

# THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

# CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



MAY 15, 1907  
Vol. XXVI. No. 10

FIVE CENTS A COPY  
60 CENTS A YEAR  
TWO YEARS FOR \$1.00

**Our English Letter**  
**Field Root Culture    Canadian Horse Show**  
**The Breeder's True Aim**  
**Dairymen Must Make Good**  
**In the Land of the Maple    Industrious Women**

PUBLISHED BY FARMING WORLD, LIMITED,    -    -    -    TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO

## How many times during a year would you be willing to pay a few cents an hour for a reliable power?

A good many times, no doubt. For grinding or cutting feed, sawing wood, separating cream, churning, pumping water, grinding tools, and a score of other tasks. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay.

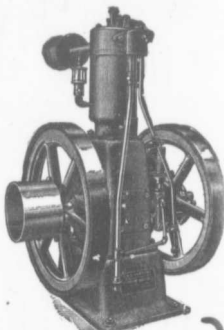
An I. H. C. gasoline engine will furnish such power—a 3-horse engine, for instance, will furnish power equal to that of three horses at the smallest cost per hour, and it will be always ready when you want it, and ready to work as long and as hard as you wish. You don't have to start a fire—not even strike a match—to start an I. H. C. gasoline engine. All you have to do is close a little

switch, open the fuel valve, give the flywheel a turn or two by hand, and off it goes, working—ready to help in a hundred ways.

Stop and think how many times you could have used such convenient power last week, for instance.

There should be a gasoline engine on every farm. Whether it shall be an I. H. C. or some other engine on your farm is for you to decide, but it will pay you well to learn of the simple construction of I. H. C. gasoline engines before you buy. It will pay you to find out how easily they are operated, how little trouble they give, how economical in the use of fuel, how much power they will furnish, how strong and durable they are.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.  
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.  
(INCORPORATED.)



These engines are made in the following styles and sizes:—Horizontal (stationary or portable), 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power. Vertical, 2 and 3-horse power.

It will pay you to know these things. Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

## Tudhope Carriages

For over half a century—since 1855—people in Canada have been riding in Tudhope Carriages. And in those 50 years and more—the thousands of Tudhope Carriages, that have travelled the Dominion from ocean to ocean, have been put to some mighty severe tests.

The fact that more Tudhope Carriages were sold last year, than in any previous year since 1855, is the best evidence that they stand up against rough roads and hard driving.

Then, too, Tudhope Carriages are planned and built by men who know the country, the roads and the people. And every Tudhope Carriage comes to you with the Tudhope guarantee of absolute perfection in materials and workmanship.

### Tudhope Concord No. 22

Just the sort of trap that a horse likes to trot with, and you like to ride in. Trimmed in green wool cloth or buff leather. Spring back and spring cushion—and padded seat ends.

Selected hickory gear. First quality wheels, bolted between each spoke.

Mountings nickel plated on brass. Supplied complete with lined rubber apron, wrenches, antirattlers and two sets of washers. Spindle seat also furnished if desired.

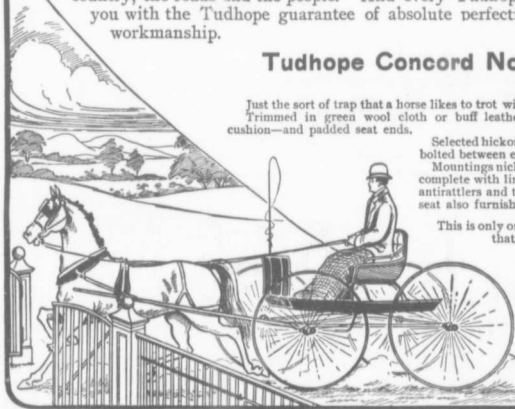
This is only one of many styles of Carriages that are illustrated and described in the new Tudhope catalogue. We want you to have it. Write for a free copy at once.

Tudhope Carriage Co.

Limited,

ORILLIA, Ont.

83



## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, benzene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engine, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quietly, easily started. Efficient practically overruns. Cheaply repaired on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., MRS. Mearns and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

PUBL

Cc

Women's 1  
to July 10,  
Farmers' 1  
June.

A

J. I. David  
Rawlinson

Barn and

We want FARMING WORLD months plans to-date farm plans, if they ding to scale, pencil on wh mensions, etc. should be giv used, ventilat that might be If possible, p buildings and g plans. These i so as to reprod and descriptor and publish, w

Three Thi

There are 1 reader of this special note of offer for subs ING WORLD, in worth looking i can be made q Then, do not 1st, 1908, the WORLD will be \$ scribing now li ting the paper or one year fo out that shoul As announced still some splen sale. Do not about these lar If you are inter particulars.

Our Pre

The list of pr subscribers durir been successful i our subscription has not been pul months, the pre asked for. Mr Perth Co., Ont. follows:

"I received my is a fine rifle and it."

Similar letters won premiums Though not publ of premiums has March 1st issue f

## THE FIF

Often means has meant suc of young peop our Catalogue toward a goo tion. Take th

Address C College, 395 Y W. H. Shaw,

## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### Coming Events

Women's Institute Meetings, May 24 to July 10.  
Farmers' Excursions to the O.A.C., June.

### Auction Sales

J. I. Davidson, Balsam, May 24th.  
Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, July, 1967.

### Barn and House Plans Wanted

We want for publication in The Farming World the best three month plans and drawings of to-date farm houses or barns. The plans, if they cannot be drawn according to scale, may be neatly drawn by pencil on white paper, giving the dimensions and showing the material to be given as to cost, material used, ventilation, and other information that might be useful to our farmers. If possible, photographs showing the plans and drawings would be very helpful. These should be clear in outline so as to reproduce well. For such plans and descriptions of either as we accept and publish, we will pay \$5.00.

### Three Things to Remember

There are three things that every reader of this paper should make a special note of. One is our special cash offer for subscriptions to The Farming World in the last issue. It is well worth looking into. A little pin money can be made quite easily.

Then, do not forget that on January 1st, 1968, the price of The Farming World will be \$1.00 a year. Those subscribing for two years for \$1.90, or one year for 60c. This is an inducement that should be taken advantage of.

As announced on page 479, we have some splendid new prizes ready for sale. Do not delay in getting in for about these hands till it is too late. If you are interested, write to-day for particulars.

### Our Premiums Draw

The list of premiums offered for new subscribers during the past winter have been published in the last issue of our subscription list. Although the list has not been published for a couple of months, the premiums are still being asked for. Mr. Albert W. Mahaffy, of the Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ont., writes on May 9th as follows:

"I received my rifle on May 6th. It is a fine rifle and I am well pleased with it. Similar letters from many who have won prizes have been received. Although not published now, our supply of premiums has not run out. Look up March 1st issue for complete list.

## THE FIRST STEP

Often means so much. It has meant success to thousands of young people who wrote for our Catalogue as the first step towards a better life and a better position. Take the step today.

Address: Central Business  
Co., 585 Y. Prin.,  
W. H. Shaw, Toronto.



**Is it worth anything?**  
to know that your house is safe from fire and lightning, as well as from wind and wet and frost when covered with it.

**Sheet Steel Sidings**  
and Steel Shingles, it is impossible for sparks or blazing embers to set it afire from the outside. The interior also may be protected by our Classified Steel Ceilings and Walls, so that no fire can spread beyond the fire. These fireproofing premiums are reduced one third, on home this production. Premiums are reduced one third, on home this production. Premiums are reduced one third, on home this production.

Our illustrated Catalogue is sent free on request. If you mention this paper, \$1.

The Steel Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

# STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

## THE BEST THAT GROW

When Harvest Time Comes, you will realize the difference between seeds that are full first class and those that are put up merely to sell. You run a decided risk in planting seeds haphazard, without regard to reputation or quality. Men of large experience will tell you that

## STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

are pure and sure to grow. No disappointment with them. Your money's worth every time, full sized packages at popular prices, seeds that are tested and tried. Insist on having STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS and avoid disappointment.

They are sold by leading Merchants everywhere; if you can't get what you want from your local dealer send to us direct.

## The STEELE, BRIGGS' SEED CO., Limited

TORONTO, ONT., HAMILTON, Ont., and WINNIPEG, Man.



LOOK FOR THIS BOX WHEN YOU GO TO BUY SEEDS



## THIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE MAILED FREE

We have just published a beautifully colored reproduction of the above picture, showing Dan Patch 1.55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, and Cressona 2.03 1/2, the World's Champion Trotting Stallion. This picture shows Dan and Cressona in their natural colors and would sell for \$2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. We will be very glad to forward you one of these attractive lithographs absolutely free, postage prepaid by us.

**WRITE FOR IT AT ONCE**  
 1st, Name this Paper. 2nd, State the number of head of live stock you own.

Picture will not be mailed unless questions are answered.

Address **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CANADA.**

### LARGEST STOCK FOOD FACTORIES IN THE WORLD

Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. Toronto, Canada.

Cash Capital Paid In \$3,000,000

We Manufacture and Guarantee

"International Stock Food"

"International Poultry Food"

"International Louse Killer"

"International Worm Pow."

"International Hoarse Cure"

"International Colic Cure"

"International Harness Soap"

"International Foot Remedy"

"International Hoof Ointment"

"International Photo-Chlor"

"International Compound Absorbent"

"Silver Plus Healing Oil"

"International Gull Cure"

"International Stock Dip"

"International Distemper Cure"

Every one of these preparations are sold on a "Spend Cash Guarantee" to refund your money in any case of failure.

Ask any one of our One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dealers about our goods and our guarantee.

Write for catalogue of our  
 Jewel Incubators,  
 Jewel Brooders,  
 and other goods.

Danger in accepting cheap and inferior substitutes. There is always a personally profitable reason for a dealer trying to sell you something by claiming it "just as good."

## THIS FREE BOOK WILL ASTONISH YOU



OUR BOOK, "RURAL TELEPHONE," tells all about the telephone business—how to organize Rural Lines, how to organize and incorporate a Telephone Exchange Company, gives examples of ordinances; outlines constitution and by-laws; instructs how to sign leases; how to secure a phone for renters; contracts, selection of equipment and maintenance of line. In fact, it tells you all and everything you want to know about organizing, installing and operating telephone systems. The instructions are simple and non-technical; you and your help can do the work.

This book was compiled and printed at a cost of more than \$50,000 and can be easily retained for 25 cents a copy. If you are a progressive farmer you will find it worth many dollars to you. We send it free.

You will be astonished to learn how little it costs to establish a telephone system in your locality—no previous experience in this work is necessary.

We make and sell Rural Telephones. We are strictly independent manufacturers. We belong to no Trust or Monopoly. We help you organize a company and construct the lines in your neighborhood. We refer you to any Bank in Chicago as to our financial responsibility and our methods of doing business. We want to get acquainted with you. Take the lead in your community and write for our FREE book today. You won't regret it.

Dept. C., SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO., Chicago, Ill.



### O. A. C. Examinations

The results of the examinations on the work of the first and second years at the Ontario Agricultural College are as follows:

#### FIRST YEAR

1, LeLachur, G., Murray Harbor S., P.E.I.; 2, Reek, W. R., Romney, Ont.; 3, Christie, H. R., Amherst, N.S.; 4, Beavrey, F. H., Simcoe, Ont.; 5, Faulds, Thos., Glasgow, Scotland; 6, Robertson, C. L., Rencho, De Miraflores, Mexico; 7, Newhall, H. W. F., Toledo, Ohio; 8, White, O. C., Ashburn, Ont.; 9, Todd, S. E., Guelph, Ont.; 10, Aldwinckle, E., London, England; 11, Wilson, S., Rolling Dam, N. B.; 12, Kennedy, S., Apple Hill, Ont.; 13, Packard, R., Brockton, Mass., U. S. A.; 14, French, P. E., Vernon, B.C.; 15, Ferguson, Chas., Eversley, Ont.; 16, Shaw, A. M., Niagara Falls S., Ont.; 17, Lloyd-Jones, J. G., Montgomeryshire, England; 18, Canby, F., Burnaby, Ont.; 19, Moorehouse, R. L., Cairo, Ont.; 20, Learmouth, M. S., Guelph, Ont.; 21, Kerr, Wm., Bronson, Ont.; 22, Milten, F. E., Kent, England; 23, Heurtley, E. W., Pulborough, Eng.; 24, Haight, W. L., Conway, Ont.; 24, King, J. H., Smith's Creek, N. B., Canada; 25, W. Redgrave, Ont.; 27, Slater, J. A., Galt, Ont.; 28, Singleton, W., London, Eng.; 29, Bowman, Wm., Georgetown, Ont.; 30, Neville, J., Cottenwood, Sask.; 31, Collins, W., Brookley, Ont.; N.S.; 31, Foster, K. A., Abinethy, Sask.; 33, Channon, G. C., Oakwood, Ont.; 34, Walker, R. A., North Bay, Ont.; 35, Revel, K., Walkerville, Ont.; 36, Smith, A. S., Cass, Galeta, Ont.; 37, Armstrong, J., Jermy, Ont.; 38, Augustine, H. W., Burnaby, Ont.; 39, Petrie, Chas. M., Guelph, Ont.; 40, Curtis, R., Cairo, Egypt; 41, Knauss, H. L., Detroit, Michigan; 42, A. E., Montreal, Que.; 43, Robertson, W. H., Barrington Passage, N.S.; 44, Sharpe, W. H., Montclair, Que.; 45, Weirne, H., Alsace, Germany; 46, Kitchen, E., St. George, Ont.; 47, Lewis, J. M., Knox-ville, Ill.; 48, Arnold, J. H., Toronto, Ont.; 49, Bose, H. N., Dhubin Assam, India; 51, Middleton, W. A., Vernon, B.C.; 52, Smith, L., Braemar, Calgary; 53, McGrath, F. F., Easton's Corners, Ont.; 54, Clifford, L. C., Orville, Ont.; 55, Rice, F. H., Essex Jct., Vt.; 56, Shields, G., Mount Pleasant, Ont.; 57, Newton, J. N., Limehouse, Ont.; 58, Brown, E. N., Pineville, Pa.; 59, Alexander, P., Billing's Bridge, Ont.; 60, Hayles, N. A. D., Pontnewydd, S. Wales.

#### SECOND YEAR

1, Webster, H. B., Science Hill, Ont.; 2, Sireth, H., Rosseau, Ont.; 3, McEaren, A., Edinburgh, Scotland; 4, Strong, W., Guelph, Ont.; 5, Cooley, R. B., Canifon, Ont.; 6, Angle, P. E., Fork's Road, Ont.; 7, Edwards, W. J., Balsam, Ont.; 8, Cutler, G. H., Birnam, Ont.; 9, Alexander, A., Stratford, Ont.; 10, Duff, H. C., Dobbington, Ont.; 11, McEwan, C. F., Byron, Ont.; 12, Allen, R. J., Guelph, Ont.; 13, Jackson, W. D., Fulton, Ont.; 14, Irvine, W. H., Halkmeal, Ont.; 15, Jenkinson, R. H., Toronto, Ont.; 16, Waddell, W. M., Strathroy, Ont.; 17, ...

### AGENTS WANTED

We want agents to represent us in every district. Write at once for

### SPECIAL TERMS

They will please you. People who work for us make big money easily. No risk.

### DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE

Address: **FARMING WORLD, LIMITED**  
 1 TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO

Sample copies and outfit free.

Thompson, 1  
 McKenzie, N  
 Gill, H. W.,  
 bell, A. D., S  
 B. G., Norw  
 G., Saventh  
 F. M., Solin  
 Toronto, Ont  
 Guelph, Ont  
 Sarnich, B.C.  
 cover, B.C.;  
 Ayres, Arger  
 Ferrol, Spain  
 ny, Man.; 31  
 Ont.; 32, Hel  
 33, Smye, G.  
 R. R., Norwi  
 E., Marshvil  
 Guelph, Ont.  
 Ont.; 38, Bro  
 Ont.; 39, Lev  
 fornia, U.S.A  
 Swansa, Ma  
 E. L., Portag  
 ningham, G.  
 McKee, D. E.  
 Iwanami, J.  
 ridge, T. H., I  
 bell, J. A., L  
 Duffy, C.; Na  
 D., Glanfo  
 J. M., Ste.  
 bell, M. A., Zi  
 ton, Ont.; 4  
 N., Nashvill  
 Toronto, Ont  
 onto, Ont.; 5  
 land; 56, Wal  
 Ont.; 57, Fra  
 Ont.; 58, Lesl  
 59, Evans, L  
 Sproat, M. S.  
 Stock, M. S.,  
 man, W. W.,

### "One Minute"

The secret o  
 "One Minute"  
 wheel under th  
 bearings. A co  
 possible to run  
 you desire. Th  
 tor on the insic  
 clothes against  
 bottom (the wa  
 as any other m  
 water through  
 therefore does  
 time required  
 Four to five n  
 quired to wash  
 this machine.  
 one way of the  
 forces it back t  
 the machine if I  
 Minute" movem  
 so geared that  
 clothes it will  
 before coming  
 machine is mos  
 Ehrhardt & Co  
 to them for ful  
 this reliable wa  
 on back cover of

### GILSON

and Pu  
 HIGES 111 MI

\$75.00 Complete

Home s

ten always has

Insurance, washing

SEND FOR CATALOG

and Pu

Home s

ten always has

Insurance, washing

SEND FOR CATALOG

and Pu

Home s

Thompson, W. R., London, Ont.; 18, McKenzie, N. D., Galt, Ont.; 19, McGill, H. W., Everett, Ont.; 20, Campbell, A. D., Strathroy, Ont.; 21, Palmer, B. G., Norwich, Ont.; 22, Turney, A. G., Savenethen, Belgium; 23, Law, I. F. M., Solina, Ont.; 24, Cooper, H. S., Toronto, Ont.; 25, McIntosh, A. D., Guelph, Ont.; 26, Shogland, N. J., Saanich, B.C.; 27, McKenzie, D., Vancouver, B.C.; 28, James, J. L., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.; 29, Diaz, G., Ferrol, Spain; 30, Laughland, J., Hartney, Man.; 31, Tremere, R. C., Guelph, Ont.; 32, Hebert, G., St. Albert, Alta.; 33, Smye, G. C., Ayr, Ont.; 34, Moore, R. K., Norwich, Ont.; 35, Palmer, W. E., Marshville, Ont.; 36, Coke, E. F., Guelph, Ont.; 37, Stafford, E., Toronto, Ont.; 38, Broward, J. W., Hornby, Ont.; 39, Lewis, F. G., Lindsay, California, U.S.A.; 40, Hoy, Benj., South Swansea, Mass., U.S.A.; 41, Hodgins, E. L., Portage du Fort, Que.; 42, Cunningham, G. C., Oil Springs, Ont.; 43, McKee, D. E., Cumberland, Ont.; 44, Iwanami, J., Kofu, Japan; 45, Tweltridge, T. H., Notts, England; 46, Campbell, J. A., Lawrence Station, Ont.; 47, Duffy, C., Naugevank, N.B.; 48, Bell, D. T., Glanford, Station; 49, LeClair, J. M., Ste. Therese, Que.; 50, Campbell, M. A., Zimmerman, Ont.; 51, Manton, G., Eglinton, Ont.; 52, Bray, R. N., Nashville, Ont.; 53, Oliver, D. M., Toronto, Ont.; 54, Boddy, R. A., Toronto, Ont.; 55, Ryan, W., Surrey, England; 56, Walker, F. H., Terra Nova, Ont.; 57, Fraser, R., Fitzroy Harbor, Ont.; 58, Leslie, F., Esquesing, Ont.; 59, Evans, L., Lawrence Station; 60, Sprout, M. S., Manswood, Ont.; 61, Stock, M. G., Toronto, Ont.; 62, Sharman, W. W., Winnipeg, Man.

3

### "One Minute" Washer

The secret of ease in operating the "One Minute" Washer lies in the fly wheel under the tub running on ball bearings. A compound lever makes it possible to run this wheel at any speed you desire. The dolly or clothes agitator on the inside of the tub throws the clothes against the corrugated sides and bottom (the washboard) twice as often as any other machine, forcing the soapy water through the clothes oftener and therefore does the washing in half the time required by all other machines. Four to five minutes is the time required to wash a tub full of clothes with this machine. You push the handle one way of the stroke and the fly-wheel forces it back to you. A child can run the machine if he or she uses the "One Minute" movement. The fly-wheel is so geared that with the tub full of clothes it will make 15 to 20 revolutions before coming to a standstill. This machine is manufactured by White, Ehrhardt & Company, Toronto. Write to them for full particulars regarding this reliable washer. See advertisement on back cover of this paper.

### GILSON Gasolin Engine and Pumping Jack

JACKS TO FIT ANY STYLE PUMP.  
\$75.00 Complete. Every country home supplied with our system always has water. Will run ice cream freezer, churn, washing machine, etc., etc.

SEND FOR CATALOG. ALL SIZES.  
"GEESE LIKE SUIT."



Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dept. P., Montreal, Ont.



## Cost Less than Stoves

A Hecla Furnace, installed on Hecla principles, will keep your house comfortable throughout the winter at less fuel expense than it would cost you for stoves. It is the old story, of course, of concentration meaning power. In a Hecla, you get all the heat from the coal you burn and where you want it. The whole house is comfortably, and evenly heated and ventilated.

# Hecla Furnaces

are equally adapted for mild or severe weather—always ready for any demand made on them. They are the only hot air furnaces that are absolutely healthful and sanitary.

No other furnace is made with the Fused Joints that patented feature of the Hecla which makes the escape of gas, dust or smoke into the house an impossibility. Let me tell you about these Fused Joints and about other features of the Hecla in which you will be interested.

See your nearest dealer or write "Clare's Furnace Builder" for new illustrated catalogue and estimates. 60

## Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

**WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA**  
The most productive county in State. Fruit, Grains, Clover, Alfalfa, Potatoes, Stock, Poultry. \$10, \$50, \$100 in stock per Acre will produce double next year. All sent, easy terms, send for list. J. B. & S. HANSON, HART, MICH.

**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES,**  
Patent dollars known. Great money earners! LOUIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.



## Sprayers and Planters

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

**The Eureka Planter Co., Limited**  
WOODSTOCK, - ONT.  
Manufacturers

Correspondence solicited. Free catalogue on application. Send post card to-day.



CUT THIS OUT

One Year 60c.

### SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Two Years \$1.00

THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto, Ont.

Enclosed please find the sum of .....

or which kindly send the FARMING WORLD to the following addresses for.....years.

Name.....Address.....

Name.....Address.....

Name.....Address.....

Name and address of person sending order.....

## WHAT'S THE ANSWER? DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Answer to all Separator Requirements.

**800,000 MACHINES SOLD.**

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

173-177 William Street,

Montreal.



## A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

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

### 60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

#### The Company's Guarantee.

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

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

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

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

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

## CONTENTS

EDITORIAL—	
Echoes from the West.....	453
Live Stock Progress in Alberta.....	453
Note and Comment.....	451
New Brunswick Notes.....	454
Our English Letter.....	454
THE FARM—	
Alfalfa.....	456
A Growing Need for Testing Soils.....	455
Commercial Fertilizer Test.....	455
Field Root Culture.....	455
Field Crop Competition.....	455
Grain Seed for the Far North.....	456
Rape and Rape Growing.....	456
LIVE STOCK—	
HORSES	
Canadian National Horse Show.....	457
CATTLE	
Breeders' True Aim.....	459
Cattle Embargo.....	459
SHEEP	
Sheep Shearing.....	459
Sheep Washing.....	460
Sheep, Care of.....	460
SWINE	
Breeding Pigs.....	461
Clover and Lucerne for Hogs.....	461
Losses in Winter and Spring	
Litters.....	460
New Disease in Young Pigs.....	460
Prof. Grisdale's Views on Pigs.....	460
THE DAIRY—	
Care of Milk for Cheese Making.....	463
Creamery Wanted.....	463
Dairymen Must Make Good.....	462
Left to Arbitration.....	461
Profits in Butter making.....	461
Shipping Green Cheese.....	462
POULTRY—	
Delicate Chicks.....	464
Feeding Chickens for Table Use.....	464
Production of Table Fowls.....	464
Poultry News.....	465
Questions and Answers.....	465
HORTICULTURE—	
Bordeaux Mixture.....	466
Garden in May.....	466
Potato Disease.....	467
Strawberry Culture.....	466
APIARY—	
Transferring Bees.....	467
FORESTRY—	
The Land of the Maple.....	468
NATURE ABOUT THE FARM—	
The Brook Trout.....	469
THE HOME—	
Boys and Girls.....	472
Editorial.....	470
Helpful and Restful.....	471
Health in the Home.....	474
Industrious Women.....	470
In the Kitchen.....	475
In the Sewing Room.....	476
Women's Institutes and Their	
Work.....	477
About Rural Law.....	480
PURE-BRED STOCK—	
Farming World Man on the Wing.....	483
Gossip.....	484
Horse News.....	484
Remarkable 2-year-old.....	485
Holstein-Friesian Meeting.....	485
Ontario Winter Fair.....	486
Bacon Hog Sales.....	486
Market Review and Forecast.....	489

## FARM LABOR

If you want help for the farm for the season or the year, write for application form to the

**Bureau of Colonization  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS  
TORONTO**

# The

Vol. XXVI.

Note and

**T**HIS is undout backward 5p has experienced in Canada alone is no weather that ha readily for a mont tended over a com United States. 7 two to three weel and unless growing favorable when the come, this year's ha to boast of.

These backwad ing not a little anxi ada, even if the W in many sections a weather comes soo wheat will likely be of last year, in sp a great deal of i broken up. There though the ground ditto to receive th wheat area sown estimated, there is l increase acreage ( Given fine, warm w there is nothing to big crop. But it m \*

The telephone is country life. It dis brings people miles i communication with ead the butcher, the mer others can be reach and the wants of known. It adds to on the farm and is f necessary.

It is unfortunate f of the telephone busi that one company's fourthold all over t tically become a m worse to find them by opposing lines, a necessities of the loc or service. But, if compelled to do so legislators must wal of country life in t lines must be com people in the countr than others means n precluded from the t invention. We give who in spite of diffi local lines in various must be aided, not work. \*

At its recent ses Legislature passed i stationary engineers he without interest Briefly, it provides t day of July, 1908, n allowed to operate o stationary steam pl power or upwards w Government certifi cations are: Those w 1907 (the date on whi held certificates from stationary engineers, who on the above da of a plant of 25 hor in Ontario, and enri any time previous t act not less than two

# The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

VOL. XXVI.

TORONTO, 15 MAY, 1907.

No. 10.

## Note and Comment

THIS is undoubtedly one of the most backward springs this continent has experienced in a great many years. Canada alone is not suffering. The cool weather that has prevailed almost steadily for a month and a half has extended over a considerable area of the United States. The season is from two to three weeks behind last year, and unless growing conditions are most favorable when the warm weather does come, this year's harvest may be nothing to boast of.

These backward conditions are causing not a little anxiety in Western Canada, even if the Westerner has optimism to burn. Seeding is only beginning in many sections and though favorable weather comes soon the area sown to wheat will likely be no larger than that of last year, in spite of the fact that a great deal of new land has been broken up. There is no growth yet, though the ground is in splendid condition to receive the seed. While the wheat area sown will be below that estimated, there is likely to be a largely increased acreage of barley and oats. Given fine, warm weather from this on there is nothing to prevent reaping a big crop. But it must come soon.

The telephone is specially adapted to country life. It discounts distance and brings people miles apart in direct communication with each other. The doctor, the butcher, the blacksmith and a host of others can be reached in a few minutes and the wants of the farmer made known. It adds to the pleasure of life on the farm and is fast becoming a rural necessity.

It is unfortunate for the development of the telephone business in this country that one company should have such a foothold all over the land as to practically become a monopoly. It is still worse to find them united and controlled by opposing lines, unwilling to meet the necessities of the locality, either in rates or service. But, if not, they must be compelled to do so or stand aside. Our legislators must wake up to the needs of country life in this respect. Trunk lines must be common property. The people in the country whose time more than others means money must not be precluded from the use of this modern invention. We give due credit to those who in spite of difficulties are pushing local lines in various directions. They must be aided, not hindered, in this work.

At its recent session the Ontario Legislature passed an act respecting stationary engineers which may not be without interest to our readers. Briefly, it provides that after the first day of July, 1907, no engineer will be allowed to operate or have charge of a stationary steam plant of 50 horse power or upwards who does not hold a Government certificate. The exemptions are: Those who on the 30th 1907 (the date on which the act passed) held certificates from an association of stationary engineers, etc. Engineers who on the above date were in charge of a plant of 25 horse power or over in Ontario, and engineers who had at any time previous to the passing of this act not less than two years' experience

in the operation of such a plant in Ontario. Those who have to qualify as above will have to pass the prescribed examinations, particulars of which can be obtained by addressing The Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

The wisdom of this legislation cannot be questioned. A person who undertakes to operate an engine of large capacity should be thoroughly competent for the work. As all engines under 50 horse power do not come under the act, the operators of threshing outfits and cheese factory engines will be exempt. Though there is a certain amount of danger attached to the operation of an engine, large or small, it would, perhaps, work a hardship to many if the exemptions we have mentioned were brought under the act. Operators of cheese factory, threshing and small engines used on the farm should, however, be cautioned about the work. Carelessness or ignorance might easily bring disaster.

Our New Brunswick correspondent this issue refers to the serious difficulty Maritime Province farmers are having with the labor problem. Unless something is done to bring in men who will work upon farms, daring in that part of Canada will, perhaps, fade out of sight. There are thousands of cows less kept to-day than there were 5 years ago, and Western migration is leaving hundreds of good farms vacant or practically so. Politicians and citizens generally do not rightly estimate the value of agriculture to the nation, or more effort would be made to remedy matters.

The opening up of the West and the rapid growth of labor organizations are controlling the labor market to such an extent that from Fort William eastward, and especially in the Maritime Provinces, agriculture is ceasing to be profitable. Men and women are leaving the farms and flocking to the cities and to the West. In British Columbia Japanese and Chinese laborers are proving of great value. Something should be done to allow laborers of this class to enter the country free, provided they continue to work on the land. As gardeners and general farm laborers some of these men are as good as the best. Among the Italians who are now working on the railroads are to be found some excellent farm hands. In order to employ either Asiatic or Italians on Canadian farms, small houses must be built where these men can live and board themselves.

The management of the Canadian National Horse Show is to be congratulated upon the great success of this year's event. Enterprise and ability were shown in this great annual event in the horse world enters upon a new era of progress. While the ordinary receipts were not sufficient to meet the expenditure, the deficit was a good deal more than made up by donations, thus putting the financing of the project on easy street.

We take this opportunity of tendering a bit of advice to the management, and that is, before another year to specially define what constitutes an amateur in the horse ring. In several amateur classes, notably hunters, parties were allowed to ride who have been

winning prizes at horse shows for many years. Surely such persons should not be allowed to compete in an amateur class with those who are only novices in the business. There did not seem to be any distinction made between amateurs and other classes this year, the same persons riding and winning prizes in both. If this matter is not remedied novices will be chary about entering the ring.

The decision of the Government at Ottawa to establish an experiment station at Ft. Vermilion, on the Peace River, has attracted much attention in the West and Hudson Bay records from that vast Hinterland have been requisitioned for information about its productiveness. People stand aghast at the statement that No. 1 hard Fyfe ripened in 86 days on Peace River. This is only a miracle to those who forget that in that more northern region 17 and 18 hours sunshine in a day of 24 hours is nothing unusual. It is these long days of unbroken sunshine, followed by short, cool nights, that not only bring rapid maturity but give to the wheat that peculiar hardness and clarity of color so noticeable in Red Fyfe the further north it is grown. Many people forget, or have never known, that the wheat that took first prize at the World's Fair in Chicago was grown on Peace River, and was cut either 85 or 86 days from planting, fully matured and ripened. Up at Prince Albert, in Saskatchewan, in 1905, they had had a late seeding and there had been practically no growth until the middle of May, but wheat cutting started on the fourth of August and was general by the eighth. This was possible because during the whole month of July there had been unbroken sunshine for 17 hours a day, by official record, this spell of intense sunshine following a fairly wet June did the trick.

But to return for a moment to the Peace River. Mr. Fred E. Lawrence, who has spent practically all his life in that country, and who will have charge of the experimental station, very wisely advises people to keep out of that country until the railroads are in. It is sound counsel and should be heeded by intending settlers. By the time the three years of experiments now arranged for are complete, the railway will be in, the country will be surveyed, and settlers will escape many of the initial difficulties that are so disheartening to the newcomer. When once the Peace River country is opened up, settlers will find:  
"Fat pasture and good, and a land wide, and quiet, and peaceable."

Recently a report was published that the brown-tail moth had made its appearance in the Annapolis fruit belt in Nova Scotia. A single specimen had been found and sent to Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, who pronounced it genuine. Principal Cummings, of the Truro Agricultural College, at once detailed Prof. Smith to make a careful investigation of the districts reported to have been affected. After a most thorough search not a single specimen has been found. The investigation will be continued by Prof. Smith, Provincial Horticulturist, in other sections.

## THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the  
1st and 15th of each MONTH

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In Canada, if paid in advance, one year Sixty Cents; two years One Dollar and 25 cents; three years One Dollar and 50 cents. In the United States and Great Britain 30 cents extra must be added.

The Farming World and The Home is sent to subscribers until orders are received to discontinue.

The Law is held responsible for all advertisements held responsible for their paper ordered to be discontinued.

Remittances should be made direct to this office either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be held as receipts. When made otherwise we are not responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address. Subscribers, when ordering a change of address, should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

Anonymous Communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the full name and post office address of the writer must be given, but not necessarily for publication.

When a Reply by Mail is Requested in urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per printed matter. Criticisms are not necessary. Suggestions How to Improve the FARMING WORLD and THE HOME, Descriptions of New Grains, Fruits or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or improved Methods of Cultivation, Breeding and Care of Live Stock, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned, on receipt of postage, if asked for within Thirty Days. If not asked for on the expiration of thirty days it will be destroyed.

Matter Intended for Publication should be written on separate paper.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Display advertising 6 cts. per line or 50 cts. each inch per insertion for any amount of space desired. Preferred position at 50% extra.

### Sample Copies Free

### Agents Wanted

All correspondence should be addressed to the Company and not to any individual. Observance of this rule will frequently obviate delays.

## FARMING WORLD, Limited

Publishers

Rooms 506-508 Temple Building  
TORONTO, CANADA

Eastern Agency of The New West Farmer

### Our Eastern Gateways]

WHILE Ontario and Western Canada have not shown much interest in the development of the Maritime Provinces, and apparently now are not very much concerned whether Canadian export and import business is done through Canadian ports or through those of a foreign country, this question is one of great importance in the Eastern Provinces.

An unfortunate rivalry has existed for some years between St. John and Halifax that has been of distinct disadvantage to both ports, and under the conditions that have existed during the past winter, business has been driven away from the Canadian route. The conditions were these: A few years ago the Government made a mail contract with the company controlling the Allan Line steamers whereby the mails should be landed by the St. Lawrence route in the summer and at Halifax in the winter, the contract providing that in the winter the steamers should also go to St. John to get freight. This latter provision was made because sufficient freight could not be got to load the steamers at Halifax, and to compel them to come to St. John, and then to go to Portland, where they had always previously gone for Canadian cargo.

Shortly after this the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which by its purchase of fourteen of the Elder-Dempster steamships had become an ocean carrier, placed on the Liverpool-Canadian route their magnificent Express steamships and the Allans sublet their mail contract so that the Express boats would once each fortnight carry the mails and on the alternate weeks the Allans would carry them on their new turbine ships.

St. John being the terminus of the C.P.R., that company, of course, brought all its vessels to that port, and the proposition was made to the Government that it should allow an alteration in the mail contract so that the Express steamers could come direct to St. John and save the delay and danger of a call at Halifax, a call only serving the sentimental purpose of landing the mails. As an offset for the benefit of Halifax, it was proposed that the Express Turbines should come only to Halifax, and the C.P.R. was willing to do all it could to assist in furnishing sufficient cargo so that the turbines might obtain full loads there.

This proposed arrangement was not, however, satisfactory to either Halifax or St. John. The former would not admit there was any other port in Canada where mails could be landed in the winter season, and St. John was averse to losing the business incidental to the loading of the Allan turbines.

It is only fair to St. John, however, to say that there was a strong feeling that if the Expresses were allowed to come direct to St. John that they would be willing to waive the freight business which would go to the turbine boats. Halifax, however, could not be pacified. Its people would at no moment consent that St. John should be admitted to an equality in the mail business, and backed by a solid representation from Nova Scotia supporting the Government's insistence that all mail steamers must call at Halifax was recognized and the Government refused to allow the Express boats to pass by Halifax with the mails.

Now we come to the point where the C.P.R., finding the contract could not be re-arranged to permit their mail boats to come direct to St. John, made propositions whereby they should be able to continue their train service to Halifax and permit their boats to make their terminus there. This plan has not, perhaps, been stated in so many words, but it was undoubtedly the underlying motive which led up to the suggestion that the C.P.R. has been conducting with reference to the rights that company apparently wants upon Intercolonial rails and for the conducting of local business in Intercolonial territory. The forces in favor of giving the C.P.R. the rights it would like to have in that connection are the influence of the people of Halifax, and, more or less, all the people of Nova Scotia, while the people of St. John and the western part of New Brunswick are strongly opposed, maintaining that as St. John is the best available Canadian winter port with the shortest rail haul, and having spent some million and a half dollars of its own money upon docks and harbor improvements, the interest upon which is largely met by taxes upon the citizens, it should receive the benefit of its position and expenditure and continue to be, as it now is, the real terminus of the Canadian Pacific.

The impartial observer cannot fail to sympathize with both cities in their laudable efforts to secure business. With the growth of Canadian trade and the projection of transcontinental railways other than the C.P.R., both ports will, if the traffic is confined to Canadian channels, have all the business

they can do; but herein lies the rub and the feeling of unrest which pervades the people. No one doubts that the intention of the Canadian Pacific is to build up Canadian business through Canadian ports, while only a few doubt but that the traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway will continue to go to Portland, Me., or that the traffic of the Canadian Pacific will be diverted to its parent line and its freight also find an outlet at a foreign port. The whole evidence points in that direction. The Government reserves to build the C.P.R. down to the nearest Canadian ports. The road is not allowed to seek the nearest ports, but is carried through the timber reserves of New Brunswick, over excessive grades, where it cannot reach a New Brunswick port except at such distance as puts these ports entirely out of the running in competition with Portland, Maine.

Taking all these things into consideration, the people of New Brunswick feel that the C.P.R. company should not find it necessary to go to Halifax, but should have the right to bring their steamers direct to St. John and utilize that port which the people of New Brunswick believe to be the best port to present to compete successfully with United States ports for western exports and imports.

The C.P.R., for its part, as a business corporation, has shown that it wishes to adopt those methods which will enable its steamships and its road to successfully compete with steamships and railways using U.S. ports. It claims that it cannot hope to compete successfully if its steamers are compelled to stop at both Halifax and St. John.

The company takes the ground that if its mail boats cannot come to St. John, but must call at Halifax, then these boats should make their terminus at Halifax, and that its main line should be allowed to use the Intercolonial rails to meet their steamers, and that in consideration of the extra expense of this long rail haul they should have the right to solicit local business along the line of the rail.

Thus the situation rests, and it is unfortunate that the conditions should make such keen rivals of Halifax and St. John, for they should be unitedly striving to get for Canadian ports the Canadian trade, instead of harassing each other by insisting upon the carrying out of that dual port contract.

The suggestion the C.P.R. originally made, that the Allan mail steamers might make their terminus at Halifax, and that the C.P.R. mail steamers come direct to St. John, would seem to be greatly in the interest of both ports and of the whole of Canada. The present service is a monument to the folly of both ports and of great damage to each in their competition with United States routes. There should undoubtedly be direct sailings to each port, and if the C.P.R. cannot have its mail steamers come direct to St. John, it should then in all fairness to that company it should have the facilities for reaching its steamers at Halifax. Halifax and Nova Scotia want to see this arrangement carried out, while St. John and western New Brunswick want to see the C.P.R. service confined to St. John. The danger may be that out of the quarrel may grow the diversion of the C.P.R. freight traffic to a port in Maine, where it can make a more satisfactory business done by the Grand Trunk through Portland. It might here be stated that the C.P.R. is reported to already own the railway which connects its main line with the Port of Wiscasset, on a solid rock, and that about 100 miles nearer Montreal than is the port of St. John. H. W.

## EC

### Live Stock

The Albe Show and i in your last e attention. to the live province. The show buildings of and in the and amph for the use c will, howev as the enl of the show provision f exhibits in petition are n ent the educ feature ar no displa o the judges. hibition in other exhibi for compari lectures give valuable less those interest ners alive w dead, with so

A GO Nowhere c be given than sirability of three years c or five years, many of the perior quality year-olds, an older stuff, w carcasses whounger ones i ing, with good ing a much l lean meat. W not so well c coarser texture take of fat to case.

One can rea gets a smaller older cattle. / ing conditions r, where at ccess goes on are not ready have got past would bring th

April is the highest price prevail for the henc the time held this year satisfactory tim in April suits r than at a later probability, the Stock and Hors future early in bulls will take May, as that do tors to the sal best. Better pr obtained by the men would go at a time when t and will not be i in taking care o

But being about 240 lbs as should be raisers of Albert offered for sale sumption is in there were sever; to the Alberta l great many that ported as steers. The rule exclu



## ECHOES FROM THE WEST

### Live Stock Progress in Alberta

The Alberta Fat Stock and Horse Show and bull sale, referred to briefly in your last issue, is deserving of greater attention. It is the event of the year to the live stock men and farmers of the province.

The show was held in the stables and buildings of the fair grounds at Calgary, and in the commodious sale buildings and amphitheatre erected by the city for the use of the stockmen. Additions will, however, have to be made, as the enlargements of the scope of the show are considered. Better provision for the display of the exhibits in the dressed carcass competition are necessary. As it is at present the educational possibilities of this feature are entirely lost, there being no display of the carcasses except to the judges. If they were on exhibition in some building near the other exhibits, where they could be used for comparison during the series of lectures given each day of the show, valuable lessons could be learned by those interested. Fortunately, the winners alive were generally the winners dead, with some few changes in place.

#### A GOOD OBJECT LESSON

Nowhere could a better object lesson be given than at this show of the desirability of maturing cattle at, say, three years old, rather than at four or five years, as is the case with so many of the ranch-fed cattle. The superior quality of the two and three-year-olds, as compared with the older stuff, was very apparent in the carcasses when examined together. The younger ones were fresh and juicy looking, with good color and generally having a much larger percentage of ripe, lean meat. While the older ones are not so well colored, the flesh is of coarser texture, with a larger percentage of fat to the total weight of carcass.

One can readily see why the feeder gets a smaller price per pound for the older cattle. And yet with the ranching conditions that have prevailed so far, where a starving and stinting process goes on each winter, the cattle are not ready for market until they have got past the age at which they would bring the better price.

April is the month of the year when the highest prices and greatest demand prevail for the best grades of fat cattle, hence the time at which the show was held this year is likely to be the most satisfactory time. But the first week in April suits the horsemen much better than at a later time in the spring. The probability, therefore, is that the Fat Stock and Horse Show will be held in future early in April, while the sale of bulls will take place about the last of May, as that date would suit contributors to the sale and probable buyers best. Better prices would probably be obtained by the breeders and the ranchmen would get their supply of bulls at a time when they have plenty of feed and will not be put to any extra trouble in taking care of them.

#### BULL SALES

The bulls offered at the sale numbering about 240, were not as good a lot as should be bought by the cattle raisers of Alberta, if the quality of beef offered for sale for export or home consumption is to be improved. While there were several good ones, creditable to the Alberta breeders, there were a great many that should have been exported as steers.

The rule excluding all bulls from the

sale except those bred in Alberta or owned there for at least two years and intended to prevent the sale of inferior bulls from other provinces, is really a menace to the improvement of the cattle of the country. It acts as a protection to the inferior bulls raised in Alberta by retaining the market for them to the exclusion of better ones. This was amply proven by the fact that when a good useful lot of bulls was offered at the sale the prices obtained were good. On the other hand, the majority sold for considerably less than actual cost, owing to their inferior quality; and these are the bulls offered to the breeders or ranchers. If the sale was open to other provinces a better class would be offered from outside, if necessary. Inferior bulls that would sell only at a loss would soon cease to be shown from outside and a better class would take their place. It is to be hoped the fallacy of this restriction will soon be seen by the stockmen interested.

The champion Shorthorn bull, exhibited by Jas. Sharpe, Lacombe, brought the highest price of the sale, \$170.00. The champion Hereford bull was not offered and the bull winning champion honors in the Aberdeen-Angus class, shown by Mr. Hutchinson, Duhamel, was secured in price at \$155.00. The highest priced group was that of J. L. Walters, Haynes, bringing an average of \$97.50 for nine head, while the average of all sold was about \$70.00. The upset price of the sale was \$50.00, under which none could be sold; about one-quarter of the number failed to make that figure. The carload competition for cattle was quite unique in the show of this kind and brought out four loads of big four-year-old steers, which generally lacked the finish they would have after a 90 days feeding spell in the corn belt of, say, Illinois, or in the feeding stables of Ontario.

#### THE HORSE EXHIBIT

The horse exhibit was very attractive in all the classes, and much attention was given to the judging. The outstanding class of the show was the Clydesdales. The aged horses in this class were an exceptionally good lot, and the owner of the winner of the first prize secured an honor. Consel, owned by F. Beddingfield, won first place, and Charming Prince, owned by R. W. Meiklejohn, Cochrane, second. This latter horse was afterwards awarded championship as best Clydesdale bred in Canada.

Mr. J. N. Gardhouse judged the heavy horses. Dr. Tolmie the light horses, and the fat stock and bulls were judged by A. W. Smith. Great credit is due the management for conducting so successful a show. S. A. W.

\* Mr. J. I. Eakin, Lethbridge, Alta., who visited Toronto recently, reports rapid progress in the development of that part of the West. "The people in the East," he says, "have no idea how the West is going ahead. We have the finest climate in the world. January was cold and we had a lot of snow, but we hadn't the losses and hardships reported in eastern papers. That report about cattle dropping dead in the streets was a pure fabrication. You ought to see our Chinook wind lick up the snow. I have seen six inches of snow, falling in the morning, disappear by noon and the ground left as dry as a floor."

"The irrigated country is changing gradually. It has always been a purely stock country, but irrigation is bringing agriculture with it and ranching is disappearing."

Mr. Eakin stated fortunes were being made in real estate in his district. One young fellow who came to Lethbridge a few years ago without a cent is today worth \$100,000. Another young fellow invested all he had (\$450) in 600 acres of land, and within four months sold at an advance of \$2,800. Extra lands are valued at from \$15 to \$20 per acre and irrigated lands at from \$30 to \$100.

\* \* \* \* \*

The fattening of sheep at Port Arthur has been a great success this year, 9,000 being made ready for market. The yards are capable of holding 10,000, but a diligent scouring of the West resulted in only 9,000 sheep. The reason of this is not far to seek. Some of the Western men tried fattening sheep on screenings last year and found it so profitable that they secured bunches ranging from 500 to 6,000 early in the season and when the men from the head of the lakes arrived they had to take what was left. There is room and to spare for all the fatted mutton that any of them can produce, and the breeders, now that they have found a good market for their range-grown sheep, will produce them in larger numbers.

The Port Arthur sheep were sheared in February and the clip ran about 65,000 pounds, which, at the present price of wool, is in itself a handsome item. Screenings (almost a waste product heretofore), a little hay, salt and abundance of fresh water, is the ration. The sheep are carefully graded before being put in the pens and there is very little loss from disease; in fact, the industry represents the maximum of result for the minimum of outlay.

\* \* \* \* \*

That "Pigs is Pigs" is most painfully true in the West just now and is likely to be more so as the season advances. The young pig crop was smaller than it should have been and, owing to the cold, late spring, there has been heavy mortality. It is generally asserted by men well posted that the mortality would have been much smaller if the farmers had followed the advice given them by S. A. Bedford years ago and wintered their brood sows in the open and just given them a straw stack raised on posts to run under. Careful inquiry shows that the litters of sows wintered in this way have almost invariably come through all right, while the litters of sows that have been housed all winter, no matter how carefully tended, have died like flies.

The West imported last year over 3,500,000 pounds of hams and bacon and for the four months of the present year receipts at packing houses have not averaged one day's run a week. The average price of hogs for these months has been \$7.50 per cwt. weighed off cars Winnipeg, or \$6.50 to the farmer, so that it looks as if there was money in hogs for the man willing to take time and trouble.

\* \* \* \* \*

The season continues an unsolved problem and recourse has been had to the annals of the Hudson Bay Company for any season that resembles the present for cold and delayed seeding. The nearest is the seeding of 1881, which was done from the 5th of May onward, and wheat cutting that year began on August 2nd.

To date (May 6th) less than 6 per cent of the seeding has been done, and even if the weather were immediately to turn warm and remain ideal throughout the season, it is evident there is not an hour to lose. With the most favorable conditions from this date forward the acreage sown to wheat must of necessity be very much curtailed, for the simple reason that there will not be

time to do any spring plowing and only a very limited area was plowed last fall.

The decrease in wheat acreage is variously estimated at 20 to 30 per cent. and the very cold days now will increase that percentage. The hard frosts every night are the most serious drawback at the present time, as it is impossible to get on the land even for a few hours in the middle of the day.

The gravity of the late season is most clearly indicated by the number of men who are holders of large quantities of wheat withdrawing that wheat from sale. Winnipeg markets are strong and the October option is the strongest and most active month on the market, showing that speculators are already anticipating a short crop, with correspondingly high prices. When October wheat sells at \$6 1/2 in May, it is safe to reckon there is something doing.

The ground is in splendid condition, once the drenches are warm enough to get on it, and every preparation is being made to rush the seeding once it starts.

There will be a largely increased acreage sown to barley and oats.

#### New Brunswick Notes

This year we have had an unusually cold April and May is opening up none too favorably, but as we have had our fields well covered with snow until all hard freezing was past we are looking for early grass and a good hay crop if we have our average moisture. This is always means much to our farmers and as there is yet abundant time to sow grain, roots and potatoes, we feel hopeful of a good season.

The greater difficulty with which we have to contend is the scarcity of farm labor; it is almost impossible this spring to get men either to rent farms or to hire for farm work and this is having a most serious effect upon our dairy business. It is almost a standstill for the last five years and is largely due to labor conditions. The writer knows of farms where last year from 25 to 27 cents per pound of butterfat was paid for cream that this year will not produce one single pound of cream for sale. On one farm the proprietor is keeping one cow only for milk and butter and turning out the rest of the herd with their calves to raise them in the pasture. Representations have been made to the Provincial Government that they should take active steps to try to bring in labor, but so far they have not moved in the matter.

To show how serious the matter is in its bearing upon the dairy business of this province, a few statistics will show: In 1902 we made 1,910,733 lbs. of cheese, and in 1906 only 1,320,858 lbs., a shrinkage of 589,875 lbs. As a price this year was the loss of \$65,299.16. In 1902 we made 750,911 lbs. of creamery butter, and in 1906 1,320,858 lbs., a gain of 216,292 lbs., representing at last year's prices a gain of \$68,965.70. On the whole, there was a net financial loss of \$16,632.46.

As a further encouragement to the raising of heavy cattle, the Government has appropriated \$25,000 for the importation of pure-bred mares and the Commissioner of Agriculture has just sailed for Europe to import some Clydesdale and Percheron mares and fillies. A few stallions will also likely be brought out at the same time. The whole importation will be auctioned at some central point and everyone will have a chance to buy. They will likely be sold under restrictions such as keeping them in the province and breeding them to pure-bred stallions.

For the past six months there has been considerable discussion upon sheep raising, and there seems to be

quite a general desire among many farmers to get back into the raising of more sheep. To assist in this direction the Commissioner of Agriculture intends to bring out from Scotland and England about 100 head of good breeding stock, which will be auctioned at the same time as the mares.

Fruit trees have apparently wintered very well and fruit buds promise a good crop of apples. There is a very commendable disposition among our St. John River farmers to plant more apple trees and the Government's plan of starting illustration orchards will no doubt lend encouragement to apple growing in other parts of the province. The object of these orchards is to show how apple trees should be planted and cared for and also to test the adaptability of different varieties to the various localities. If the idea is properly carried out it should be of great benefit to apple growers all over the province.

There are now two cold storage schemes being put on the part of St. John and if either or both are carried out they will be of great benefit to the growers of fruit and all kinds of perishable products, as well as of great

service to the handlers of these products in St. John.

The increase in the price of lumber in recent years has boomed that industry in the province, and it is at the basis of nearly all our commercial activity. While this will continue to be so for years to come, there is no reason why, with an influx of the proper kind of people, agriculture should not eventually be the larger industry and be a thoroughly profitable business.

Horse breeding is receiving some impetus, a number of heavy draft stallions having been brought in during the last few years and some good colts are being raised. During the past six months McLaughlin Bros., of Ohio (and other states), have been introducing horses, and have succeeded in selling quite a number on their syndicate plan at prices that seem to be entirely beyond the actual value of the stallions. These horses were mostly Percheron and French Coach and worth from \$500 to \$1,000 each in the open market, but they have gone for from \$1,000 to \$4,000 each in farmers' notes and have thus walked off with magnificent profits.

MCADAM.

## Our English Letter

### Crops and Stock—London Meat Supply—Items

London, Eng., May 4th.

The brilliant weather of the end of March has given way to more seasonable, if unpleasant, conditions. Crops are looking well, wheat is especially good and is showing splendidly; oats and barley have come up quickly and evenly. Seeds have lost vitality to some extent and look none too thick. Keep of every description will be exhausted by the end of the month, and we hope for an early turn out for most. Those who have a good supply of mangels are to be congratulated, as Swedes have rotted very much, not because of the frost, but from the effects of the great heat of last September.

Fat lambs have sold well, Easter coming early this year, and the ewes are going off better than for some time past. Breeding flocks have had average luck on the whole, twins have not been numerous, but owing to the favorable weather losses have been exceptionally light. Milk is very scarce just now and great expense in feeding must have been incurred in keeping up supplies.

#### LONDON'S MEAT SUPPLY

The annual statement in respect of the business and revenue of the London Central Meat Market for the year 1906 shows that during the year a further marked increase was apparent in the deliveries of colonial and foreign meat, with a resulting decrease of home products. The natural rate of increase of deliveries to the London Central Markets had not only not been maintained but showed a serious falling off.

Supplies from the United Kingdom had decreased 4,099 tons, and only formed 48.4 per cent. of the total products marketed, as compared with 21.7 per cent. last year. That decline was attributable to the continued keen competitive methods of North and South America, Holland, and the colonies of Australasia in maintaining and increasing the demand for their respective products. The uniformly good quality, cheapness and improved system of grading, standardizing and handling colonial and foreign produce is gradually causing home supplies from the ground one held in the market.

Australasian produce marketed weighed 104,770 tons, as against 96,518 tons last year, and equalled 25 per cent.

of the total supplies. The supplies from the Australasian colonies constituted a record and exceed our home supplies by 18,363 tons. North and South American products were again the heaviest on record, 182,148 tons, an increase of 6,537 tons over last year, and equalled 33 per cent. of the total supplies. Supplies from the continent, although 4,129 tons below the year of 1905, showed signs of improvement towards the end of the year, and formed 11.5 per cent. of the total supplies.

Approximately, the yearly demand upon the live stock of Great Britain and other countries may be put at 750,000 cattle, 5,000,000 sheep and lambs and 700,000 pigs. Of the 421,927 tons of produce dealt with in the meat, poultry and provision sections during the year 80,407 tons were products of the United Kingdom and 335,520 tons colonial and foreign produce.

#### ITEMS

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the International Horse Show next June. There will be many American visitors.

A day or two ago I visited the Walter Winan's stud in Kent to see some of the horses he will be exhibiting. They were a good lot.

The whole affair promises to be a huge success.

Preparations are also well in hand for the Royal Show at Lincoln, on June 25th, when cattle, sheep and pig men will have their innings.

Of new breed societies there appears to be no end on this side of the water. The very latest is the Lincolnshire Curly Coated Pig Breeders' Association.

The name in this instance fortunately explains the sort of animal represented in the herd book.

The small holdings question is much to the fore lately, and every other day one or other member of the Government is expounding its benefits.

The writer is one of those that do not believe that small holdings on a large scale is practicable. I would like, however, to see some limitation on land use for "pleasure purposes" only.

Agricultural education is affording a splendid battleground for the *quid nuncs*. No two so-called authorities appear to be agreed.

A. W. S.

File  
By

In this co-  
raising and  
tensively, th  
portance, I  
duction the  
observed, I  
which a cro  
is the best I  
cially if it h  
the previou  
the weeds w  
the land w  
would be i  
wurzels or s  
be plowed i  
If this is d  
the spring,  
but would w  
low with cult  
attempt to  
when it is  
packed. Light  
plowed in th  
should spring  
After the lar  
cultivator, h  
or mark the  
apart, but th  
Some root i  
but this is a  
the flat or li  
be done so  
rather more  
are made, so  
pounds are s  
to the conditi  
ing and when  
or so that it  
roll the drills  
nary land ro  
if a full stand  
as to assure  
seeds the soi  
firm over th  
begin to show  
the rows, for  
weeds are so  
in the early  
and at the sa  
assists in wa  
vigorates the  
berbs have st  
few leaves it  
Where the s  
be thinned out  
and for sugar  
on poor soil  
closer. After  
the land sho  
between the rows  
be increased in  
vances, until  
of loose soil,  
conserve moist  
most required  
allow a free ci  
the roots of th  
in fair conditio  
there is no need  
in the early sta  
for usually a  
sufficient moist  
their wants. I  
able for the pr  
For this purpos  
are required to  
the same time  
ground between  
level, as though  
proper time to  
each every rail  
land immediat  
wait until the s  
so that it will  
delay until I  
I will break up  
late in the sea  
disturb or loo  
but rather nec

## THE FARM

### Field Root Culture

By SIMPSON RENNIE.

In this country, where dairying, stock raising and feeding are carried on extensively, the root crop is of great importance. To be successful in its production there are certain details to be observed. In the first place, a field from which a crop of clover has been taken is the best for roots of any kind, especially if it has been manured and plowed the previous fall. After a clover sod the weeds will not be troublesome, and the land will be much looser than it would be after grain. For mangel wurzels or sugar beets, the land should be plowed a second time in the fall.

If this is done, I would not plow in the spring, especially if it was clay, but would work the soil deep and mellow with cultivator and harrows. Never attempt to work clay land for roots when it is so wet that the soil will pack. Light land may be manured and plowed in the spring, but in no case should spring plowing for roots be deep. After the land is well worked with the cultivator, harrow, roller, drill or mark the land off 28 or 30 inches apart, but the drills should be shallow. Some root growers sow on the flat, but this is a mistake. When sown on the flat or level, the scuffling should be done so soon and the thinning is rather more tedious. When the drills are made, sow at the rate of about four pounds of seed to the acre, according to the condition of the soil. After sowing and when the land is dry enough, or so that it will not bake with the sun, roll the drills lengthwise with the ordinary land roller. This must be done if a full stand of plants is to be obtained, as to assure full germination of the seeds the soil must be pressed down firm over them. As soon as weeds begin to show start the scuffer between the rows, for there is no time when weeds are so easily killed as they are in the early stages of their growth, and at the same time the early stirring assists in warming the soil and invigorates the plants; when mangels or beets have started to put on the first few leaves it is time to begin thinning. Where the soil is rich, mangels can be thinned out to about 20 inches apart, and for sugar beets 18 inches, although on poor soil they may be left rather closer. After the thinning is finished the land should be well worked between the rows, and this working should be increased in depth as the season advances, until there are several inches of loose soil. This deep stirring will conserve moisture in dry weather when most required and at the same time allow a free circulation of air down to the roots of the plants. Where land is in fair condition when roots are put in, there is no necessity for cultivating deep in the early stages of the plants' growth, for usually at that season there is sufficient moisture in the soil to supply their wants. I use a few scuffers suitable for the proper stirring of the soil. For this purpose long slender steel teeth are required to go down deep and at the same time leave the surface of the ground between the rows smooth and level, as though it was harrowed. The proper time to do this scuffling is after each heavy rain. Do not go on the land immediately the rain ceases; wait until the soil has dried to some extent, so that it will work fine; but do not delay until it becomes so dry that it will break up lumpy. In scuffling deep, late in the season, be careful not to disturb or loosen the growing roots, but rather narrow in the scuffer, keep

ing a good depth. This store of loose soil will change the entire condition of the subsoil, and any variety of roots will do much better than under shallow or ordinary cultivation.

The preparation of the soil as above outlined for mangels and sugar beets can be recommended for Swede turnips, but the time of sowing should be about the 12th June, according to location. Make the drills shallow and about 28 or 30 inches wide, sow 2 pounds of seed to the acre, and thin to about 18 inches. On poor soil they may be left rather closer. Turnips require good cultivation between the rows, but as they are shallower feeders it need not be so deep as for mangels or sugar beets.

### Commercial Fertilizer Test

I am sending you a photo of a field upon which I experimented with fertilizers, namely, one-third acre treated with 150 lbs. phosphoric acid, one-third acre with nitrate of potash and phosphoric acid mixed half and half. Both these plots had 60 lbs. of nitrate of soda applied after the grain commenced to come up. The field was worked in the same way and sowed at the same time, no extra work being put on plots. The results were most marked, as can be seen in photo, which was taken just before cutting. The plots treated ripened fully one week earlier. I staked off three 1/3-acre plots; 1st plot yielded at the rate of 80 bushels per acre; 2nd plot at the rate of 60 bushels, and the 3rd



Field showing effect of fertilizer as described

plot, no fertilizer applied, 30 bushels. It was a clay soil. This experiment showed me that the yield had sufficient potash, but was lacking in phosphoric acid. I believe that if farmers would test their land in this way they would then be in a position to know just what their different fields lacked. If our soils need phosphoric acid we will not get plump, heavy grain. No doubt, where clover has been grown in rotation for several years the soil is rich enough in nitrogen, but it may lack in phosphoric acid to assist in making a stiff straw and heavy grain. Most clay soils have enough potash in them, but sandy soils are short of it, as a rule. I might just add that the straw on the plot that yielded 80 bushels per acre stood up strong, while in other parts of same field, with same kind of grain, it lodged badly.

JNO. CLARK.

Brant Co., Ont.

### A Growing Need for Testing Soils

Hon. Mr. Dryden, who is at present engaged in London, England, in completing the report of the committee enquiring into the Department of Agriculture in Ireland, in a former letter to this paper spoke of help given to many workers of the soil in that country by officers of the Department of Agriculture testing, by examination, the soil

on lands which although properly tilled failed to yield proper returns. Some remarkable changes are on record in that country. To some extent the same need exists in parts of old Ontario, which has now gone through 70 or 80 years of continuous cropping, until it refuses longer to respond. Would it not be a real help if some one could tell the owner just what his soil now lacks. With few exceptions our only recourse in the past has been barnyard manure, but in some cases this cannot be furnished and besides it may be a single ingredient is lacking which could be much more easily supplied in some other way. The one place to which we naturally turn for such assistance is the agricultural college. The writer knows so-called good soil, well drained and well tilled, yet which, while it produces straw in abundance fails in a proper yield of grain. It probably lacks some ingredient which might be artificially supplied. As the country becomes older more of this will appear, and it would, without doubt, add to the popularity of the college if assistance could be given along this line.

In this connection we cheerfully and gladly commend the recent action by which the farmer needing direction in drainage can receive it free of cost on application to the proper officers of that institution. All such forms of assistance become a service not to an individual merely, but to the people generally. The indirect advantages of such work can never be accurately measured, but they are always considerable. Can the college announce help for those who need it in this direction also?

### Field Crop Competition

The Ontario Department of Agriculture, through the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, has announced a field crop competition in agricultural societies, which, if properly taken hold of, will do much to increase the value of farm crops in the province. \$1000 has been appropriated for prizes in these competitions, \$100 to each of the first ten societies filing application with the Department and agreeing to the terms of the competition. Each society shall decide upon one or two crops for competition that are of the most importance to the farmers of the district. Every field entered for competition must consist of not less than five acres. The following crops are suggested: Spring wheat, white oats, barley, dent corn, flint corn, alsike clover, red clover and potatoes. Only members of the societies shall compete and shall be allowed to enter in the competition of only one society and make only one entry in each competition. Where societies limit their competition to one kind of crop, the Department will advance \$70 to be distributed as follows: 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$10. Where societies have competition in two kinds of crops, the prizes shall in each case be: 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5.

All field crops will be judged from the standpoint of utility for seed purposes by expert judges furnished by the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is the intention to have a competition for sweepstakes prizes from the different competing societies at the Guelph Winter Fair and also one for individual competition in each society.

Entries in the regular competition must be forwarded to J. Locke Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, before June 15th, 1907.

### Rape and Rape Growing

With the closing of a very long season of winter feeding, we find ourselves face to face with the problem of providing a suitable green crop for summer and fall pasture. With some, this may only be required in the event of a dry summer, but the majority of farmers have found it wise to make some such provision each year, and the land set apart for this purpose is frequently found to be the most profitable on the farm.

There are many crops which may be sown for this purpose with equally good results, but there is one, the merits of which I think are not sufficiently recognized. I speak of rape, which in my experience has proven the most valuable, for various reasons. It is a crop tried, reported on account of its providing excellent pasture until late in the fall and also because I found it very useful in cleaning the land. It does not, however, provide a proper feed for milch cows, owing to its flavoring the milk and butter similarly to turnip tops, but for dry cattle, sheep and hogs, it stands to my mind at the top of the list, furnishing an abundant supply from the end of July until the snow falls, and even later, if cattle have their liberty.

Rape may be harvested by cutting with a scythe and throwing in small heaps, which are hauled to the stable as required, but if the crop is to be allowed to remain in the stable until thawed before being fed. Animals should not be turned on rape while it is frozen or even wet, unless they have previously had freedom to it.

#### SEEDING

The expense of seeding with rape is very trifling, as seed costs but about 10 cents per pound, and from 2 to 3 pounds is sufficient for an acre, providing it is sown in drills, which is generally acknowledged to be the proper way to sow it. Any soil which will produce a good crop of turnips will give a good crop of rape. The preparation should be much the same, although personally I have usually sown rape on ground so much over-run with weeds that it would be fit for spring crop. This is where I found one great advantage from the crop. I would work the ground over once or twice before or during seeding, then the seedlings will get the necessary special work, and sow it with rape in drills about two feet apart. By this means I could keep the ground worked with the sculler or horse hoe, until the rape had it covered over. With suitable growing weather, this requires about a month or six weeks.

Where ground is moderately strong, and has been well prepared, rape usually grows from two feet to thirty inches high, and is fully ready to enter cut and haul to the stable or turn stock on at from six to eight weeks after sowing. If intended for pasture stock should be on it at eight weeks, and if the larger leaves are eaten off at this time, a fresh, tender crop quickly follows. More and better pasture is obtained in this way than if left untouched until fall. Rape may be sown with a

fair chance of success any time from the 20th of May until the middle of July, but I think it is usually best to sow about the 10th of June.

#### RAPE FOR HOGS

Several have complained that they have tried growing rape for hogs, and found it when turned on they refused to eat it. I had this happen but once, and believe the cause was that the rape had been sown too early, both ground and weather being cold and the crop came on very slowly. The plants did not grow the size they should, they had a shrivelled appearance and were a bad color. The hogs took to it in time, but not with the same relish they did when grown rapidly.

For a crop to turn lambs on at weaning time or to fatten old sheep, I have never found anything to equal rape. They will grow and fatten, and if a little grain is added late in the fall, or about the time they are brought in there is no trouble in having them prime for Christmas.

But it is as a hog pasture that I have found rape most useful. I now consider it almost indispensable to the success of the business. An acre of rape is every twenty or twenty-five hogs saves at least half the grain for from two to two and a half months, while they are growing. Besides it saves labor and makes stronger and thrifter hogs than any other pasture. Hogs will live and grow fairly well for this period on rape alone, without the addition of any grain, but a small feed of grain once a day while they are on it pays well in the end. They much better on it, and what grain is fed them is more than saved during the finishing period. Brood sows, however, not suckling, do quite well enough without any grain.

Pigs that are to be turned on rape, either for part or for their entire living, should not be taken from their pens and turned on it to subsist at once. It is much better to cut the rape and feed it in the pen or yard for a week or ten days, giving the hogs just what they will eat up quickly, and each day their grain ration should be lessened until the green feed increases. If this plan is followed there will be no great falling away in flesh nor any difficulty in getting them to rustle in the rape field for a living. F. W. S.

#### Alfalfa

The fundamental principle of maintaining fertility is to restore to the land annually those chemical elements taken from it by the crops grown. In Europe and more especially in Great Britain, much of the land has been under cultivation for over eight hundred years, and is more productive now than ever in its history, because necessity has compelled the observance of the natural laws which govern this principle.

Alfalfa ranks as one of the greatest fertilizing plants known to scientific agriculture. All cereal crops use large quantities of nitrogen. A field cropped for years in corn or wheat will come to have too little nitrogen for the production of a profitable crop. Alfalfa, with the aid of certain bacteria, obtains the first few months of its life, obtains the greater part of its supply of nitrogen from the air; in fact, more than it really needs. As a soil improver it possesses at least five valuable properties.

1. It gathers nitrogen from the air for its own maintenance, and this, upon the decomposition of the plant, is available in the soil.

2. It is a deep feeder and its roots penetrate the earth to extraordinary depths, drawing toward the surface and

utilizing moisture and valuable mineral elements that other crops would never reach, leaving the desirable elements there for future crops, of whatever kinds.

3. Its roots and rootlets draw up moisture from below the surface until it modifies the very top soil, changing wonderfully the nature of the field. The analysis of a cubic foot of earth of a flourishing alfalfa field shows a marvelous change in moisture content as the plants develop.

4. The mechanical effect of the extensive root system can scarcely be overestimated. As soon as germination begins the plant starts its tiny roots downward on the search for moisture. Roots four feet long have been found on alfalfa but four months old, roots nine feet long have been found on alfalfa but nine months old. After the tap root reaches a few inches below the surface, it sends out smaller roots that have a lateral growth of a few inches, when they too take a downward course for moisture and for mineral elements needed for the growth above. These finer smaller roots decay and others start out from the tap root lower down. They decay and still others start. The decaying roots add humus to the soil, and the openings left by them form a wonderful system of channels for the penetration of air and water into the soil. The erstwhile compact earth is honeycombed and air and water penetrate the channels made by the dead roots until, when the alfalfa is ready to be used for a different crop, the soil has been wonderfully changed not only in its chemical elements but in its physical character.

#### Grain Seed for the Far North

The Dominion Government has secured a farm for experimental purposes six hundred miles from Edmonton, and will this summer conduct a series of grain growing experiments to test the possibilities of the soil and climate. Dr. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has received some samples of hardy grains grown in Tibet, 13,000 feet above the sea level. Among these are some samples of wheat which will be experimented with as follows, with a view to obtaining seed grain suitable to these northern regions.

#### Farmers' Institute Excursions

The farmers' institute excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College, held during June, furnish a splendid outing for farmers. The college farm is then looking its best and the various crops can be studied with some degree of intelligence, though it is doubtful, owing to the backward spring, if the outings will be as far advanced this year during other seasons. The excursions so far arranged for this year begin on June 7th and continue till June 28th, and are as follows. Others may be arranged later:

June 7, W. Middlesex; June 8, S. Grey and E. Wellington (Mt. Forest only); Lincoln; June 10, C. Wellington; June 12, N. Elgin, E. and W. Peterboro and E. Durham; June 13, S. Simcoe; June 14, E. and W. Lambton; N. and S. Waterloo; June 15, Halton; June 17, S. Ontario and W. Durham, E. Simcoe; June 18, N. and S. Brant, Welland, N. and W. North; June 19, Haldimand, S. Oxford, and York; June 20, W. Wellington, E. Middlesex, Dufferin and E. Wellington; June 21, E. York, S. and E. Huron; June 24, N. Oxford, N. Ontario, N. and W. Bruce and N. Grey; June 25, S. C. Brant; N. Middlesex, N. Perth; June 26, Peel, C. Grey; June 27, E. Parry Sound, S. Perth; June 28, S. Simcoe, W. Simcoe.

The bay gelding

#### The Canad

The window market arena I Canadian National. The impression seemed to under the majestic few who ation, the ever in the real sen that makes us in the foregro

It was with that the manag Deprived of t from the old h and the Depart were thrown e sources. If i Horse Show in all respects years, it is no ment and exact ly congratulate has attended th

The St. Law be a very suita With a little n the conditions f be almost ideal a success financi in the donat a couple of t

The show wa evening of Ma Lieutenant-Gove appropriate spee

#### HAR

The harness point of keenest horse show. flashy, dashing-l step high all rc time get away fa Canadian fancie; dler is always w over the hurdles dance of noise, I the case of the owner or traine; harness horse.

was treated to a when old-time r rising stars, to t dreds of their vo In the class fo 15.1, over a di flashy little h stepped to the t warmed the he First honors wen ite, Mrs. Adam mare, Sparkle. Lily, shown by J.



The bay gelding, Cupid, owned by T. Ambrose Wood, Mrs. Wood driving. Winner Novice Cup, Canadian National Horse Show.

## LIVE STOCK

### The Canadian National Horse Show

The windows of the old St. Lawrence market arena let in a new light on the Canadian National Horse Show of 1907. The impression of militarism of other years seemed to be entirely absent, and under the management of the enthusiastic few who resolutely faced the situation, the event became a horse show in the real sense of the word, with all that makes us love the horse strongly in the foreground.

It was with considerable fortitude that the management faced the situation. Deprived of the armories, alienated from the old horse breeders' association, and the Department of Agriculture, they were thrown entirely on their own resources. If the Canadian National Horse Show of 1907, therefore, did not in all respects outclass events of other years, it is no reason why the management and executive should not be warmly congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts.

The St. Lawrence market proved to be a very suitable place for the show. With a little more length in the ring, the conditions for showing horses would be almost ideal. Though not as great a success financially as heretofore, counting in the donations the show will have a couple of thousand dollars to the good.

The show was formally opened on the evening of May 1st by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Clark, with an appropriate speech.

#### HARNESS HORSES

The harness classes are always the point of keenest interest at a Canadian horse show. The smoothly turned, flashy, dashing-looking horse that can step high all round, and at the same time get away fast, is ever the pet of the Canadian fancier. The handsome saddle is always welcomed, the performer over the hurdles is applauded with abundance of noise, but afterward, except in the case of the personally interested owner or trainer, the talk is all of the harness horse. This year the audience was treated to a feast of harness horses, when old-time favorites vied with new rising stars, to the delectation of hundreds of their votaries.

In the class for harness horses under 15.1, over a dozen of the polished, flashy little high actors came out and stepped the tan bark in a manner that warmed the hearts of the audience. First honors went to an old-time favorite, Mrs. Adam Beck's splendid little mare, Sparkle. Second went to Ester Lily, shown by A. Yeager, of Simcoe.

Third place was taken by Crow & Murry's Fairheart, a flashy little brown that only needs time to become a wonder. Class 2, for mare or gelding not over 15.3, brought out a long string of good ones, and if there were none to outstep or surpass in brilliancy the winners in the last class, they at least added a trifle of weight and substance, which has an impressiveness of its own. First prize was won by Crow & Murry's President, a grand going big brown gelding six years of age. He is big gaited, not too deep in his waist, but with good bone, rangy style and



Mr. W. J. Sharp, Sec. National Horse Show

ability to get away at a good rate. Second was for Chorus Girl, a five-year-old Sensation, bay in color, with black points. She was shown by A. Yeager and easily the choice of the ring in action and style, but lost a trifle in standing still. Class 3 was for single mare or gelding over 15.3, and vied with the others in point of quality. First place was won by Blue Cloud, one of the grand pair of blue roans shown by E. Langdon Wilks, of Galt. Second was

again for a Sensation colt in Derby King, shown by W. D. Beardmore, and third for another in Derby Ideal, shown by A. Yeager. In class 4, which was for pair, not over 15.1, Mrs. Adam Beck's well known Sparkle and Splendor got first place, and two fine Sensation colts, Delight and Delightful, landed second. For pair of horses over 15.1 Crow & Murray got first prize with a pair of brown geldings six and seven years of age. This team was very closely matched, showing fair substance, and with good high action and rangy conformation and style. Lord and Lady Norfolk, Mrs. Adam Beck's handsome, high-acting bays, got second place, with G. Pepper's old-time winners, the Creightons, in third place. Horses 15.3 and over brought out a sensational pair in Blue Gown and Blue Cloud, the blue roans shown by E. Langdon Wilks, of Galt, which under skilled handling made a splendid show. Mr. W. D. Beardmore got second place, with Derby King and Prince, his six-year, well matched bays, whose only inferiority was, perhaps, a trifle less skillful driving.

In the amateur classes the most of the money was won by Mrs. Beck, of London; Dr. McCoy, St. Catharines; J. J. Dixon, and Dr. W. A. Young, of Toronto, who made it interesting for the more pronounced kind of amateurs. In class for single mare or gelding, Mr. Dixon's well known gelding Montrose was an easy first, with Dr. Young's Duchess of Marlborough second. Both are good sized, breezy looking animals, and fast and high movers. Montrose stands 16 hands one-half inch in height, light chestnut in color, with white strip on face and white stockings. He has just about the right amount of substance for his height, is perfectly formed in front, with grand style and high though not extravagant action. In fact, a little more energetic "snap" in his locks would improve him a lot. He shows to the best advantage in a hard, fast drive. The winner of second place is more than half a hand lower, but with a forehead and high, round action which makes her appear a little above her inches. To win her place she had to beat the Beck contingent, Lord Norfolk and Lord Suffolk, as well as L. Strother, the winner of last year. In amateur pair, Lord and Lady Norfolk, shown by Mrs. Beck, got first place. In the class for mare or gelding bred in Canada, not over 15.3, there was a fine exhibit out. First place was won by T. A. Wood, Toronto, with his fine bay gelding Cupid, beating such a coming star as Yeager's Ester Lily, a mare with a world of action, style and speed. Canadian-bred over 15.3 brought out a string of the heavier kind of highsteppers once more, and Derby Ideal, one of Yeager's Sensation colts, won first from good company, with H.



King George IV. in his pony phaeton. Contrast this with illustration at top of page.

Wilson's Bank Note, a fine, bredy-looking brown gelding, with lots of snap and go in him, and.

The entire harness department of the show was as great an advertisement for the game little Hackney stallion Hill-hurst Senation as was the event of last year. Over 75 per cent. of the entire money offered for harness events at this show was won by his progeny. Almost to an individual they show the long sloping shoulders, the crest which rises swan-like, the long thin, well-set neck, with good head, fine temper, and the indomitable spirit which carries them through the hardest trials.

#### LADIES' DRIVERS

Class 15 was for mare or gelding suitable for a lady to drive, the horse counting 60 per cent, and the appointments 40 per cent. In such a class as this the animal must be shown in an appropriate vehicle, with harness, trimmings, etc., to match. The first prize went to Mrs. A. Beck, of London, for Lady Norfolk, a handsome light bay with black points, and whose combination of style, high action and dash, with perfect manners and behavior, won the good opinion of the judges. She was appropriately named after George IV. lady's phaeton, trimmed with blue cloth, with pad cloth of black band to match, while the lady driver was gowned in blue cloth of the same shade. The whorls tended harmoniously, the winning outfit being a model for others to copy. Class 16 was for high stepper. Gait counted for 75 per cent, and conformation 25 per cent. A brilliant company of extravagant movers responded to the call, but of them all little Sparkle was first choice in action and style, and in conformation easily had the best of it. Her opponent was the big, fast-moving and generous gaited Montrose, who landed first, but the decision was given on score of size alone and was not a popular one. Pairs of high steppers followed, but this time Langdon Wilks' blue roans got to the front. They were driven by Mr. Jas. Murray, of Toronto, and made a brilliant show under his skilful and daring handling. Second place was awarded to Mrs. Adam Beck on the fine bays, Lord Norfolk and Lady Elgin, with third to Mr. Pepper's Creightons.

The class for stallions in harness, and best suited to improve the breed of harness horses, was one of which some good things were expected, but was a complete disappointment. One trotter and two pacers faced the judges, a trio of animals utterly ineligible for this purpose. It took nerve to enter this lot of horses, for the same judges, later, when awarding prizes for roadster teams, had three very creditable pairs brought out before them and withheld the first prize from the lot.

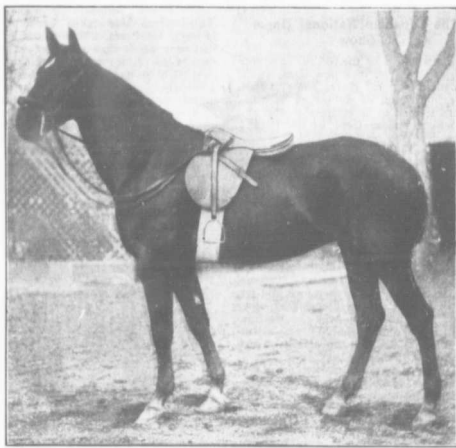
One of the big events was the fight for the King Edward Challenge Cup. This cup is won on conformation, style of going and high action and has to be won three years before becoming the property of the winner. This year, as last, the fight for the trophy was between Sparkle and Montrose, both sired by Prohibition, and both having won the trophy once before. The honor was for Montrose this year, and the exhibition which the two made, each shown for the very life, was worth several times the price of admission. Montrose was driven by Jas. Murray, while Sparkle was driven by Hon. Adam Beck. Montrose later won the championship, as best harness horse of the show.

#### TANDEMS

The classes for tandems were interesting, both as a novelty and an exhibition of horsemanship. The class for

four-in-hands brought forth enthusiastic applause, as the horses, well trained, well matched, and beautifully handled, made an exhibition extraordinary. In this class Mr. Adam Beck, Dr. W. A. Young, Dr. McCoy, Mr. A. Yeager and Messrs. Crow & Murray contended with well matched teams of four, and the exhibition was all round a very high class one. The pet of the ringside was Mr. Murray and his team of browns, and he was in his element as he sent his rattling quartette of high steppers around the ring faster and faster, turning the corners in a daring but masterly style, while the audience cheered again and again. It was a popular award when he went first place, with Beck second.

In the class for delivery horses there was a splendid display; many of Toronto's leading business firms vied with each other in rivalry for the prize, as well as to make this part of the show attractive. The best horse in butcher's delivery wagon brought out some fine animals, particularly was Brownie, the



Mr. Rogers' large brown hunter, winner of second prize, Canadian National Horse Show

brown mare shown by the Clayton Meat Co., the model thing in her class, and it was a general disappointment when two lighter, smaller animals were placed ahead of her. In the delivery wagon class the Duke, shown by J. W. T. Fairweather & Co., landed first, the same firm's Prince second, and the Sellers-Gough Co. third. A delivery horse should be of harness type, to weigh about 1,000 lbs., showing breed quality in his underpinning, and with the fine ankle joints, springy pasterns, good sound feet, conformation and quality found so important in the drafters for city use. He should show a good deep middle and chest, with smooth easy action, and some ability to step along smartly, both at the walk and trot.

In roadsters the entries did not quite equal the exhibits of last year. There was a number of good ones in the class for trotters under 15.2. First place was won by a nice stylish and fast black gelding owned by W. F. J. Hines, of Toronto. Second went to F. Darroch, of Listowel, Ont., on one of those stylish, flashy, trappy and high acting horses so common among the gets of Oliver Wilkes, the celebrated sire owned by W. C. Kidd, of Listowel. Third went

to Harry K. Thaw, a bay gelding shown by R. Moore, of Galt. In trotters over 15.2 there were seven entries, all of fair but not extraordinary quality, while in pacers quite a large number exhibited, but it was easily seen that the pacer has lost its hold on the Canadian public, if, outside the racetrack, it ever had any.

Some interesting pony classes completed the harness list. A fine pony called Bashful Kate was shown and won a number of prizes for her owner, Master R. Wallace, of Toronto. Cheyenne, a light, breezy saddle pony was shown, and ridden to a queen's taste by little Miss Wilmot, of Belleville.

#### SADDLE HORSES

The saddle classes were both long and excellent. Mr. A. Yeager, with his string headed by the champion saddle and combination mare of 1906, Lady Sapphires, had harder competition to face than last year. Mr. Adam Beck's Marron, so popular at last year's events, was this year relegated from honors



Two Short-horn 4 during 1905, a month's calving giving 91 gal

#### The Br

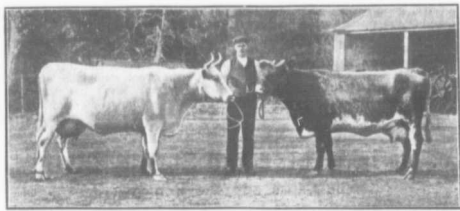
When any is plished by him must always in the mind o the task. It n in order to p with such a years to fully step must first man's own b everywhere in largely caused without plan c cially true in stock. How f question befor known paths, what the real feet animals ar ed by accident a fortunate p the time, achiev considerable fa horn bulls in r successful than "Barnpton He Dryden. For slow-ward agai some 30 or mo is not all—his cessful, one of also as great a ture to say th the buyer knev at the time. F are not mistak for another qu potency. His sell him at an related to any dam.

This history little real think our best breede a grandson of "England" and could be seen fr should his breed is an exceptiona should guarante therefore, sell l of a lifetime."

We venture t case us thinking was given to it purchase proved and the purchas tage. There are similar fortunate number have ma some have tirc it and quit.

All this could gaged in this bus and settle fire t producer. What he settled, then plished? The s in the past, and has been to p paper," showing all through. The

in favor of his grand five-year-old stable mate, Kakabeka, a dark chestnut with white markings, perfect manners and splendid conformation. He is a son of Grand Falconer, a horse which is siring some fine saddle horses in the London district. For best lady's saddle horse Mrs. J. J. Dixon won first on Othello, a horse well known in the showings of other years. The saddle classes called forth considerable enthusiasm, and are always the subject of deep interest among the sporting people. In the amateur heavyweight hunters, Komoka was winner of first place, as also of the Governor-General's prize, for horse best suited for cavalry purposes. The hunter classes and the hunt club furnished absorbing entertainment for the audience, as they went at or over the hurdles. The championship in the high jump was the closing event of the show on Saturday night and was keenly contested between Mr. Pepper's well known Prince Rupert and Crow & Murray's sensation maker of last year's New York Horse Show, The Wasp. Though the latter had all the best of it and carried public sympathy with him for first place, the match was declared a tie at seven feet.



Two Shorthorn Cows in Lord Minto's Dairy Herd at Hawick. The Red Cow gave 1,200 gallons during 1905, and 1,420 gallons in 1906. At present she gives 100 gallons per day and is three months calved. The White Cow gave 1,100 gallons in 1905, and 1,120 in 1906. She is now giving 90 gallons per day, and is three months calved.

### The Breeder's True Aim

When any great work is to be accomplished by human agency, the first thing must always be to produce the ideal in the mind of the man who sets about the task. It must be evident to all that in order to proceed in a systematic way with such a task, which it may take years to fully accomplish, each definite step must first have taken form in the man's own brain. The failures seen everywhere in agricultural pursuits are largely caused by haphazard methods, without plan or design. This is especially true in the production of live stock. How few have first studied the question before entering upon its unknown paths, altogether oblivious to what the real results are to be. Perfect animals are not continuously evolved by accident, although some have by a fortunate purchase, not realized at the time, achieved great results and won considerable fame. Perhaps few Shorthorn bulls in recent years proved more successful than the Messrs. Watts' noted "Barnpton Hero," purchased from Mr. Dryden. For many years he held the showyard against all comers, winning some 30 or more first prizes. But that is not all—his calves were equally successful, one of his get proving to be also as great a prizewinner. We venture to say that neither the seller nor the buyer knew anything of his value at the time. He cost \$200, and, if we are not mistaken, was nearly set aside for another quite below him for prepotency. His breeder was foolish to sell him at any price, as he was not related to any in the herd except his dam.

This history is given to show how little real thinking is done by some of our best breeders. Barnpton Hero was a grandson of the great "Champion of England" and his promise as a sire could be seen from the beginning. Why should his breeder not have said: "This is an exceptional calf, and his breeding should guarantee success; I will not, therefore, sell him. This is a chance of a lifetime."

We venture the statement that in this case no thinking worthy of the situation was given to it by either party. The purchase proved an unqualified success and the purchaser received the advantage. There are others who have made similar fortunate hits, but ten times the number have made failures instead, and some have tired of the monotony of it and quit.

All this could be helped if men engaged in this business would think more and settle first: What am I aiming to produce? What is the ideal? If that be settled, then how is it to be accomplished? The aim of some breeders in the past, and to some extent now, has been to produce a "pedigree on paper," showing the same lineal descent all through. They would be shocked if

some cross which, though improving the conformation of the descendants, yet showed foreign blood. Surely in this practical age it is time to leave that mistaken ideal behind. The aim of the breeder should be to produce the animal suited to the needs of the hour and having within himself the power to transmit his good qualities. To do this requires a deal of study and meditation, as well as the marshaling of all the facts in the case. But let there be no mistake about the aim. In the Shorthorns of to-day we venture to present what we conceive to be the correct ideal: 1st, an early maturing animal with tendency to flesh (not tallow); 2nd, an animal of fair size and weight (not miniature); 3rd, good milking qualities.

There are some who will say at once: "Impossible; all these qualities cannot be combined in one animal." The answer to that is that animals can be produced showing precisely this combination and the aim of the breeder should be to concentrate the blood of this ideal animal so that the transmission of all these qualities would be fixed and certain. There will always be exceptions or freaks in breeding produced, not from definite causes, but which are hidden from the breeder. These, although the pedigree reads well, should be discarded, remembering always the true aim, which is to produce animals, not "pedigrees," corresponding to the ideal set up. Such Shorthorns would meet the needs of the average farmer, especially those living apart from the cheese factory. Some avoid, doubtless, force the milking qualities and forget the importance also of flesh, but the successful breeder must keep "the ideal" always before him and aim to keep it as a whole and not a part. It is a life work, but it spells success in large letters for the man who can bring it to pass.

### The Cattle Embargo

There is a strong and growing impression that certain influential Canadian cattle exporters are in a measure responsible for British quarantine being maintained against our cattle, in order that they may keep control of the market and compel farmers to sell them at inadequate prices. Some of these who call themselves Canadians have used their influence and are using it still, to maintain this unjust and injurious restriction against our cattle, which means a loss to Canada of at least \$5.00 per head for every horned beast sold, of whatever type, whether exported or otherwise. The British farmer also suffers loss because of this restriction—but he does not know it. Canadian cattle are entitled now, and always were, to free entry into the British market; all that is necessary is that the British public understand the question. The maintenance of this embargo means (by inference), if it means anything, that

the cattle of Canada are afflicted with some infectious disease which would, if they were landed in Great Britain, affect the herds of that country. No one, however, knows better than our exporters and the old country buyers that more healthy cattle do not exist in the world than those fed on the prairies of our West and the stock farms of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. If quarantine is to be put in force against us, as a measure of trade protection for the benefit of British feeders, let this be understood, but it is not fair to keep our cattle out of the country on the plea that they are affected by pleuropneumonia, when, as a matter of fact, no such disease exists among them, and, as far as general health is concerned, they will compare favorably with any others in the world.

### Shearing Sheep

In shearing the object is to secure the largest amount of wool in the best condition for market without injury to the sheep. It is desirable that the sheep be closely shorn and that there should be no second cuts.

#### TIME FOR SHEARING

The time for shearing varies with the locality, the class of sheep and the season. Unwashed sheep suffer no injury from early shearing if they are afterwards protected from storms and cold for a few days and the wool will in cool spring weather make rapid growth.

How long the wool should remain on, after washing, depends on the weather. The fleeces must not only be thoroughly dry, but the "yolk," the natural oil of the wool, should have risen from the skin before attempting to take off the old. Disregard of this particular renders shearing difficult and deteriorates the appearance of the fleece. It usually takes from ten to fourteen days to bring washed wool into condition for clipping.

#### HOW TO SHEAR

The shearing of sheep is an art only to be acquired by actual practice. Great injury is often done both to sheep and wool by rough handling or carelessness, in which case either the skin of the sheep is cut or the staple of the wool suddled by being severed, or by not being taken off sufficiently close. To know whether or not sheep are well shorn, the animals should not only appear smooth, but the inside of the fleece should be examined to see if there are any short pieces of wool caused by severing the staple, which badly injures it. Buyers are particular about this, for a severing of the fibre seriously damages the quality.

Shearing should be done on a warm, bright day, never in damp or chilly weather. The practice of waiting for a rainy day upon which no outdoor work can be done is a mistake, as the sudden change in temperature caused by removing the warm covering from the bodies of the animals is violent and likely to produce bad effects.

If the weather is very hot immediately after shearing, the sheep should have access to a shady retreat which will afford them protection from flies and the hot sun, for their skin at this time is very tender and will readily blister.

In this province shearing is usually done by hand. There is, however, a machine for the purpose which is of great service where large flocks are kept; it resembles somewhat the well known horse clipper, does its work rapidly and with perfect safety to the sheep.

There are various methods of shearing, of which, perhaps, the most generally adopted is to set the sheep on

its rump, being by cutting off all tags, which should be laid aside, shear the neck and shoulders, then lay the animal on its side and when the upper half is sheared turn it over and take the wool off the other.

The general principle to be observed in all methods is to cut the wool as close as possible without injuring the sheep, for if the skin should be cut it sometimes takes a long while to heal, particularly if flies get at it. If an accident should occur the wound must be completely covered with tar to prevent these insects from depositing their eggs in it.

When rolling the fleece, carefully pick off all dirt, spread it out on a clean floor with the outer ends of the wool up. Fold the skirts of the wool in towards the centre, not very deeply at each end but more so at the sides, so that they lap well; then roll the fleece from end to end, making a short cylindrical bundle of wool. A fine hem or linen twine should then be tied firmly around the roll in a short distance from each end and the fleece is ready for market.

### Care of Sheep

Sheep perhaps more than any other animal on the farm require fresh air and plenty of exercise, and should be turned out as early as possible. Being light they may be let out to pick around fences of plowed fields, lanes and bye places even if the ground is not very dry. If turned out before the grass gets much start, the change from dry to green feed is more gradual. It is better to give them a chance to go out and in at will than to keep them housed too long and suddenly turned on the fresh, soft grass they are sure to scour; this, with the sudden extra flow of milk, may work havoc with the young lambs. I prefer having the lambs all come before spring than to have them born in winter.

Lambs do not require as much milk for the first week or two as they will later, hence the advantage of being weaned a little earlier, so that when the flow of milk increases they will be able to take it all and avoid trouble with the udders. Sheep are better to be shorn some little time before being turned out in that way; they get used to the want of the coat while still in the house and so feel the effects of wind and storm so much. The machine makes the best job of shearing. There is another small matter that should not be overlooked; that is, paring the feet, as there is likelihood to be quite a bit of hoof. If this is not done before the ground gets hard they will break often too far up and cause lameness. Lambs should be docked and castrated when about two weeks old. For docking a sawed block of wood standing on a large butcher's knife with a stick one and a half inches in diameter, about 12 inches long, to strike the knife with is a good outfit. Cut rather short and square, keeping the skin well up, so the bare bone is not seen below the skin after the operation. See that the flock is well provided with salt, and, last but not least, don't fail to dip the lambs about ten days after the sheep have been shorn. Make no mistake about the dip being strong enough to kill the tick; in fact, they should be dipped a second time to make doubly sure. Sheep require very little attention during the summer months. They should, however, be seen frequently to be sure that all is right, perhaps a little tagging or some very trifling thing may save a lot of after trouble.

JNO. JACKSON.

### Washing Sheep

The practice of washing sheep, which was once the almost universal rule, has of late years been largely abandoned,

and for very good reason. In a climate such as ours the custom was of doubtful utility and under some circumstances decidedly injurious.

From the economic standpoint the best guide as to the expediency of washing will be the tendency of the wool trade—whether washed or unwashed wool finds the greater favor or brings relatively the higher price. As

the matter stands at present, it is generally considered that any depreciation in the price per pound for unwashed wool is fully made up by the greater weight of the fleece and that the cleaning of the wool should be left to the manufacturer, who has appliances which enable him to do the work in a more satisfactory manner than it can be done on the farm.

## Losses in Winter and Spring Litters

### The Cause and the Remedy

#### Is There a New Disease in Young Pigs?

Last issue we published several letters dealing with the losses in winter and spring litters. A number more have been received. These, in the main, agree with those already published as to the cause of these losses and how they may be prevented. Though none of our correspondents have mentioned it, reliable reports from other sources seem to indicate that many young pigs are affected by some new trouble not well known.

The outward indications are a cough. The young pigs are attacked with it when quite small and usually die before they are a couple of weeks old. This trouble, we know, is serious enough in some sections and should be investigated. It has not the symptoms of cholera or other well known contagious diseases of swine, but it seems to be more of a bronchial or throat trouble and may be caused by the excessive ammonia which generates in closed pens that are not kept clean and well ventilated. Many farmers follow the practice of keeping their hogs all winter in bank barn stables in styes fenced off from the cattle. This is a bad practice and injurious to the health of the animal. A hog will stand less confinement than any other animal on the farm. We would be pleased to hear from parties who have had young pigs affected by this cough.

The following are some extracts from recent letters; lack of space prevents publishing them in full:

"As far as I can learn this is the worst season in the history of this country. Fully half of the young pigs in this neighborhood are dead. Some of them came dead and others die when at about three weeks of age."

JAMES BLAIR.

Lanark County.

"I think the loss is small in this section. Close housing, poor ventilation and bad management are the cause of most of the losses in young pigs. A

short time before farrowing, I give the sow wood ashes with the charcoal in, and also salt and sulphur, and continue to give the latter after farrowing, but more particularly the sulphur."

D. H. RUSSELL.

York County.

"I have not heard of any losses in this neighborhood this spring from weakness of pigs or sows, but I have heard of losses from other sources, such as lack of protection for young pigs and young sows refusing to nurse their young. In one case an attempt was made to raise the litter by hand, but it was unsuccessful. I would like to hear from some one who has been successful in raising young pigs by hand and the methods used."

"There is a good supply of hogs in this section, as farmers were very successful last fall with their litters."

J. C. SPARROW.

Carleton County.

"The crop of young pigs in this section is a little above the average, both in numbers and quality. There has been considerable mortality, but I believe the percentage is less than in former years. In every case where a farmer has supplied his sows with a variety of food, such as roots, skim milk, etc., and has given them plenty of exercise, he has had good results. There is no such thing as good and bad luck in hog raising. The production of bacon hogs on our dairy farms is a profitable business."

W. H. McNISS.

Leeds County.

#### Prof. Grisdale's Views

In my opinion a large part of the losses of young pigs in winter and spring litters may be attributed to methods of wintering. Generally speaking, sows are confined in too close quarters in winter and frequently fed on too heating a ration. An ideal ration would be one of an appetent or slightly laxative character, such as bran and roots.

## THE Sovereign Bank of Canada

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2 p.c.) for the current quarter, being at the rate of six per cent. (6 p.c.) per annum on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and at the branches on and after Thursday, the 16th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. M. STEWART,  
General Manager.

Toronto, 30th March, 1907.

78 Branches Throughout Canada.

If in addition amount of milk given the pig good airy qu of doors, ex the best resu ideal condition be as follows

Give the pig bedded, in w have a large run, the feed distance from food should c lbs. of bran pe (mangels) ad der these conc are likely to shape and lea litters and ar well after the;

Central Exper

#### Feeds Clover

Brood sows door exercise t unit. They s shelter from th go at will. T airy, clean an better than a g be filled in to b than the groun vent dampness. outside and c no food, such as c on such foods mangels, or at soft food. I l best way to win them largely o hay. This sh well cured, i cutting box an As much chop if fed chop alon to mix with th feed six or m come out in a good litters th on grain feed, b of keep by a conveyment, to st on acorns sou

When it com rowing in col of necessity ha damp or stuffy, plenty of fresh pig requires lig at a plant. A should be fed lil ing food and th taught to eat s having a crop with small liter account of losir should be fed s so as to check t want of pigs en is often the cau loss. Wentworth Cour

#### Breed

Having been breeders to state cial causes of t winter and sprin It is largely du one or both par cient exercise, in breeding and, i t vice. To avoid the parents well food, part of whi roots, good w when a dry sleepin and plenty of ex If before farrow inclined to move induced to do so, else a few days



If in addition to these a considerable amount of mineral matter or soil can be given the pigs and they are kept in good airy quarters, or, better still, out of doors, except when in their beds, the best results may be anticipated. Ideal conditions in my opinion would be as follows:

Give the pigs good warm cabins, well bedded, in which to sleep. Let them have a large yard or field in which to run, the feed being given them at some distance from their sleeping place. The food should consist of, say,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of bran per day per sow, and roots (mangels) ad libitum. Sows fed under these conditions and on this ration are likely to come through in good shape and leave large, strong, healthy litters and are likely to nourish them well after they arrive.

J. H. GRISDALE.

Central Experimental Farm.

### Feeds Clover or Lucerne to Hogs

Brood sows should have all the outdoor exercise that the weather will permit. They should have a place of shelter from the storms where they can go at will. This should be light and airy, clean and well bedded; nothing better than a ground floor. This should be filled in to be at least one foot higher than the ground outside. This will prevent dampness. The sows are better fed outside and not on strong, rich grain food, such as corn, peas, etc., but rather on such foods as bran, chopped oats, mangels, or any kind of rather light soft food. I believe the cheapest and best way to winter brood sows is to feed them largely on red clover or lucerne hay. This should be cut green and well cured. Then cut it fine with the cutting box and moisten a feed ahead. As much chop as one sow would eat if fed chop alone would be quite enough to mix with this moistened cut hay to feed six or more sows. They would come out in better shape for raising good litters than if fed more largely on grain feed, besides reducing the cost of keep by at least fifty per cent. If convenient, to steam this chopped clover or lucerne would be still better.

When it comes to the time of farrowing in cold weather, the sows must of necessity have a warm place, not damp or stuffy, but dry and clean, with plenty of fresh air and light. A young pig requires light and sunshine as well as a plant. A sow with a large litter should be fed liberally on milk producing food and the young pigs should be taught to eat as soon as possible by having a creep to run through. Sows with small litters, and when small on account of losing a portion of them, should be fed sparingly on dry food, so as to check the flow of milk. The want of pigs enough to take the milk is often the cause of trouble and serious loss. JOHN JACKSON.  
Wentworth County.

### Breeding Pigs

Having been requested by several breeders to state in your paper the principal causes of the great mortality in winter and spring litters, I now do so: It is largely due to lack of vigor in one or both parents, caused by insufficient exercise, improper food, immature breeding and, in the heaver, excessive service. To avoid loss in this way, have the parents well matured, fed on good food, part of which should be grass or roots, good water at will, and give them a dry sleeping pen free from drafts and plenty of exercise on the ground. If before farrowing the sow is disinclined to move about, she should be induced to do so, and again given exercise a few days after farrowing. At

this time the food should be reduced, only bran in small quantity for the first twenty-four hours after farrowing, to be mixed in lukewarm water, given slopily, then increase the feed, giving middlings, with small quantity of crushed oats added, and a little skim milk or whey, with some roots or green feed. Feed this according to the condition of the pigs. Do not fatten them. Keep them growing as lively, but never fat and thick around the throat. When two weeks old, give them plenty of exercise on the ground and if not possible, then in a stable or yard. Have the

pen well lighted from the east or south, moderately warm, clean and dry. After weaning, continue the exercise, feed four times a day for two weeks, then three times, giving skim milk or whey in reasonable quantities, with middlings mixed in. Give this warm, and as they get older, make the feed stronger by adding crushed oats, with the coarse hulls sifted out, along with roots. Never feed too much at one time. If the exercise is attended to and a reasonably well balanced ration given, there will be fewer losses and much better pigs produced. J. STANDISH, V.S.

## THE DAIRY

### Profits in Butter Making

Butter making, generally speaking, has not paid the farmer as much in direct cash for his milk as cheese making has. In 1906, however, several creameries paid nearly as much per 100 pounds of milk as the neighboring cheese factories did. The Princeton Creamery, near Woodstock, Ont., and in the centre of the great cheese county of Oxford, is a good example. This creamery paid 99c per 100 pounds of milk to its patrons last year, while the average for the cheese factories in Western Ontario was \$1.00.

But the profits from a creamery cannot be measured by the direct cash return received. The value of the skim milk and the butter milk must be taken into account. This will vary from 15c to 25c per 100 pounds, according to the way it is cared for and utilized for young stock. A fair average is 20c per cwt., which, if the above figures are taken, would put the creamery away ahead of the cheese factory as a profit maker for the farmer, even if a liberal allowance is made for whey. Skim milk is much more valuable for young stock than whey. In fact, whey is only of value when fed to hogs and to get the best return it must be fed sweet, a condition that is rarely to be found in the whey returned from the average cheese factory of this country. It is usually sour and is of little value for hogs, besides injuring very materially the milk can in which it is carried. Skim milk can be utilized in a number of ways for stock feeding, but is of the greatest value for calves and poung pigs. If it can be fed sweet it is almost invaluable. The creamery patron then has a distinct advantage over the cheese factory patron in the value of the by-product, a fact that is not given enough consideration in discussing the relative merits of the two branches of dairying. The production of beef cattle and hogs can very well be made an adjunct to butter making.

There is still another advantage which the butter maker has which is not often referred to. This is the very small amount of fertility taken from the soil, as compared with cheese making. A ton of butter contains fertilizing material to the value of 49 cents, while the fertilizing ingredients in cheese are valued at \$14.19 per ton (Woll). This means that every ton of cheese sent to market this country contains about 29 times more fertilizing material, and which is taken out of the soil, than does a ton of butter. Analyzing this still further, we find that if the value of the fertilizing material be deducted from every pound of cheese sold, the price would be reduced by nearly three-quarters of a cent, while that of butter would only be reduced by hardly one-fortieth of one cent per pound.

Many dairymen completely ignore this important fact when comparing the relative values of the two branches of dairying. In the early days of dairy-

ing in this country this mattered but little, as there was enough and to spare of fertility in the land. But not so to-day. The farmer must maintain, and if need be increase, the fertility of his land if he desires the greatest return from farm products. If he is patronizing a cheese factory, he must aim to supply the fertility taken out of his land by some other means. And just here let me repeat that this discussion is not undertaken with a view to turning anyone from cheese making to butter making, but rather to show the importance of developing the butter trade in districts where no cheese factory exists at the present time. The limit in cheese production has been reached and further expansion in dairying must be along the line of butter making.

### Left to Arbitration

The difficulty which has arisen between the Toronto Milk Producers Association and the Retail Milk Dealers Association of this city, regarding the price which should be paid for milk, has been referred to a board of arbitrators composed of Judge Winchell and Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Both parties have agreed to abide by the decision of the board as to the price that should be paid for the summer's milk supply.

The difficulty arose over the decision of the retailers to lower the price paid for milk on May 1st. During the winter the producer had received \$1.50 per can of eight gallons for his milk, delivered in Toronto, and refused to accept a reduction to \$1.15 per can which the retailer desired to make. He claimed, and rightly so, that it cost about as much to produce milk in the summer as in the winter, and that it was not fair to ask him to accept a lower price when the retailer did not intend to reduce the price to his customers in the city. The retailer, on the other hand, claimed that, owing to the necessity for using ice in handling milk in summer and the greater risk of having the milk spoil, the cost of conducting his business was so much increased that it became necessary to lower the price to the producer or increase it to the consumer. At eight cents per quart the retailer is receiving \$2.56 for the eight gallon can of milk which he is asking the producer to accept \$1.15 for, milk delivered in Toronto, and which should insure a good profit on the investment.

There have been some interesting developments during the progress of the "strike." The members of the producers association for the most part refused to supply milk except at the higher rate. This left some of the smaller retailers short of their usual supply and many Toronto families had to be content with one-third to one-half of their usual allowances, though none, as far as we can ascertain, had to go without milk "to their porridge." But the producers association only represented a

very small area and the dealers were not long in finding out that ample supply could be secured by bringing in milk by train. This was done and milk producers 100 miles away helped to relieve the scarcity.

It is pleasing to know, however, that both parties have decided upon the common sense plan of arbitration. A full presentation of the case for both sides before an independent tribunal should help matters very much and bring about a better understanding of the situation. Up to the time of going to press the arbitrators' award as to price had not been given.

### The Dairymen Must Make Good

While we have no desire to criticize in any way the expenditures for dairying this season, as we believe that the Government should do all that it can to maintain and improve the quality of our dairy products, and it will be of interest to many to know that the total appropriation of the Ontario Government for dairying in 1907 alone is \$84,000. Of this amount \$28,000 is for the dairy school and dairy work in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, and \$13,750 for the dairy schools at Kingston and Strathroy, leaving a balance of over \$43,000 for instruction work in cheese factories and creameries and in grants to the two dairy associations. It is only fair to say, however, that the appropriations given above for the dairy schools are offset by a revenue of over \$20,000 derived from products sold.

The expenditure for instruction work is the main item and the large increase over 1906 is due to the decision of the Government to have inspectors visit every factory in the province. According to a report issued by the Government last year, there were 1,350 cheese factories and creameries in operation in Ontario in 1906. Considering the \$2,000 grant to each of the dairy associations, we have a total of \$39,000 to be expended on instruction work this year, or an expenditure of nearly \$29 upon each factory and creamery in the province. This makes it incumbent upon the dairymen to make good. No other branch of agriculture receives as much from the public treasury and if good results are not forthcoming to show for it the large expenditure may come in for some criticism from those interested in other pursuits. However, so far as the instructors are concerned, we believe they will make good. But they cannot do so unless they have the file of our dairymen, whether makers or operators, are not willing to make the best use of the instruction given the best results cannot be obtained. The patron and maker should realize this most thoroughly and endeavor to make the most of the instruction they receive. Do not hang back and let the instructor do the whole thing. Co-operate with him in every way and endeavor to profit as much as possible from this large expenditure.

### Shipping Green Cheese

For one or two seasons past there have been many complaints from the trade of cheese being shipped from the factories to great distances that will most certainly injure the reputation of Canadian cheese in the British market and eventually lessen the price to the producer. Dairymen have been warned repeatedly regarding this injurious practice, and why they will continue to ignore the advice given is a mystery.

Dairy Commissioner Ruddick writes us that many factories are this season shipping cheese in a very good condition. Cases are reported where cheese made on Monday has been boxed and

shipped on Tuesday. Such a practice is ruinous. Dealing with this question further, Mr. Ruddick says:

"If we continue to ship green cheese to Great Britain at a time of the year when they are most likely to go into direct consumption, there can only be one result, and that will be to check the consumption of cheese enormously, with a consequent decrease in the demand which is bound to have the effect of reducing the price before the season is over. It would seem to require scarcely a second thought to convince any person that it is a most suicidal policy to allow the cheese to be shipped when they are not in a condition fit for food and when their presence on the market will have the effect of stopping the consumption of cheese, and encouraging the consumers to look for some other article of food."

"It is useless to throw all the blame on the buyers, and let it go at that. The buyers know the danger of this sort of thing well enough, and the fact that they are offering to buy the cheese is proof that they will not act in the interest of the producer when it serves their purpose to do differently. The factory manager or salesman cannot escape his responsibility for the protection of his own business, or the business of his patrons. It is quite evident that the only way to deal with this question is for the salesman to refuse to sell the cheese until they are fit for market. I appreciate the difficulty of individual action in a matter of this kind, owing to the strenuous competition among the factories, but there is nothing to prevent the salesmen on the different cheese boards from agreeing as a body not to allow cheese to leave their factories until they have attained a reasonable age, say at least ten days or two weeks. Some of the cheese boards have already done so, and I venture to say that the factories represented will reap a handsome reward before the season is over.

"When the patrons of cheese factories come to fully realize how vitally they

are interested in the actual condition of the cheese as it reaches the consumers in Great Britain, they will make it worth for any factory manager or salesman who allows absolutely green cheese to be shipped from the factory. What is the use of the Governments spending money for the purpose of instruction

if cheese are one - an dete quality? Th will remain circumstances. what is the l and which h the cheese wholly null goes on. what is the to the effect British mark duty to prot sible against ceed and poss if it is contr

### Care of Milk

No subject the dairymen past twenty-four care of milk. There is as m milk produce ever was. In the one was in deca Very little is for the flavor. Th thing in the it was not 'so before the can be converted spection at s difficulty.

But all this of a quarter not pass must market, and saleable. Con consumer is article, and ce turer is dea of milk from ter must sup cheese is h reputation for maintained.

The essentia flavor. A can not injure a v can of milk w ter how sweet has good, clea there is little d made from it Cleanliness from the time till it reaches sential. This p danger of the details in th marized as follo

Keep the cow with clean, dryudder and test strain immediate a strainer thickneses of care is required clean; remove t or milking vard is poor for keep milk cans and pails) scrupulo butter milk sho cans, as they w cause the can must be returne the whey can, i once upon its a the can thorou in the sunshine it again. Milk be washed with water, in which dissolved.

The cooling o portant. A few milk was not ce cheese making, hot weather. B

## Because You Need Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to have cow-fun. You must get business, and, furthermore, you must get money. There is money all about keeping if you go out right, and because there is more fun in it. It is right that there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you, because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it makes a difference between cow profits and cow costs. Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it. Like our book "Business Principles" and our catalogue is sent free. Write for them.

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

## Runs in Oil

A cream separator has parts that run at high speed. To work smoothly and easily they have to be fitted together very exactly and yet not wear away. Hence the need of proper and ample oiling. In the U. S. Separator, oiling is done automatically. The oil is fed through a bearing that steadies the bowl; then that oil runs down into the gear chamber, where you see the little hollows or wells which collect it, this hollow gathers the surplus and keeps full. Now when you turn the gears in the improved

### U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

the teeth of the lowest gear run through this pool of oil and throw it up in a spray just as a buggy wheel throws water when you drive through a puddle. In this simple, economical way, the teeth of the gears above the spiral teeth on the spindle of the bowl, and the simple one-hall bearing at the bottom end of the spindle on which the bowl spins, — are ALL kept wet with oil when running and that's why (combined with proper construction and the best materials) there is so little friction to the U. S., and why it is the longest-wearing and lightest-running separator made.

Here we can only give you an idea of the superior oiling device, and can't even mention the many other advantages of the U. S. But we'll send you free a copy of our big new separator catalogue that tells all you need to know. Just say, "Send catalogue number D 110," and write us now while you think of it. Use a postal if it's handiest, or send a letter, addressing

**Vermont Farm Machine Co.**  
Prompt Deliveries from  
Eighteen Distributing Warehouses. 425 Bellows Falls, Vt.

if these are to be shipped before any one can determine anything about their quality? The instructors must just as well remain at home, under such circumstances. Any of the improvements which have been made in recent years, and which have done so much to help the cheese industry, will be almost wholly nullified if this sort of thing goes on.

"With the knowledge that I have as to the effect of this practice on the British market, I conceive it to be my duty to protest as vigorously as possible against a continuance of this practice and point out the inevitable results if it is continued."

#### Care of Milk for Cheese Making

No subject has been so much before the dairymen of the country during the past twenty-five years as that of the care of milk for cheese making, and yet there is as much need for advising the milk producer in this regard as there ever was. In the earliest days of dairying the one thing considered essential was to keep the milk from souring. Very little if any attention was paid to the flavor. The maker would take in anything in the shape of milk, so long as it was not 'sour, and would not thicken before the rennet was added. It would be converted into cheese and pass inspection at shipping time with little difficulty.

But all this is of the past. The cheese of a quarter of a century ago would not pass muster to-day in the British market, and would be practically unsaleable. Conditions have changed, the consumer is demanding a superior article, and consequently the manufacturer is demanding a superior quality of milk from his patrons. This the latter must supply if the market for our cheese is to be retained and Canada's reputation for high-class dairy products maintained.

The essential thing in good milk is flavor. A can of milk a little sour will not injure a vat of milk as much as a can of milk with a bad flavor, no matter how sweet it may be. If a maker has good, clean flavored milk supplied, there is little danger but that the cheese made from it will turn out all right.

Cleanliness in handling the milk, from the time it is taken from the cow till it reaches the factory, is most essential. This provided, and there is little danger of the milk going wrong. The details in this connection may be summarized as follows:

#### CLEANLINESS

Keep the cows healthy and clean, milk with clean, dry hands, after wiping the udder and teats with a damp cloth; strain immediately after milking through a fine strainer and also through two thicknesses of cheesecloth. Special care is required in keeping the strainer clean; remove the milk from the stable or milking yard to a place where the air is pure for keeping over night; keep the milk cans and pails (don't use wooden pails) scrupulously clean; sour whey or butter milk should not be put in the cans, as they will destroy the tin and cause the can to rust. If the whey must be returned from the factory in the whey can, it should be emptied at once upon its arrival at the farm, and the can thoroughly washed and aired in the sunshine before milk is put into it again. Milk cans and pails should be washed with a brush and luke-warm water, in which a little sal soda has been dissolved.

#### COOLING

The cooling of the milk is also important. A few years ago cooling the milk was not considered necessary for cheese making, excepting during very hot weather. But the best authorities

to-day advise cooling the milk at once to a temperature of 60 degrees, certainly below 70 degrees, by setting the cans in tanks of cold water, and by stirring the milk without exposing to the air more than is necessary, in order to facilitate cooling rapidly. After the milk is cooled to 60 degrees (and where Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk is to be kept over until Monday morning, the cooling should be as low as 50 degrees in the hot weather), the cans may be covered with the lid or with a piece of damp, clean cotton. By leaving one end of the cotton in the water evaporation will tend to keep the milk much cooler. Night's and morning's milk should be kept separate as long as possible.

If the milk be placed on a milk stand for some time before it starts to the factory, the stand should be covered and boarded in on the sides, and the whole neatly painted a white color. Milk should be protected from the rays of the sun, from the dust, and from the rain.

#### Creamery Wanted

I would like to draw the attention of some of your readers in Ontario to the fine opportunity there is for establishing a creamery in the district around the City of Saskatoon.

Saskatoon is splendidly situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan River, in the Province of Saskatchewan, in which is grown the finest wheat in the

world, and is the most progressive city in the West between Winnipeg and Edmonton. There will be three transcontinental railways running through the city this year, which will easily place Saskatoon in the forefront as a distributing centre for this great country.

In the surrounding district the majority of the farmers devote their entire energies to wheat production, while at the same time conditions are most favorable for mixed farming. Nutritious grass abounds everywhere, and pasture of excellent quality is thus provided for stock.

As a result of the action of the farmers in confining their attention to wheat exclusively, the city elevators are filled to overflowing with grain which the railways cannot move fast enough owing to inadequate transportation facilities and, therefore, many farmers are short of their usual cash balance while waiting for their returns until the railways feel disposed to move their crop. In circumstances like these, the sale of dairy products would be a perennial source of income, coupled with the fact that good prices obtain here the year round for first class butter.

Will not some of the enterprising dairymen of Ontario, or graduates of the O.A.C., at Guelph, come West and avail themselves of the present opening, which would certainly prove a paying investment to any who would enter the profitable business of operating a creamery?  
WESTERNER.

## Never Saw Better Skimming than was done by the Magnet Cream Separator

This is the verdict of the expert engaged by the Crescent Creamery Co.

Winnipeg, Man., April 20, 1907.  
The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited,  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Gentlemen—I have this day made two tests from the MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR No. 1.

#### TEST No. 1.

Per cent. of fat in milk, 3-4; Temp. 85.  
Per cent. of fat in cream, 25.  
Per cent. of fat in skim milk, one-half space in skim milk bottle.

#### TEST No. 2.

Per cent. of fat in cream, 33.  
Per cent. of fat in skim milk, one-half space.  
I find the MAGNET as close a skimmer as any Separator I have tested. I also find it easy to turn. Yours truly,

W. R. LUTLEY,

Milk and Cream Tester for the Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

The test shows only about 3 ounces butter fat left in a ton of milk. This shows the wonderful perfection attained by the MAGNET.

**No special machine was built for this test. It was made with the regular and only machine that we make. Every buyer of a MAGNET Separator gets one that will do as good work as the one tested at the creamery.**

Note the remarks about **easy turning**. On these two points the MAGNET has no equal, viz.:

Close Skimming and Easy Turning.

Add to these great points the square gear, double support to the bowl, with the one piece skimmer, so easily cleaned.

These five points are only found in the MAGNET, which places it in a class by itself.

Write for our 1907 Catalogue.

## The Petrie Manufacturing Company

LIMITED

Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N.B. Calgary, Alta.

Western Distributing Points

Regina, Sask. Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C.



## POULTRY

### The Production of Table Fowls

The great demand for chickens and the high prices obtained for fairly good birds, makes poultry raising a very profitable branch of farm industry and one deserving more attention than is usually given it. Even now we find exposed for sale in our markets a large proportion of badly-bred and carelessly fed birds, which are unsatisfactory to the consumer and therefore fail to yield to the producer the best possible returns.

#### WHAT IS A TABLE FOWL

Experiments point to the Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte as being among the best adapted for the production of table fowls, not only for their excellent qualities, but because, like the Shorthorn, either breed is easily obtainable, and it is pleasing to note that the predominating blood of our farmyard poultry is to some extent of these two choice breeds.

Both are suitable, as they are hardy, handsome, quick to mature, good feeders, and, in short, the best of general purpose fowl. Like all stock, success with poultry is only obtained by good management, varying, of course, according to the surroundings. Birds on a good run require the least care and attention.

The hen house is very important. Individually it will have to be arranged as circumstances permit, but it should be free of all draughts, should face the sun, be fairly comfortable, and the floor should be well covered with suitable scratching material. Perches can be arranged to suit the breed you have and suitable nests provided.

If wishing to raise chickens for the table, I would prefer to follow. Take about twelve hens, with a cockerel or pullets with a cock bird, as this is a good mating to produce, under proper care, the hardest progeny.

Too many hens with a male bird sometimes results in weakly chicks and unless the young ones are vigorous and healthy they will never develop into a fine table bird.

The earlier the chicks are hatched the larger they grow, still a good table bird may be obtained from a hatching any time in May, if on a good run.

It is very important to keep the hen house clean. Whitewash it, thoroughly clean the nests and perches to insure freedom from lice, a pest which retards the growth of the chicks and if not closely watched for will cause disaster to the young flock.

In this country, for the local market, a fowl possessing yellow or white skin and legs, weighing about five lbs., is considered a good table bird. On the farm it is an easy matter to get these with fair treatment, and this weight should be reached at between four and five months old. I have had birds weigh seven lbs. when only five months old, and if good stock is procured and cared for properly, they should easily be made to weigh six pounds in the same number of months.

During the last year I had a great demand for chickens, selling all I had (farm raised) at good prices from Indian Game and common hens. While the pure breeds I have mentioned are, in my opinion, the best for the farmer to raise, being all round good fowl, still it is admitted that Indian Game are among the best of table birds, but are as yet but little known to the people.

If farmers would only interest themselves to produce table birds of good weight and quality, it would greatly increase the demand. At present the chickens one sees for sale, are as a rule, decidedly below par. W. A. H. York County, Ont.

### Feeding of Chickens for Table Use

In season our Ontario markets are glutted with an inferior class of chickens. They come from mongrel stock and are generally small, lean, poorly dressed and uninviting. The prices obtained for this class evidence the necessity for adopting improved methods in production, thereby turning out a more desirable table fowl for the consumer and a more profitable one for the farmer. In beginning it is wise to study the market to be supplied, find out as nearly as possible what is wanted and with that end in view select a good strain of the most suitable breed and breed intelligently. Seek to grow the bird so that when fattened it will be heavy, having a plump breast and a large proportion of tender flesh and not an undue amount of oily fat. The required color of the legs and skin, together with early maturity, are characteristics to seek for.

Often for certain markets the best results may be obtained from the first cross of two breeds. In following this plan intelligence is a requisite in order to produce the bird sought after.

Hap-hazard cross breeding is sure to deteriorate the progeny. Among the best breeds for table use are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Dorkings and Orpingtons. In breeding keep the desired end in view, so that the dressed fowls will all be the same color, shape, size and quality, and aim to have the best in the market catered to.

Early chicks bring the highest prices. Select the best, plumpest and most robust young hens for laying stock. One male bird of ideal quality should accompany every ten hens. These should be kept vigorous and healthy and given plenty of exercise. For setting purposes discard all eggs that are irregular in size or shape or over ten days old.

Large numbers of early (or late) chicks may be successfully hatched in an incubator of a reliable sort and reared in a modern brooder. Divide the brooder into sections, allowing the chicks to be placed in small lots of not over twenty. This will prevent overcrowding and thereby decrease the per-

centage of mortality. Do not feed the young chicks for twenty-four hours after the first are hatched. Then remove to the brooder, which must be kept about 90 degrees the first week and then gradually decreased.

Hard boiled eggs crumbled, bread crumbs and oatmeal in limited quantities, fed often, will constitute the ration for the first few days. Supply grit, plenty of earth or fine litter to scratch in and drinking water, in such a way that the chicks will not become wet. At two days old finely chopped onions may be added, also small seeds, scattered in loose earth to encourage scratching. In one and two week scant feeds of green cut bone and meat, with occasional additions of boiled potatoes, cut cabbage, lettuce, green or steamed clover hay may be given. After three weeks, feed liberally of a mixture of bran, cornmeal and finely ground oats, damped with skim milk. Never allow a chick to become stunted, but do not gorge or over-feed. Never feed sloppy food. Encourage exercise, supply grit and keep surroundings thoroughly clean.

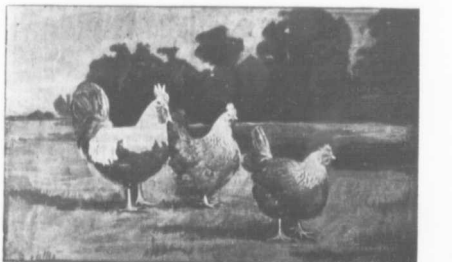
In about eight weeks the chicks should be ready for broilers. For roasters or stewing, however, they should have freedom at least three months, and then be closely confined and fattened for three weeks. Give all they will eat three times per day of the mash formulated above. Clean the troughs of what is left after each feed.

The closer we imitate natural conditions in chicken rearing, the better. Success is achieved only by persistent effort. I. W. N. Brockville, Ont.

### Delicate Chicks

If a chick is very delicate it is better to kill it immediately. But it sometimes happens that the chicks will not be all that they should, and yet will be much too good to slaughter wholesale. For these, empty out all the drinking vessels over night and see that they are quite clean. In the morning scald some milk and when it is cool enough give the chicks all that they can drink. Sometimes they will drink until their crops are quite full, but I have never found any ill effects follow. Next, dig out all the loose litter that you can find in the horses' or cows' mangers and spread it around the coops. It will be full of grass seeds and they will be busy all day hunting over it. Give plenty of sand and sharp grit. Dust with insect powder in case of lice, and put a lump of camphor or camphorated chalk in the water besides. Give only dry food, fine oatmeal for very young chickens and wheat and cracked corn to those that are older.

(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN, Ganges, B.C.



Grey Dorkings—A Good Table Type

### Poul

At a met Winter Fai lowing class try departm dotes, Bral Guinea Fo tional clas making sep Comb and class for changed to the varietie tied, to be a class. The Guineas w Pheasants.

Late entri must be in postmarked later than regular entr postmarked later than

The arran were given i birds scree cancelled.

All exhibit partment mt

### Egg

Will you to do in or eating eggs, of which ha time. I am i stand ov Gans.

When hen eating habit, at once, I acquiring it,

**MONE' IN MUSHROOM**

Eastern Impo

**INCUBATORS**

**Poultry**

That world, poultry for sale. Poultry for sale. Poultry for sale. Poultry for sale. Poultry for sale.



### Poultry at Winter Fair

At a meeting of the executive of the Winter Fair, held on May 2nd, the following classes were added in the poultry department: Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Brahma Bantams, African Geese, Guinea Fowl in pairs, and an additional class for Rhode Island Reds, making separate classes for the Single Comb and Rose Comb varieties. The class for "Orpingtons, A.O.C." was changed to read "Orpingtons, white," the varieties of Orpingtons not classified, to be shown in the "A.O.V. Fowl" class. The prizes and entry fees for Guineas will be the same as for Pheasants.

Late entries in the poultry department must be in the secretary's hands or postmarked at Toronto Post Office not later than November the 30th. The regular entry fees for poultry must be postmarked at the mailing point not later than November the 25th.

The arrangement by which exhibitors were given the privilege of having their birds scored at the exhibition has been cancelled.

All exhibits in the dressed poultry department must be sold by auction.

### Egg Eating Poultry

Will you kindly advise what is best to do in order to prevent hens from eating eggs. I have about 35 hens, many of which have been laying for some time. I am unable to get an egg unless I stand over them continuously.—P. Gains.

When hens have acquired the egg eating habit, it is best to get rid of them at once. In order to prevent their acquiring it, arrange the nests so that



Water Wash, moult, small Fly, (chick) Start, New

### BOOKLET FREE

Send for our free booklet and learn how big profits are made at home the year around by one woman growing mushrooms in collars, stables, sheds, boxes. Surprising returns from small space. Markets everywhere waiting for all raised. We sell best spawn and teach you our methods. Write to-day. Dept 61, Eastern Importing Co., Brighton, Mass.



**BIRDS**  
Morgan's Song Incubator will bring your birds back to health and save 25c. postpaid. Bird Food, Cages, Books, Cleaners and Child Fish. Free article on Feeding and Care of Birds. BIRD Supplies, Books and Medicines.

### Poultry Sold on Credit

I have the largest poultry plant in the world. I will sell you on credit, 1000 or more on your credit. Send me and I will send you poultry papers, "Poultry and Dogs," for a year. I will also send you a copy of my large illustrated catalogue, send to-day. Address: J. R. COTE, Box 7, Chatham, Ontario.



### SMITH'S OVARY TONIC MAKES HENS LAY

It makes hens lay in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Every month is a good month for hens that are kept in prime condition with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It costs only 8c, a year per fowl to give each hen the required amount every week. When eggs are selling for 50c, a dozen, this 8c, a year is paying a big profit.

At dealers everywhere, 25c, and 50c, a bottle. NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



no eggs will be broken in them by accident and provide your birds with plenty of shell lime, sharp grit and some animal foot, such as ground bone, etc., in the winter.

### Standard Breeds of Fowls

THE FARMING WORLD,

Will you please publish the standards of the different breeds of fowls?

Middlesex Co., Ont. JAMES E. TURPIN.

The standards of all breeds would occur too much space in our columns. You can obtain the book "Standards of Perfection" for \$1.50 by writing H. B. Donovan, 124 Victoria St., Toronto.

### Poultry News

Mr. Stephen Oliver, Lindsay, Ont., has 26 leading varieties of fowls in his yard. He has W. C. K. Polish, Derbyshire Red Caps, Hondans, 3 varieties Hamburgs, 20 Leghorns, along with the rest, are well worth a visit from the most exacting fancier. He won over 600 prizes in the season of 1906, which speaks for itself.

Mr. J. O'Reilly, Lindsay, Ont., has erected a new poultry plant. The main house is 100 feet long, divided into 10 compartments, with all modern conveniences. The brooder house is 60 feet in length and contains all the fittings necessary. In his yard are to be found Black Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and Black Minorcas and numerous other breeds, all in first class condition.

Mr. Jno. Sackett, Lindsay, a strong enthusiast in the business, has a fine collection of White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs and B. P. Rocks and is devoting his energy to these breeds.

The proprietors of Elm Shade Poultry Farm, Brockville, Ont., are prepared to supply eggs from their exhibition birds—winners wherever shown.

J. E. Fidler, Brockville, has in his yards at present a very fine collection of Partridge Wyandottes. They own a special silver cup, won at Ottawa this year.

The stock in the breeding pens of the Schofield Hill Poultry Yards, Brockville, Ont., seem to be up to date in quality and excellence, and customers should be satisfied with results.

W. M. Osborne, Brockville, Ont., will send anyone the catalogue of his stock, with account of his winnings in the largest shows in America, on request.

### POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

**BARRIED ROCKS** exclusively. Bred for utility and show room. Fifteen eggs. H. A. S. WERDEN, Ansonia Farm, Bethel, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—At Valley Mills Poultry Ranch, hatching eggs from: S. C. white Leghorns; heavy winter layers, \$4.50 per 100; \$1 per setting-see for circular. E. C. APPS, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

**BARRIED ROCKS**—Two pens of choice birds selected for heavy egg production. Eggs \$1.50 per setting and 75c, or \$3 per 100. D. CAIRN, MICHAEL JIL, West Lorne.

**CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS**—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. On four entries won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 3rd hen, 8th hen. At the Ontario, Guelph, was 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen. Second pen, three large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, 1 won 1st and 2nd cocks, 6th cockerels, and medal for best collection. A grand breeding pen containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with rating list and prices. Incubator eggs, a specialty at \$2.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Guelph, Low Farm, Guelph, Ont.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**, White Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Buck eggs for sale. Four for every laying strain. One fifty per centing. Correspondence solicited. FRANK DUFF, Myrtle, Ont.

**DURST'S WHITE LEGHORNS** bred for beauty and utility. Send for descriptive egg circular and mailing list. A postal will bring E. DURST BROS., Beaulieu, Ont.

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

**HARVEY PERKINS**, Oshawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons (blue), S. C. Brown Leghorns. Bred for sale.

**WESTMOUNT POULTRY YARDS**, Oshawa, Ont. White Rocks and Black Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Young stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. HUNDEE & KIRBY, Box 260.

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

**WHITE LEGHORNS**—Two pens of choice birds selected for show purposes and large egg production. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$1 setting, \$2.00. One pen choice B. Minorcas, \$2 per setting. JAS. BOWEN, Box 195, Hornsbyville, Ont.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES**—Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per 15. The only brood kept on Guelph. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont.

**ELM SHADE POULTRY YARDS**—Eggs \$1 per setting. From exhibition Buff, White and Partridge Cochins. Buff, White, Silver, Golden and Black Wyandottes. Winners at Niagara, Ottawa and Brockville. TOOKER & BOWEY, Brockville, Ont.

**WRIGHT STRAIN** White Wyandottes. Record layers and leaders in show room. Free mailing catalogue given. For particulars send your name and get it FREE. Model Farm, WRIGHT BROS., Box W, Brockville, Ont.

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

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

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

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

She (sobbing)—Then all is over between us, and there is nothing for me to do but return everything you have given me.

He (smiling)—Thanks, dear Ida, let us begin with kisses.—Gallo Caricaturista.

# HORTICULTURE

## Strawberry Culture

After strawberries have been planted they should be cultivated frequently, more especially as soon as the surface dries after a rainfall.

If you have planted, for the future, the newly set plants should be prevented from fruiting the first season; to do this pick off all the blossom buds as fast as they appear. Do not wait until the blossoms expand fully, unless you are in doubt as to what kind of flowers your plants will produce, in which case allow the earliest to develop; you can then ascertain by comparing them with the illustration in our last issue whether they are pistillate or perfect.

In ordinary garden culture, where only sufficient berries are required for home consumption, the writer has, however, frequently permitted his newly set plants to produce a moderate crop of fruit and has not found any serious injury arise from it, but for commercial purposes the general practice of conserving the strength of the plants by preventing fruiting the first season is probably the most profitable in the end.

### ENEMIES OF THE STRAWBERRY PLANT

The larva of the June beetle, commonly known as the white grub, is the most destructive enemy of the strawberry we have. It is most prevalent in beds which were previously undrained. As this insect remains in the larval stage for about three years, and during that period feeds upon the roots of plants, it is capable of doing much injury. As it rarely shows itself above the surface of the ground its presence is not usually noticed until the wilting of a plant attracts attention. When this is observed the soil around the affected plant should be dug out with a stick, when the insect may be found and destroyed. Cutworms are sometimes troublesome and should be dealt with in the same way, though if they are very abundant, bran sloughly moistened with sweetened water and poisoned with paris green will get rid of them.

If strawberry rust or blight is to be feared the plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture when growth begins. This should be repeated at intervals of about three weeks, withholding the treatment from blossoming time until the crop is gathered.

## Bordeaux Mixture

This fungicide is now the most generally used and perhaps the most important mixture employed in spraying only as against leaf-eating insects.

When combined with paris green it forms a convenient insecticide also, only as against leaf-eating insects.

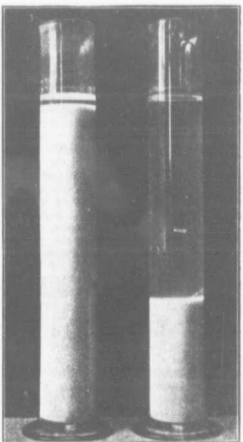
The standard formula for use as a preventive of all fungoid diseases, including those affecting potatoes, is four pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone), four pounds of fresh quick lime to forty gallons of water. To this four or five ounces of paris green may be added where required to control the potato beetle, codling moth or other biting insect.

Success in spraying depends largely upon the preparation of the Bordeaux. If it is not properly made the ingredients cannot be kept in suspension without vigorous and continuous agitation, in which case it is extremely difficult to secure a uniform application; furthermore, it is probable that the compound so formed is not so active a fungicide.

Bordeaux mixture is a complex and insoluble compound of lime and copper suspended in water. This compound

seems to be rather unstable and for that reason should be used only while fresh or, at any rate, not more than twenty-four hours old. The solutions of copper sulphate and milk of lime should be diluted before they are put together and should never be mixed while warm. This applies especially where the copper sulphate is dissolved in hot water, or when freshly slaked lime is used. The mixture made with cold solutions is infinitely better than that made when only moderately warm. Excess of lime does no harm while uncombined copper sulphate is very injurious to the foliage.

The quantity of lime, therefore, should never be gauged by measure alone, for the quality depends so much upon the rock from which it is made and thus varies in different localities. The prepared mixture should be tested before being used by adding a few drops of potassium ferrocyanide to it; if this causes a reddish brown discoloration



Bordeaux mixture properly and improperly made

there is insufficient lime and more must be used.

Our illustration shows samples of properly and improperly made Bordeaux, after being allowed to settle for one hour. The cylinder on the left containing the mixture is prepared by uniting the dilute copper sulphate and dilute lime milk together, and then on the right by mixing the concentrated solutions together and then diluting them. In the properly prepared mixture there is less than an inch of clear liquid on

top, indicating only a slight setting. Made in this way the liquid does not need continuous agitation, a slight stirring every ten minutes or a few turns of the agitator while moving from tree to tree will be sufficient. In the other case continuous agitation would be necessary to insure uniform distribution of the Bordeaux.

## The Garden in May

In some favored parts of Canada along Lake Erie and the Niagara district the majority of garden crops can be planted early in the month; still, all over the remainder of the Dominion the last half of May is the best time for planting, as it is not till then, especially in the Maritime Provinces, that the weather becomes settled and the soil permits working to advantage.

As the laying out of the garden was treated of in a previous article it is not necessary to enlarge upon it, except to mention the importance of sowing good seed in well prepared and fertilized soil and the planting of nearly everything in straight rows to insure ease in caring for the crop and render the appearance of the garden more attractive.

The planting of cucumbers, corn, tomatoes, squash, bush beans and similar tender plants may be deferred until the end of the month or later, according to the locality, while potatoes, peas, onions and the heavier root crops, especially carrots, parsnips and beets, should all be planted as soon as possible.

After planting and firming the soil for which purpose use a light homemade hand roller, and as soon as the young plants are clearly visible, I start to cultivate them, very shallow, not disturbing the soil for more than an inch in depth at first.

Later on the depth can be increased, but for the first tillings the ordinary steel garden rake is the most suitable instrument in a small garden, while on a larger area the hand-wheel hoe performs the work efficiently.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the destruction of weeds by thorough tillage, while essential, is not more important than the conservation of moisture. Wherever the soil is stirred the rising of moisture from below to the surface where it is lost by evaporation is checked.

The advantage to be gained by a thorough watering is doubled by an after loosening of the soil along the rows of plants and one good soaking from the spout of the watering can, followed as soon as it is absorbed by a stirring of the soil to an inch or so in depth, is better than half a dozen surface sprinklings.

In watering plants in straight rows, I find the best way is to remove the sprinkler from the water can (one holding a gallon and a half or two gallons being a good size) and inserting in the spout a piece of rubber hose about four or six inches in length.

The water can be applied to the plants just where it is most needed, at the



base of the and as fast rapidly that watered.

Watering the plants at season in dr shallow row from the ho open ground. Some young fall to take are so weak late crop an owing to tw important be when remove out sufficient. To avoid this need when sr to four inch just before it be through stick to the garden grow ding to the si inserted unde se carefully moving from should be use them and a d give more re dred careless.

To avoid th hotbeds and e ventilated and ceding transpi ins may be daytime, only

Plants put of May, if key on earlier set checked by ch is especially t this locality, o doors until Ju

Halifax, Nova

Pot

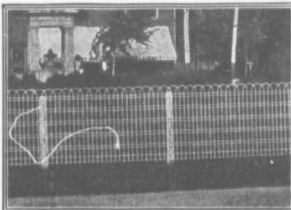
I have been articles in you on the diseas have made a li ject. Your co still in doubt you will allow state my experi in which every terested.

Previous to 1872, I held th from the atmo appearance of

## PAGE ACME White Fences

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

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





A Promise of Fruit

base of the stem and above the roots, and as fast as a walk, although not so rapidly that the row will not be equally watered.

Watering will pay well not only where the plants are small, but all through the season in dry weather, and especially on shallow rooted plants. Transplanting from the hot bed or cold frame to the open ground requires attention now. Some young plants when they do not either fail to take root or, if they do start, are so weakened that they produce a late crop and never gain a healthy look, owing to two reasons, the first and most important being the check they receive when removed by being taken up, without sufficient soil attached to their roots. To avoid this, the plants should be thinned when small to a distance of two to four inches, according to habit, and just before transplanting the soil should be thoroughly soaked, so that it will stick to the roots. A sharp-pointed garden trowel or a table fork, according to the size of the plants, should be inserted under the roots and the plants set carefully in a shallow box. In removing from the box the same care should be used to keep the soil around them and a dozen plants so shifted will give more real satisfaction than a hundred carelessly handled.

To avoid the check from chilling, the hotbeds and cold frames should be well ventilated and during the fortnight preceding transplanting the sashes or coverings may be left off altogether in the daytime, only replacing at night. Plants put out during the last half of May, if kept well watered, will gain on earlier set ones, as they will not be checked by chills on cold nights. This is especially true of tomatoes, which in this locality can not be safely set outdoors until June.

EDGAR E. MACKINLAY.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

#### Potato Disease

I have been much interested in the articles in your last two or three issues on the disease of the potatoes, as I have made a life-long study of the subject. Your correspondent is apparently still in doubt about some things. If you will allow me a little space I will state my experience, as it is a matter in which everyone is more or less interested:

Previous to coming to Canada, in 1872, I held the idea that blight came from the atmosphere, and on the first appearance of the disease cut off all

the stalks close to the ground and found that the disease only existed in those which showed it in the leaf. Since then I have tried every way I can think of to propagate the disease and have always failed. I have saved half rotten potatoes and planted them just as they came out of the ground and still a failure. I then turned my attention to noting the state of the atmosphere previous to the appearance of the disease on the leaves and in every instance it was preceded by a fog.

One season we had three weeks continual dry weather and in the second week there was more or less fog on three consecutive days. The disease appeared on the leaves and rotten tubers were found, before any rain came. I have also experimented to see how far a fog will affect the tubers after being out of the ground for three weeks or a month by exposing about a half bushel to a dense fog and have found that nearly every potato was diseased two or three days after. Another thing I have found is that in strong potatoes, if they are dusted over with slacked lime, it effectually stops the rot, no matter whether you have ten bushels or a thousand in your pile, and it does not in any way affect their cooking qualities. Half rotten potatoes can be kept over if dusted well with the lime. Bordeaux mixture should be used as soon as possible after a fog appears.

EDWARD LANE.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

NOTE.—The rot of the tuber which follows an attack of late blight is probably really due to infection of the tuber by the spores which have fallen upon the soil and which are carried into con-

tact with the tuber itself. Here it may begin growth at once, or it may develop after the potato has been dug and stored. It is well known that in dry seasons the disease does not increase very rapidly and that spore production seems to be hastened when cloudy and foggy weather prevails. Under such conditions a field showing but slight infection may in a few days look as if it had been swept by fire.—Editor.

## THE APIARY

### Transferring Bees

Changing bees from a common box hive into a movable comb hive requires care. This may be done at any time, but the best time is when fruit trees are in bloom. Then there are fewer bees and less honey in the hive, and the bees will fix up the combs better while they are gathering.

Have ready a board a little larger than one of the frames, and half a dozen or more strings for each frame, each string long enough to reach around the frame and tie. Turn the box hive upside down and set it close by, putting the new hive in its place. Give the bees a little smoke at the beginning and a little more at any time they show fight. Set over the box hive an empty box that is somewhere near the same size, the open part of the box down. Drum on the sides of the hive with a heavy stick. If the hive and the box do not fit well together, some of the bees may start to come out of the cracks. Smoke them in and keep on drumming. In a little while they will make a loud buzzing, which is not a sign of anger, but a capitulation. They will then run up into the box, and when nearly all have done so, lift off the box and set it on the ground, open end still down. Now, if necessary, split off one or more sides of the hive. Have your board ready with strings laid across it. Put the comb or combs on the board, lay a frame over, and mark with a knife where the inside of the frame comes. Take off the frame, cut off the part outside of your marking and then slip the frame over the comb. Let it be rather a tight fit, so it will be a little crowded. Now tie your strings. It doesn't matter if the combs are put in upside down. Sometimes it will be more convenient for you to put in some pieces that way. Lift up the board with the frame on it, and turn it so the frame will be right side up, and then remove the board and hang the frame in the hive. Now dump the bees down in front of the new hive and let them run in. They will be glad to find the comb there. Get out and transfer all good, straight worker comb, rejecting drone comb. Some honey may be saved for the table. Fill up the new hives with frames with comb foundation.

(Continued on Page 487.)

## SEEDS FOR THE FARM

Guaranteed Germination Over 90 per cent.

BE  
SURE  
OF  
YOUR  
SEED

CORN

Improved Leaming, White Cap Yellow Dent, Pride of the North, Red Cob and Mth. Southern Sweet at \$1 per bushel; ten bushel lots, 90 cents. Compton's Early, Longfellow and North Dakota at \$1.25 per bushel; ten bushel lots, \$1.15.

Send for 1907 Catalogue.

Would like to interest you in our Selected Root Seeds.

GEO. KEITH, 122 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

## FORESTRY

### In the Land of the Maple

There is an industry of the Province of Quebec, and particularly of the Eastern Townships, that is becoming more popular each year as a revenue returner, and it is that of the manufacture of maple syrup and maple sugar, but principally the former.

The average annual maple sugar output of Canada approximates 17,804,825 pounds. The money value of that of 1901 is placed at \$1,750,482. The bulk of this commodity is made in four provinces, named in their order of output: Quebec, 13,564,819 pounds; Ontario, 3,012,640; New Brunswick, 207,450; Nova Scotia, 112,496, and the other provinces, 7,590. Canada supplies over three-sevenths of the world's output of maple syrup and sugar and if her possibilities were in proportion to the number of maple trees in her possession, the

duet is largely in the hands of the maker, yet the location of the "orchard" is a factor of importance. An "orchard" situated on a high, dry knoll, made up of second growth trees from 8 to 12 inches in diameter will give a sweet and clear sap, making a milder and better quality of syrup than that from trees of a larger size situated in swampy ground.

There is an ever increasing market for syrup and sugar of delicate clear maple flavor, perfect in texture, and of high grade, and as our West becomes more thickly populated this will become more extended and increased prices will be realized in the future for the genuine article.

There have been several modes of adulteration in the past, the most common was the mixing in of cheap grades of cane sugar, but with the enforcement

of the spouts, hollowing out the split poplar or basswood troughs in which to gather the sap, and then collecting it in two large wooden pails carried by the old shoulder yoke, traveling here and there for it and carrying it to the boiling spot, likely under a shelter, or, at most, only a few poles put up slantwise and covered with spruce boughs. These were the days of the old "potash kettle," swung over the fire on a long pole. In all likelihood a piece of fat pork was suspended over the kettle to prevent the sap from boiling over. Yet the syrup and sugar produced under these conditions, while not as clear, was as sweet, had the strong maple flavor and was as thoroughly enjoyed as is the delicious, clear, mild-flavored article of to-day; but this old style syrup would not command a high price in the markets now. Then nearly all the receptacles in which the sap was collected were made of wood, to-day they all are made from the best iron, galvanized or tinned, and all wooden utensils used in handling the sap have a tendency to discolor it and make a dark syrup. The modern equipment of an up-to-date sugar is such that two men can handle as much as six or eight in former days.

The best form in which to market the syrup is to put it up in 1/2, 1/2 and 1-gallon square tins, as these pack better than round cans. For long-distance shipment to put it up in hardwood barrels of about 20 to 30 gallons each is a very good way. "The Maple Product Co.," of Waterloo, Que., have bought many thousands of gallons for shipment this season to a number of points west, south and east. It was all paid for according to quality, as tested with the saccharometer. Formerly syrup was bought by weight, an imperial gallon of syrup properly strained and cooled should weigh 13 lbs. 2 oz.; if it is heavier or thicker in texture it will easily grain, if lighter or thinner it may sour; if the two latter the former is the lesser. An imperial gallon of syrup will make about 9 pounds of sugar.

The "sugaring off" is the event of the sugar season. The young people of the community gather at the sugary, each with their small wooden paddles, from which to eat the sugar. A batch has been on the "sugaring off" arch awaiting their coming and when boiled sufficiently the fun commences. Some dip the paddles into the boiling hot sugar and eat from them, others spread it on the snow and make "maple toffee," which keeps them chewing for some time. This is a real privilege, for there are no loose teeth. These are enjoyable gatherings, everyone is in a sweet mood, jokes and pleasantries pass from one to another; 'tis a "sugaring off" and the lads and lasses are out for a "time," as sugaring only comes once a year.

Those who have never attended a "sugaring off" in the Eastern Townships have missed one of the treats of a lifetime.

"HABITAT."



Sugar-making scene

yield could easily be made five or six times as great as it is.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario mark the northern and western limits of the sugar maple. It extends south to Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where considerable quantities of maple products are made. The sugar maple is not indigenous in Europe.

The make of the season just closed has been the largest and best for 18 years, and may safely be estimated at about one-fourth more than the above figures show, or equal to a value of over \$2,100,000.

It is from the rock or hard maple that most of the product is made. These principally grow on our rocky ridges, which cannot be cultivated and, therefore, serve the purpose of giving forest growth and yield a handsome revenue each year. This often proves to be one of the most profitable parts of the farm, requiring little labor to keep in order and no fertilizer other than that provided by "dame nature." These sugar orchards vary in size from 200 to 1,000 trees, and there are many that far exceed this number, some farmers in the Eastern Townships tapping as many as 5,000 and 6,000 trees; six hundred trees will be about what the average farmer handles with the labor he usually has at that time of the year. This number in an average season will make about 150 gallons of good syrup, but this is governed largely by the size of the trees, the openness of the woods, whether the trees are tall or short and branching, as from the latter more sap will be received. While the quality of the pro-

duct of the Foods Adulteration Act this will be stopped. That there was great need for this act the following will show. Instructions were issued from the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, in Feb., 1905, to collect samples of syrup and sugar for analysis, in all 212 samples were obtained; these on examination showed that only 88 were pure, 8 were doubtful and 116 were adulterated. The adulterated samples were largely collected in the cities, which showed they had been tampered with after they left the farms; the largest number of pure samples were collected in the country, and nearly all from the Province of Quebec. Suffice it to say that now when adulterated syrup and sugar is put on the market it must be marked "Compound" or "Adulterated."

As the weather warms up during the latter part of March, the work of tapping begins, and then for the next three weeks there is activity on every hand, some extra help being required, and the boys and girls may be pressed into service, as usually at the breaking up of the roads a two or three weeks' vacation is declared, and a welcome vacation it is, the boys and girls taking kindly to the sugar making season, as they are then longing to get off to the woods, where they can enjoy life to the full, gathering and boiling sap, relishing the dinners in the woods, boiling eggs in the sap pans, and waiting with feverish anxiety for the first syrup to be drawn, so as to have a "sugaring off" with their young friends.

Our grandparents made the syrup and sugar in a laborious way, tapping the trees with the gouge or inch bit, making

The common

(salvelinus) widely distributed. Charis, being ranging north in west as Victoria and westward Great Lakes a southern spur.

This species the vermuculata the red spots on the base of caudal fin, barred dorsal one of the mason of the diffusion of the caudal fin, justifies the d to it by angl Trout." Nor sened when o built from the with their dark and symmetry brood sweep o have one hard



hook and a spring readily appreciable strength and qu The habits of such discussion stants can be l or explanation o and traits. On the shallows, and the boil of the lying in the deep To-day they are mid air, feeding morrow lying l banks or rocks, for their prey most tempting l to feed. Often gathering over t seen rising up slow, rolling, laz times they do n coming to the a only.

A very intereste the Brook Trout puzzled anglers change of colorations. It is a Trout in deep w of it, the red sp more brilliant.

## Northern Assurance Co. of London, England.

Canadian Branch, 88 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

**Income and Funds, 1905**  
 Capital and Assets, \$45,000,000  
 Annual revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest on Investments, 8,150,000  
 Deposited with Dominion Government for the benefit of policy holders, 328,268

G. E. MOBERLY, Inspector.

E. P. PEARSON, Agent.

ROBT. W. TYLER, Manager for Canada.



## Nature About the Farm

By C. W. NASH.

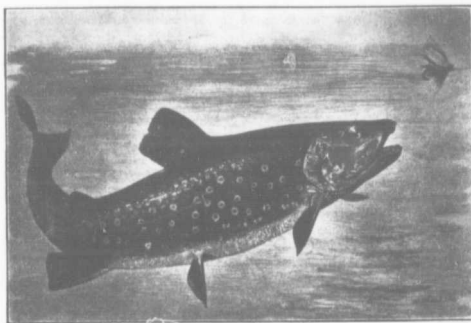
### The Brook Trout

The common brook or Speckled Trout (*salvelinus fontinalis*) is the most widely distributed of the American Charms, being found in streams flowing north into the Arctic Ocean as far west as Victoria Land, ranging north and westward to the tributaries of the Great Lakes and as far south as the southern spur of the Georgia Alleghenians.

This species is easily recognizable by the vermiculated markings of the back, the red spots on the sides, the large mouth, blunt snout and mottled or barred dorsal and caudal fins. It is one of the most beautiful of fish, by reason of the flush of rose and violet, the diffusion of which, from gills to base of caudal, at once suggests and justifies the descriptive phrase applied to it by anglers, "the bloom of the Trout." Nor is one's admiration lessened when one examines its clipper built form, the bright vermilion dots with their dark blue areola, the strength and symmetry of the paired fins and the broad sweep of the tail; and when we have one hard and fast upon a barbed

pools their color becomes lighter and when feeding over light sand, at the mouth of streams, they assume a silvery tint which pervades the entire body, the red spots becoming dimmer and the vermiculations of the back less clearly defined and more diffused. I have taken trout of three different colors and forms in a stretch of stream not more than five hundred yards in length. The conditions were a rushing rapid at the head, a deep pool in the centre and a shallow sandbar at the mouth of a creek which flowed into the pool. The change in coloration is undoubtedly involuntary, takes place very rapidly and is a safeguard provided by nature to protect fish from such enemies as the Fish Hawks, Kingfishers, etc.

Trout spawn late in the autumn in a manner similar to many other fishes of the Salmon family. They mate and the male keeps off intruders. When making the nest the female uses her tail, whipping the gravel until a hollow is made about two inches deep, the bottom is then cleaned off for a foot or more around the hollow. The ova are deposited in the nest and when



A Rising Trout

hook and a springing rod, we the more readily appreciate its game qualities, its strength and quick intelligence.

The habits of the Trout have elicited much discussion and no rule of constants can be laid down in definition or explanation of their peculiar moods and traits. One angler finds them on the shallows, another in midwater or in the boil of the rapids, and then again lying in the deepest water of the pools. To-day they are leaping and flashing in mid air, feeding on the midges, to-morrow lying hidden under sheltering banks or rocks, darting out ravenously for their prey and the next day the most tempting lures will not entice them to feed. Often as the shadows are gathering over the stream they may be seen rising up to the surface, with slow, rolling, lazy movements. At such times they do not feed and seem to be coming to the air for sportive reasons only.

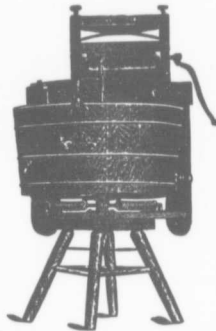
A very interesting peculiarity about the brook trout, and one that has puzzled anglers very much, is that of change of coloration under varying conditions. It is a recognized fact that Trout in deep water assume the color of it, the red spots, however, becoming more brilliant. In moderately shallow

waters, they become lighter, and when carried down stream with the current and are devoured by minnows and other enemies which lurk about the spawning beds for that purpose. Probably not five per cent. of the ova dropped on natural spawning beds ever matures, while of that raised by the improved methods of the fish culturist fully eighty or even ninety per cent. reach the fingerling stage.

Trout are captured in many ways and with various baits, according to the taste and skill of the angler. The farmer's boy and lumberman "yank" them out for meat, with the coarsest sort of tackle and by the roughest means, while the true angler, who visits the trout stream as much because he loves nature and seeks the inspiration to be derived from the whispering hemlocks and rippling waters as for the fish he may get, devises the finest of tackle and the daintiest of artificial flies with which to lure this beautiful fish to his hand.

### The Best in its Class

I enclose one dollar as a renewal to THE FARMING WORLD for two years. I have had this paper in our home for seven years. It is now a household necessity and we regard it as one of the



### Let this Machine do your Washing Free.

These are Motor Springs beneath the tub. These springs do nearly all the hard work, when once you start them going. And this washing machine works as easy as a ferris wheel down.

There are slots on the inside bottom of the tub. These slots act as guides to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub.

You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them.

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

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

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

The machine sends her a little help from you, at every swing, but the motor-springs, and the ball-bearing, do practically all the hard work.

You can sit in a rocking chair and do all that the washer requires of you. A child can run it easily all day long.

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move. But the water moves like a mill race through the slots.

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

It gives the dirt out through the meshes of the fabric WITHOUT ANY RUBBING, without any WASH and TEAR from the washboard.

It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments, or five large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with this "1900 Junior" washer. A child can do this in six to twelve minutes better than any able washerwoman could do the same thing in TWICE the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard.

This is what we SAY, now, how do we PROVE IT? We send any reliable person our "1900 Junior" Washer, free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pockets. To each deposit is added, no notes, no cash, no security.

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

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

Then you mail us 50 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your own, or on a neighborhood's clothes. Instead that the "1900 Junior" Washer shall pay for itself and thus cost you nothing.

You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you know why, until you have had a full month's trial. - Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of boxes of machines, if we did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine free a month's free trial, and then PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn, at any time it overcrows our factory.

Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you need to get us to send you this offer. viz. P. W. & Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 26 Young St., Toronto, Ont.

best in its class. ALBERT ANDERSON,  
Westmoreland Co., N.B.



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

One truth discovered is immortal and entitles its author to be so.

Not a truth has to art or to science been given  
But brows have ached for it, and souls toiled and striven.

#### EDITORIAL

A popular vote that had an unusually interesting result was recently taken in France. A Paris newspaper proposed the question, "Who are the ten greatest Frenchmen of the Nineteenth Century?" Fifteen million votes were recorded, and Pasteur stood at the head of the poll with 1,300,000 votes, Victor Hugo came second with 1,200,000 and Napoleon was only fourth. The British Medical Journal doubts if science would have been equally appreciated by votes in Great Britain.

The above clipping holds an unusual interest to me, and, in fact, to all who are in any way connected with agriculture.

To think that a man—the son of a tanner—should, by his own study and research in science, be chosen above the heads of all the great statesmen, religious dignitaries, artists, authors, etc., as the greatest Frenchman of the Nineteenth century, is paying a high tribute to the man and science.

Louis Pasteur was born in 1822 and died in 1895. It was Pasteur who really brought before the world's notice the accurate knowledge of bacteria, demonstrating that they were plants propagated by ordinary methods of reproduc-

tion; that it was these microscopic organisms which produced the souring of milk, the decomposition of organic matter, and many other similar changes.

It was Pasteur who first succeeded in demonstrating that certain species of bacteria are the cause of many dread diseases, and suggested successful methods of avoiding them.

It was he who discovered that by heating wine to 160 degrees and cooling it, then adding the desired ferment, a uniform quality could be produced, and this discovery has since been very largely made use of in the dairy industry. So we have the word *Pasteurization*, which means heating and subsequent cooling, derived from the discoverer's name.

The housewife as she bottles her fruit, the farmer who plows under his clover fields, the butter maker as he first pasteurizes his cream and adds his pure culture, the doctor who uses his anti-septic, the artisan as he breaks down the woody fibre in the manufacture of linen, are all indebted to this Frenchman.

Pasteur, by a long life of unremitting labor, has left behind him a large legacy

of useful scientific knowledge, and it is fitting that in his own country he should receive the honor of standing first among the greatest.

#### Industrious Women

Among the women of our French fellow-citizens are many who are skillful in the manufacture of a number of the finer articles which go to beautify the home, such as rugs, carpets, etc., as well as blankets and cloth for wearing apparel. This work is all done in the home and brings in quite a revenue.

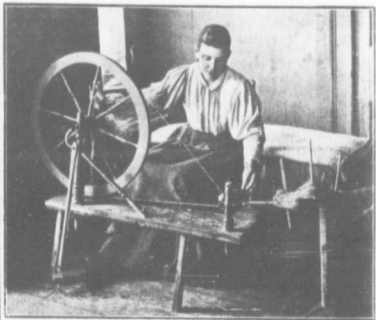
The woollens and linens made by these women have become, under the guidance of the Women's Art Association of Canada, famous in the United States and Great Britain, and several European countries. During the past year exhibits have been sent to the chief cities in Canada, from Charlottetown, P.E.I., in the east, to New Westminster in the west, and Canadian women are rapidly learning the art of "rough dress," so well known to English and Scotch women. A depot has been opened at 52 New Bond St., London, England, and Canadian homespun have been sent all through the United States, as well as to Italy, Sicily, France, Holland and Germany. The energetic committee of the association have given many thousands of dollars worth of orders to the Quebec women, and have been well repaid for their arduous efforts in making a market for the work by the rapid increase in beauty and workmanship of the goods, showing how responsive they can be when interest is taken in their work and it is encouraged. These homespun are already sought after, as well for their beauty of texture as for their durability.

#### RUG AND CARPET MAKING

The primitive industry of making



Rug and Carpet Making



A Spinner at Work

rugs and carpets and surplus wool homes is being to be a very popular sale is found in color and design have been very producing the people and to use the dresses, which do These comprise justice and logwe with billberries, c sumac, bitternut of nature, a per colors for our ployed and designing, but their adventures. It vity with them, bduct of their ov and regarded the sure. It gave as respecting, indeg adian pioneer, ve present generati people.

#### ARTS

The tuffier counrings of Quebec a tany which the them to Quebec, designs. The w quickly, showing much to be prize pattern, the "flet Mary," so amaz the excellent geo capable of many tons of both m Linen, cotton and worked together ible variety. Th through the fabri bit of wood or s The Acadians of have done practi Both art and ski conventional desi and combination.

#### HELPFUL A

##### Be

Whatever may ha come,  
Whether things things go v  
There is just or home,  
It is told in the strong,  
The fellow who heart,  
The fellow whic of the fight  
And he who beh ard's part,  
Has never hear  
Be strong to suffe  
Be strong to ap ring true;  
Be strong the bar Be strong to v to do.  
And whether aro spread,  
Or whether ane song,  
In the core of y words be sa  
In the combat be strong.  
—Mari

#### How Much I

Three times Chr icles, "How muc and as many tim declared that the to take them to After the Holy G the love is compl emergency. Then

rugs and carpets from the old clothes and surplus wool and yarn of the farm homes is being revived and promises to be a very popular product. A ready sale is found for all that is good in color and design. All these industries have been very much advanced by inducing the people to give up aniline dyes and to use the old-fashioned vegetable dyes, which do not get rusty or fade. These comprise the indigo, carmine, fustic and logwood, and those formed with hillberries, elderberries, golden rod, sumac, butternut and other resources of nature, a perfect gamut of artistic colors for our pioneers, who spun, wove, dyed and designed, not only their clothing, but their carpets, curtains and covertures. It was necessity and utility with them, but they loved the product of their own hands and brains, and regarded their handwork with pleasure. It gave as comprehensive a self-respecting, independent, economic Canadian pioneer, very different from the present generation of luxury-loving people.

#### ARTISTIC WORK

The tuffier covertures, potteries and rugs of Quebec are a tradition of Brittany which the French brought with them to Quebec, and show charming designs. The workers are pulled quickly, showing an artistic quality much to be prized. The "Pine Tree" pattern, the "fleur-de-lis," the "Little Mary," so amazing in its naivete, and the excellent geometrical designs, are capable of many and various combinations of both materials and colorings. Linen, cotton and wool are woven and worked together in an almost inexhaustible variety. The patterns are pulled through the fabric with the help of a bit of wood or some small instrument. The Acadians of Louisiana are said to have done practically the same work. Both art and skill are shown in their conventional designs, coloring, spacing and combination.

#### HELPFUL AND RESTFUL

##### Be Strong

Whatever may happen, whatever may come,  
Whether things go right, whether things go wrong,  
There is just one duty; abroad, at home,  
It is told in the order, be brave, be strong.  
The fellow who falters and loses heart,  
The fellow who fears in the thick of the fight,  
And he who behaves with the coward's part,  
Has never heard this order aright.  
Be strong to suffer, be strong to dare,  
Be strong to speak, let your words ring true;  
Be strong the burdens of life to bear,  
Be strong to wait, and be strong to do.  
And whether around you be silence spread,  
Or whether near you be shout and song,  
In the core of your soul let these words be said,  
In the combat of living be brave, be strong.  
—Margaret E. Sangster.

#### How Much Do You Love ?

Three times Christ asked of his disciples, "How much do you love me?" and as many times they vehemently declared that their love was sufficient to take them to the death for Him. After the Holy Ghost fills the soul, the love is complete enough for any emergency. Then you can leave your

home without regret, you can go out into the desert without sorrow, you can meet with privation without complaint. You can preach the gospel in your daily life with that tenderness that comes from the heart. You can go to the cross and be crucified with your heart down as Peter was, if needs be. When filled with the Spirit you have love enough for all this.

This principle of love applies to the daily routine of life as well as to the religious life. It is true of every department. If you feel called to be a lawyer, a doctor, a tradesman, a mechanic, and meet with difficulties, cultivate your love for the occupation which takes your time. If you fail, you have not sufficiently loved your calling. If you waver, more love is demanded. When you have attained unto the perfect love for the work and for the Master, you will succeed, for you will then be in harmony with the laws which produce success. This love never fails. We quote the experience of an acquaintance, who said: "When I was in the law school at Yale, there was one poor young fellow there. A ragged boy he was. I loved that boy though I had little association with him. But I loved him because he was ragged and poor, and I would not be surprised if he loved me for the same reason. Many years have passed since then. While he was in the law school he was determined to be a judge. That was his fixed purpose. His father was opposed to it and would not permit him to take from home anything but the clothes he wore. He worked and laid up a few dollars. He worked out of hours to secure his education. As he could not attend all the classes on account of his work, his friends in the college would help him. They would take notes of lectures and read them to him.

"This young man loved the law. He was fascinated with the idea. He loved justice, he loved truth. When people saw his determination they would say, 'He will succeed! Now he goes his way into one of the highest places of the land. He has won it, not because he had any one to help him, but because his love for the work was strong enough to win it. Give a boy enough love for any calling or place in life which he aspires to fill, and he will win it."

# Bell PIANOS —AND— ORGANS

CANADA'S BEST MAKE

The home is not complete without a BELL.

Illustrated Catalogue No. 41 sent free.

The BELL PIANO AND ORGAN CO., LIMITED  
QUELPH, - - ONTARIO

#### A BEAUTIFUL FACE

All the old methods of securing beauty and a perfect complexion are replaced by the

#### RUBBER COMPLEXION BULB

It prevents and removes pimples, blackheads and dark spots and makes the skin soft, clear, smooth and white. A single rubbing of pimpled complexion remarkable results. Blackheads in many cases are brushed in a few minutes. The speed with which it clears the complexion is almost beyond belief. No woman who owns one of these remarkable devices need have any further fear of wrinkles or blackheads. Always ready, nothing to get out of order. The regular price is 50c. In order to introduce our Catalogue of other specialties we will send the Complexion Bulb complete with full directions for thirty-five cents, postage paid. You cannot afford to miss this bargain. Address

The P. E. KARN CO., Limited  
Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts. TORONTO, CAN.

## \$1 A YEAR AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1908

When this year ends **The Farming World** will be **One Dollar a Year**. This advance is necessary for many reasons.

#### FOUR IMPORTANT REASONS

- 1—Price of Paper has Advanced. . . . . Better Paper Used.
- 2—Cost of Printing Increased. . . . . Better Printing Done.
- 3—Editorial Staff Increased. . . . . Better Matter Provided.
- 4—Paper Enlarged and Improved. . . . . Better Value for the Money.

#### 60 CENTS A YEAR, TWO YEARS FOR \$1.00

The present price will hold good till the end of the year. This is your chance to renew and to secure a friend as subscriber at the old figure. We are determined to add

#### 5,000 Names Before the Year Closes

We want every reader to help us, and make this special offer:

- One renewal subscription and one new yearly subscription, \$1.  
One renewal subscription and two new yearly subscriptions, \$1.25.

Don't delay; see your friend to-day. Sample copies on application.

Address

**THE FARMING WORLD, TORONTO**

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### A Blot Transformed

By LIDA S. PRICE



My brother's very careless,  
Last night—what do you think?—  
He made, in my nice album,  
A great big blot of ink!

I couldn't take it out, because  
Upon the other side

Are lovely verses written  
By dear Aunt Ruth, who died.

So I felt sad, till Uncle James  
Said, "Pussy, don't you fret,  
We'll make that page the prettiest one  
In the whole outfit, yet."

So then he made a few quick lines,  
And signed it "Uncle Jim."  
Well, this is how that blot looks now!  
Wasn't it kind of him?

St. Nicholas.

### Manners at the Table—No. 2

Very often a well-dressed person may be considered refined and polite until they sit down to the table to eat, then many little things they do or omit to do betray a lack of early training. Every boy or girl should try to learn to behave nicely at the table.

When we know the hours for meals we should plan to be ready for them, and when the bell is rung or the call given, we should as promptly as possible take our places at the table. Each should quietly wait his turn to be helped. Children sometimes pass their plates as soon as they are seated, or make a noise with their knives, forks or spoons. Visitors should be helped first, then the older persons, then the girls and lastly the boys. This is rather hard on the poor little boys, for they are usually the hungriest.

We should never point to a dish, but should say, "Please pass the bread," and should never forget to say "Thank you" when helped to anything.

Ill-mannered children sometimes ask for pie or pudding before they are brought on. This they should not do, but patiently wait till it is time for the dessert.

So many boys and girls say, "I don't want any of that, I don't like it." Long ago, little boys and girls weren't asked whether they liked the food on the table or not, but were just helped to it. Children very often do not know if they like a certain dish or not. It is very much better to try to like all wholesome food.

Learn the proper way to hold a knife, fork and spoon, and when passing any of these offer the handle—not the blade or point. Pass a pitcher with the handle towards the person receiving it.

To eat fast is a bad habit and one for the sake of our health as well as for good manners we should avoid.

We should be attentive to the wants

of others and try to make it pleasant for those sitting near us.

If an accident occurs, such as breaking a dish, upsetting a glass of water, or dropping food upon the cloth, unless we can give some assistance, we should take no notice of the accident or pass it over lightly.

Cheerful conversation is good for digestion as well as for enjoyment; therefore, we should avoid talking about anything that is unpleasant or painful at the table.

No one should leave the table unless it is really necessary and then he should be excused.

Shuffling the feet, leaning upon the table, tilting back in one's chair, eating with the knife, upsetting a glass with the lips while eating, jostling of dishes, are things we should remember not to do.

When invited out, if we quietly observe the manners and customs of others we shall be often saved from making blunders.

### "Little Cayuse"

In the first days of opening the route across the continent there flourished an old trapper called "Whipsaw." One day a Sioux Indian came to his cabin, carrying a Pawnee pupoose which he had captured. The little thing was about two years old, and was half-starved and frozen. What became of the child is told by Mr. Henry Imman and Col. William F. Gody, in their book, "The Great Salt Lake Trail."

The Sioux was anxious to trade his capture, and Whipsaw, who was as tender-hearted as he was rough looking, gave a jack-knife for the boy. Once in possession of the baby, he put soft moccasins on its little feet and a warm doekin jacket on its back. Under the trapper's kindly care the little fellow thrived and grew rapidly into a strong and handsome child.

Soon after his adoption the trapper took charge of an overland station on the line of the pony express, that famous means of carrying the Western mail. By the time the little Pawnee was five years old he was of great service to the old agent.

With an intense hatred of his own race, the boy inherited many of the red man's remarkable traits. His sense of hearing was marvelous. He could distinguish the distant footsteps of a bear or the thud of a horse's hoofs on the soft sod long before the trapper could make out a sound. He always gave warning when the pony express was coming, either by day or night, and the men named him "Little Cayuse," because his ears were the first to catch the sound of the horses' approach.

In the middle of the night the little Pawnee would waken the trapper, "Cayuse, cayuse!" he would say. The rider who was to take the place of the one who was coming would jump up, saddle his horse, and be ready to receive the express the moment it arrived. Little Cayuse's warning never failed.

The pony express was not the only approach of which the boy gave news. The Indian horse-thieves soon found out they never met with success at the station where Little Cayuse lived. He was better than an electric battery. One cold night he woke Whipsaw at twelve o'clock.

"Is the express coming?" asked the trapper.

"No," answered the Pawnee lad. "Well, go to sleep, then," said the trapper, but the little Indian shook his head.

"Long time no cayuse," he said. "Sure enough, the pony express was two hours overdue. Whipsaw woke up the men. Little Cayuse slipped out of the door and laid his ear to the ground.

"Heap cayuses," he announced. The men got ready their guns and waited. Before long a band of Sioux crept up to surprise the sleeping station. But the station was not sleeping, and the thieves were soon put to flight. Later, a mile from the cabin, the express rider was found dead.

The president of the company heard of Little Cayuse's action and sent him a beautiful rifle, built for his small hands. The boy was only six years old, but he had not had his gun long before he shot with it a great gray wolf—Youth's Companion.

### A Lesson in Courtesy

One of the characters in a little comedy enacted at a Chicago market is an old colored "mammy." She is eccentric, says a writer in the Chicago Record-Herald. But there is wisdom in her and a sense of good breeding. She seems always kind, and grateful for



North Aston school children, with their May garland. Note the ivy-stad school in the background.

words of folks? she in the shops.

She came acknowledge "Good morning the back of a rabbit's foot, with the quail

"Dis' heah only got foot it a hind rig guess it bri boss gives m

We were monologue w said, "Hello, was at once scant skirts ; the other sic ch, sa' cornf

"Hello!" me, "Ain't yo don' yo' tall mawnen? I yo' teacher, d never say 'be such a word."

The girl w seem'd to fee its source wa

By CHARL

A pair of dim Our lad be with pl But mother n Clean dirt

Our barefoot For he has But mother by Clean dirt's

God keep the Of evil pat The hands be Clean dirt,

A

Here is a b a boy may an Let us suppos

"I wish to mind reader, help me for a succeed. Tha do. Now, if ; number of pe please, but de

Now imagine number from (that number thought of, )

sent you with you are to a have. Have y had better use keep your figu

If you will the total amou rowed pennies what you have number here in

seven pennies. The explaina mysterious fea remainder will number preser

number though equal that nur loan and pre amount will be a remainder

imaginary loar will stand x of course, it of x having n

See the littl A preciou But if you' You'll let

words of greeting from "de white folks" she meets upon the street or in the shops.

She came into the market, and after acknowledging with low obeisance our "Good morning, aunty!" she went into the back of the shop and brought out a rabbit's foot. She stood examining it with the quaint comments:

"Dis heah a funny rabbit's foot—'t only got four toosee 'at I kin see, but it a hind right foot all de same, and guess it bring me luck. Maybe de boss gives me a chicken more cheaper."

We were thoroughly enjoying her monologue when a pert girl came in and said, "Hello, aunty!" The old dame was at once incensed. She gathered her scant skirts about her, and walking to the other side of the store, she said, oh, so scornfully:

"Hello! Don't you say 'hello' to me. Ain't yo' got no manners? Why don't yo' talk stylish and say 'Good mawnten'? I suppose yo' say 'hello' to yo' teacher, do yo'? Girls down South never say 'hello.' Dey never did heah such a word."

The girl was truly embarrassed, and seemed to feel the rebuke even though its source was humble.

### Clean Dirt

By CHARLTON LAWRENCE EDHOIM

A pair of dimpled, grimy paws

Our lad brings home when through with play,

But mother never scolds because

Clean dirt is quickly washed away.

Our barefoot lad brings dusty feet,

For he has journeyed far to-day,

But mother bathes them pink and sweet;

Clean dirt's not hard to wash away.

God keep the little feet from soil

Of evil paths in life, and may

The hands be stained alone by toil;

Clean dirt, like that, will wash away.

### A Neat Trick

Here is a bit of conjuring by which a boy may amuse a company of friends. Let us suppose him to be talking:

"I wish to show you that I am a mind reader, and if one of you will help me for a moment, perhaps I may succeed. Thank you, John; you will do. Now, if you please, think of some number of pennies, any number you please, but don't tell me the number. Now imagine that you borrow the same number from your neighbor, and add that number to the number you first thought of. Now, imagine that I present you with fourteen pennies, which you are to add to what you already have. Have you done all that? You had better use pencil and paper so as to keep your figures right.

If you will now give me one-half of the total amount, and return the borrowed pennies, I can tell you exactly what you have left; in fact, I have the number here in my hand—you have just seven pennies left."

The explanation of this apparently mysterious feat is very simple. The remainder will always be one-half the number presented. Let  $x$  equal the number thought of; then  $2x$  plus 14 will equal that number plus the imaginary loan and present. If one-half that amount will be given away, there will be a remainder of  $x$  plus 7, and if the imaginary loan be repaid, the figures will stand  $x$  plus 7 minus  $x$ , which, of course, is equivalent to 7, the value of  $x$  having no bearing on the result.

See the little bumble bee,

A precious worker he,

But if you've any common sense,

You'll let that little bumble bee.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

**AMOND DYES**

MADE BY  
EXPERT COLOR CHEMISTS  
FOR  
**PERFECT HOME  
DYEING.**

**THE MOST FASHIONABLE  
COLORS FOR WOOL, SILK,  
COTTON AND MIXED  
GOODS.**

**REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.**

**No More Drudgery**  
*Housework Made Easy With*  
**The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet**

**J**UST think what a saving in time and labor you can make with a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet—the number of steps you save in a day—the ease with which you can prepare a meal! With the Chatham every ingredient and every cooking utensil you need in the preparation of a meal is right within reach of your hand and there is no constant running back and forth from kitchen to pantry for first one article and then another.

The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet enables you to get a meal—stir up a cake—or mix a batch of bread in just half the time—with half the labor that it takes you in the old way—running back to the pantry every minute or two for first the salt—then the spices—next the flavoring—and so on. Now you can get this wonderful work-saver at a very reasonable price on my

**Liberal Time Payment Plan**

So if it isn't convenient for you to pay all cash, you can pay for the Cabinet on such easy terms that you'll never miss the money—while all the time you can be enjoying its benefits. And my Kitchen Cabinet is not only useful—but ornamental as well—and any woman will be proud to own one. It not only simplifies cooking—but it keeps your kitchen always neat and tidy and does away with all the clutter of cooking and baking.

If you are thinking of replenishing your home furnishings you cannot invest in **anything** that will give as much genuine help in your housekeeping as the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet—and once you use it you'll find the regular weekly—monthly—and yearly housecleaning is no longer a bugbear. Your kitchen and pantry take the biggest part of your time—and make the hardest part of your housework—but if you'll use my Cabinet you can cut out all the kitchen drudgery and use the extra time for pleasanter work or recreation.

Now you should get my **FREE KITCHEN CABINET CATALOGUE** at once—and you can get it, postpaid, by writing a postal. Send for it today without fail. It's a handy little book that shows beautiful photographs of the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet and gives my prices and terms. It's free for the asking. Write for it today. Address me personally.

**MANSION CAMPBELL**  
President,  
The Mansion  
Campbell  
Company,  
Ltd.  
Dept. F. W.  
Chatham,  
Ont.

**Sold Direct From Factory On Time—ON TRIAL—and Fully Guaranteed.**

Stocks Carried at Montreal, Brandon and Calgary

**Advertise in The Farming World**

## Health in the Home

### An Important Suggestion

A physician who is an authority on dietetics urges that when work must be resumed immediately after a meal, that meal should be as light and as digestible as possible; better still, too, if the half-hour preceding the meal can be filled with some diverting occupation of perfect idleness. Children should not rush from the schoolroom to the luncheon table, eat with one eye on the clock, and hurry off again to begin study at once. This is done all over the land, and is one of the reasons that the health of children suffers during school life. The mother of a family must do what she can to counteract it by stealing ten minutes, if possible, before the meal to pass in pleasant, diverting talk. Another care of hers should be that easily digested food be a sine qua non of the luncheon table. Fried meats and other fried food, rich salads, cake, rich preserves, pastries, etc., are all out of place at this time. The speaker further stated, in commenting upon observations taken at the working girls' clubs, that, "while the girls whose occupations do not entail much brain outlay, suffer from the commoner causes of indigestion—that is, indigestion in diet—those whose occupations are on a somewhat higher level, demanding close attention and often considerable responsibility, the typewriters, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., are sufferers from nervous indigestion. This can be traced largely to the haste with which the midday meal must be consumed, and the fact that business of a kind demanding care and thought must immediately be resumed."—The Evening Post.

My method of giving the baby a necessary remedy has proved successful. Buy a gum nipple (the kind that fits on the bottle), put it in baby's mouth and pour the medicine, slowly. There will be no soiled dress, nor wasted medicine. (G. D. D.)

### Don't Be Either

"The foolish man doesn't know a good thing when he sees it; the lazy man doesn't seize a good thing when he knows it."—Philadelphia Record.

### Children and Sleep

Probably sleep is the desideratum most regularly abused by the children of the modern town and city parents. Parties, calls and social engagements of many kinds are allowed to invade the hours of rest which the growing organism absolutely requires if it is to attain its highest possibilities. Not only are boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen allowed occasionally to dance until long after midnight, but from day to day the hour at which they go to bed is permitted to vary almost as much as they may desire. It demands no prolonged experience to prove that even a person of mature years cannot practice indefinite irregularity in the amount of sleep gained daily without paying the penalty in the form of depleted vitality, and sooner or later, if the habit be carried to an extreme, in the form of nervous breakdown. How much more necessary, therefore, must adequate sleep be in the case of the growing body?—James Rowland Angell, in The World To-day.

# Steel Fence Posts

ARE CHEAPER IN THE END THAN CEDAR. WILL NOT HEAVE WITH THE FROST AND ALLOW THE FENCE TO SAG. EASILY AND CHEAPLY ERECTED—LAST FOR EVER.

Write for Descriptive Booklet and prices.

Agents wanted everywhere.

LAND DEPARTMENT, UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED  
Temple Building, Toronto



## Just Figure out the Cost

What's the use of putting up a barn that will last only ten or twenty years, when, for the same money, or even less, you can build one that is good for a generation at least, and is lightning-proof, fire-proof and water-proof?

### Use "Acorn Quality"

## Corrugated Galvanized Sheets

and both price and quality will be right. They will cost no more than an all-wood building. The process of corrugating, renders the sheets so rigid that a lighter frame may be used, than with any other structure. Sheeting boards are quite unnecessary and only wood strips are required.

Then, the cost for labor in applying Corrugated Sheets, is, by actual test, less than half what it would be for wood shingles. The economy effected by labor, sheeting boards, and lighter frame-work, more than makes up the difference in cost between present day wooden shingles and our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets.

Our lightning proof barns are in almost every locality in Canada. We will mail you, on request, a list of users in your own county. Get their opinion.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.



## If You'll Do The Painting Yourself

get Ramsay's Paints. If you intend to have it done—insist that the painter uses Ramsay's Paints.

They go farther—last longer—hold their freshness and beauty longer—and cost less in the end—than any other good paint you can buy.

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

A. RAMSAY & SON CO., Paint Makers since 1842. MONTREAL.



For  
Country girls  
lowing recipes:

To think well  
To plan well  
To do well  
This receipt  
all in every de  
To insure t  
making of grab  
three eggs, one  
melted, one-hal  
add one teasp  
half cups of so  
quarters of a te  
dissolved. Stir  
beat in three  
flour. Have th  
with good batter  
heated oven. S

A NICE  
The following  
to serve apples  
medium sized  
are excellent—p  
the stem and c  
oughly done. b  
to let them go  
roll in fine gr  
sugar until perfe  
shipped cream.  
is the beauty of  
Since received  
have tried it, an  
and delicious wa  
must be taken  
steam the apple  
pieces.

### Kitc

The dread pt  
velops through tl  
a fact that all h  
to heart, for the  
be developed i  
great care is ex  
receptacles.

A number of  
ill from eating  
So many were t  
vere their illness  
gation was set o  
the fact that the  
taining a good d  
been allowed t  
The physician w  
investigation was  
poison had been  
persons, the only  
vented such a r  
ring that the bott  
not been disturbe  
Every can of  
fish should be tu  
after opening int  
ware vessel. Re  
fruitful source of  
as are loose oyst

Women stand  
which could be  
down. A high ch  
fest, made to fit  
save many a back

### Caring

Daily cleansing  
should be as much  
wife's duties as t  
the boiling of th  
in a fortnight is  
weekly sweeping.

## IN THE KITCHEN

### For the Cook

"Country girls" send us the following recipes:

#### GRAHAM GEMS

To think well is wise.  
To plan well is better.  
To do well the best of all.  
This receipt can be utilized by us all in every detail of our lives.  
To insure the best results in the making of graham gems, beat together three eggs, one tablespoonful of butter melted, one-half cup of brown sugar, add one teaspoon of salt, one and a half cups of sour milk in which three-quarters of a teaspoon of soda has been dissolved. Stir until the milk foams, beat in three cups of sifted graham flour. Have the gem tins well greased with good butter. Bake in a moderately heated oven. Serve hot.

#### A NICE DISH OF APPLES

The following is a very inviting way to serve apples: Select half a dozen medium sized apples—Northern Spies are excellent—pare very thin, leaving the stem and core. Steam until thoroughly done, being very careful not to let them go to pieces. When cold, roll in fine granulated or pulverized sugar until perfectly white. Serve with whipped cream. The fleecy whiteness is the beauty of them.

Since receiving the above recipe, I have tried it, and found it a very pretty and delicious way to serve apples. Care must be taken, however, to not over-steam the apples, as they soon fall to pieces.

L. ROSE.

### Kitchen Tins

The dread ptomaine poisoning develops through the action of acid in tin, a fact that all housekeepers should lay to heart, for the poison can very easily be developed in any kitchen unless great care is exercised in regard to tin receptacles.

A number of women were reported ill from eating salad at a reception. So many were the victims and so severe their illnesses that rigid investigation was set on foot, which disclosed the fact that the salad dressing, containing a good deal of lemon juice, had been allowed to stand in a tin pail. The physician who had made the investigation was satisfied that enough poison had been generated to kill forty persons, the only circumstances that prevented such a frightful catastrophe being that the bottom of the liquid had not been disturbed.

Every can of meat, vegetables or fish should be turned out immediately after opening into a dish or earthenware vessel. Re-frozen ice cream is a fruitful source of ptomaine poisoning, as are loose oysters.—Vogue.

Women stand to do many things which could be done as well sitting down. A high chair, with a rest for the feet, made to fit the sink or table, will save many a backache.

### Caring for Lamps

Daily cleaning of every lamp in use should be as much a part of the housewife's duties as making the beds, and the boiling of the burners at least once in a fortnight is as important as the weekly sweeping.

Wicks should not be trimmed with shears, but wiped off with a soft cloth, for in the former case there are always jagged or uneven portions left, which cause the flame to flare and the lamp to smoke. By carefully wiping off the charred portions of the wick each day a steady, symmetrical light will be obtained.

Another precaution to take to prevent wicks from smoking is to boil them. Buy them in bunches, place in a porcelain kettle, cover with strong vinegar, bring the latter to a boil and set where the kettle will keep warm for three hours. Drain out the wicks, dry thoroughly and keep away from dust. Wicks thus soaked almost never smoke.

If chimneys are bought in quantity and boiled, they also may be prevented in a great measure from breaking. Lay some shavings in the bottom of a wash boiler, pack in the chimneys, throw a handful of salt over them and fill with cold water. Allow to come to a boil slowly, simmer for two hours, then take from the fire; cover thickly so they will be at least three hours in cooling. When cold wash the chimneys in hot water in which a little soda has been dissolved. Rinse in hot water, dry and store in a closet.

Boil all metal portions of the lamp burners in strong soda water for ten minutes, rinse and dry in sun or on the stove. Chimneys should also be washed in hot soda water, rinsed well and dried with crumpled newspaper.

Never let the wicks burn up when the lamps are not in use, for the oil will ooze out and run down the base, creating not only an unpleasant odor, but being disagreeable to handle. In carrying a lamp from one room to another, turn down the wick in transit, but never allow the wick to remain turned down, for it is sure to smoke and smell disagreeably.—Selected.

### Accidents with Lamps

If a lamp should be overturned, don't attempt to put out the flames with water, for it will simply spread it. Instead, throw flour, sand, garden earth or salt, any of which will have the desired effect.

### Smoking Lamps

To prevent a lamp from smoking: A smoky lamp is often the result of a clogged and dirty wick. Take the burner out of lamp and soak it in a little strong washing soda and hot water, then dry thoroughly and the lamp will burn much better.

### Tops of Jars

Should the top of a glass jar refuse to come off, turn the jar upside down in a pan containing a little hot water, and allow it to remain a minute or two. It can usually be unscrewed with little effort when taken out.

"I sent you some suggestions telling you how to make your paper more interesting. Have you carried out any of my ideas?"

Editor—"Did you meet the office boy with the waste basket as you came up the stairs?" "Yes?" "Well, he was carrying out your ideas!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Salt that makes good cheese better—improves the flavour and the keeping quality. Salt that dissolves evenly, every grain salting the curd thoroughly—

## Windsor Cheese Salt

—acknowledged by cheese-makers throughout the length and breadth of Canada to be the very best obtainable.

At all grocers—and costs no more than other brands. 124

If you  
want

your morning coffee to be always fresh and fragrant, clean to use and most pleasing, always just perfect always easy to make, and yet always of uniform quality—try

## 'GAMP' COFFEE

the perfection in coffee. Grocers sell it. Order it from: E. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

## For your main crop

P-E-A-S! Queer idea, you think? Field peas for a MAIN crop? Do you know field peas brought 77 cents a bushel last year? This year's export demand will be bigger. Peas crop, per acre, 38 bushels and 1½ tons of straw (fine fodder). Guelph College recommends pea-planting. Easy crop to grow; SURE market,—crop that feeds the soil instead of tiring it. Good money for YOU in peas,—but get them early,—April is best.

## plant peas

**VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.**  
\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Yearly Veterinary Course at home during spare time, taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; and with reach of all satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

## In the Sewing Room

### Ballad of a Trailing Skirt

I met a girl the other day,  
A girl with golden tresses,  
Who wore the most bewitching air  
And daintiest of dresses—  
I gazed at her with kindling eye  
And admiration utter—  
Until I saw her skirt  
Was trailing in the gutter!

"What senseless style is this?" I thought,  
"What new sartorial possession?  
And who on earth stands sponsor for  
The idiotic fashion?"  
I've asked a dozen maids or more,  
A tailor and his cutter,  
But no one knows why skirts are made  
To drag along the gutter.

What lovely woman wills to do,  
She does without a reason,  
To interfere is waste of time,  
To criticize is treason.  
Man's only province is to work  
To earn his bread and butter—  
And buy her all the skirts she wants  
To trail along the gutter.

### Sleeve Protectors

Instead of using typewriting paper with a band of elastic for keeping the sleeves protected when working in an office, how much better it would be to make use of the attractive handkerchiefs sold in the art departments of the large stores at ten cents apiece. They are made in a very few minutes to fit the arm. One handkerchief makes a pair of sleeves. It is best to buy a handkerchief intended for a boy, as the ladies' size is too small.

To make, place the handkerchief upon the table and cut off the two opposite corners four inches from the point. Then take the remaining part of the handkerchief and fold it in two one point on top of the other, and cut across the center. Fit the pieces to the arm, the point being placed over the elbow and the two edges pinned to fit the arm at the side seam. When this is neatly sewed the sleeve protector is complete, with the exception of the cuff, which is made from the corner already cut off and which is neatly joined to the edge of the cuff and turned back on the arm. Four of these handkerchiefs would equip a girl nicely for a week. Two should last four or five weeks, so that she would always have two fresh ones for the following week. These should be chosen, if possible, to match the gown.—Washington Star.

### May Manton's Hints

#### MISSES' TUCKED BLOUSE 5650

To be made with or without the fitted lining.

Fancy blouses are much affected by young girls and such is this is so charming that its favor is quite easily accounted for. In the illustration it is made of one of the pretty checked voiles in blue and white and is trimmed with blue velvet ribbon. The collar and sleeve bands of cream colored lace, but as it can be made either with or without lining, it becomes adapted to cotton and linen fabrics quite as well as to those of silk and wool, while again it suits both the separate waist and the entire frock so that its usefulness is exceptionally extensive. The trimming bands are distinctly novel and chic as

well as becoming to girlish figures and the little chemise gives that air of daintiness and charm that is always found in a finish of the sort. If made of washable material the bands could be of any contrasting color or they can be made of the material itself finished with a little soutache braid, while the chemise and the sleeve bands can be either of embroidery or lace.

The waist is made with a fitted lining and itself consists of front and backs. When lined the chemise is faced onto the foundations but if the lining is omitted it is cut separately and joined to the waist. The waist is tucked at its upper edge, gathered at the waist line, and the trimming is arranged over it on indicated lines. The pretty sleeves are of moderate fullness and are finished with becoming cuffs below which are straight bands.



5651 Girl's Jumper  
Dress with Gimpings,  
4 to 10 years

5650 Misses' Tuckered  
Blouse,  
14 and 16 years.

The pattern 5650 is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age.

#### GIRL'S JUMPER DRESS WITH GIMPING 5651

Some of the most attractive variations of the jumper are to be found in the frocks of the little girls. This one is just as simple as well can be yet is smart in the extreme and is adapted to almost every reasonable material. In this case a dainty striped linen is piped with plain material of a darker shade and worn with a gimping of white muslin, but there are lawns, chambrays, batistes and the like galore, all of which are appropriate for the washable frocks while the same model will be charming in cashmere, chalis and the like for cooler days. The gimping always can be made of any pretty material that may suit the individual taste with the yoke of any all-over that may be liked. In this case white batiste is combined with all-over embroidery of the same material.

The dress is made with front and back and is drawn on over the head and held in position by the belt. The sleeves are in one piece each, and are distinctly novel in shape and treatment. The gimping is a plain one, made with front and backs and with full sleeves that extend just below the elbows. It is faced to form the yoke and finished with a standing collar.

The pattern 5651 is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

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

"Now, be careful how you drive, cabby, and go slowly over the stones; for I hate to be shaken. And, mind you, pull up at the right house and look out for those dreadful railway vans."

"Never fear, sir; I'll do my best. And which 'ospital would you wish to be taken to, sir?" "Case of an accident!"—London Tit-Bits.

**Clothes Time is Money**

**The New Century Washer** saves both—nothing easier or more effective—nothing half so quick. You sit to operate it, and a tubful of clothes may be thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. You cannot make a more profitable investment—the profits direct and incidental cannot be estimated. Local dealers sell it at \$5.00. Ask your dealer for it. If he cannot show you the machine write us for booklet.

THE DOWNSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED  
HAMILTON, CANADA

**HIT!**

It's the long shot that shows up the quality of both gun and shells.

**DOMINION AMMUNITION** will stand the severest test.

Ask your dealer for *Crowd Shells* loaded with the Hamilton Powder Co.'s "Snap Shot" Black Powder, or *Sovereigns* (Noel's Empire Bulb Smokers). Each in its class is ahead of competitors.

The "less the duty price" is an added consideration.

The quality is guaranteed by this trademark.

If your dealer cannot supply you—write us.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd.  
3-07 MONTREAL.

**LADIES**

Get what you want by writing for our Catalogue, *Health Goods* of every description, *Toilets and Bath Room Supplies, Drugs and Patent Remedies*. We will send you one cheaper than any other house.

The F. B. KARN CO., Limited  
Canada's Largest Drug House  
Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts., Toronto

**FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS**

There is but one way to tell the reason of baldness and falling hair, and that is by a microscopic examination of the hair itself.

The particular disease which your scalp is afflicted with you can not know until you have been treated before it can be intelligently treated. The use of drafts cures and hair tonics, without knowing the specific cause of your disease, is like taking medicine without knowing what you are taking.

Read a few *Fallen Hairs* from your combings, to Prof. J. H. Austin, the test will send you absolutely free a diagnosis of your case, a booklet which will explain the simple way in which the remedy which he will prepare especially for you. *Excise 6c postage and return Friday.*

PROF. J. H. AUSTIN, 1107 McKim's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**\$3 a Day Sure**

Send us your address and we will tell you how to make \$3 a day. We will send you a booklet absolutely free, which will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$1 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CO., Box 600, WILSON, ONT.

## Wom

### Women's

The list of Women's Inst during May, wide field and great benefit farm. This should take ad these gatherin

A demonstr deputation, w tions on cook and the prep lowed by gen and the best r and vegetables The followin to be help up will appear la

Speakers, M Miss A. Mori May 27; Geor fed, May 29; May 31; Mofa June 3; Sheri June 5; Applet 7; Burlington,

Speakers, Mi and Miss M. Y May 21; Jorda 23; Allanburg, May 27; Ridgew May 29; Mars May 31; Wella ville, June 3; Ca vale, June 5; I brassil, June 7

Speakers, Mi ton, Miss L. F. Miss M. Stew; May 27; Metz, 29; Orton, May Coningsby, June Ospringe, June 4 ville, June 6; Camilla, June 8

Speakers, Dr. and Miss Isabel Alma, May 27 Drayton, May 26 Palmerston, May Clifford, June 5 Hanover, June 5 stein, June 7; G

Speakers, Miss Wm. Purves, Co J. Shannon, Toro 27; Springfield, 28; Burgessville, May 31; Currie's June 3; Falden Beachville, June 6; Kintore, June

Speakers, Miss M. F. W. Wat 1, Sheffield, Ton 30; Malton, May 3; Linwood, June 5; Heideburg, Ju 7; Wintourburne,

Speakers, Miss Miss E. Patterso Springfield, May 2 Aymer W., May 4 Fort Burwell, M Rodney, June 3 Kent Bridge, Jun Ber Creek, Jun June 8.



## Women's Institutes and Their Work

### Women's Institute Meetings

The list of the summer series of Women's Institute meetings to be held during May, June and July covers a wide field and promises to be of very great benefit to the women folk on the farm. This is their season and they should take advantage of it by attending these gatherings in large numbers.

A demonstrator will be sent with each department, who will give demonstrations on cooking meats and vegetables and the preparation of soups to be followed by general talks on food values and the best methods of cooking meats and vegetables.

The following is a list of the meetings to be held up to June 8th. The others will appear later:

#### DIVISION 1

Speakers, Mrs. L. Gray Price and Miss A. Morrison, Toronto—Norval, May 27; Georgetown, May 28; Ballinfield, May 29; Acton, May 30; Milton, May 31; Moffat, June 1; Campbellville, June 2; Sheridan, June 4; Trafalgar, June 5; Appleby, June 6; Nelson, June 7; Burlington, June 8.

#### DIVISION 2

Speakers, Miss M. Bell, St. George, and Miss M. Yates, Toronto—Grimsby, May 21; Jordan Station, May 22 and 23; Allanburg, May 24; Stevensville, May 27; Ridgeway, May 28; Steenshorne, May 29; Marshville, May 30; Winger, May 31; Wellandport, June 1; Sandville, June 3; Caledonia, June 4; Springville, June 5; Hagersville, June 6; Clarksdale, June 7; Jarvis, June 8.

#### DIVISION 3

Speakers, Miss S. Campbell, Brampton, Miss L. F. Sheffield, Toronto, and Miss M. Stewart, Toronto—Bethany, May 27; Metz, May 28; Belwood, May 29; Orton, May 30; Hillsboro, May 31; Coningsby, June 1; Marsville, June 3; Ospringe, June 4; Erin, June 5; Orangeville, June 6; Glen Cross, June 7; Camilla, June 8.

#### DIVISION 5

Speakers, Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, and Miss Isabel Murray, St. Thomas—Alma, May 27; Glenallan, May 28; Drayton, May 29; Moorefield, May 30; Palmerston, May 31; Harriston, June 1; Clifford, June 3; Elmwood, June 4; Hanover, June 5; Durham, June 6; Holstein, June 7; Grand Valley, June 8.

#### DIVISION 6

Speakers, Miss G. Gray, Toronto, Mrs. Wm. Purves, Columbus, and Mrs. M. J. Shannon, Toronto—Brownsville, May 27; Springford, May 28; Norwich, May 28; Burgessville, May 30; Vandear, May 31; Currie's, June 1; Mt. Elgin, June 3; Folden's Corners, June 4; Beachville, June 5; Thameston, June 6; Kintore, June 7; Embro, June 8.

#### DIVISION 7

Speakers, Miss B. Duncan, Emery, Mrs. F. W. Watts, Clinton, and Miss L. Sheffield, Toronto—Clarkson, May 29; Malton, May 31; Wellesley, June 2; Linwood, June 4; Hawkesville, June 5; Heidelberg, June 6; St. Jacob's, June 7; Winterbourne, June 8.

#### DIVISION 8

Speakers, Miss L. Rose, Guelph, and Miss E. Patterson, Aylesford, N.S.—Springfield, May 27; Mableton, May 28; Aylmer, W. May 29; Bayham, May 30; Port Burwell, May 31; Sparta, June 1; Rodney, June 3; Highbate, June 4; Kent Bridge, June 5; Eberts, June 6; Bear Creek, June 7; Cedar Springs, June 8.

#### DIVISION 9

Speakers, Miss I. Rife, Hespeler (May 27th to June 28), Miss B. Gilholm, Bright (May 27th to June 6th), and Miss J. McIntyre, Springfield, N.B. (June 7th to June 28th)—Mimico, May 27; Weston, May 28; Woodbridge, May 29; Kleinburg, May 30; Maple, May 31; Thornhill, June 1; Agincourt, June 3; Box Grove, June 4; Victoria Square, June 5; Stouffville, June 6; Little Britain, June 7; Oakwood, June 8.

#### DIVISION 10

Speakers, Mrs. J. W. Bates, Broad Ripple, Indiana, U.S.A. (May 27th to July 3rd), Miss G. Cater, Guelph (May 28th to June 8th), and Miss M. Parkin, Toronto (June 10th to July 3rd)—Columbus, May 28; Nestleton, May 29; Solina, May 30; Hampton, May 31; Bowmanville, June 1; Starkville, June 3; Cobourg, June 4; Gore's Landing, June 5; Roseneath, June 6; Fenella, June 7; Grafton, June 8.

#### JOINT FARMERS' AND WOMEN'S MEETINGS

##### SERIES 1

Speakers, H. Glendenning, Manilla (June 5th to 14th), D. Anderson, Orillia (June 17th to July 17th), and Miss Agnes Smith, Hamilton (June 5th to July 17th)—Deshrats, June 5; McLennan, June 6; Bar River, June 7; Echo Bay, June 8.

##### SERIES 2

Speakers, Mrs. Colin Campbell (June 4th to July 2nd), Mrs. L. Gray-Price (July 2nd to 17th), and W. F. Kydd, Esq.—Stisted, June 4; Aspdin, June 4; Ravenscliffe, June 5; Huntsville, June 6; Brunel, June 7; Birkendale, June 8.

##### SERIES 3

Speakers, H. G. Reed, V.S. Georgetown, and Miss L. Shuttleworth, Guelph—Little Current, May 29; Green Bay, May 30; Manitowaning, May 31; Wikewikong, June 1; The Slash, June 3; Tehkummah, June 4; Big Lake, June 5; Mindenoya, June 6; Grimesthorpe, June 7; Kagawong, June 8; Kagawong, June 8.

### The Hygiene of Foods

By Mrs. T. D. COWPER, Welland, Ont.

Sir Henry Thompson says: "I am convinced that more than half of the disease which embitters life is due to avoidable errors in diet, and that more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life, accrues to civilized man in England and throughout Central Europe from erroneous habits of eating than from the habitual use of alcohol drinks, considerable as I know of that evil to be." And Herbert Spencer has written

the following: "Knowledge which subserves self-preservation by preventing loss of health is of primary importance. We do not pretend that the possession of such knowledge would wholly remedy the evil. But we contend that the right knowledge impressed in the right way would effect much; and we further contend that the laws of health must be recognized before they can be conformed to, the imparting of such knowledge must precede a more rational living."

We learn from the teachings of physiology that all the living creatures in the world are continually undergoing loss of their substance; the living matter of which they are made up is always breaking down into less completed bodies which are no longer living. The rate at which this takes place varies in the case of different living creatures; plants, for instance, lose much less substance than do animals. Such an animal as man is constantly suffering loss—nitrogen through the kidneys, carbonic acid through the lungs, various salts through the skin, as in perspiration and in all cases a loss of water. These losses must be made up, and the substances taken into the body to replace them are, first, the oxygen of the air, and second, food.

Food is generally classed under five different heads: Proteids, carbohydrates, fats, salts and water, and it has a two-fold use, first to repair the daily waste, and secondly, to provide energy to form the heat of the body and the muscular power in order that the body may perform the work which it has to do. Thus, in forming the tissues and fluids of the body, the food repairs the waste, and in yielding energy it provides fuel for heat and power.

The principal tissue formers are the proteids. These form the framework of the body, they build up and repair the nitrogenous materials of muscle, bone and tendon, and supply part of what is needed for pure blood. The chief fuel ingredients of food are the carbohydrates and fats, and they are either consumed in the body or are stowed up for future use.

Water is a combination of hydrogen and oxygen, and composes a very large part of the entire body, at least three-fifths. The elasticity of the muscles, cartilages, tendons and bones is due in a great part to the water contained in these tissues. The amount of water required by a healthy man is from 60 to 75 ounces daily. One of the most universal failings in diet is the neglect to take enough water. Dr. Gilman Thompson gives the following uses of water in the body: 1. It enters into the composition of the tissues; 2. It forms the chief ingredient of all the fluids of the body; 3. It moistens various surfaces of the body, such as the mucous and serous membrane; 4. It



Off for an outing on Victoria Day

furnishes in the blood and lymph a medium by which food is taken to the remote parts of the body and the waste matter removed; 5, it serves to distribute the heat of the body, and, 6, it regulates the temperature of the body by the processes of absorption and evaporation. Every person should drink at least four glasses of water daily.

Salts in the food—These regulate the specific gravity of the blood and preserve the tissues. They also enter largely into the formation of the teeth and bones. Sodium chloride or common salt is the most important and valuable. Potassium salts come next in importance.

#### MIXED DIET

Having stated the necessity of using certain nutrients in order to sustain a sound and healthy life, the next question is in what foods do we find these necessities in proper proportion. Milk comes the nearest to being a perfect food, as it contains all the nutritive materials the body requires, still one could not take enough milk. Bread, too, will sustain life, but there we need more than merely to sustain life; therefore, it is not wise to restrict ourselves to one kind of food. When one understands something of the relative values of foods, a mixed diet is seen to be the best, about one-quarter meat and three-quarters vegetables, grains and fruits is a good proportion.

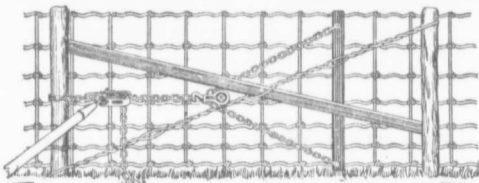
Food must contain proteins to form tissues, muscles, etc., and these nitrogenous foods are best obtained in lean meat, poultry, eggs, cheese, beans, peas, oatmeal and fish. Fats serve as fuel to the body, therefore the great value to butter and cream is in oil. Carbohydrates form fat and serve as fuel and energy producers. They come in the form of starch and sugar and we get them best through vegetables, grains and fruits.

From this we see that animal foods contain most carbohydrates. The materials which have most carbohydrates are the most valuable as fuel and energy producers—those containing nitrogen, the proteins—the most valuable for building up bone, tissue and muscle. There is a tendency to eat too much meat and when not counterbalanced by plenty of outdoor exercise, it is apt to cause biliousness and other serious troubles, such as rheumatism. On the other hand, a carbonaceous diet entirely is not sufficient to repair the waste tissue, so that a man doing heavy outdoor work would not have sufficient strength. Therefore, the mixed diet of about one-quarter meat and three-quarters vegetables, as before stated, is considered best.

A great deal depends upon the kind of life led; that must enter largely into the food arrangements. Those with whom we have to deal may belong to the outdoor workers. These have plenty of oxygen all about them, and are taking it in with every breath—they are using up their muscular tissues in large quantities, consequently they need more food, can eat more meat and other foods than can the indoor worker with quiet sedentary habits. Having these to deal with we must remember that without the extra exercise and the extra oxygen to help digestion, they need to avoid the sweets and fats, which are harder to digest, but need

(Continued on Page 488.)

# HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE



Our new folder on "Erecting Fences" will tell you and if you will follow the instructions carefully when you are through you will have a good job.

It's full of valuable and interesting information on fence building and tells how to erect woven wire fencing in the quickest and most substantial manner.

No farmer, fence man or any one interested in fence construction should fail to write for a copy. It gives all the information required for building fences and we send it

## FREE!

In addition there is also a complete and very interesting description of the manufacture of fence wire. Persons who have never had the privilege of visiting a wire mill will find this article of especial interest.

It also has an article quoted from a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the manufacture of concrete fence posts, showing how posts made of this most useful and durable material can be manufactured at home. Don't fail to write for a copy today. Ask for our folder called, "Erecting Fences." Remember it's free. Address **THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Dept. C, Hamilton, Ont.**



**Everything is in the Roll**

Rex Flintkote is easily laid by an ordinary workman, and everything needed to lay it comes in the roll. This is one of the things that make Rex Flintkote the standard by which all other roofings are now measured.

### REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is much higher in quality and a little higher in price than the "next best." Those who cheerfully pay the price are first absolutely convinced of the quality. Let us convince you.

**SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES AND BOOK**

The book will tell you all about REX Flintkote Roofing, and the samples will show what it really is and enable you to test its properties. "Look for the Boy."

**J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.**  
19 India Street, Boston, Mass.  
Canadian Office:  
25 Common St., Montreal



# "PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

Made of High Carbon Wire—will prove it to you. Unlikely not straight. This makes it still stronger in service. It stays flat. Painted WHITE over heavy GALVANIZED-IRON SHEET. Experiment Stations to send it. Leads all in sales.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED,**

Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, S. John, Winnipeg

## We

Tire  
in and assi  
grants to le  
Whi  
grown up l  
ture, and p  
friends or f  
Tho  
the Canadi

The  
by many ag  
To p  
most reliab  
furnish us v  
Each  
Reliable Me  
All lands of  
selections ir  
TERI  
One c  
ing over fro  
unpaid bal

It has  
price; never  
and a less fir  
on a form pr  
Land  
of help (that  
ambitious, w  
MONI

Rooms 506  
Cor. Bay st

## BATTLEFORD DISTRICT

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

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

Write for particulars.

E. H. WHITE - Battleford, Sask.

FARM LANDS

## Western Lands for Eastern Canadians

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

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

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

### Golden Opportunities for Home Making and Fortune Building

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

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

Each parcel accepted by us has been inspected, and a map and careful reports made of it by Competent and Reliable Men. The lands we offer to our readers will not be Cheap, but will be good value and a safe investment. All lands offered in our last issue, amounting to 10,000 acres, have been sold. We have, however, made additional selections in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

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

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

### Payments Less Than One-Quarter

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

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

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

## FARMING WORLD, LIMITED

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

Toronto, Canada

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

### Building Line Fence

A and B own adjoining farms. A built a portion of his line fence of rails. B built part of his line fence of rails and the balance of barbed wire. Can A compel B to build the same kind of line fence as A built, as the barbed wire injures A's stock? Is there any law to prohibit B from building a barbed wire fence?—A. R. B. (Ontario).

A cannot compel B to build the same kind of fence as A built. B has fulfilled his duty when he has erected a lawful division fence. But any law to be passed by the councils of municipalities for setting the height, extent and description of lawful division fences and also for providing proper and sufficient protection against injury to persons or animals by fences constructed wholly or in part of barbed wire or any other material. A should see what by-laws (if any) have been passed by the council of the municipality in which this fence is situate in regard to barbed wire fences and if B's fence does not comply with such by-laws he can be legally forced to make it so comply. The clerk of the municipality will be able to inform A what by-laws (if any) have been passed by the council in regard to the above.

### Dividing Line Fence

A and B agree to divide the line fence between their two lots. There is four acres sold off that corner of B's lot next the road and adjoining A's lot. This is at the end of that part of the line fence which A has to build. B says that the division fence between the four acres owned by C and A's lot should not be counted in measuring and dividing the division fence between B's lot and A's lot. A thinks he should have the benefit of the division fence between his lot and C's, half of which was built by C. How should this be?—Bruce (Ontario).

The division fence between A and C should not be considered at all in fixing that part of the line fence between A and B, which each should build. The distance to be considered is that which divides the land actually owned by B from that owned by A adjoining it. As regards the division fence between the four acres owned by C and A's lot, A and C should each build one-half. This, however, should not be considered in settling the proportion of the line fence between A's land and B's land to be built by each of the two.

### Who Owns the Old Rails?

A built a line fence of cedar rails between his farm and B's farm. The fence was built over twenty-years ago and A put up the whole of it, as B was unable to build his half. B sold his farm and A sold his farm. They had never made any settlement in regard to the division fence between them. The purchaser of B's farm built his half of the line fence of wire and took the rails of which the original fence was built. Who should have these rails?—Bruce (Ontario).

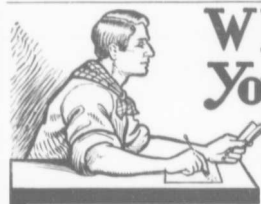
It would appear that the purchaser of B's farm is entitled to take the rails which he has replaced by the wire fence. At one time it may have been that A could have compelled B to pay him for the half of the line fence he built for B, but it was simply a debt owing by B to A and it is so long ago that A, no doubt, lost all his rights in that behalf unless B gave him some acknowledgment which would keep such right alive. This is hardly probable. In any event the purchaser from B would

not be bound by it unless he was notified in some way that it existed, or unless he agreed to pay A for the rails. One-half of the line fence supposedly belongs to each of the adjoining farms and consequently in buying the farm from B the purchaser would naturally think he was getting the advantage of that part of the line fence which pertained to such farm, and which, we presume, is partly upon his land, and he would be entitled to it unless he had some notice that no part of the fence went with the sale of the farm. Moreover, A has sold his farm, and we cannot see that the purchaser of it could have any claim whatever to these particular rails.

### Who Owns the Ice?

Last winter the wind filled the lake for miles with the snow and broken ice. As soon as the ice would hold a few men staked every available piece of clear ice here and other persons could not get any for miles from here. Can a man stake out a field of ice and hold it for weeks till he gets ready to cut it? Can he stake more than he needs for himself and compel others to buy what he cuts? Can he have a man find who cuts ice in a field he has staked out, but on which he has not begun work? Will scraping off the snow allow him to hold a field of ice for weeks?—"Live and Let Live," Leamington (Ontario).

Unless specially authorized or licensed by those having jurisdiction over the waters thereof, no one individual has greater rights than another, so far as concerns the cutting of ice in an open lake. The lake is free to all, and no one private individual has any proprietary (Continued on Page 482.)



## What do Your Crops Cost?

It is not what your crop brings on the market so much as what it costs you to raise it that counts in farming.

If you are farming on high-priced land under the most trying difficulties—if your soil has begun to fail, and your crops are not so large as they used to be—if it takes so much high-priced help to produce and harvest your crops that there is no profit left, you are not making much money farming.

Why don't you sell out at the high prices you can now realize and invest your cash in land where you can get five or ten times as many acres for the money, of better, newer soil than that you own at present?

When you bought the farm you now own, it was cheap—the rise in land values made you rich. Why not do that same thing over again?

In Southern Alberta, Canada, is to be found as rich land as there is anywhere. It will raise anything that your land will raise, with possibly one or two exceptions. It is the greatest live stock country on earth, and the markets are just as good as the markets you now patronize.

## WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 20 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on rails. Will raise or throw some 1000 gallons and discharge. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Good for irrigating.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATED FARMS IN SUNNY ALBERTA

Before deciding where to locate in the West, let us tell you about these lands. The best wheat fields—the richest grazing land—are in this Province.

Write us for full information about crops, climate and special railroad rates, etc.

Local representative wanted in each county.

### Telfer & Osgood

Eastern Selling Agents

260 CORISTINE BUILDING

MONTREAL

In this new country you can raise crops at a small percentage of what it now costs you to raise them, because climatic conditions are such that one man can attend as many acres as in your country, and each acre will produce from two to four times the quantity one of your acres will produce if you are farming without irrigation.

On the vast irrigated tracts of Alberta you can find a farm that will just suit you, and you can rest assured that if you farm it fifty years you will never have a crop failure. No waiting for rain—no chance at all to take—just a certain, sure crop every time you put seed in the ground, and a bigger crop than you can hope to raise on unirrigated ground.

If you are interested in very fertile land, at low prices, with a certain harvest every year, we can sell it to you on terms that are so easy there is no excuse for any man being without a farm.

Write us for full particulars, and let us tell you how to see Alberta and this land at very little cost for the trip—let us tell you how to become independent in two years.

Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, Limited,

108 Ninth Avenue, West, CALGARY, ALTA., CANADA.

Sales Department, Canadian Pacific Railway, Irrigated Lands.

Cap  
Rese  
Undl

B  
and t

4  
been  
Cana  
the sa

4  
Accou  
grade  
the sa  
but is  
availa

B  
delin  
allow  
compo

THE  
Temp  
TORO

# BANKING BY MAIL

---



---

Capital Paid-up - \$2,500,000  
 Reserve - 400,000  
 Undivided Profits - 62,000

**4%** Interest

## CAN YOU FIND A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THIS?

Banking by Mail is one of the modern methods of the banking business, and the success of the movement is beyond question.

4% Interest compounded quarterly, is not a new departure, but has been allowed in the United States for sixty-five years. For the benefit of Canadians The Union Trust Company, Limited, has determined to allow the same rate here.

4% Compound Interest has earned more millions than speculation. A Savings Account with the Union Trust Company is a better investment even than high grade stocks or bonds, because it earns as much as or more than those carrying the same margin of safety, and the value of the principal does not fluctuate, but is always worth 100 cents on the dollar. Then, too, your funds are available at all times. Deposits are subject to cheque without notice.

By Depositing with the Union Trust Company you have the satisfaction of dealing with one of the strongest financial institutions in Canada. You are allowed Four Per Cent. Interest on savings deposits of one dollar or upwards compounded quarterly, and computed from the date of deposit.

Write for our Free Booklet  
 "BANKING BY MAIL"  
 It contains full information

---



---

**THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Limited**  
 Temple Building, Corner of Bay and Richmond Streets  
 TORONTO . . . . . Ont.

(Continued from Page 480.)  
in its waters or in the ice over and above that of any one individual. That part of the Great Lakes on this side of the international boundary is under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government and for any person to obtain any higher rights than another in the waters of these lakes such person

would have to acquire such rights by license or otherwise from the Government having control of same. The mere staking out of a field of ice would not of itself give such person the absolute ownership thereof. Any property he could have in the ice would arise only after cutting or after expending labor upon it. After one man has cleared

away the snow and gotten ready to cut the ice, it might not be exactly fair or proper for another to come along and take advantage of his labor and cut the ice from which the snow had been cleared. If the person who has cleared away the snow has done it merely for the purpose of endeavoring to hold the  
(Continued on Page 488.)

## Why You Should Have A Cream Harvester

**I**F you are keeping three or more cows, it will pay you to own a Cream Harvester, because its use brings greater returns in the form of increased quantity and better quality of products, and because it removes much of the drudgery connected with dairy work. It makes no difference whether you are making your cream into dairy products on your own farm or are shipping to a creamery. In either case the separator is equally important. It gives you more cream and leaves you the skimmed milk to be fed while yet warm to pigs or calves. If ground feed is added to this skimmed milk it becomes as valuable for feeding purposes as whole milk. This is one of the great advantages of a cream separator. Then, the three big advantages of a separator are—more cream, less work and fresh skimmed milk for feeding, and these are sufficient to pay the cost of a separator in a short

time. But not all separators will do the same for you. Some make more work instead of less work, for they are so hard to operate and so hard to clean. Watch out for these things when you buy a separator.

It will pay you to call on the International local agent and examine **The Dairymaid and Bluebell Separators**. There you can see by actual test how they will skim down to the one thousandth part, whether the milk be warm, cold, rich, viscid or old.

You can try for yourself, and see how easily they are operated. Notice in the illustration how the handle is at just the right height, and that the supply can be low while the milk and cream spouts are high. You can see the excellent gearing, and how, though all the parts are covered to prevent dirt getting into the bearings, each is easily accessible; how strong and simple they are, and how this will give them great durability.

You can see how simple construction is the key note all through, and what rigid care is exercised to make every part just right, and exactly so as to get best results with the least work and the least trouble. The Bluebell is a gear drive machine, and the Dairymaid is a chain drive—you can take your choice. If it isn't convenient for you to call on the agent, write for catalogs. These tell in concise descriptions and in many excellent illustrations what you will know to



Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.  
CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**  
(INCORPORATED)

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

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

There is such a land.

It is Bartle. Let me tell you about it.

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

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

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

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

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

I can tell you of seven distinct crops you can

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**DUNCAN O. BULL**  
General Manager  
**Cuban Realty Co.**  
Limited  
Dept. K, Temple Building  
**TORONTO - CANADA**

NOT

These columns  
society. Any infor  
condition of herds an  
Our desire is to mak  
red animals and  
all breeders is earne  
-sible. The Edit  
uted to our adverti

The Farming W  
W

The sale of the  
marks the dispersi  
of Scotch Shortho  
years ago the late  
began the importa  
bred Shorthorns, co  
standing merits of  
better known, th  
Grove became the  
ply for the contin  
many years Mr. I  
warm personal fri  
Amos Cruickshank  
all the calves bred  
n herd. It is lit  
that a herd of catt  
master who under  
the qualities of h  
take of the charact  
have made the bree  
is the case is well k  
er of Shorthorns in  
The present own  
son, Jr., on accou  
is compelled to gi  
For many years h  
in which his father  
been recognized, a  
any breeders whose  
is more unresist  
this or any other  
which has been the  
lude for many year  
ed at public aucti  
dividual merit, the  
which it represent  
The qualities which  
ous years ago, ha  
through many gen  
the purchaser's an  
assurance of prepot  
and of success  
one interested in Sh  
fail to secure the  
sale and buy some c  
if he has to econo  
do so.

Messrs. Smith &  
lambus, have sold  
the flashy, good-go  
Spring Stallion Sho  
of Allentown, Ont.  
prove a very valuab  
Owen Sound distric  
for long been fam  
ground for good fr  
enthusiasm which  
ago has kept abreas  
Beebe has owned 2  
horses; Lyon McGi  
rose, Breadalbane, a  
has taken into this  
now shown all of  
prize in his present  
could only be accom  
ment of a very long

Mr. T. H. Hassi  
sold his grand Up  
Vigoritas, to Mr. A  
man, Mar. This is  
superior character,  
of contention for t  
Ontario's leading sh  
driftiness and scale  
ty, good heavy bon  
style and good act  
has also sold Dunm

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

### The Farming World Man on the Wing

The sale of the Sittytown Grove herd marks the dispersion of the oldest herd of Scotch Shorthorns in Canada. Many years ago the late Mr. Jas. J. Davidson began the importation of Cruickshank-bred Shorthorn cattle, and as the outstanding merits of these cattle became better known, the farm of Sittytown Grove became the headquarters of supply for the continent of America. For many years Mr. Davidson, who was a warm personal friend of the late Mr. Amos Cruickshank, had the refusal of all the calves bred in the famous Sittytown herd. It is little wonder, therefore, that a herd of cattle under the hand of a master who understood as no one else the qualities of his cattle, should partake of the character and qualities which have made the breed famous. That such is the case is well known to every breeder of Shorthorns in America.

The present owner, Mr. Jas. I. Davidson, Jr., on account of failing health, is compelled to give up active duties. For many years his ability in the line in which his father became famous has been recognized, and there are few if any breeders whose judgment and opinion is more unreservedly accepted in this or any other country. The herd which has been the object of his solicitude for many years, is now to be offered at public auction. The choice individual merit, the strains of breeding which it represents are unsurpassed. The qualities which made this herd famous years ago, have been perpetuated through many generations, and this is the purchaser's and the novice's best assurance of prepotency in the individual, and of success for the future. No one interested in Shorthorn cattle should fail to secure the catalogue, attend the sale and buy some of the offerings, even if he has to economize other ways to do so.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, have sold Baron Richardson, the flashy good-going champion of the Spring Stallion Show, to Mr. G. Beebe of Allenford, Ont. This horse should prove a very valuable acquisition to the Owen Sound district. This locality has for long been famous as the breeding ground for good draft animals, and the enthusiasm which they evinced years ago has kept abreast of the times. Mr. Beebe has owned a number of grand horses: Lyon McGregor, Baron Primrose, Breadbath, are a few which he has taken into this section, and he has now shown all of his old-time enterprise in his present purchase, one which could only be accomplished by the payment of a very long price.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, has sold his grand Up To Time stallion Vigorous, to Mr. A. Graham, of Carman, Man. This is a horse of a very superior character, and has been a horse of contention for the best of them at Ontario's leading shows. He is of great draftness and scale, unsurpassed quality, good heavy bone and lots of dash, style and good action. Mr. Hassard has also sold Dunrore Baron, a splendid,

smoothly turned son of Baron o'Buchlyvie, to Mr. John L. Patterson, of Millbrook. Caldrian Prince, a good, drafty four-year-old, was purchased by Mr. K. Graham, of Renfrew, Ont. Castleton King, sired by Hillhead Chief, and now three years of age, was purchased by W. Leonard, of Craigville, near Barrie. Mr. Lamb of Manotauke, has purchased the Prince Alexander stallion, Fiscal Member, and Mr. R. Shaw, of Millbrook, the good breeding stallion Prospector. Sir Mark, champion at Ottawa, 1900, and mascot of a fine, flashy Baron's Pride, have been sold also, the former to Mr. R. Young, of Mono Mills, and the latter to Jas. Milne, of Fergus. Mr. Hassard has also sold several Hackney stallions, three to the Island Farm at Morrisburg, and one Flat Top Swell, to D. Irving, of Wingham, Ont.

Mr. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont., is shipping a contingent of his Hackney fillies to the Exhibition at Philadelphia. Messrs. Crow & Murray are also sending over a number of their harness horses.

### Gossip

The firm of Sam & Fares, High River, Alberta, have recently imported eight Percheron stallions from France. They have now on their ranch several Percheron mares and are endeavoring to breed horses for dray work.

There is a movement on foot in the West to have a Percheron stud book established.

Other importations into the West are 16 Shire horses, made by Capt. Jenkinson, of Medicine Hat. The Calwich Blend, Clumber Conqueror and Ravenspur blood is well represented in this importation. The oldest sire has just turned three and there are some splendid two-year-olds and yearlings. Among the mares Assistance, a Calwich Blend colt, is one of the finest Shires ever seen in the West.

The Manitoba Free Press is offering a silver cup valued at \$100 for the best stallion of any draft breed. The winner of the cup will receive a handsome silver medal as his personal property.

Mr. D. J. Louttit, of the Elgin district of Manitoba, has added another Clydesdale stallion, Baron Templeton, to the list, and R. J. Moffat has purchased two imported Clydesdale mares of fine quality from Ontario. Two cars of pure-bred stock arrived for distribution

## YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Rose strains. My stock horses are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Fat and tries not skin.

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure For Cuts, Sprains, Soreness, Capped Toes, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Cuts, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other horse lameness. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Itching, Swelling, Hemorrhoids and Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throats, etc. It is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, either full directions for its use or full card for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



## Tuttle's Elixir

cures lameness, splint, curb, thrush, colic, founder, distemper, etc. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, either full directions for its use or full card for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

Tuttle's Elixir Co., 121 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

SOLELY BY MAIL.

30 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Quebec.



## ABSORBINE

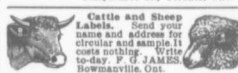
will reduce inflamed, swollen, joints, Bruises, Soft Corns, Cuts, Blisters, Fists, or any unhealthy sore which is painful. It also does not blister tender bandage or remove the hair and you can walk, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Rheumatism, Headaches, Strains, Sprains, Stomach Pains and Inflammation.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 71 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & Co., Montreal.

### Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Most successful Vet. Institution in America. Prof. A. Smith, P.R.C.V.S., Principal. Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.



### Farmers' Sons Wanted

with know- edge of farm work and fair education. Work in an office. \$600 monthly advancement. Steady employment. Must be honest and reliable. Branch offices in all provinces. Full particulars and conditions apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Society, Box 9, Dept. 10, London, Can.

under the auspices of the Ontario Live Stock Association. There were three aged and four young Clydesdale stallions and one filly, shipped by such breeders as Sorby of Guelph, Charlton of Dunchich, Henderson of Beeton, Forrest of Port Hope and Greig of Clarendon, and were about evenly distributed between Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Six fine Shorthorn bulls and one cow and bull calf were in the shipment. These came from the herds of Robert Miller, Tisdale of Concord, Charles Porter of Appleby, J. Gardhouse, and A. W. Smith. John Wallace of Cartwright got a fine Hereford bull from W. H. Hunter and it is good news to Manitoba that Wallace is going back to breeding whitefaces, as it was a matter of real regret when he sold out his fine herd some time ago and declared his intention of abandoning breeding.

The shipment also included a number of Yorkshire and Berkshire hogs and about 80 fowls. The stock came through in fine shape, and by the 10th of May had all reached its final destination in the West.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition has secured the services of Arthur S. Gibson, of Ruddington, Northampton, England, as judge of Shorthorns and Clydesdales for the exhibition in July.

The growing importance of Winnipeg Exhibition from a livestock standpoint is more marked every year and the enormous amount of money offered in prizes makes competition keen, and it is, therefore, satisfactory to breeders and exhibitors alike that such a well known authority as Gibson should pronounce upon the merits of the stock.

Mr. Samuel Allin (Allendale Stock Farm) has recently purchased from Jno. Dryden & Son the fine young Shorthorn bull Bertie's Pride, as a stock bull. None but the best is Mr. Allin's motto.

Mr. R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., has sold two fine young Hereford bulls, Shamrock—6311—to W. Crozier, Utica, Ont., and Belswardyue—6330—to Samuel Freeman, Salem Corners, Ont., receiving top prices for both. Mr. Mackie has about sold out and has had more enquiries this season than for a number of years.

Mr. F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont., is offering for sale in this issue a couple of Scotch Shorthorn bulls that are worth inquiring about.

#### Horse News

Miss K. L. Wilks has this year another candidate for the Kentucky Futurity, the great American event for two-year-olds, in Oro Lambert. He is being trained by Lexington and is credited with a trial of a half mile in 1.16.

Mr. Adam Beck has made arrangements to show his string of high class harness and saddle horses at the London International. Mr. Geo. Pepper intends to send a number of his good ones also. Canada will be well represented by these two stables.

Mr. John Madden, one of America's leading breeders of the trotting horse, in speaking on this question, recently remarked: "I am not very game. I want two chances every time I raise a colt. By mating mares and stallions of both beauty and speed, I try to get at least a good carriage or road horse, if not a fast performer."

#### \$1000 REWARD

FOR THE FOLLOWING:

No title load. Oil only twice a

year. Ask about our two wheel

power engine and our arms

never running. Write

to Free. Write

to Free. Write

to Free. Write

to Free. Write

to Free. Write

to Free. Write



**DOUBLE POWER MILL CO.**

Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.

## Clydesdales, Hackneys

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

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

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor,  
MILLBROOK, ONT.

J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager,  
REGINA, N.W.T.

## 40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies



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

ROBERT BEITH  
Bowmanville P. O. and Station  
Long distance 'Phone



## CLYDESDALES SORBY - GUELPH

### I HAVE SOME FINE BREEDING HORSES FOR SALE

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING

## TWO GOOD YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

By Hiawatha Godolphin

HACKNEY STALLIONS 1 Three-year-old, by Mathias; 1 Four-year-old, by Ganymede; 1 Five-year-old, by Duke of Richmond; 1 Three-year-old, by Administrator.

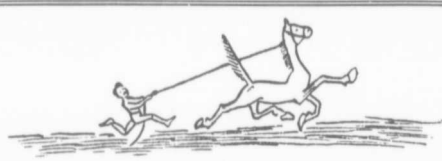
Some very choice Hackney Mares, by Edeneng, Polonius and Duke of Richmond. Clydesdale Mares by Marcellus, Baronson, Sir Ronald and Carthusian.

A year load of Clydesdale Fillies and the grand Clydesdale Stallion, BARON KITHENBEL, will also be landed shortly.

Write for particulars.

W. E. BUTLER, Ingersoll, Ont.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE



### Unreserved Sale of Messrs. Rawlinson Bros.' Hackneys

In consequence of Messrs. Rawlinson Bros. having sold their Ranch and are leaving the country, their entire stock of highly bred pedigree Hackneys must be disposed of and will be sold by Auction in July next at the Ranch, 11 miles west of Calgary. The Pedigree Hackneys consist of Three imported Stallions, 48 Brood Mares, 9 Three-Year-Old Fillies, 12 Yearling Fillies, 6 Horse-Bred Stallions, 12 Four-Year-Old Fillies, 8 Two-Year-Old Fillies. Also 97 Head of Unregistered Mares, Fillies and Geldings.

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

Jordison Bros., Auctioneers, P.O. Box 1172, Calgary, Alberta

The illustrative shows Manhattan team. This pair made ring and elicit applause as they facings under Mr. Murray.

A year ago was created regarding the w at Memphis by lon. After a l the winning of the courts. M of the winner, fending his cas showing his dis affair by offeri premium for a 1 ing miles.

#### A Remark

Since my last made official rec accepted in the cord of Merit ed for by Prof. l cultural College, of the Nova Sc lege, and unless for a period of se of milk and butts the amount of b the amount of fa

The most rem test made eight by the cow Tid (4973), which m amount given at months previous.

1. Tidy Pauline 7 m. 17 d.; milk 19.2 lbs.; owner Logan Bros. 2. Rose Rattler 7 d.; milk, 43.2 lbs.; equivalent b Fourteen Days ter fat 33.39 lbs. butter. Owns burg, Ont.

3. Prince's Moll 5 d.; milk, 43.3 lbs.; equivalent b bers, Logan Bros. 4. Daisy Nig (2331) at 9 y. 5 m butter fat 15.42 lb 17.99 lbs. Owns Foldsom, Ont.

5. Minnie Rook 7 m. 16 d.; milk 12.23 lbs.; equal Owners, Logan B 6. Clarice Cloth 5 m. 25 d.; milk 10.29 lbs.; equal Fourteen Days— fat, 20.35 lbs.; eqi lbs. Owner, Geo 7. Frances 2nd

## Ring Boat

There is no case so bad that we will not do it.

Flem

Spain and H

To remove the team

falls. Keep to one and

and find a way to get

Ridgeway and Horse S

of a woman, write to

Fleming's

Veterinary

Ninety-six pages of w

with giving the cheap

breakdown. Durable

illustrated. Make

sending for this book

FLYING'S B

21 Church Street,



The illustration on front cover this issue shows Messrs. Crow & Murray's tandem team, Mr. J. Murray driving. This pair made a sensation in the showing and elicited round after round of applause as they were put through their facings under the skillful guidance of Mr. Murray.

A year ago a great deal of excitement was created in trotting horse circles regarding the winning of the gold cup at Memphis by the fast mare Lou Dillon. After a long siege of litigation, the winning of the cup was upheld in the courts. Mr. Smathers, the owner of the winner, while energetically defending his case at the time, is now showing his disgust with the whole affair by offering the gold cup as a premium for a mile dash between trotting mules.

#### A Remarkable Two-Year Old

Since my last report ten cows have made official records that have been accepted in the Holstein-Friesian Record of Merit. These tests are vouchered for by Prof. Dean, of Ontario Agricultural College, or President Cumming, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and unless otherwise stated are for a period of seven days. The amount of milk and butter fat are actual, while the amount of butter is estimated from the amount of fat by adding one-sixth.

The most remarkable of these is the test made eight months after calving by the cow Tidy Pauline DeKol 2nd (4973), which made within 9981 of the amount given at the first test eight months previous.

1. Tidy Pauline DeKol (3322) at 5 y. 7 m. 17 d.; milk, 510 lbs.; butter fat, 19.27 lbs.; equivalent butter, 22.49 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

2. Rose Rattler (7430) at 5 y. 8 m. 7 d.; milk, 433.3 lbs.; butter fat, 17.02 lbs.; equivalent butter, 19.86 lbs.

Fourteen Days—milk, 824.6 lbs.; butter fat 33.39 lbs.; equivalent to 38.96 lbs. butter. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

3. Prince's Molley (2898) at 6 y. 8 m. 5 d.; milk, 433.5 lbs.; butter fat, 16.17 lbs.; equivalent butter, 18.87 lbs. Owners, Logan Bros, Amherst, N.S.

4. Daisy Nightingale of Norval (2331) at 9 y. 5 m. 30 d.; milk, 371 lbs.; butter fat 15.42 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.99 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers, Folds, Ont.

5. Minnie Rooker 2nd (4202) at 4 y. 7 m. 16 d.; milk, 417 lbs.; butter fat, 12.23 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.28 lbs. Owners, Logan Brothers.

6. Clarice Clothilde 2nd (4072) at 3 y. 5 m. 25 d.; milk 319.8 lbs.; butter fat, 10.39 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.12 lbs. Fourteen Days—634.1 lbs. milk; butter fat, 20.35 lbs.; equivalent butter, 23.47 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

7. Frances 2nd (4565) at 3 y. 11 m.

17 d.; milk 320.8 lbs.; butter fat, 10.10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.79 lbs. Owner, P. D. Edey, Oxford Centre, Ont.

8. Princess Lida Posch (5859) at 1 y. 8 m. 7 d.; milk, 247.7 lbs.; butter fat, 9.08 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.60 lbs. Owners, Logan Brothers.

9. Carrie DeKol of Howell (7438) at 2 y. 8 m. 25 d.; milk, 284.9 lbs.; butter fat 8.98 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.48 lbs.

Fourteen Days—milk, 560 lbs.; butter fat 17.60 lbs.; equivalent butter 20.54 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

10. Bessie Pauline Calamy (5486) at 2 y. 4 m. 21 d.; milk, 216.9 lbs.; butter fat 8.39 lbs.; equivalent butter 9.79 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert.

After eight months from calving—

Tidy Pauline DeKol 2nd (4973) at 2 y. 3 m. 7 d.; milk, 265.6 lbs.; butter fat, 11.34 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.23 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

#### Holstein-Friesian Association of America

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, N.Y., on Wednesday, June 5th, 1907, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the election of officers and transaction of general business.

Some important matters connected with registration, etc., will be brought before the meeting.



## DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Bookings Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshires from the choice of the litters of our twenty-five blood sows to farrow in a few weeks. Pairs not akin a speciality. Write for prices, inspection invited. Customers out of G. I. and C. N. B. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton

Long Distance Phone.

P.O. and Sta.



#### SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

### HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

#### COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



## W.C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons,

Belgians, Kentonys, Standard-breds

and Thoroughbreds

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

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION

## Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.

## Dalgety's Clydesdales

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

JAS. DALGETY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

## Clydesdales and Cheval Normans

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

A few French Canadians.

ROBERT NESS & SON,

Long Distance phone.

"WOODSIDE," HOWICK, QUEBEC

## Rino-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

**Fleming's**  
**Spavin and Rheum Paste**

to remove the lameness and make the horse sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three dollars a bottle. Contains equal parts of Rino-Bone, Salicylate and Iodo-Bone Spavin. Reduces the heat and swelling of any kind of inflammation, and is a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket**  
**Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages of necessary information, with special attention to the treatment of lameness, thoroughly bound and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.



### Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

The executive of the Provincial Winter Fair met in the secretary's office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on May 2nd. It was decided to hold the next show on Dec. 9-13, 1907. No changes were made in the prizes for livestock.

An important change was made in the scale of points, by which awards are made in the dairy department. The scale of points for the next show will be as follows:

25 points for each pound of fat, 3 points for each pound of solids (not fat), 1 point for each ten days limit after the first 30 days; limit, 10 points.

The scale previously used provided for 20 points for each pound of fat, and 4 points for each pound of solids (not fat).

The judges selected are as follows: Beef Cattle—Robert Miller, Stouffville; Jas. Smith, Rockland; (reserve) J. T. Gibson, Denison; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Geo. F. Morris, London. Shropshires and Dorset Horns—J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y. Southdowns—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincoln—T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; (reserve) H. S. Arkell, Guelph. Oxfords, Suffolks and Hampshires—H. S. Arkell. Long Wool Grades—H. S. Arkell, T. Hardy Shore.

Short Wool Grades—J. C. Duncan, W. H. Beattie. Sheep Carcasses—Prof. G. E. Day, Geo. F. Morris.

Yorkshires and Tamworths—Wm. Jones, Zenda; A. C. Hallman, Breslau. Berkshire—Peter McEwen, Kerich; (reserve) H. G. Clay, Georgetown. Chester Whites and any other breed, grade or cross—G. B. Hood, Guelph. Live Bacon Hogs—Prof. G. E. Day; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; (reserve) Wm. Jones.

Bacon Carcasses—H. S. Arkell, Dr. F. J. Smale, Toronto.

Seeds—J. Buchanan, Guelph. Dairy—Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph. Judging Competition—Prof. G. E. Day (in charge).

### Bacon Hog Sales

In last issue we reported some of the sales of bacon hogs held in Eastern Ontario. The following is a report of two additional sales, with the averages for the total sales, which is \$18.60. The cost of these hogs, delivered at point of sale, will be about \$23 each, so that there will be a loss of several dollars on each hog to the promoters:

Winchester, April 26th—10 hogs sold; average price, \$15.60; 20 sows sold; average price, \$29.51; total number sold, 30; average price, \$24.87.

Finch, April 27th—8 hogs sold; average price, \$11.20; 22 sows sold; average price, \$22.30; total number sold, 30; average price, \$19.34.

Totals—108 hogs sold; average price, \$11.80; 144 sows sold; average price, \$22.70; total number sold, 252; average price, \$18.60.

### School Children's Prizes

The School Central Fair, to be held at Guelph on September 17-19, instituted a few years ago a special school children's department, in which liberal prizes are given in writing, drawing, nature study and manual training, domestic science, floriculture, etc. The competition is open to the pupils of the public and separate schools of the district. It has proven a most valuable feature of the fair.

## DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS

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

### FRIDAY, MAY 24TH, 1907

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

TERMS—Cash or other arrangements satisfactory to the owner.

The C.P.R. morning trains will be met at Glen Major. C.P.R. trains will stop as follows: From the east at Glen Major, 9.20 a.m. From the west at Dagmar, 10.25 a.m. Trains leave for the east and west in the evening at 6.20.

Grand Trunk trains will be met at 9.30 a.m. from the south and 12 m. from the north, at Myrtle Station. C.P.R. station only one mile from farm.

**JAMES I. DAVIDSON,**  
Balsam, Proprietor

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,**  
**GEO. P. BELLOWES,**  
**GEO. JACKSON,** } Auctioneers

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

## Has your Horse an old Strain or Swelling?

Here's the way to cure it.

Rub three teaspoonfuls of Fellows' Leeming's Essence in the sore place, and repeat the rubbing in 24 hours if a sweat or running does not appear.

This running turns to a scurf and forms a firm bandage on the part. So long as it stays over the strain or swelling, the effect of the dressing holds good. In 14 to 16 days, the scurf falls off and the horse is well.

And you can work the horse all the time Fellows' Leeming's Essence is curing it.

Try it on your horse. Get

## Fellows' Leeming's Essence

for Lameness in Horses. 14

50c a bottle. If your dealer has none, write

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

## THE Hoover Digger

Clean, fast work. It stands the wear and tear.



Favorites in every great sale to promote direct sale. Get free catalog. The Hoover-Print Co., Lock Box 52, Avery, O.

## ARE YOU RUPTURED?

GET OUR PRICES  
On Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensives, Elastic Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. We are the largest dealer in Black Rubber Supplies in Canada. Write for Catalogue. Our prices are 25 per cent lower than any other house.  
Address  
536 F. E. KARN CO., Limited  
Canada's Greatest Medicine House  
OUR QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS TORONTO

**Tur**  
In the early mortality among great. In fact at this season attempting to H, however, the and they can be the "red" stock on the profitable.

With young same, the early ones; if they assured.

In both cases feeding. Those face Poultry Foot turkeys and chicken period safe and the best birds w

**H**  
Young pigs bers in various This is due in of exercise. T hog fence, 36 in uprights 12 inch 32 inches high, costing 35c, do enclosure large young pigs. T non-slip joint, tricity. Parties same can do so St. Montreal, Q

## Hillcrest

We have now fo fired by such stre Chaitin, Sir G. etc. Seven ribb harness, Long D. P.O. and Station, G

## SHORTHORNS

**Gold Mine** (in Archer) 59003, winner of senior exhibition, 1906. Dam, F. A.

## 12 SHORTHORNS

from 10 months their dams of grand Prices very moderate

## J. & W.

Richmond K

## Shorthorns

your choice IMP COWS A A fine lot of SOWS and BOAR a grand lot of Y ment in March. want.

## H. J. DAVIDSON

THE M L. O. CLIFFORD

## PURE-BREED

Five young bulls a sale. Correspondence

## MEADOW

High class Shorthorn: Tamworth Swi at Toronto, London, Sues, Toulouse (see year old, 7 Bull C's and 1 Tamworth

L. F. STANTON

DAVID MCCRAE, J. Importer and Breeder of Clydeale horses and animals for sale.

**Turkey Raising**

In the early part of the season the mortality among young turkeys is very great. In fact, the losses which occur at this season deter most farmers from attempting to rear these valuable birds. If, however, the critical period is passed and they can be brought on safely until the "red" shows, there is no class of stock on the farm more hardy nor more profitable.

With young chickens it is much the same, the early days are the dangerous ones; if they are passed success is assured.

In both cases all depends upon the feeding. Those who have used "Carnegie Poultry Food" find that their young turkeys and chickens pass the critical period safely and finally develop into the best birds which reach our markets.

**Hogs Dying**

Young pigs are dying in large numbers in various parts of the country. This is due in a large measure to lack of exercise. Thirty or forty rods of hog fence, 26 inches high, 7 wires, with uprights 12 inches apart, costing 30c, or 35 inches high, 8 wires, 12 inch uprights costing 35c, delivered, will make an enclosure large enough to save lots of young pigs. This fence has a positive non-slip joint, being welded by electricity. Parties wanting to purchase same can do so by writing 338 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Job W. Taylor.

**Hillcrest Clydesdales**

We have now for sale 5 imported fillies, bred by such sires as Royal Favorite, Clan Chattan, Sir Hugo, Baron Mitchell and Marmion, etc. Seven rising 3 years old and broken to harness. Long Distance Phone, Manchester P.O. and Station, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

R. M. HOLTYB.

**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE**

Gold Mine (Imp.) 50342 Scottish Archer 59803. Sired by Scottish Prince, winner of senior champion, Toronto Exhibition, 1906. Dam, Scotch Thistle Second, Imp. F. A. GARDNER, Britannia, Ont., Pei Co.

**12 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE**

from 10 months to two years old. Several of their dams or grandams winners in Toronto. Prices very moderate.

J. & W. RUSSELL,  
Richmond Hill, - Ontario.

**Shorthorns and Yorkshires**  
your choice IMPORTED BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS.

A fine lot of in-pig YORKSHIRE SOWS and BOARS fit for service. Also a grand lot of YOUNG PIGS for shipment in March. Write for what you want.

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**THE MAPLES**

L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONT.,  
Breeder of

**PURE-BRED HEREFORDS**

Five young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**MEADOWVALE FARM**

High class Shorthorns from recent importation; Tamworth Swiss bred from prize winner at Toronto, London, prize winning Leicester Sheep, Toulouse Geese. For sale, 1 Bull three years old, 7 Bull Calves, Heifers, all ages Cows a calf, 1 Tamworth Boar, and young stock.

L. F. STAPLES, IDA, ONT.

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

**Transferring Bees**

(Continued from Page 467.)

The bees will proceed to fasten the combs in the frames and will gnaw out the strings, or you may wait until the colony in the box hive swarms, when you will have the swarm in a movable comb hive, putting the swarm on the old stand and the old hive two or three feet from it. If the colony does not swarm by the time white clover is fairly in bloom, you may drive out the majority of bees as already instructed, put-

ting them in the new hive, just the same as a natural swarm. Twenty-one days after the colony swarms, or twenty-one days after the time of drumming out the swarm, drive out all the bees left in the old hive, and run them into that containing the swarm. At this time there will be no brood left of any value, and there may be some honey in the hive. Set it somewhere about 100 yards from the apiary and close it up except an entrance large enough for one or two bees to pass at a time. The bees will clean out all the honey and you can melt up the combs for wax.

**Maple Avenue Stock Farm**  
SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character.

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale. Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

F. H. NEIL & SON

Phone at Residence

Lucan P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

**Pine Grove Stock Farm**

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

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

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**

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

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

**Maitland Bank STOCK FARM**

Chiefly bred Shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on choicest lines in purple form. Can supply a number of fine young bulls at square prices.

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

**HOLLYMOUNT**

STOCK FARM  
MITCHELL, ONT.

A choice lot of Young Bull for sale — promising horn headers, of the most desirable breeding.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS** 50 Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Abel (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

**THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT****MAPLE SHADE**

are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding, which is shown in the catalogue, where you can see the Crutchknack bull used in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals.

Come and see them. Ask for a catalogue.

JOHN DRY DEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

**Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm**

BREEDERS OF

**Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs**

FOR SALE — Two imported Clydesdale Stallions, six years old; one imported Hackney, five years old; five Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

R. REID & CO. - Hintonburg, Ont.



## Market Review and Forecast

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

Toronto, May 14th, 1907.

Despite the unfavorable weather and the late spring, trade conditions show considerable improvement, due largely to the opening up of navigation. Money is still scarce. Bankers declare that they have all they can do to take care of their regular trade customers and have very little to spare for call loans on gilt edge security, and on these 6 per cent. is asked, though some claim they can get call loans at 5½.

#### WHEAT

There is a regular boom on in wheat and some are looking for \$1.00 wheat before very long. But there is always an "if" in the way. Prices have advanced because of the continued unfavorable growing weather and reports of the poor condition of the growing crop, but should fine, warm growing weather set in, conditions would change very quickly. But the outlook just now is all on the bull side of the market and appearances are for present values being continued, if not increased. The U. S. crop bulletin places the average condition of fall wheat on May 1st at 82.9, as compared with 90.0 on May 1st, 1906. Seeding is delayed in Western Canada and Winnipeg market is soaring and flour has advanced in price. The fall wheat crop of Western Ontario is estimated at about one-half. Local prices here are about 10c per bushel higher than at last writing, ruling at from 81 to 82c at outside points.

#### COARSE GRAINS

The oat market rules steady at from 40 to 41c at outside points. As considerable fall wheat will be plowed up, and as there will likely be a larger acreage sown to oats in the West, oats may be in much larger supply next fall. The barley market is quiet here at from 33½ to 34c outside. At Montreal feed barley is quoted at 53 to 53½c in car lots on track. Peas are quiet at about 76c. Corn is steady, being quoted at Montreal at 58½c out of store, and here at 56½ to 57½c, lake and rail, and 59 to 59½c all rail for No. 3 yellow American. Ontario corn is quoted at 45c, Chatham freights.

#### SEEDS

Seed quotations are more or less normal here, as follows: Alsike, fancy, \$7 to \$7.20; No. 1, \$6 to \$6.35; No. 2, fancy, \$7 to \$7.20; No. 1, \$6 to \$6.35; No. 3, \$5.10 to \$5.40; No. 3, \$4.20 to \$4.50.

Red Clover—Fancy, \$8.75 to \$9; No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.35 to \$6.50. Timothy—Firm; fancy bright Canadian, unshelled, \$2.40 to \$2.65; No. 1, \$1.70 to \$2 per bushel; No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.65.

#### HAY AND STRAW

The hay market rules steady, the backward weather which is retarding growth helping to keep up prices. Canadian baled hay is selling in New York at \$21 to \$21.50 per ton. At Montreal No. 2 is quoted at \$13. Here prices rule steady at \$12.50 to \$13 for No. 1 timothy and \$10 to \$11 for other grades in car lots, Toronto. On the farmers' market loose timothy is selling at \$13 to \$15.50.

Baled straw is selling at \$6.75 to \$7 per ton in car lots here.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules firm. Though supplies are large, a fair portion is being packed, which helps to keep the price up. At Montreal eggs in a jobbing way are quoted at 19c and here

at 17 to 17½c per dozen. On Toronto farmers' market eggs retail at 18c and chickens dressed at 17 to 20c, and turkeys at 17 to 22c per lb.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese prices are soaring, the advance being particularly noticeable on the country boards at the end of last week, when prices advanced to 12½c, 12¾c and to 12¾c at Picton. At London, on May 11th, the bidding ranged from 11 to 11½c per lb. This sharp advance over a week ago is said to be due to the English buyer finding out all at once that stocks were short and advancing the price without warning. However, the producer is getting the benefit. The make continues small and

it will likely be well on into June before the big flow comes this season.

The butter market, on the other hand, is easier, and prices are lower. At Cowansville, Que., on Saturday, creamery butter sold at 21½ to 21¾c per lb. At Montreal choice creamery is quoted at 23 to 23½c. No export trade is being done yet, and none is likely for a time. The market here is easy at 20 to 23c for creamery prints and 24 to 25c for solids and 23 to 24c for dairy prints and 21 to 22c for solids.

#### WOOL

At Montreal Canadian pulled wool is quoted at 29 to 30c, washed fleece at 27 to 28c and unwashed 18 to 20c per lb. Unwashed wool is quoted here at 14c.

#### LIVE STOCK

Receipts have ruled fair, with a better average quality than usual of fat cattle offering. At this season many

### LAMENESS

Whether it is a fresh Bruise, Cut or Strain—or an old Spavin, Splint, Ringbone or Swelling—you can cure your horse with

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

Thos. Castles, of Newark, N.J., bought a horse—lamed with a Jack Spavin—for \$100. He cured every sign of lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure—won five races with the horse—then sold the animal to his former owner for \$1,000.00.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 2nd, '95.

"I have found your Spavin Cure a very fine remedy for all sorts of lameness in horses and I am never without it."

E. J. WISSEY.



Get Kendall's Spavin Cure—the remedy used by two nations for two generations. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Our book—"Treatise On The Horse"—will save you many a dollar if carefully read and acted upon. Write today for a free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., 27 ENOCHSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1856

# SIMMERS' STANDARD SEEDS

There is no guesswork in selecting the best varieties of either Vegetable or Flowers from our

## Seed Catalogue

We give our customers the benefit of the numberless practical tests made in years gone by.

Of each kind of vegetables we select the best for all purposes.

If you plant these thoroughbred strains there will be no disappointment in either the quality or productiveness of your garden.

Our beautiful ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is FREE for the asking. Write for it at once.

**J. A. Simmers,** SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS  
TORONTO, Ont.

of the fat cattle offering are little better than feeders. Trade ruled good last week, with prices a little in advance of the week previous. Exporters are selling at \$5.15 to \$5.45 per cwt., the bulk at \$3.30 to \$3.35. Export bulls sell at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Picked lots of butchers' cattle are worth \$4.90 to \$5.25; good cattle at \$4.50 to \$4.75; good cows at \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium cows, \$3.75 to \$4; rough cows, \$3 to \$3.25, and bulls 1,100 to 1,700 lbs, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Very few feeders are offering. Quotations are: Best steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.75; best steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$4 to \$4.40; best steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.25; best steers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50; common stockers—slow sale and not wanted.

There have been quite a few outside buyers for milch cows and the market has ruled strong. Prices range from \$35 to \$70 each, the latter figure for extra choice. The bulk sell at \$45 to

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word  
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

### FARMS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—First-class 158-acre farm, Township of South Dundas, 3 miles from town of Paris, 33 acres wheat, large brick house, 2 barns, granary, etc. Price \$9,500. Terms \$2,500 cash, balance 6 per cent. Possession to-day. Apply to S. O. HEAD & SON, Stratford, Ont.

### HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. **PELHAM NURSERY CO.**, Toronto.

**WANTED AT ONCE**—Single man to work on farm. Most untrained and curing Hops. Apply with references, stating wages required, to **R. COHRBY Distillery Co., Limited**, Belleville, Ont.

**WANTED**—Persons to grow mushrooms for use in their own homes. What space in cellar, garden or barn can be made to earn \$15 to \$25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars to **THE FRUIT & VEGETABLE CO.**, Montreal.

### Situations Wanted

**SITUATION WANTED**—Stud (room, good trainer and feeder. Been in leading show-rings, with good results. Wants situation immediately. Address **Box 20, FAIRMING WORLD**.

### FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and canning factory produce farms in the Niagara district. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. **THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Ltd.**, Toronto, Ont.

**THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER** (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Agents wanted. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address, **WM. NOKSON**, Preston, Ontario.

**SYDENHAM FARM YORKSHIRES**—Extra fine young stock for sale. Prices right. **JOHN SHEPHERD**, Cedar Dale, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Cubanay potato (Solonamo Commerson Violet), the new wonder, the finest tuber, it beats them all in productivity and in quality as can be seen by the reports of the French National Society of Agriculture and the Academy of Science. They thrive best in wet soil, marshy land and no other potato will grow, but they will do well in any soil and beat any other kind. Three thousand bushels have been raised in one acre—no insect, just facts. Any quantity will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of the price, six cents per pound, in advance, now, no better investment. **E. CHEVRETON**, St. Laurent, Man., agent for Canada.



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

\$55 each. Good to choice veals are scarce, the bulk offering being of common to medium quality. Prices range from \$3 to \$6 per cwt. New milk-fed calves of good quality will bring \$7 per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs has ruled light, with prices firm. Export ewes sell at \$6 to \$6.50, and rams at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt., yearlings at \$7.50 to \$8.50, and common yearlings at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt. Spring lambs bring \$5 to \$8 each for the bulk, with \$9 to \$10 each for choice ones. More of the best quality are wanted.

Hog prices rule steady, with no indication of lower values coming for some time. The losses in spring litters will have a serious effect upon next fall's supplies. Prices here are \$6.60 per cwt. for select and \$6.35 for lights and fats.

### HORSES

Business is good with average receipts. Prevailing quotations here are: First class carriage horses, 13.50 to 16 hands, \$200 to \$300; drivers, 15 to 15.2 hands, \$125 to \$175; second hand drivers, \$50 to \$75; heavy drafts, 1,500 lbs. and upwards, \$225 to \$300; expressers, \$175 to \$225; delivery horses, \$125 to \$175; common chunks, \$75 to \$125.

### Appointed to Macdonald College

Mr. Jno. F. Snell, Ph.D., of the University of Cincinnati, has been appointed assistant professor of chemistry in the new Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Dr. Snell is a Canadian and a son of Mr. J. C. Snell, of London, Ont.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

# Victoria Day May 24th

## Single Fare

### For Round Trip

Between all Stations in Canada, also to Detroit, Pt. Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

**GOOD GOING THURSDAY and FRIDAY,  
MAY 23rd and 24th.**

**VALID RETURNING UNTIL MONDAY,  
MAY 27th.**

For further information and tickets call on Grand Trunk Agent.

**J. D. McDONALD**, District Passenger Agt.  
TORONTO

# Get Ready for Spring Roofing

When you build, you want the roofing that will give you the best service—that will last so long that its cost per year is less than any other.

Paroid has proved in actual use on farm and dairy buildings, on factory and railway buildings, on government buildings at home and abroad, to cost less per year than any other roofing.

There are good reasons for it:

It is better made and is made of better materials. Its basis is a better, tougher, more durable felt—made in our own mills. (Established in 1817.) We are in position to know that it is. You cannot afford to buy a roofing made from a cheap felt nor from a manufacturer who does not make his own felt.

Paroid has a thicker, smoother, more pliable coating than any other ready roofing. It is better all the way through. You can see and feel the difference.

It is the only roofing laid with square, rust-proof caps which do not rust nor work loose and which have the largest binding surface.

Read our offer and let us prove to you its superiority. If your dealer cannot supply you, don't take a substitute. Write to us direct. We'll pay the freight.

### Send Now For Free Samples

and find how to save money on your roofing. If you enclose 4c. in stamps for postage we will send you free our new 48-page book of *Complete Plans For Farm, Poultry, Dairy and Live Stock Buildings*. It will save you money.

**F. W. BIRD & SON,**  
(Established in U.S.A. in 1817)

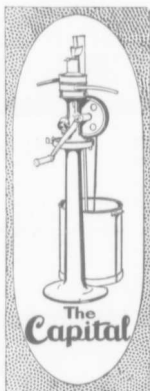
Canadian Factory and Office, **Hamilton, Ont.**

### OUR OFFER

Buy one lot of Paroid; open it; inspect it; apply it to your roof, and if then you are not satisfied, send us your name and address, and we will send you a check for the full cost of the roofing, including cost of applying.

## Double Your Dairying Profits Without Buying A Cow

**SUPPOSE** somebody offered to swap a ribbon, prize-winning milker for any cow in your dairy - herd



— without a cent in boot? Wouldn't you jump at the chance?

I will do as well as that for you. I will show you how to get as much real money out of an ordinary herd of dairy cows as you'd get by your present methods out of a herd of prize-milkers. I will prove to you there's twice the money in dairying you've been getting, — and you needn't spend any money to get the difference. I will do this just as soon as you write me and say: "I keep so many cows. I get such-and-such a price for my milk — or cream — or butter" (whichever end of the dairy business you follow).

I am not setting any traps for your dollars or your brains. The more skeptical you are, the harder I'll convince you. The best friends I've got among my customers are the men who didn't believe any cream separator amounted to much.

They found out different after they got a Capital Separator and put it to work getting back the money they'd been feeding the pigs and vealing the calves. They found out that the Capital Separator adds over thirty dollars a year to the actual net earnings of every cow they keep. So will you find that out, if you'll write to me and ask for the plain truth about this whole separator idea.

Thirty dollars a year more profits out of every cow you keep for profit's sake, — whether you keep four cows or forty! That is what I promise you. That is what the Capital Separator will get for you — and it is the only thing that will get it. Yes, indeed, I CAN prove it, right up to the handle. Ask me and see.

And I will not only show you why and where and how the Capital gets that extra profit for you, but — I will show you in plain words how you can make that profit with a fraction of the work you have to do to-day to get half as much. That is where my plan for SELLING butter and cream comes in, — my plan specially devised for your special case and your special locality, and

which you can work yourself without sharing the profits with anybody.

Maybe you don't need the plan; but I know you do need the separator, and I can prove to you why and where and how you need it, and what it will pay you if you get it.

Half the work you have to do now to make any money out of dairy-farming, — that's another thing the Capital Separator means to you. Half the work, every day in the week; and thirty dollars more a year from every cow.

Half the work, — much less than half the work, maybe, but half at least, — simply because the Capital Separator is the machine that runs with the least elbow-grease and makes by far the least work for everybody who has anything to do with the dairy side of your farm. That's due to three things: the Capital bowl, the Capital gears and the Capital really-low-down whole-milk tank.

The Capital bowl gets all the cream possible out of the milk because it is the bowl that weighs least of any and sends the milk through a wing-cylinder that simply can't let any cream stay in the skim milk. The Capital bowl is as easy to clean as a lamp-chimney — doesn't take five minutes to cleanse it perfectly.

The Capital gears run so easily that a ten-year-old boy can handle the milk of eight cows in twenty minutes, and not be out of breath when the run is over. The mechanism is so perfectly balanced, so nearly automatic, that the whole work of perfect cream separating, twice a day, won't use up as much energy as it takes to carry a bucket of water fifty yards.

The Capital whole-milk tank is the only really low-down tank there is — because it's just as low-down as a tank can be put, — it stands on the floor! That one thing does away with more waste effort, banishes more bother, abolishes more muss and slop, than you'll ever think possible until you've seen and used the Capital.

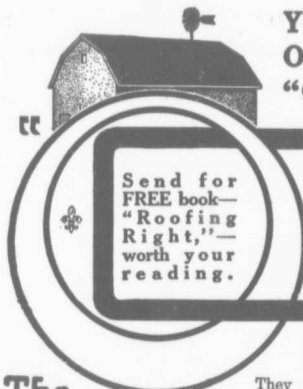
But all these things, and many more, are things you ought to know about in detail. I can't tell you about them here, — no room to. But if you will simply write to me and ask for the facts, I will show you why the Capital Separator is the one thing your farm needs right NOW, — and I will show you that you CAN afford to get it right now. Doesn't matter if money's a little tight with you, — I can fix it so the Capital will buy itself before you have to pay a cent for it. Write to me and hear the whole story, — it's worth while.

*Robert Ferguson*

National Manufacturing Co., Limited

7 Mail and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT.

## Your Grandsons Will Be Old Men Before This "Oshawa" Roof Wears Out



Send for FREE book—**"Roofing Right,"**—worth your reading.

Roof your buildings with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles this year, and that will be a GOOD roof in 2007. We will give you a written guarantee, backed by \$250,000, that such a roof, properly put on, will need no repairs and no painting for at least twenty-five years.

### SHAWA Galvanized STEEL SHINGLES

make roofs water-tight, wind-proof, weather-proof, rust-proof, fire-proof for a century,—our plain guarantee keeps it so for 25 years without a cent of cost to the man who buys it.

Made in ONE QUALITY ONLY,—of 28-gauge, semi-hardened STEEL double-galvanized

They lock on all FOUR sides—the ONLY METAL shingle that need NO CLEATS. Easy to put on—a hammer and a snips (tinner's shears) are tools enough. Cost LESS and last longer than any other roof. Tell us the surface area of any roof on your place and we will tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it right.

**The Pedlar People of Oshawa**

Get the facts before you roof a thing.

**Montreal:** 221-3 Craig St. W. **Toronto:** 11 Colborne St. **Ottawa:** 423 Sussex St. **London:** 69 Dundas St. **Winnipeg:** 78 Lombard St. **Vancouver:** 615 Pender St. 102

## "One Minute" Washer

Admitted by all to be the Best and Easiest Running Washing Machine on the Market To-day.



### FIVE GREAT FEATURES

1. Cyprus Tub.
2. Malleable Castings.
3. Easy to operate.
4. Not hard on the Clothes.
5. Moderate in Price.

The secret of ease in operating the "ONE MINUTE" WASHER lies in the fly wheel under the tub, running on ball bearings.

Four to five minutes is the time required to wash a tub of clothes with this machine.

A child can operate the "ONE MINUTE."

Do not fail to see this Machine before purchasing. Sold everywhere in Canada.

Write us to-day for free descriptive circular, and we will mail you the name of the dealer in your locality who sells them.

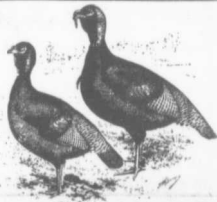
Manufactured by . . .

### White, Ehrhardt & Company

37 1-2 Sherbourne St., TORONTO, CANADA

## FEEDING TURKEYS

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



**The Carnefac Stock Food Co.**  
**TORONTO**