it in a practical way, and after eating frogs' legs in every style in which they could be prepared submitted their reports.

"One of them reported that the frogs' legs he had been eating were veal. Another declared that the ones he had sampled were ducks' legs, and a third was certain that those he had eaten were chickens' legs. The weight of the evidence and the secretary's personal experience in some experiments that he had been making on his home table were on the side of the contention that the frog was a bird, and consequently a letter was written the auditor that under what is known as the "similitude section" of the tariff law frogs' legs were to be classed as dressed poultry, and that duty was to be assessed on them at the rate of 5 cents a pound."

The Open Air Horse Show

The open air horse show of last year is to be repeated. Arrangements are under way to hold an open air horse show in Toronto on the morning of July 1st. With fine weather and one of the city parks to drive on, a good show can be held that should prove of value in displaying the best horse flesh in Toronto and vicinity.

Irate landlady, pounding on the door of her slothful lodger's room: "Is it dead or alive, ye are, Mister Maloney? Maloney, from within: "Nayther; I'm slapping!"

\$5,000 Reward.



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is spurious or unsatisfactory. It needs nothing but the truth to support it. It is undoubtedly the best veterinary remedy known to man.

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FINANCE ON THE FARM

Keep Track of the Cost

Farming is becoming more and more a business, and to make a success of his calling the farmer must carry it on as a business operation. One of the essentials in successfully conducting any business is to look well after the cost of production; or, as in the case of the shopkeeper, to keep an accurate account of the cost of the goods sold. It is just here where many a farmer fails. He does not keep posted as to the cost of producing this or that line of produce and consequently fails when the year closes. Of course it is more difficult and it requires more skill and intelligence to keep an accurate account of the cost of producing a field of grain, a pen of hogs or a beef animal, than to obtain the cost of goods brought into a store to be sold out again. And yet it can be done, and every farmer will be repaid many times over for the extra time required. By knowing the cost of each farm product, he is in a position to know which one is most profitable, which branch of farming should be continued and enlarged and which should be discontinued. Knowing this, the farmer has more control over the forces around him and can use them more to his own advantage. The habit once formed of keeping track of the cost of production will be worth many dollars to every farmer. Get the habit.

Farmers and Banks

As farming becomes more of a commercial enterprise, the farmer becomes more dependent upon banks, or better, perhaps, he uses the facilities which the modern bank affords more. In place of the old cotton bag, with its "pill" string at the top, is seen the cheque and bank book. And why should this not be so? Isolated as he is from his fellows, and without the protection a city police service affords, it is foolish for the farmer to carry much money about his person or to keep it locked up in the bureau drawer in the spare room. Better put it in the bank, and, if necessary, pay accounts by cheque. This plan simplifies matters, is less risky, and the stub of the cheque book will always verify bills paid. Banks are always glad to open accounts of this nature.

The large number of branches of the regular chartered banks that are being opened up in country towns and villages brings the best of banking facilities within easy reach of every farmer, especially in the older parts of the country. And it will be to his advantage to use them as far as possible in his every day business transactions on the farm. Canadians have good reason to feel proud of their banking institutions. They are of as high a standard as any country can boast of, and now that their benefits are being extended to meet the needs of the farming community, we shall look for better business methods among farmers.

Wool Supply is Short

The wool situation at the present time looks decidedly bullish. During the past five or six years the supply has been gradually decreasing. At the same time the world's wool consumption has not yet been reduced to the same extent as the reduction in the supply of wool. That this is the case is shown by the universal testimony that stocks are lighter the world over than they have been known to be at this time of the year for 20 years.

INCORPORATED 1855. THE BANK OF TORONTO

HEAD OFFICE, : : TORONTO, CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL	-	\$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	-	3,200,000
TOTAL DEPOSIT	-	16,500,000
TOTAL ASSETS	-	26,000,000

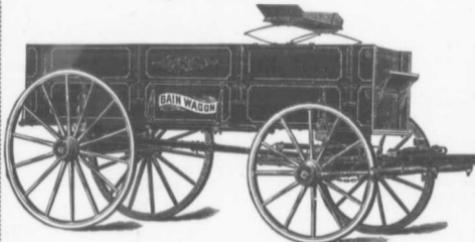
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THE FARMING WORLD is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, at 80 cents a year, or 3 years for \$1.00. For nearly a quarter of a century THE FARMING WORLD has steadily grown both in circulation and influence, and stands today as a thoroughly up-to-date Live Stock and Agricultural paper. It is written for farmers by farmers of the widest experience. Special subjects are taken up by men who have given the closest possible study to their own particular line of work.

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The Farming World - Toronto

It is estimated by the highest authority that the shortage in the United States will not be less than 40,000,000 pounds. Adding together the more conservative estimates of the various shortages in the world's wool supply, it is no mistake on the side of extravagance if we put it at from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds (the world over) less than the supply of the previous year.

The drouth in Australia, which lasted seven years and which culminated in 1902, caused losses of sheep that were unparalleled. Alongside of this great shrinkage in the Australian clip there has been a reduced clip from the Cape of Good Hope, also the effect of drouth. Likewise a heavily reduced South American production is mentioned with loss of at least forty thousand bales (40,000,000 pounds), and it is well assured that there is no possibility of wool supplies for the next twelve months materially exceeding those of the past year. Although many prophets have been disappointed as to the effect of shortage upon prices, the fact of the shortage is still a dominant factor in the wool situation, but it is obvious that bear movements to depress prices can hardly be successful.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

Hampshire Down Sheep

This is a breed of sheep that should commend themselves to the farmers of Canada generally. They are larger than any of the other breeds of Downs and are at the same time hardy and strong to a remarkable degree, prolific and produce a mutton carcase that is larger and of equal quality with the Southdown. Lambs of this breed at one year of age will easily weigh 100 pounds, and the fleece of a Hampshire Down will weigh six or seven pounds of good combing wool. The Hampshire Down was originated by the crossing, first of the Southdown on the native Hampshire sheep, and again the Cotswolds, but they have been bred as a distinct breed for a long time and have retained in a remarkable degree the hardiness and strong constitution of their original Hampshire ancestors. They are large, massive and compact in frame, the barrel is deep and round, the limbs are strong and short. The head is rather large, with Roman nose and black face. Their mutton is just the kind to commend them to the present demand, not being overloaded with fat, and in both young and old the flesh is juicy and excellent in flavor. There are very few of this breed of sheep in Canada, but were they better known they would certainly have more friends. Mr. Jas. Cochrane, Hillhurst Farm, Compton, Que., has been breeding them for some time from imported stock, and expresses his opinion of them as a sheep suitable for Canada, in the strongest terms. The suitability of the lambs for butchers' purposes, the quality of their wool, which is fairly long, and of a fine lustrous character, neither hairy nor harsh, but even in quality, should commend them to a trial, especially on soft or spongy lands, where breeds of more delicacy of constitution prove more or less of a failure.

A New Disease of Horses A Relic of the War

History teaches us that great wars have always contributed to the dissemination of disease, both among human beings and lower animals, and it is already evident that the recent campaign in South Africa has conformed to this rule. By that agency glanders was spread throughout the whole of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies as well as in Cape Colony and Natal.



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— TO —
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Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.



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That was only what might have been expected. What was not foreseen was that the transport of horses incidental to the war might also be the means of introducing a new disease into Great Britain. That, however, appears to have happened. At any rate, during the year numerous cases of a disease previously unknown in this country have been detected among British horses. According to Professor MacFadyen, of the Royal Veterinary College, the disease in question has for a long time been known to occur among horses on the continent of Europe, and in more recent times it was also found to be comparatively common in India.

The name now generally applied to it is epizootic lymphangitis, and in pre-bacteriological times it was doubtless often confused with glanders and farcy. In appearance the lesions closely simulate those of farcy, and the two diseases can, with certainty, only be distinguished by the recognition of their respective microbes in the lesions, or by subjecting the diseased horses to the mallein test. In this connection, it is perhaps worth mention that for a time the value of mallein in the diagnosis of glanders was threatened with discredit in India, only to the confusion between the two diseases. In many cases horses that were thought to be undoubtedly farced failed to react when treated with mallein, and the non-reaction was held to be a clear case of failure of the test. Subsequently, however, it was recognized that in addition to true farcy, another disease with similar lesions, viz.: this epizootic lymphangitis was common in India and that this was the explanation of the apparent failures in the mallein test.

Even without the test, the disease is easily distinguishable from farcy, provided the pus from the lesions is subjected to microscopic examination, as that always contains a peculiar and easily recognized organism, the so-called "cryptococcus," which is the cause of the disease. It is in this way that the occurrence of the disease among horses in this country has been definitely established during the past year. It would appear that as yet it is mainly confined to army horses and that is the reason for believing that it must have been introduced with some of the horses which were brought back to this country after the war. The disease is a less formidable one than glanders, but it is sufficiently serious to make its introduction a matter of some concern to horse owners. H. W. S.

Dehorn Your Feeders

The brief plan of performing the dehorning operation is certainly preferable to broken horns, gouged eyes and bruised bodies which are the inevitable concomitants of shipping horned cattle any distance. Each succeeding year has witnessed an increasing discrimination against horned cattle on the part of buyers. Indeed, export and eastern order buyers will not even bid on horned heaves, provided they can possibly fill their requirements—and they usually can—with suitable beaves minus horns. The reason is as given above—liability of injury and certainty of maximum shrinkage in shipping. The dehorned cattle, being deprived of their weapons, are more quiet and peaceably inclined and hence ship better and show minimum loss of weight in transit. For the reasons above stated dehorned beaves command much wider competition from the buyers and sell at a premium of 10 to 30 cents per 100 lbs. over horned steers. Therefore, by all means dehorn and do it before the calf passes its first birthday if possible.

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 raising 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

Some very heavy shipments of pure-bred Berkshire hogs recently been made by Mr. W. H. Durham, representatives of the herd going to nearly every State in the Union, as well as many to different parts of Canada, and the York Lodge pens still contain a large number of very choice animals, a number of which will be competitors to be reckoned with at Canadian fairs this summer and fall, and at St. Louis World's Fair. The champions of last year are proving, as they ought to, the sires and dams of the kind to make champions again, and the visitor to York Lodge is soon convinced that fine such a thing as not only keeping up to, but a little ahead of, the times. Among the recent shipments may be mentioned as purchasers such well known names as that of Dr. Mahler, New London, Iowa; W. K. Pickett, Livingstone, Ala.; E. D. King, Burlington, Texas; J. Lewman, Leavenworth, Kansas; Chas. Whatcombe, Terre Haute, Ind.; D. Herrell, Liberty Hill, Tenn.; V. Cuatt, Elm Creek, Nebraska; J. Fern Melldowney, manager Hazel Fern Farm, Portland, Ore.; 4 sows, 1 boar; W. D. King, Burlington, Kansas, 1 boar, 1 yearling sow, 1 2-year sow with pigs at foot; Mr. Lewman, Louisville, Kentucky, 1 7-mos sow; Chas. Whitcombe, Terre Haute, Ind., two extra good sows; Dan Herrell, Liberty Hill, Tenn., a fine big August boar; W. F. Pickett, Livingstone, Ala., good pair of 4-mos sows and 1 13-mos. boar; J. R. Cuatt, Elm Creek, Neb., fine 3-mos. boar; E. R. Cooper, an old customer, one fine sow; Chas. Lucien, Cannon Falls, Minn., 1 pr. young sows; Dr. Mahler, New London, Ia., 5 sows, 2 boars 3 to 4 mos.; Mac. Smith, Carthage, N. Y., a splendid 1-year sow from Handsome Lady; T. C. Louis, Marion, Ohio, 2 good sows; J. R. Kennard, Lancaster, Ohio, 5 mos. boar; E. S. Cummings, Donaldsville, Georgia, boar and two sows; Roberts Bros., White Cottage, Ohio, 4 mos. sows; W. E. Beatty, Marion, Kansas, 1 Carolina, 4-mos. sow; N. Poorbaugh, Mt. Pleasant, Penn., 4-mos. boar; E. Halliday, Elgin, Ont., 1 pr. 2-mos. pigs. The Maidstone Agricultural Society ordered three sows for service in their district; besides these there were many other orders filled which space prevents from being mentioned. It is sufficient to say that the herd is in a flourishing condition, and the two herd boars, Sambo and Big Ben, bred on the sows which have been the winners at all the leading Canadian shows, are proving splendid sires, and animals purchased from Mr. Durham, bred from so many prize winning ancestry, are proving all that can be expected of them in the way of perpetuating their quality.

Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., the recognized champion breeder of the Yorkshire swine in Canada, gives a good account of his stewardship in a record of over fifteen thousand dollars' worth of pure-bred pigs sold during the past year. A report of recent sales includes a shipment of six good ones to F. Flanders, Portland,

Ore. They were sent by express and the rate alone footed up to 14 cents a pound. About 30 head were recently sent to the Maritime Provinces, and other shipments were 30 head to Gus. Langlier, Que.; W. F. Fletcher, West Virginia, with others to Iowa, Indiana, New York, and Massachusetts. There are no more successful breeders and few as good judges of the bacon hog as Mr. Brethour. To use his own words, he can "see right through a hog." His selections are all carefully made, and his experience, which began nearly twenty years ago, may be taken as a rule of action for the average breeder with safety. Mr. Brethour made his first importation in 1880, when the first animals in the Herd Book were brought over. The boars, Gladiator and Sultan, and the sow Madame Marion, were brought over to head his herd. Mr. Brethour is not an advocate of the extreme bacon type, as he does not consider that animals of this type are quick enough feeders to meet the demands of Canadian farmers, and he favors an animal of more moderate type, a better feeder, placing more emphasis on the necessity of the preponderance of lean meat over fat. The good development of the choice cuts, an animal of good length, combined with strength and vigor to assure early maturity. A noticeable feature in his herd is the strong, well arched backs, well covered, not with fat but with lean meat and muscle, the large size of the individuals, their good clean bone of medium size, the well shaped heads, and the all-round breezy appearance of the herd. There are several families of different strains in the herd, among these the Julius, Cinderellas, Mimmies, Princesses, Royal Queens all of them noted strains. All are carefully bred separate, thus assuring to the purchaser, who has already been breeding Yorkshires, the possibility of obtaining animals not already akin to those he has been breeding. At the head of the herd is the boar Chancellor, winner of first place in the smother class at the Pan Am. can; Julius, a fine boar that has proved a splendid sire, Holywell Cardiff, a good imported animal. Two very fine yearling sows, Queen Bess 41st and Clara 30th, are now being fitted for St. Louis, along with a number of others, and it is an easy guess that they will be heard from there. There are quite a number of fine young boars fit for service on the farm that are just the right kind to improve the bacon hog.

Jas. Douglass, of Caledonia, has for sale a fine 16-mos. Shorthorn bull, Scotch Chang, bred by Robb & Turner, Cairnton, Scotland. He is sired by Daybreak, a bull about which W. D. Flatt said he was one of the best he saw on his visit there. His dam is Bony Lady, a cow of choice pedigree. Another good young bull is the 8-mos. Nonpareil, sire Christopher, imp., —28859—, dam Nonpareil Gem, by Indian Fame, a get of Indian Chief and from a set of straight Nonpareil breeding. On the farm are also to be seen some other fine young stock, among them

Horse Owners Should Use

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etc., without a single drop of water. It is the best horse ointment for removing the pain, swelling, and restoring the strength of strained tendons, restores the circulation of the blood, allays all inflammation, Cures tumors, hernia, weeping sinews, etc., on human family. Price, \$2.00 per bottle. Circulars with testimonials from manufacturers by W. E. YOUNG, D., Springfield, Mass.

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 Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Horses and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch topped Short-horns for sale. Also other choice breeding stock. From each herd built as per showings. Royal Tin, Aberdeen, both sexes for sale. Write or call on W. HAY, Box 6, O. and Station G. T. R.

MILHURST FARM.

Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Short-horns from imported sires and dams of deep milking strains. **JAS. A. COCHRAN, Milhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.**

Brampton Jersey Herd

Leading herd of prize-winning Jerseys throughout Canada. Headed by three Champion bulls. Only prize-winning strains of best milking and butter records kept. Choice males and females always for sale. From right. **R. H. BULL & SON, Brampton P.O. and Sta. C.P.R. & G.T.R.**

"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 3 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchincruin (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Prices low. **T. H. McALLAN, Danville, Que.**

FOR SALE

Ayrshires, all ages. Eggs for hatching, from Leghorns, Hamburgs, Chickens, Turkeys and Ducks. Also five pure Cattle pups. For further particulars write to **W. STEWART & SON, Monie, Ont.**

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE

Of good breeding and feeding quality, and the right bacon type. From superior imported stock.

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A FEW GOOD CANADIAN BRED

Stallions and Fillies

Some of the best of such horses as McQueen from film registered mare. Also a number of good geldings.

A. TORRANCE, - Markham, Ont.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS, PROP.

Pure-bred Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young Stock of both sexes for sale. Write or call. **Sparta P.O. Station, St. Thomas, C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.**

MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM

Short-horn Bulls fit for service. Also cows and heifers, imported and home bred. Prize winners of Scotch breeding. Moderate prices. Call on or write to **D. MILNE & SON, Ethel P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.**

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

Breeder of Scotch-topped Short-horns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Minna, Vry, Clippers, of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited. **NEIL DOW, Tara Sta., G.T.R., P.O. and Tel.**

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Short-horns and Leicesters

HEAD ESTABLISHED 1858

Scotch Beeth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature.

(GRU) ROBUCCIAN OF DALMENY—4520—heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

Choice Yorkshires

Young Stock from Fine Imported and Home Bred Boars and Sows

Young Boars fit for service and Sows ready to breed or already bred. Boars and Sows not akin. Prices right. Write or call on **J. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners P.O., Cobourg Sta., G.T.R.**

a pair of yearling heifers that will take some beating in any showing. Messrs. Matt. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., are pretty well sold out of their season's offerings, but there is a good one to be had there in a young bull, one which they had reserved for their own use until the purchase of a high-priced imported animal a short time ago. This fellow is all that one can ask for both in individual merit and ancestral backing, and would be a valuable acquisition to any dairy herd.

J. Crerar, Shakespear, Ont. is preparing to contend the question at the fall fairs, not only in the aged classes as last year, but will have a few younger ones by his good bull Scotch Hero, that will make it hard for the others to win the prizes they are out for. Among the likely looking winners are a pair of yearling heifers and a fine young bull, sweet enough to look well in any company.

A Chance for Horsemen

In their ad. this issue, Messrs. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, offer for sale a fine young Clydesdale stallion, Maple Cliff Stamp—707—He is a good horse, was winner at Ottawa in his class last fall, and has done well since, and promises to finish into a grand individual. In sending in his claim of merit, Mr. Smith, manager of the Maple Cliff Farm, writes "Our pigs have never done so well as this year. Among our Tamworths are large litters of strong pigs by Whittier Bruce (imp.) and Danfield Grandee (imp.) which enables us to supply pigs not akin. We have one imp. sow in pig to imp. Grandee, for sale, and a few sows and boars, imp. in dam, 7 mos. old, also for sale, as well as two good Berkshire boars fit for service."

Elected Vice-President

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been elected vice-president of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Mr. Fisher is one of the largest breeders of Guernsey cattle in Canada and his herd at Knowlton, Quebec, comprises some fine specimens of the breed.

Demonstrations in Mustard Spraying

Mr. G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, will this year have charge of the demonstration work in spraying mustard, formerly conducted by the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Putnam has notified all the Institute officers in the province and asked them to make application for demonstrations in their district, if required.

This work is most important. Mustard is the bane of many a farmer's existence, and something should be done to stay its ravages. Spraying the plants just before they bloom has proven most effective in destroying the weed and at the same time does not injure the growing crop. When applied at this stage, the yield of grain is increased and the field cleaned of this injurious weed. Farmers will profit by attending these demonstrations wherever possible.

Stock for British Columbia

Mr. L. W. Paisley, Secretary of the British Columbia Live Stock and Dairy Association, is in Ontario looking up pure-bred stock for the Pacific province. He has orders for a limited number of Herefords and Short-horns, besides a few of the other breeds, and also some horses.

Brookside Ayrshires

Cows from this herd were 1st and 2nd in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec., 1903, and 1st and Sweepstakes over all breeds, Dec., 1903. Royal Star of St. Anne's—7018—at head of the list will have a fine calve to spare after January 1st.

M. & J. McKEE,

"Brookside," Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont.

Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

His great young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before winter.

Send for CATALOGUE OF STOCK.

September Yorkshire ready for shipment. **J. G. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.**

Woodstock Yorkshires and Short-horns

Young bulls fit for service, imported and Canadian bred. Also cows and heifers.

Yorkshire Boars fit for service and young sows in pig to Imported Show Boars. Young pigs all ages. In pairs not akin.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Importer and Breeder, Short-horns and Yorkshires.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Two Holstein Yearling Bulls for sale, ready for work, apply to **WILLIAM BURRING, Sebringville, Ont.**

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Most successful Vet. Institution in America. **Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principles, Temperance St., Toronto, Can.**

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Breeder and dealer in Canadian and imported Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine of good breeding, good type and quality. Address or call at Unionville Sta. and P.O., Ont.

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By Royal Standard H.E.S.B., C.H.S.B. 5 years old, 1st Grand, Dark Brown. Winner of 4 Firsts at Toronto Spring Show and Toronto Industrial Exhibition For Cards and other information apply to **BROADVIEW PONY FARM**

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Yorkshire Swine Clydesdale Horses

A large number of the "Varieties to choose from. A few good registered Clydesdale males, Short-horn Bulls and heifers, and other valuable stock for sale by express. **A. E. HURKIN, COBURG STA. AND P.O., ONT.**

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Choice February and March Calves, sired by Prince of Barchings (imp. in dam), and Deep Milking Dams. At bargain prices if taken soon. An extra good Yearling Bull. Yorkshires of different ages.

ALEX. HUNE & CO., NENIE, P.O.

FOR SALE

7 Ayrshire Bulls from 1 to 16 months old. Good individuals from high class stock. Prices right.

C. S. AYLWIN,

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MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Short-horns, Choice Milking Strains, Fine Winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Choice young stock from grandly-bred Scotch-topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. Well-bred Lincoln Sheep. Also Barred and White Rock poultry and Brouse Turkeys.

R. CORLEY

Belgrave P.O. and Wingham, Ont.
Sta., G.T.R., C.P.R.

RIDGEWOOD PARK STOCK FARM

Pure Scotch Shorthorns
Clydesdale, Shire,
and Hackney Horses

A number of fine young half-bred Hackney fillies for sale.

E. C. ATKILL, Mgr., Goderich, Ont.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Cows bred from such noted bulls as Aberdonian, Royal Tim, Irish, Ben Macdoo, Marzouq's Heydon Duke (imp.), Golden Able (imp. in dam). Present stock bull, Big (dammy, dan Flax, bred by Marzouq, a Mar-Maste bull) by a son of Royal Sailor. Fine young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MARSHALL, Tara Sta. G.T.R., Jackson, P.O.

Glenview Stock Farm CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

All imported Stock
Two Grand Young Hackneys for Sale

W. Colquhoun, Mitchell, P.O.
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FOR SALE—During the next six weeks—young stock of both sexes

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS
and AYRSHIRES

Our prizes won at Toronto and Ottawa this year give you a fair idea of the quality of the stock. Our prices are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars are sent on request.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,

BREEDER OF

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YORKSHIRE SWINE

Young stock of all ages and both sexes for sale.

Warkworth, P.O.

CAMPBELLFORD STA., G.T.R.

Waverly Stock Farm

R. BEITH, Prop., Bowmanville, Ont.
FOUR CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

FOR SALE

Prince Priam, 6 years old, by Prince of Albion (by Prince of Wales), dam Jessie Anne, winner of over 20 first prizes in Scotland.

The Treasurer, 4 years, by Lord Stewart, dam the Treasure.

These are all horses of grand quality and heavy scale, and are both prize winners and proved sires. Write or call on

R. BEITH, Bowmanville, G.T.R., Ont.

Freight Rates to Winnipeg Fair

There have been several enquiries as to what the freight rates on stock going to the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg will be. The exhibition association will pay all freights on goods, going from the East to the Dominion Exhibition, including live stock, proving that all such exhibits are returned to the starting point without change of ownership. The exhibitor will be required to pay freight at starting point and get a receipt from the railway agent, which amount will be refunded when he reaches Winnipeg. Exhibitors at Brandon and other fairs in the West, and be able to take advantage of the freight charge refund. Poultry exhibitors and others who wish to send by express, will be allowed a refund of what the freight charges would be for the same service. If, however, the express rate is lower than the freight charge, only a refund for the express rate will be made.

Galloway Men Seek Incorporation

Messrs. David and Wm. McCrae, of Guelph; Donald Duff, of Rockwood; Robert Shaw, Thos. Boydell-Jones, and T. A. Cox, of Brantford, and John Lloyd-Jones, of Burford, have made application for Dominion incorporation as a Galloway Breeders' Association. Robt. Shaw is named as president; Wm. Martin, of Morris, Man., as vice-president, and David McCrae as secretary-treasurer. The object of the association is to keep a record of the pedigrees of pure-bred Galloway cattle, and to collect, publish and preserve reliable and valuable data concerning the breed. The head office of the association is to be in Guelph, and the annual meetings will be held there the first week in December, at such time and place as the directors may determine. Life members pay a fee of \$20, and annual members an entrance fee of \$5.00, with an annual due of \$1.00.

Imported Clyde for Huron County

Mr. T. S. Berry, Hensall, Ont., has purchased from Mr. John Kerr, Riddell, Wigton, Scotland, the Clydesdale stallion Lord Sharp, 11413, for importation to Canada. Lord Sharp was got by Lord Lothian out of Sall of Parkhead, 14404, by the Keir-bred challenger. He is a big, handsome, well-colored horse.

Winnipeg Prize List

At the Dominion Exhibition to be held at Winnipeg, July 25th to August 6th, about \$2,800 will be given in prizes for Shorthorns, \$1,100 for Herefords, and about \$800 for Clydesdales. A large number of exhibits from the East is expected, the freight charges upon which will be paid by the Exhibition. Among the judges already selected are Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., for heavy horses; Prof. Curtis, of Iowa, for Shorthorns; H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., for the other beef breeds, and J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., for swine.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

Years of careful breeding have made the Oak Lodge Yorkshires the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The Championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 5 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.

J. E. BRETHOUR, - BURFORD, ONT.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., Importers of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Forty miles east of Toronto. Long-distance telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Canada's leading Horse Importers

Clydesdales and Hackneys Stallions and Mares.

Farm one mile from station on C.P.R.

Write for Catalogue.

T. H. HASSARD, V.S.

DEALER IN

CLYDESDALE,
COACH AND
STANDARD
BRED
STALLIONS

My last importations were taken directly from the boat to the Toronto Spring Stallion Show, where they won highest honors.

MILLBROOK, - ONT.

Bawden & McDonnell EXETER, ONT.

Importers of

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Bright Star 4 yrs., Vol. XXVI, sire Good Gift 1884, dam Lightsome Lass, by Lightsome Lad, g.d. Great Sterling by Young Duke of Hamilton 1122.
Buller (Hackney), imp. by the famous Bonfire 281 dam Fanny by Norfolk Swell 545.
A number of other equally gilt-edge breeding, and individual size and quality to be seen at their stables, or described on inquiry.

EXETER P. O., Ont., and Sta. G. T. R.

MAPLE GLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires,
Tamworths and Berkshire.

For Sale.—One Clydesdale Stallion, 3 years old; one Tamworth sow, in pig to imported boar; two sows and two boars, 7 months old, imp. in dam; two Berkshire Boars fit for service. Address: R. REID & CO., Sta. and P.O. near Ottawa, Hintonburg, Ont.

Champion Berkshire Herd OF CANADA

For several years back the York Lodge herd of Berkshires has won the championship at Toronto Exhibition, and in similar other prizes. All hogs show great growth and size. Young pigs from the best prize sows and boars for sale at reasonable prices.

W. N. DURHAM, PROPRIETOR, MALTON P. O., ONT.

The Breeding and Care of Horses

The inaugural Spring Stallion Show of the Renfrew Agricultural Society, held in Renfrew on Friday, April 30th., was a most successful effort. There were in all seventeen entries, fourteen heavy horses, and three light horses, and as a rule they were excellent types of the different breeds they represented.

Dr. J. H. Reed, of Georgetown, was present, and delivered an address on the breeding and care of horses, using live animals as illustrations. In the course of his address the speaker stated that farmers are not making as much money out of horses as they might. This is owing to the fact that the majority of them are not breeding horses of the proper type. In order to raise horses of the proper type one special breed should be taken up and developed. All horses of one type that are good, sound, healthy animals are in demand in any market and better prices can be realized for them, they being just as easily raised as the scrub or mongrel horse.

Speaking on the subject of brood mares the Doctor said that, as a rule, farmers do not pay much attention to the selection of the brood mare as they should. Great care should be exercised in the selection of the mare as well as of the stallion and no farmer should ever use a mare to breed from that is blemished or vicious. A low, well set, big, roomy mare is the proper type for the farmer to breed from, good sloping shoulders, big quarters, and perfectly sound as to legs and feet. When breeding a mare of this type with a sound, well-bred stallion, a good foal is generally the result.

If a foal from such a mare as this proves to be a filly, it is a decided advantage to the farmer to keep her. She will be a source of income to him each year if carefully bred.

Dr. Reed strongly advised farmers against the cheap stallion. He stated that no man who imported a stallion of quality could afford to travel him at a low fee. The result is the owner of the cheap stallion gives him an offer at a very much lower price. Dr. Reed characterized the cheap stallion as "the bane of the horse breeders of Canada."

More attention should be paid to pedigree. If a farmer is offered two animals of equal merit, one being a registered animal and the other not, it is in his interest to take the former because he will breed a better animal to breed from owing to the fact that he will be more prepotent and will transmit his characteristics to his progeny in a marked degree, whereas one cannot expect a half-breed to breed to type.

In breeding from grade mares, Dr. Reed said that care should be taken not to breed from a great heavy stallion. A cross of this kind, while probably giving a heavy horse, is not advisable owing to the fact that the offspring will likely be coarse and soft. A grade horse that has been carefully bred and that has three or four crosses of pure-bred blood is almost as valuable an animal for selling purposes as the pure-bred, but will not do for breeding from. An animal to be a good seller must be of good blocky conformation, wide between the shoulders, which must slope well back, and with well sprung ribs, and well muscled and symmetrical hind quarters. The feet should be of the best quality of nice flat bone, and it is desirable to have a well sloping pastern. Care should be taken to see how the animal stands, and a great deal more attention should be paid to the walk.

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(Signed) WM. BROWN.

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WINNIPEG, and 65 Front St. E., TORONTO

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, May 12, 1904.

The fine spring weather since May first has given a new impetus to general trade, and a great many wholesale houses report repeat orders for goods. Conditions for a big trade are favorable and the outlook continues bright. There has been considerable activity in Canadian securities, which is a favorable sign.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices are on the up grade again. Whether this is due to local conditions is hard to say at the moment. Farmers are too busy now with seeding operations to market their holdings. The reports of serious injury to the fall wheat crop in Ontario will have a tendency to influence prices, but not to any great extent as so many other factors govern the situation. The fall wheat acreage in the United States is 15.4 per cent. less than the area sown last fall and 16.7 per cent. less than the area harvested last year. The U.S. Government crop report for May 1st shows about the same conditions as on April 1st, or 6 points lower than the mean average condition for the past ten years. The world's supply of wheat in sight is now 11,461,000 bushels more than at this time a year ago. This will tend to counteract the effect of unfavorable crop conditions. Locally prices are higher at 95 to 95½c. for red and white; 85c. for goose, and 90c. for spring at outside points. Very little is coming in.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market has about reached its lowest level for the season. In fact, prices are a little firmer than a fortnight ago. Supplies have not accumulated, and the market is steady here at 15c. for new laid in case lots. Packers have not begun operations very extensively yet. There is nothing doing in poultry.

HAY AND STRAW

The late spring and the necessity for longer feeding of stock has helped to maintain a steady market for hay. At London, a week ago, prices ran up to \$13 a ton, the highest for several years back, owing to farmers being too busy to bring out any. Here quotations are steady at \$9 for car lots on track, with offerings light. Straw is quoted at \$5.50 for car lots on track here.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market has been hit pretty hard during the past week or two and prices are down to a lower point than they have been for several years back. Exporters will hardly look at fodder cheese, even at 7c. f.o.b. at the factories. English dealers are evidently loaded up with old stock and are not ready for new stuff. There will be little change in the situation till this old stock is worked off. Quotations at the local markets range from 6 1-2 to 6 3-4.

Butter is in no healthier condition than cheese, and prices are as low as they can well be and return a fair margin to the producer. There is hardly any export enquiry, and there is not likely to be any till the new grass butter is ready. Fresh made creamery is quoted at 15½ to 16c. at Montreal. Here the situation is little better. Creamery prints are quoted at 17 to 18c.; solids at 16 to 17c., and choice dairy at 12 to 13c. a lb.

WOOL

The wool market shows little activity. There is little but unwashed being offered here. The London wool sales of last week showed a hardening tendency for certain kinds, and though this may have no direct effect on the market it may tend to improve the general situation. Toronto dealers quote 9 to 10c. for unwashed, and 15 to 16c. for washed, with little of the latter offering. Old wool would bring a trifle higher prices.

LIVE STOCK

Live stock receipts have been heavier of late, and yet trade has been good in nearly every class. Last week some choice exporters were offered for which there was a good demand. Choice well finished exporters sell from \$4.75 to \$5.00, and medium at \$4.50 to \$4.70 per cwt. Export bulls bring from \$3.50 to \$4.25, and export cows from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Some choice butchers' stuff is coming forward, for which there is an excellent demand. Choice picked lots, equal in quality to the best exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sell at \$4.40 to \$4.70; good cattle at \$4.25 to \$4.35, and inferior to medium at \$3 to \$4.10 per cwt. Short keep feeders are in de-

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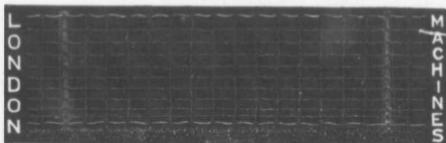


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mand and in some instance sell as high as some shippers. Good steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sell at \$4.40 to \$4.70, and lighter ones at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Choice yearling stockers sell at \$3.50 to \$3.75 and other grades at \$2.50 to \$3.35 per cwt. Very few choice cows are offering. They sell at from \$30 to \$55 each. Veal calves are offering liberally, and yet the market rules steady at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each, or \$1.50 to \$2.50 per cwt.

The run of sheep has not been large. Prices rule rather easier at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. for heavy export ewes; \$4.25 to \$4.50 for light ones, and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks. Yearling grain-fed lambs sell at \$5.25 to \$5.75, and barnyards at \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Hogs are a shade higher than on May 2nd, and deliveries are moderate. Prices rule steady at \$5 to 10 for select, and \$4.85 for lights and fats.

The horse market has ruled brisk and all offerings sell readily at satisfactory prices. The prospects are that the demand will continue at fair prices during the next few weeks, though it might be well not to hold too long if you have anything to sell.

Walter Harland Smith, Toronto, quotes prices as follows: Roadsters, \$150 to \$200; colts and carriage horses \$125 to \$275 each; matched pairs, \$375 to \$550 per pr.; general purpose, \$140 to \$175; and draught horses, \$150 to \$200 each.

SEEDS

The seed trade for this season is about over and dealers are now filling the bag end of their orders. The demand is fair and prices rule steady at little change from former quotations.

TORONTO UNCTION

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards market have been larger of late and business has been active, especially for exporters at about Toronto city market quotations.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, May 9th, 1904.

The change from cold to beautifully warm weather, which occurred last week, had a good effect upon many branches of trade and wholesale and commission houses are now pushing business with much more energy than hitherto displayed in this section. Notwithstanding the late spring, the business outlook is excellent. Travelers who lately returned from the shore districts brought back with them very liberal orders. This is due to the improved conditions of all branches of the fishery. The high price of lobster has been a fine thing for the Western district and has put a lot of cash into circulation. For instance, a Sandy Point shipper distributed \$1,400 weekly in one little fishing settlement for lobsters alone. Good reports are received from the Bank cod-fishing fleet and hopes run high for a large spring catch. The mild weather of the last week has enabled farmers to commence seeding in this and adjoining provinces. There has been quite a change in grass and fruit prospects in the last few days and the crop outlook so far is good. The local cheese factories have been busy on fodders for the last three weeks, but they have been holding out for a higher price than the state of the market allowed. In fact, dealers have found it cheaper to buy in the Western market and consequently the factories have a good deal of fodder cheese on the hands. The present market is dull as it is possible to be, and with the English

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DAVID G. HOUSTON, of Shanownville Poultry Yards, Ont., after fourteen years' experience in thoroughbred poultry has mated up some extra fine pens of the following:—Silver Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb, 400 Leghorns, and Black Minorcas. \$1.00 per 15 eggs, \$5.00 per 100. Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per 25. Nothing but A No. 1 stock kept in these yards. Can ship eggs anywhere in North America with satisfaction. **Ont.**

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FOR SALE—270 acres good land, located near station, with small buildings, 100 acres bush, at great bargain. Price, \$7,000. Terms, \$500 cash balance five years. Catalogue free. **CLARK & SON, Dover, Delaware.**

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market declining and stocked with old goods, there is not much hope for a fair price for potatoes in the next few months at least. Butter is also dull and there is no demand for any save for local consumption. Eggs are easier but the price is still too high for picking.

There has been great activity in potatoes and enormous quantities have been forwarded to Boston by steamer. The price has held up in the States much longer than expected, although a drop is now inevitable owing to the heavy arrivals from Europe. At the present time shippers here are paying 50 cents per bushel. Turnips are in demand at \$1.10 per bag of 150 lbs. Parsnips and carrots are unobtainable at any figure. Oats are easier. A broker last week offered a carload of Ontarios at 43½ cents and they could have been bought for 43 cents per bushel. This article not long ago was quoted at 48 cents. Hay unchanged. The hay supplied here is coming to hand from New Brunswick and Quebec, the latter, however, being inferior in quality. Provisions are easier, there having been quite a drop in prices here. Domestic is also weaker, and there has

been a good deal of price cutting on the part of local packers.

Sugar has advanced 15 cents per 100 lbs. in the last fortnight and is still tending upwards. Molasses is low owing to competition between Halifax and St. John importers. One house last week cut the price of new crop Porto Rico to 31 cents, but others failed to follow. Flour is down about 25 cents per barrel from the high price of last month. This, however, is to the advantage of Maritime Province farmers, most of whom are compelled to buy all their supplies of this article. Canned lobsters are high. The old pack was about exhausted and the new is being absorbed about as rapidly as it comes upon the market.

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- Dominion Organ**—High back, 5 octaves, 8 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. Special.....**\$46.00**
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