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AND Canadian Farm and Home.

A Paper For Farmers and Stockmen.

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 1 AUGUST, 1906.

No. 15.

Apple Crop Prospects

THE New York Packer, a recognized authority on market conditions, in its issue of July 21st, gives some valuable information in regard to the 1906 apple crop, pertaining more particularly to that of the United States. In summing up the situation it says:

"From the present outlook there will be a large apple crop and reasonably low prices may be expected to prevail. If the crop finally equals that forecasted now, it will be neither in the interest of the grower, the shipper, the apple buyer nor the trade in general to attempt to hold prices too high. It is, of course, always possible to market a small crop at high figures, but when the crop is plentiful everywhere the consumers' inclination to pay the price must be taken into consideration. Values must be sufficiently low when the yield is large to insure a good general demand in consuming circles among the poor, as well as the medium rich, and the rich. Experience has taught the trade that when in the fall prices are made without taking into consideration the yield each dealer tumbling over the other to see how much he can pay in order to supply himself, that the final outcome in the spring has usually been that a lot of apples have gone to waste for want of consumers."

As shown in our last issue, the Canadian apple crop is not likely to be what may be called a large one, though a fair yield is anticipated. However, the apple market here is considerably affected by conditions to the south of the line, and if the forecast of our contemporary be realized growers may have to be satisfied with values for this year's fruit considerably below what many of them are now anticipating.

Why Not "International?"

Why will our friends to the south of the line persist in calling an association formed for the express purpose of bettering the condition of some industry in both the United States and Canada "national" instead of "international?" About the middle of last month an association was formed at the Illinois Agricultural College for the purpose of carrying on necessary scientific work in dairying in which Canadians are asked to co-operate. This organization is called "The National Association of Dairy Instructors and Investigators." Surely the word "international" would be in better taste, and Canadians would feel more at home in doing their share of the work and in helping it along. Because the word "international" is used in connection with the great Chicago fat stock show accounts in a large measure for the

direct personal interest Canadian stockmen take in that exhibition. And so it would be with all international movements if the same courtesy were extended in the choice of names as has been extended to Canadians by American stockmen in their great show.

The Live Stock Commissionership

The merging of the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch with the Health of Animals Branch, as announced by our Ottawa correspondent this issue, will not be looked upon with favor by all stockmen. Since the formation of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa several years ago, it has had a distinct identity of its own and has been an important factor in furthering the interests of live stock in all parts of the Dominion. The work of nationalizing the records, undertaken and brought to a successful conclusion largely through the efforts of the former chief of this branch, Mr. F. W. Hodson, and the great importance of the work yet to be done for live stock will be considered by many to have been a sufficient reason for retaining the live stock branch in its original relation to the Department of Agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture has, however, seen fit to rule otherwise, and while many will question the wisdom of this merging plan, first the dairy and fruit divisions and now the veterinary and live stock branches, the live-stock department will doubtless continue to do good work under the capable officials whom he has placed in charge.

The new chief, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, has proven his ability to do things in another capacity. As Veterinary Director-General he has shown himself to be a capable and energetic official. He has administered a very difficult branch of the government service in a satisfactory manner and has used tact and judgment in harmonizing the conflicting interests that at one time prevailed to so large an extent in the importing branch of the veterinary department. He comes to his new duties very well equipped for the work and were his position such that he could devote his whole time and energy to the live stock branch there would be no ground whatever for questioning the wisdom of his appointment. He has, however, a capable and trustworthy assistant in Mr. J. B. Spencer, a practical stockman, who will be retained as Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, and will, we understand, have immediate charge of the work of the live stock branch. Given proper en-

couragement and support, this branch of the service, even as at present organized, should be in a position to do much for the furtherance of the important live stock interests of the Dominion.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Crop prospects, taking the whole country over, were never brighter. With sufficient help and favorable weather a good harvest should be gathered in. There will, however, need to be no drones in the camp, everyone must buckle to and get the grain in the granary.

Dr. Saunders is on his annual tour west. His report on the crop is very sanguine indeed. Barring accidents, the great and growing west will have a bumper yield, which will push up land values another notch and give speculators a chance to make money without earning it.

From 20,000 to 25,000 is the general estimate of the number of men required to assist in taking off Western Canada's wheat crop. Where they are to come from is hard to say. Ontario will need all the men she has now and more, too, to get off her harvest, which is a week or two later than usual, while that of the West is a week or two earlier.

There has been considerable stir among the farmers of the United States in recent months in regard to the prospect of making denatured alcohol on the farm. Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist, Washington, warns farmers not to count very much on this, as alcohol cannot be profitably produced in a small way. Owing to the necessity of government supervision, the manufacture of alcohol as at present will have to be undertaken in a large way.

Canada seems to be pushing ahead. A total trade of over \$550,000,000 for the year ending June 30th last is very good for 6,000,000 people, or nearly \$92 per head of population. And the end is not yet. The development of our resources that is at present going on gives promise of this figure being greatly increased in the near future.

The evidence given by different representative Westerners before the Agricultural Committee on grain standards, seems to show that the present standards are not altogether satisfactory to grain growers. There has been a notable absence of No. 1 hard in recent years. Whether this is due to the quality of Western wheat deteriorating or to too high standards has not been clearly shown so far.

Special Ottawa Correspondence

Ottawa, July 29.—The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers has conferred the honor of membership upon the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick, by electing him an associate member. This action has been in recognition of his work on behalf of the cold storage in warehouse and transit of Canadian food exports. Mr. Ruddick has accepted to the request of the society to give a paper at the next annual convention. The subject will be Cold Storage in Canada. The convention is to be held in New York next December.

The new arrangement of the work of the Health of Animals Branch and the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, placing them under the one head, is looked upon with favor by some and with doubt by others. Many stockmen, while admitting that the branches are closely allied, think that each is sufficiently important to have a separate head. A good deal of talk, however, is placed on the new Live Stock Commissioner, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who is also, and has been for some time, Veterinary Director General. He will hold the two offices. The Health of Animals Branch is the more important of the two from the standpoint of annual expenditure. It cost in 1905-06 the sum of \$450,000 to most important one in view of the fact that the interests involved amount to a billion and a half of dollars.

Dr. John Gunion Rutherford is well known in Canada, and in the United States, especially to stockmen. He has resided in both countries. Though a thoroughly acclimated Canadian, his ancestry was thoroughly and typically Scotch, a race that its veterinarians has excelled in stock raising. The son of a United Presbyterian clergyman, Dr. Rutherford was born at Mountain Cross, Peebleshire, and received his early education at the Glasgow High School. As a young man he served an apprenticeship with some of the best known cattle feeders and stockmen of Scotland, and later attended lectures in veterinary science at Edinburgh. He came to Canada in 1872, being then 18 years of age. His first experience in Canada was as a student at the Guelph Agricultural College, where he studied agriculture and passed a very high examination. He subsequently attended the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, and also spent a summer on the famous Rose Park Farm. The young doctor then pursued his veterinary studies further in the old country and returning to Canada was graduated with honors at the Ontario Veterinary College. He then practiced in New York State, Tennessee, Kentucky and the West Indies, and finally settled in a private practice in the town of Portage la Prairie. There, besides building up a very wide and lucrative practice, he took an active part in the life of the community and was a prominent member of the leading societies. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that the Veterinary Association of Manitoba was formed. He was also one of the founders of the Portage la Prairie general hospital and president of the local St. Andrew's Society. Dr. Rutherford's career is well known. He entered political life in the Manitoba legislature and then in the Dominion house. In 1902 he was appointed Canadian veterinary inspec-

tor and steadily and surely has built up the branch to its present efficiency. As a work as veterinary director of general and live stock commissioner will be watched with the greatest interest.

The Department of Agriculture has received a letter from the South African Government giving an encouraging outlook for the shipment of Canadian apples to that country. The Government states that it is sending over two men to look up a source of supply for apple shipments to South Africa during the whole of the season. The trade will be given an experimental trial. The letter gives at the same time a warning that fruit infected by scab or attacked by the codling moth will be destroyed without remuneration to the shippers. The Fruit Division will place any fruit grower or shipper who so desires in communication with the South African agents.

A similar communication to the Department of Trade and Commerce notes the possible advantage to Canada in the heavy duties about to be imposed by France against Spain. It is thought that these duties will create in France a market for Canadian apples and thus will be afforded another surplus outlet for this class of Canadian produce. The letter was sent to the department by the Canadian commercial agent at Paris.

A. P. Westervelt has announced that the next Eastern Ontario Poultry and Live Stock Show will be held at Ottawa on March 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. A total prize list of \$4,430 will be awarded. The show will be held in the new building of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, and is expected to be the most successful in the history of the show. The new building affords good accommodation for both exhibitors and visitors.

Our New Zealand Letter

TO THE FARMING WORLD.

PETROLEUM

This is hardly a subject for an agricultural paper, but seeing that farmers as a class are the principal consumers, it is a subject that should engage their attention. At Taranaki boring operations have been proceeding for over 40 years, and the surface waters of swamps in many parts of the district have oil floating on them. At last, after much labor and expense, they have succeeded in striking the real article, at a depth of over 2,000 feet. The crude oil comes with a good pressure, and rises some 15 feet above the surface. It is expected that we shall now have sufficient for the whole of New Zealand's requirements. Boring rights have been secured for miles around the successful area and land has consequently risen by leaps and bounds. The general public seem very suspicious of an American syndicate and talk sardonically of the "Standard Oil Trust." But so far few shares have changed hands and it is the general wish that the company should be owned locally. The original nominal value of shares was £5 (25 dol.), which have shot up to £50, £60 and £75, but few will part even at that, and intend holding for further developments. The season has continued very mild up till the last few days—warm showers and warm weather, and have only experienced but very few frosts.

SHEEP

have maintained the high prices that ruled of late and have even risen a little higher.

CATTLE

There has been quite an alteration in prices; beef has fallen several shillings per 100 lbs. lower, while stores have dropped about 2s. per head. But there has been quite a fluctuation through the recent sales. At the commencement there was a fair demand in anticipation of the increased demand for forward grown steers to finish on turnips; then they were crowded in and at once dropped 20s., and very small cattle, calves in particular, have been at very low rates, but in consequence of the shortage in sheep and consequent slightly higher prices have forced graziers, in many instances, to put in orders for considerable numbers of yearlings and 18 months old cattle, which have caused quite a rise from the slump that ruled with that class of stock. And also a rise in any cattle forward and grown enough for tarraps.

WHEAT

We are not (in the north) very much interested in that cereal, as with us it is principally grown to make sure of a good straw stack for cattle when running on the turnips. But in the south, principally Canterbury and Otago, the crops have not been up to the usual even ordinary returns, and it has been stated that we shall not have any over requirements for home consumption. Others think there will be a million bushels available for export, and those interested particularly are now advocating your method of the fresherman being compelled to furnish returns, as at present there is no authentic return except from growers who only form an estimate at the time of statistical collection and many now alert that their returns should be a third and even less of their expectations. The highest estimate is an average of 30 bushels, but others say 28 and even less. This is about our lowest average, as only the very best land adapted for its growth is usually used.

Our International Exhibition, to be held in Christ Church November next, is looked forward to with great expectation, and I am pleased to learn that Canada will be well represented, and from my experience at St. Louis World's Fair and at Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, she will give a good account of herself. Why not send some of your best cattle?

WAINGARO.

Another Stalwart Gone

One by one the old stalwarts are passing away. The death of Mr. Wm. Dawson, Victoria, Ont., who passed away on July 13th last, adds another to the long list. In his native county of Norfolk he was well and favorably known, having been prominently identified with the dairy industry of that district. He was a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and was for some years a director of the old Agricultural and Arts Association. In this capacity he did much to further the interests of agriculture in Ontario.

A Friend Indeed

Mr. W. H. Hills, Shelburne Co., Quebec, in replying to three new subscriptions, says: "I am only a 'young' fellow and will be 75 years of age August 3rd, 1906. The reason I make the effort to get new subscribers to your paper is because I feel that every farmer ought to have it for a guide to help him in general farm work."

Lessons From Summer Field Meetings

NO. 2.

The month of June is an opportune time to get in close touch with nature. The field meetings recently held pressed home some phases of nature quite forcibly to farmers. They proved to be successful, both as far as attendance was concerned and the interest which was taken in the discussions. These meetings were usually held on a lawn or in a hall and the delegates brought specimens of all the kinds of weed life prevalent in that locality to the meeting and discussed the weeds and the best methods for their eradication. Specimens of plants of grain were also brought to show tillering capacity, vigor of growth and size of heads, etc., to be noted in selection where the aim was to improve the variety of grain by selection and the use of a breeding plot. At the close of each meeting a number usually accom-

panied the delegates to a meadow or grain field near by for the purpose of seeing what additional lesson might be learned from the crops themselves.

and blueweed are spreading more or less. Prickly lettuce, orange hawk weed, white cockle, and squirrel tail, or wild barley, were occasionally found. The weed which was of most concern to all the farmers in nearly every locality was the perennial sow thistle. It appears to be the one plant on which the thought of the day is centering. The consensus of opinion is that persistent cultivation in the right way would hold it in check. Such cultivation would take the shape of smothering by exhausting the underground root system. This might be done by shallow cultivation, as far as possible above the horizontal roots, with a broad, sharp sheared cultivator through the growing season in May and June; then with rape, millet, buckwheat, or summer fallow complete the job. Follow with clover and adopt a short rotation. Twitch

one dollar per bushel. On a ten acre field, if the seed were produced after a clean crop as a live crop, one day's work, valued at \$1.50, might mean an increase of \$30. Growers of alsike should see to it that the catchfly, which is the worst weed seed impurity in this crop, be removed, no matter what the cost would be. It is impractical to pull or cut the weed, then the crop should be sacrificed for hay. What the catchfly is to alsike growers the ribgrass or buckhorn is to red clover seed producers.

The catchfly is easily handled as compared with the ribgrass. The former is a winter annual, but the latter is a perennial. Eight or ten days after the crop is allowed to come on for a second time is the proper time to spud or pull the ribgrass, which can be easily seen at that stage, as it starts more quickly than the clover plant. As a result of the discussions at these meetings, I believe that more weeding will be done in the field this year than ever before. Another plant in the alsike fields which should be



A Scene on Toronto Fair Grounds during the Canadian National Exhibition, 1906.

panied the delegates to a meadow or grain field near by for the purpose of seeing what additional lesson might be learned from the crops themselves.

SPREAD OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

Frequently farmers brought in specimens of weeds which they noticed were spreading, and which were hard to kill in some cases. The more noxious specimens were bindweed, bladder champion, pennycress and catchfly. Two varieties of fleabane were noticed to be widespread in the meadows in much greater quantities apparently than in former years. Curled dock was noticed to be on the increase, especially the broad-leaved kind. On the roadsides, in unbroken pastures and in cultivated meadows, the oxeye daisy, chickory

grass, too, seems to be holding its own, and is a very common weed in most sections.

WEEDING THE CLOVER FIELDS

In the production of clover seed much emphasis was laid on weeding in the field, that being the most effectual way to eliminate weed seed impurities. In one alsike field no less than 16 varieties of weeds were found to be growing in some killed out spots. They were not all of a noxious character, but some of them were bad enough. All such places should be cut before those weeds have matured their seeds. The thin places in the seed clover should be sacrificed for hay. In this way, with a little hard pulling or spudding on the rest of the field, the value of the seed crop might be enhanced fully

looked after more closely is timothy. The seed of timothy is very difficult to separate from the alsike seed and for the old country market especially it greatly depreciates the value of the seed.

Last year, as a result of two or three farmers weeding their alsike in the best alsike district in Ontario, their seed was free from catchfly and was kept for the local retail trade. A farmer at one of the meetings claimed that if he had been familiar with the ribgrass plant he could have increased the value of his crop fully \$300 by having prevented the plants going to seed.

SEED CONDITIONS

The open winter, with more or less hard freezing weather, followed by backward growth in the early spring

did more or less damage to the seed crops. The hardier weeds got a good start of the clover as a result. Timothy seemed to have got a better start with new seedling than usual, as it is a rare occurrence to see a clear red clover field. Consequently the clover haying will be later this year, and the second brood of the midge may do more injury than usual. The alfalfa bumblebees seemed quite plentiful the first bloom was not at all prolific. There do not appear to be many blank spots in the meadows of mixed timothy and clover, but there are a good many poor spots in the alfalfa fields, and the straw is considerably shorter than last year. The prospect for a good crop of seed I do not consider so bright as last year.

HOW THE SEED CONTROL ACT WORKS OUT

While most farmers know there is a Seed Control Act, many are not aware of its application in protecting them in the purchase of seeds of first quality. For instance, a dealer would show his customer a bag on which was a lead seal and perhaps a cord, saying the seed was government standard. The purchaser, who naturally might jump at the conclusion that the seed was No. 1. While there was plenty of No. 1 seed to be had, there was plenty of government standard seed which would not grade No. 1 under the Act. Government standard was a term used by the seedsmen and might mean anything from No. 1 to what would be prohibited from being sold for seeding purposes, viz., when there would be more than 2 noxious weed seeds to the 1,000 seeds of the sample. Many farmers did not look in buying seed grain, such as oats, barley or wheat, for a label which should give information as to what weed seeds were in a sample when present in a greater proportion than one to the pound, which is the present margin of tolerance. It is up to the dealer who handles the material grains for seeding purposes to place on the package offered for sale his name and address, the kind of seed grain, and the common names of any weed seeds mentioned in Sec. 3 of the Act, which may be present, if as stated above, there be more than one to the pound. He should do this for his own protection, as well as for the information of the purchasing public. There is yet another point on which many farmers are not clear and that is, that it is just as unlawful for a farmer to sell low grade seed of timothy, red clover or alsike to his neighbor for seeding purposes as for the dealer to sell it. He has no special privilege to sell seeds containing the weed seeds mentioned in Sec. 4 of the Act as he has for dealing in those mentioned in Sec. 3 of the Act. Clause 2, under Sec. 3, however, restricts him to selling home-grown seed and to delivering it on his own premises, where he is selling it to a neighbor for seeding purposes. It would be better if all farmers who had small seeds to sell would sell it to the trade for re-cleaning, and, if necessary, to buy the re-cleaned, guaranteed seed of the seedsmen, in order to ensure safety from weed seed contamination. They do not seem to know that the Seed Branch is open to test samples of their seeds for them free of charge, and that even a postage stamp is unnecessary, as the letter O.H.M.S. will act as well as a stamp when directed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

CROP PROSPECTS

Very many of the old meadows suffered severely from the exposure last

winter, and the freezing of water into ice in such a way as to smother vegetation. Consequently many old meadows were plowed and prepared for a grain or clover crop. Those which were left, owing to the slow spring growth of April and May do not promise very much hay. Some of the meadows thickened in the bottom during June, but the crop of timothy hay is bound to be lighter than last year. Where fall wheat did not winter kill, and compared with other years it was not bad in this respect, the crop is a very promising one. The pea crop, which is much larger than usual, was suffering in most parts from too much wet weather, more particularly on poorly drained

clay soils. There evidently had been too much rain in many parts, and crops on the wet, undrained clay soils were either suffering severely, or were at a stand-still in growth.

In sizing up the crop prospects as a whole, there seems to be promise of a good average one at least.

There were some localities in which smut was showing up a good deal. However, an encouraging feature is, that more farmers every year are treating their seed with some of the well known applications, such as blue-stone and formalin, and will in this way increase their yields per acre.

T. G. RAYNOR.

A Pioneer in Seed Selection

The institution of the Macdonald-Robertson seed grain competition a few years ago, to be followed later by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, has given an increased impetus to seed selection and the improvement of grain crops generally in Canada. But long before this forward movement started there were individuals here and there who had practiced seed selection and demonstrated most clearly its great value in seed improvement. One of these was Mr. Lewis J. Coryell, Oshawa, Ont. He was born in the Township of Whitby in 1834 and is still residing in that locality.

Mr. Coryell became interested in seed selection a few back as 1863. The first grain, and, in fact, the only one that he gave special attention to was peas. Like Mr. Jesse Trull, whose work in clover culture we gave a short account of in our June 15th issue, he confined his energies

attention to having the seed pure and spent so much for extra help to "cull" the inferior plants in the field and to pick out the inferior seed in the granary, that it is doubtful if Mr. Coryell ever received for the seed what it was really worth, as people in those days had not started to appreciate the value of good seed as they do to-day. However, he succeeded in establishing a continental reputation for the production of seed peas. Among his regular customers for many years were such well-known firms as Chase Bros, and J. Vicks & Son, of Rochester, N.Y. For a number of years he supplied the canners of the United States with their seed.

Mr. Coryell was a stickler for thorough cultivation. In later years, as his business grew, he was compelled to secure the assistance of other farmers in the district in growing seed peas. His plan was to supply the seed and buy back the product in the fall at a stated price, which, however, was always sufficiently high to enable the grower to make good money out of the transaction. But he insisted on the soil being well cultivated and in proper condition before he would allow any one to grow seed for him. So persistent was he in this regard that better methods of cultivation became more general in the neighborhood, to the great benefit of the farming community. He aided the farmers of the district in other ways. During the agricultural depression of some years back his co-operative seed growing plan helped to tide many a farmer over a trying period, by loaning the seed until the crop was grown.

But while his main business was the growing of seed peas on a large scale, he managed to find time for special work in the art of selecting new varieties, his experimental plots often covering as much as ten acres. His first work was with the Marrowfat and little white pea. By selection and cultivation he was able to bring about a great improvement in these varieties. A special work of his was the testing and originating of new varieties. He originated the Blue Beauty pea, which he sold to Peter Henderson & Co., of New York. Indeed, his work in this respect had to do with so many varieties that it is impossible to more than refer to it here. During the forty years in which he was engaged in it, he accomplished a great deal for the agriculture of his district. By patient labor and study and by applying his energies to one thing at a time, he was able to make a distinct success of his work and has left a name that will be remembered always as long as peas are grown in this country.



Mr. Lewis J. Coryell

in this direction to one thing, and made a distinct success of it. He possessed to a marked degree those qualities of thoroughness and strict attention to detail which characterize every successful experimenter. He made selection a special feature of his work, though his methods were somewhat different from those followed by members of the Seed Growers' Association. The latter select the best plants, or rather seed, from the best plants, and by continuing this selection process year after year bring the seed up to a high standard of excellence and vitality. Mr. Coryell's plan, and it was about the only one that could be followed in growing seed on a large scale, was to go through the pea field and pick out all plants that did not conform in length, color, etc., to the standard recognized for the particular variety grown. In this way, and by picking over all seed before it was sown, he was able to supply his customers with a distinctly pure quality of seed. In fact he gave so much care and



Starling bred, 3-year-old Shorthorn heifer, bought by V. Winkler, Morden, Man., at Hon. Thos. Greenway's sale for \$25

Alberta's First Provincial Fair

The first Provincial Fair for Alberta, held at Edmonton July 2-5, was a satisfactory event. The Edmonton summer fair has always been good, but this year the management made a special effort for a brilliant inaugural and the result was wholly creditable. The special features and racing program were entertaining to spectators, but the industrial and educational features were not neglected by any means. A doubling of the value of prizes in the live stock classes doubled the entries, and brought out a superior class of live stock. A notable improvement is indicated in the greater number of exhibits of registered stock in horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In common with all summer fairs grains and vegetables were not a representative or important exhibit.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS

The Provincial Department of Agriculture did some good educational work. Provincial Dairy Commissioner Marker was on hand with a traveling dairy outfit in charge of H. S. Pearson, Creamery Instructor, to give aid and information to butter makers. The department will do important institute work through the foreign districts in the north and also in the south, in addition to attending all the fairs. Herd testing associations are being organized in the most progressive dairy districts around Innisfail and Olds, and new creameries are being organized under Government management. Chief Weed Inspector A. Mitchell occupied a tent, in which he had mounted specimens of common weeds of the province, and he also had pot specimens. The methods of identification and extermination were carefully explained and much profit resulted to farmers.

Miss E. Charlton gave a series of demonstrations, accompanied by her lectures in household sciences, in which she dealt with bread and pastry making, the cooking of vegetables, and with other matters connected with cooking. Her lectures on the yeast plant was well worth hearing. It was nice science poultry to practice. Mr. A. W. Foley, Poultry Inspector, did not have his equipment quite ready, but he will follow the fairs and give instruction in fattening and crating. The Government are

going to undertake the fattening and selling of farm poultry at the creamery stations. When finished the product will go into cold storage at the mechanical storage plant of the government dairy outfit at Calgary. It is expected that the poultry business will prove as profitable as the dairy business, and that the fostering of the industry will prevent a repetition of the importation of twenty-five cars of poultry into the province, as was done last year. Great credit is being given to Minister Findlay and Deputy Harcourt for the work they are undertaking.

LIVE STOCK

A nice exhibit of registered draft horses was a feature of the fair. Mr. John A. Turner, of Calgary, had entries in each section of the class and had some fine animals. His aged stallion Consul, by Baron's Pride, was sweepstakes horse in the draft entries. Good Shires and Percherons were on exhibition also. The draft, general purpose and agricultural classes were, perhaps, better than the light horse exhibits, and the number of good young things coming on is evidence of an improved interest in stock, and of the use of a good class of stallions. Fraser & Freeman exhibited a good mare in the registered drafters, with which they won, as they did also for teams.

In the light horse classes J. Faris, of Red Deer; J. H. Lyons, of Strathcona, and H. McNulty had out good exhibits in numbers. The light horse championship went to a British Columbia thoroughbred horse, owned by N. E. McChes, of Golden. He was a beautifully finished animal of fine color and good movement. He went into the competition against Standards, a Hackney and a Cleveland bay, but was an outstanding winner. In the carriage sections some good specimens appeared. C. Robert, of Edmonton, had a good pair of blacks in the power sixteen class. He fell to second place in the singles, same weight, to E. K. Strathy. In the fifteen and sixteen and three-quarter class Archie York strung out a pair of bays that were the sensational team of the fair. He has plenty of horse, but more quality, good form and style. Saddle horses were a small class.

CATTLE

The beef breeds have the long end of it in the province so far, and of

these Shorthorns lead by a good deal. This year several new exhibitors were in the mix-up. Geo. Little, of Neepawa, Man., had a full herd, and got a big share of the first awards in the female sections and second place in his herd-leader. Geo. Kinnon was up from Saskatchewan, but got here too late for the engagement. He was well fixed to do heavy work in the fray too. R. K. Bennett, of Calgary, was a new exhibitor in the north. His old Trout Creek Hero was head of his class and some of the youngsters gave a good account of themselves. Trout Creek is certainly a dashing old beau, well built and fond of good living. A. F. McGill was first in this class of under twos and grand champion. His Crimson General is not crimson at all, but a good roan. He is a good Shorthorn, substance, quality, finish, breed type and meat in the good places—these are some of his advantages. McGill had other creditable entries.

Galley, of Edmonton, has a very nice roan yearling bull that has stood first for two years; in his class. Little was on bull calf. Judge C. M. McCrea says the bulls in the beef classes would be good ones in any country. Jas. Tough, of Edmonton, had out 14 Herefords. He has had no competition here yet, but keeps ready for it right along. His cattle are the big, smooth kind. His females are a select lot all through and his stock was bidding along for the championship ribbon right up to the drop. W. F. Cameron, of Strathcona, had a herd of Jerseys that were greatly admired. W. W. was yearning for competition, too.

SHEEP

Sheep exhibits are looking up in the north. This year some registered flocks were shown. John A. Turner, of Calgary, had Shropshire. He is a nice aged ram of good breed type and excellent mutton form and also some good ram lambs. His stock is of nice even quality, but might be as useful in the present condition of the sheep interests of the province if it were bred for weight principally. The habit of breed discrimination is not yet established, but the demand for mutton is good. A. J. Boyd, of Red Deer, had a flock of good useful Oxford and gave Turner a little worry in the ewe classes. The provincial fair should be able hereafter to separate the breeds. Outside of Turner's and Boyd's exhibits the sheep were grades and crosses.

SWINE

J. Tough had a very good lot of Yorkshires and won the association prize for three and the C.N.R. special for six bacon hogs. Most of the hogs were not of modern type. They were for the most part thick set and were fed too fat. J. P. Morken had some nice Berkshires in the sow sections and P. Hecko in the boars. A Tamworth was sweepstakes over all ed. He was shown by H. M. Quebec. W. F. Stevens exhibited in one or two of the Berkshire sections. F. C. Scammon had a full class of Chesters.

Poultry was a rather limited exhibit but there were some good individuals. The judges were: W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Ont., for horses; C. McCrae, Charlottetown, for cattle; A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, for sheep and swine, and A. W. Foley, for poultry. Good demonstration work accompanied the judging in all cases.

A judging school was a feature of the stock work.—J. McCAG.

Rations for Horses

There is nothing better for horse feed than oats. Why they are better than other grains with nearly the same composition, such as barley, is hard to say. But they are better, as every horse feeder can testify. On this subject of feeding horses the actual rations fed by some of the experiment stations, the army, etc., may be of value:

The United States army feeds its cavalry and artillery horses 12 pounds of oats and 14 pounds of hay per day per thousand pounds of weight, and its mules 9 pounds of oats and 14 pounds of hay. The Wyoming station feeds its driving horses 21.25 pounds of alfalfa and 3.2 pounds of straw, and its carriage horses 10 pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay per thousand pounds per horse per day. The Boston fire company feeds its horses 9.38 pounds of grain and 18 pounds of hay, and the Chicago fire company feeds 4 pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay, all per thousand pounds of weight, per day. The Richmond (Virginia) Express Company feeds its horses 4.67 pounds of corn, 5.33 pounds of oats, 8 pounds of bran, 4.16 pounds of corn meal, and 15 pounds of hay. The Jersey City Express Company feeds its horses 21.25 pounds of alfalfa and 3.2 pounds of corn, 19 pounds of oats, 1.15 pounds bran, and 9.5 pounds of hay, and the Boston Express Company feeds 12 pounds of corn, 5.25 pounds of oats, and 20 pounds of hay. The Wyoming station feeds its farm horses 13.75 pounds of alfalfa and 2.25 pounds of straw per day. The Utah station feeds its farm horses 25 pounds of alfalfa and 10 pounds of bran, or 22.5 pounds of Timothy hay and 10 pounds of bran. It will be noticed that at all these western stations alfalfa hay is a preferred feed for farm horses. At Chicago the daily ration of the draft horses of large companies is 7.5 pounds of oats and 20 pounds of hay, and in South Omaha 15 pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay.

The New Hampshire station has three rations for its farm horses between 1,300 and 1,300 pounds. Timothy hay, 10 pounds; bran, 2 pounds; corn, 6 pounds; gluten feed, 6 pounds. Ration No. 2: Timothy hay, 12 pounds; corn, 8 pounds; bran, 7 pounds; corn, 8 pounds; linseed meal, 4 pounds.

At the Iowa station farm horses receive 12 pounds of hay, 12 pounds of grain made up of oats, corn, and bran in the proportion of three, two, and one, and if oats are high they increase the amount of corn. The heavy draft horses weighing 1,500 and 1,600 pounds get 12 pounds of hay and 15 pounds of grain of the above mixture. This keeps them in good flesh during heavy work.

A Good Reason

Teacher—"In the sentence, 'Mary milks the cow,' what is the word cow?"

Johnny—"Cow is a noun, feminine gender, and stands for Mary."

Teacher—"What nonsense! Why does cow stand for Mary?"

Johnny—"So Mary can tend to the milking."

"You are an hour late this morning, Sam."

"Yes, sah, I know it, sah. I was kicked by a mule on my way here."

"That ought not to have detained you an hour, Sam."

"Well, you see, boss, it wouldn't have if he'd only have kicked me in dis direction, but he kicked me the other way!"

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Ensilage as a Food for Sheep

Mr. O. C. Gregg, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Minnesota, has been conducting some experiments on feeding ensilage to sheep. He gives the result in one of our American exchanges as follows:

We made preparations to use ensilage in the feeding of our flock during the past winter. We have now some facts to report which seem to verify the thought that we had—that ensilage will enter as a large factor in the future production of good mutton in Minnesota. Our ensilage has been fed (beginning gradually) in troughs. These troughs can be readily cleaned by being turned over, that the center piece prevents any chance of the sheep jumping over them, and sometimes stepping in them and so spoiling the food. The troughs are also wide enough so that two rows of sheep will feed from them without undue crowding, and there is enough of these troughs, so that when the flock is feeding, each sheep has a reasonable space to feed quietly. This in itself is an advantage that every feeder of stock will understand.

As a result so far, the sheep are in better condition than we have ever had them before, and, in fact, to use an English term, they are in "blooming" condition. We do not consider that they are any too fleshy, but in a good, bright, healthy state. The wool is evidently of good quality, and the flock will shear heavily. The sheep are high grade Shropshires. Good shepherds have estimated that they will furnish between seven and eight pounds of wool per head. There are a few young ewes in the flock which we do not consider in this estimate. The ewes are beautiful to look at, square on the back, bright of eye, active in appearance, and when the time comes for the feeding of ensilage they are anxious for their feed, and in case there is any large amount, they soon make their wants known by bleating about the troughs. The flock has been fed ensilage and good hay in the morning, with oat hay in reasonable abundance in the afternoon or evening. We have about ninety head of breeding ewes, including the lambs referred to, and they have been fed two grain sacks full of ensilage each day. This is not by any means heavy feeding, and it might be increased in quantity. This is a matter which we must learn from experience. We have fed the ensilage with care, not knowing what the results would be if fed heavily. Next winter we plan to add ensilage to the feed for our fattening flock. From the little experience we have had so far, we think the effects will be good, and that we shall be able to improve the quality of mutton by adding ensilage to the other feeds that we shall use in finishing our fattening flock.

Feeding and Management of the Sow

A sow should not be bred before she is eight months old, and in many cases it is better to delay breeding two or three months longer. The development of the sow will influence the breeder in this matter.

During the period of gestation, sows of all ages should have abundant exercise. In summer, pasture should be provided for them, in which there is plenty of shade. They should also be given plenty of water, especially during hot weather. For pasture, alfalfa and clover are among the best. At certain seasons rare is excellent. A permanent pasture of mixed grasses, especially if it contains numerous shade trees or is partially

wooded, makes an excellent run for sows.

Winter management is more difficult than summer. The greatest difficulty is to give the sows sufficient exercise, without which good litters cannot be expected. In many cases they can be given the run of the barnyard, where they will take exercise, rooting among the manure, or working among scattered straw or chaff, to find what little grain it may contain. If a dry, well-bedded sleeping place is provided, which is free from draughts, the conditions are almost ideal for the best results. When it is impossible to use the barnyard, a rocky shed with earth floor and a sleeping pen arranged in one corner, can be made answer the purpose. By littering the shed with cut straw or chaff, and sprinkling a very little whole grain among the chaff every day, the attendant can get the sows to take considerable exercise. Another method is to make use of small portable pens set outside lots. These pens may be made 8 feet wide, 16 feet long, 7 feet high in front, and 3½ feet high at the back, with shanty roof. The pens may be made of a single thickness of inch boards with battens over the cracks. In the front is placed a window, and an opening near one corner large enough for the sows to go in and out. No door is required for the opening. These pens should be placed facing the south, and about fifty yards from the feeding place. If kept well bedded and banked about the bottom of the outside with horse manure, they afford quite comfortable sleeping quarters. The sows are forced to take exercise in walking backwards and forwards between the pen and the feeding place. A pen such as described will accommodate nine or ten sows, though it is better as a rule not to have more than five or six sows together. Care should be taken to provide plenty of trough room; and the troughs should be located on high, dry ground, or a platform should be made on which to place them.

A record should be kept of the date of service of each sow, so that the date of farrowing will be known in advance. The normal period of gestation for sows is 112 days, though they very frequently run a day or two over this time. A week or ten days before she farrows, the sow should be placed


in the farrowing pen, so as to become accustomed to changed conditions before farrowing. She should still be encouraged to take a moderate amount of exercise, however.

The pen should be provided with guard-rails, made of 2x8 inch planks fastened with the edges against the side of the pen about six inches from the floor. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and lessen the danger of injury to the little pigs, which often find the space under the guard-rail a very convenient refuge. A little cut straw makes the best bedding, as the little pigs are apt to become entangled in long straw, and find difficulty in keeping out of the way when the sow moves about. The sow should be handled, more or less, before she farrows, so that she may become accustomed to the presence of the attendant in the pen. A sow treated in this way is less likely to become irritable and excited when she is attended by the pen after she farrows. If everything goes well, she will require but little attention after farrowing, and the less she is interfered with the better, except when it is absolutely necessary.

Many sows will take the boar a few days after farrowing. To breed a sow at such a time is bad practice. No sow can do justice to herself and two litters of pigs at the same time. Usually the sow may be bred again a few days after her pigs are weaned, if not too much pulled down in condition by nursing. If she has raised a large litter, and her milk diminished, the chances are that she will produce a very small litter the next time, if she is bred immediately after the pigs are weaned. In such instances, she should be given three weeks or a month of liberal feeding to enable her to regain her lost strength and vitality before she is bred. Many a man has been puzzled to know why his sow, which had raised a large litter, should drop down to four or five puny pigs the next time. The reason is not difficult to find. To produce a large, vigorous litter, the sow must be strong and full of vitality at the time of service.

In feeding the breeding sow during the period of gestation, the feeder should aim to keep her in good, strong condition, without having her become extremely fat. Many farmers go to the other extreme, and keep their sows thin; and the thin sow will either not do justice to her pigs, or will become a mere wreck herself during the time she is nursing her litter—in fact the chances are that both these things will happen. A sow may be kept in fairly high condition and still produce satisfactorily, provided she takes plenty of exercise.

When on good pasture, sows require very little meal. In this matter the feeder must be governed by the condition of the sows, and if he finds that they are falling off in condition it will pay him to increase the feed. Ground corn mixed with wheat, bran or middlings, make a good ration for sows. It is well to avoid the heavier and more heating kinds of grain, especially during hot weather. In cold weather, when the sows take a good deal of outdoor exercise, more heating foods, such as corn, peas, or barley, may be used more freely, but always in moderation. In those sections where corn is abundant and cheap, there is a temptation to use it exclusively, a practice which cannot produce the best results. Wheat, bran and middlings are available in nearly every district, and will be found profitable to mix with corn



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for breeding sows. The liberal use of pasture or green feed in summer, and of roots or clover or alfalfa hay in winter, as described under the feeding of the boar, is always in order, and will help to ameliorate the injurious effects of corn feeding. When sows are fed outdoors in cold weather, it is better to feed the meal dry. They will require very little water outside of that supplied by the roots. If roots are not available, water must be supplied, and the meal may be soaked before feeding if desired. In warm weather an abundant supply of water is very important.

When the sow goes into the warm farrowing pen, it is advisable to feed the meal in the form of a thick slop, and a moderate ration of roots should be continued if she has been receiving roots before she is taken in. This system tends to prevent constipation, and a more or less fevered condition, which may result from changing from outdoor life to confinement. A small amount of oil cake or ground flaxseed added to the ration is also helpful in preventing constipation. After the sow farrows, there should be no hurry about feeding her. If she lies quiet for ten or twelve hours, so much the better. At first she should have little more than a drink. A bran and one part of middlings, given in small quantities, will answer very well. If the weather is cold, tepid water should be used. The food should be gradually increased, and in the course of a week or ten days she will be on full feed. A good mother with a large litter requires very liberal feeding. If the litter is small, it may be necessary to reduce the feed.

Many different rations are used for nursing sows. A very good ration can be made by mixing two parts of finely ground oats with one part of bran and one part of middlings, and allowing the food to soak between feeds. A few roots are beneficial, and sweet skim milk is good. The heavier grains should be used sparingly, and should be largely diluted with such foods as bran, middlings or ground oats.

After the pigs are weaned, the food should be cut down to check the secretion of milk. Dry oats are a safe food for the sow for a few days after the pigs are weaned. If the udder gets very full, it is a good plan to turn the sow in with the pigs once a day for a few days.—From "Swine," by Prof. G. E. Day.

The Drafter of Half a Century Ago

The following extract from a letter by Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., on the introduction of Shires into America, will no doubt be of interest to many farmers and stockmen, among whom there is perhaps some tendency to depreciate the results of their own efforts. Speaking of the draft horses seen on the streets of American cities of fifty years ago, particularly of the city of Boston, which at that time, and for many years afterwards, enjoyed the reputation of owning the best class of draft horses in the country, particularly Shire and Clydesdale grades, many of which were bred in Canada, he says: "They were very uniform in color, build and size, standing on an average, not over 16 hands, on short, clean, cordy legs, devoid of long hair, with some of excellent quality and proportioned to their weight. At that time it required less scale to constitute a draft horse than now, the average being about 1,250 pounds."

It is possible that we are all a trifle

prone to magnify in memory the things of long ago, and it is only when the actual figures are brought into comparison that we realize the difference between the big horses of our youth and the horses that we are prone to class as "a trifle light" today. That a great stride has been made in the improvement of the quality in our heavy horses all are ready to admit. But all have never admitted that sufficient advancement has been made in increasing the scale of the work horse. One would look for a long time in our cities for horses of no more scale than 1,250 pounds used for anything heavier than an express or a delivery wagon nowadays.

Very Old Horses

What is the "record" age of a horse? The "Field" says that a representative lately saw an animal twenty-eight years old running near leader in a provincial coach. It was not once touched with the whip. A correspondent, Vice-Admiral Woolcombe, caps this, however, with an account of a horse of his brother's which does light work, including a seven miles out and seven miles back trip a week in a very hilly country, at the age of 34 or 35. He "makes nothing of this work," and shows a "most friendly disposition." This case will clearly take some beating.

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In the Dairy

For Aerating Milk

A most serviceable and convenient dipper for aerating and dipping milk may be made as follows: Procure an ordinary four-quart pail (with flaring sides) at the tinsmith's or hardware, remove the small handle and in its place put a handle made from four feet of stout fence wire; with a tin punch (or a tenpenny nail, if this is not convenient) punch a number of holes about one-eighth of an inch in diameter in the bottom. File the bottom smooth on the outside for convenience in cleaning.

We have used a number of aerators and dippers, but this cheap one has given the greatest satisfaction of any. The pail is simply filled by dipping and raised above the can until it empties itself. C. M. M.

Sampling and Testing Cream

Too great care cannot be exercised in the sampling of cream, and the testing of it. It is much more difficult to obtain a representative sample of cream than of milk, and it is equally so to prepare and test the composite samples. We do not favor the idea of sending the composite sample bottles around with the cream collector. There is danger of the bottles getting broken, the samples may become partially churned, and through frequent heating in summer weather they are likely to get into a very bad condition, a condition unfit for insuring a thoroughly reliable test. It is much better to keep the composite samples in a suitable place in the creamery and supply separate bottles to the cream-collector to bring samples of cream to the creamery in. This plan possesses the double advantage of affording the butter maker an opportunity of examining each sample of cream and of enabling him to keep his composite samples in good condition.

Some makers meet with considerable difficulty in testing their composite samples, on account of the mould that forms on and in them. A few drops of formalin—say 4 to 5 drops—put into the composite sample bottle at the beginning of the test period will prevent this trouble. We had this tried as an experiment last summer, in a creamery where they were troubled with mould in the samples, and the trouble disappeared.

The composite samples should be kept in as cool a place as possible, in order that they may be in good condition for testing.—J. W. Mitchell, Kingston Dairy School.

Paying for Milk by the Babcock Test

The following are some further replies to our questions on paying for milk by the Babcock test. We shall be glad to have replies from any others of our readers who may be interested. Some of our correspondents have replied to the questions direct, others have given their views on the subject in a general way. All the information, however, is valuable, and will bear careful reading. The answers to the questions which follow are published under the name of the instructor sending them:

(1) How many factories are you in charge of?

(2) How many of these factories pay by test?

(3) Are the patrons and makers

satisfied where milk is paid for by the Babcock system?

(4) Where is the "pooling" system still in use, what objections, if any, are made toward paying by test?

(5) Would you advise factories to pay by the Babcock test?

Any information not covered by these questions that you may care to give will be gladly received.

D. M. NELSON, Kemptville, Ont.:

(1) Twenty-seven.

(2) Three.

(3) The patrons whose milk tests low always complain.

(4) At a number of factories patrons have voted out the Babcock test.

(5) Yes.

I am much pleased to say that the custom of tampering with milk by skimming or watering seems to have become a thing of the past. The first year I had charge of this syndicate I had a number fined, and made the punishment so strong that I have not had one case in the past three years, i.e., (sufficient to have a fine imposed).

The farmers are taking better care of and delivering the milk in much better condition. The makers are taking a deeper interest, hence a great improvement in the quality of the cheese is the result.

R. W. WARD, Peterboro, Ont.:

(1) Twenty-six.

(2) Ten.

(3) Generally, I believe, they are satisfied.

(4) The principal objections by patrons are extra cost, and by makers extra trouble and work. A great many makers talk strongly against it for this reason. I believe if makers were honest and intelligent in this respect it would be only a short time until all milk would be paid for by the test, as it should be. To give you an idea, I had a maker come into my section from another and buy a factory. The factory had been paying by test with good results. The farmers wanted to sell. He talked the test down because he did not know enough to use it and said he would not buy unless they threw it out. Result—it went out. Until I got this

factory on the test, I had quite a lot of trouble with deteriorated milk.

(5) I would most certainly advise all factories to pay for milk by butterfat, as determined by the Babcock test.

L. A. ZUPFLER.

(1) Twenty-four.

(2) Three.

(3) Fairly so, although other factories which formerly paid by test have gone back to the "pooling" system.

(4) The chief objection or opposition comes from patrons who send milk testing below the average, as they have to take less for their milk than when "pooling." Another objection is the want of confidence the patrons have in the ability and impartiality of the maker in making the test properly.

(5) Yes, decidedly.

FRANK HEENS, Strathroy, Ont.:

(1) Twenty-two.

(2) One.

(3) Yes.

(4) Incompetent testing and the fact that high-testing milk pays more in proportion than low-testing milk. The makers object on account of the extra work and the constant "kicking" by some patrons when their milk tests low.

(5) Yes; I think it would improve the milk very much.

A number of important factories in Western Ontario that formerly paid for milk according to its fat content have thrown out the Babcock test and gone back to the pooling system. This, to my mind, is a step backward, and we should endeavor to ascertain the cause, and, if possible, prevent it, for I think we must all admit that paying for milk according to fat has a tendency to raise the quality and standard of that furnished by the patrons to any factory.

The trouble appears to be this: Some makers, I am sorry to say, are not careful enough in sampling, and keeping these samples, and properly testing and reading the per cent. of fat. Lack of knowledge also produces a lot of trouble here. Others do not wish to be bothered with the extra labor, and so discourage the test system as much as possible. Then

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the majority of patrons do not understand the test, with the result that when it varies from one month to the next, or one maker's cows test higher than his neighbor's, friction occurs; add to this a maker who does not understand the theory of milk testing sufficiently intelligently to explain these difficulties to his patrons, or one who does improper testing, and we have a combination that is pretty hard to get in line again.

It seems to me that a man who is being paid for his milk by the test system should be familiar enough with it to know its benefits, and then he can speak intelligently about it, and know when he is being just. If the one who tests milk thoroughly understands his business, he will not be afraid to put a low test to any patron for fear he has made a mistake. There is no necessity for mistakes.

In the State of Wisconsin, they have passed a law to guard against the misuse or abuse of the Babcock tests to the effect that any person found guilty of intentionally under-reading or over-reading the test when paying for milk by the same shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, in default of paying, imprisonment in the county jail for from thirty to sixty days. This same law also holds good for any manufacturers sending out glassware for the test that is not properly graduated.

It seems to me that if we had such a law, it would do away with a lot of complaints among the patrons about not getting justice. Then, I think all makers should be perfectly familiar with the use of the Quevenne lactometer, in order to know if any adulteration is being practiced by the patrons. Of course, if all factories paid for milk by the test system, it would do away with this nuisance of watering and skimming milk.

Chief Instructor Barr's View

As you will get all details from the instructors regarding the number of factories using the Babcock tester for paying the patrons, I need not answer the questions in detail.

My opinion regarding the question of paying for milk at cheese factories by the Babcock tester is that there has been so much careless work done by those who did the testing that patrons have become suspicious and do not have the same confidence in its use as they might have had, had the operators been accurate and careful.

Where the testing has been done by experienced and careful men, there is no fault found with the system. There seems to be a feeling among factory men and patrons more favorable to the use of the Babcock tester this year than for some time. The fact that so many patrons were found adulterating their milk last year, set many considering the advisability of paying for the milk according to quality.

If all cheese factories would pay for milk according to the fat content, it would do away with one of the most disagreeable features of the instructor's work, and would without any doubt improve the quality of the milk to a considerable extent.

I would advise the use of the Babcock tester to pay for milk at cheese factories where the cheese maker is competent to do the work.

But the Babcock tester operated by some of our cheese makers, with their present knowledge, an apparent inaccuracy and carelessness, would be as unfair to the patrons as the system of "pooling."

If the Babcock test is going to become general, it will be by those operating it doing careful, accurate work which cannot be disputed.

I will welcome the day when the temptation to adulterate milk, to secure more money, will be removed and our patrons will not have to be continually watched by makers and instructors to prevent fraud.

G. H. BARR.

Important Dairy Organization

We have received from the Illinois College of Agriculture a report of a meeting of dairymen, instructors and investigators held at that institution on July 17-19, for the purpose of effecting a permanent national organization for the study of scientific work necessary to solve many dairy problems, such as the control of moisture in butter, a quick and efficient method of determining moisture, causes and remedy of fishy flavor in butter, influence of pasteurization on food value of milk, influence of ripening on digestibility of cheese. The meeting was addressed by several prominent dairy authorities, including Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. A permanent organization was effected, to be known as the National Association of Dairy Instructors and Investigators. Prof. R. A. Pearson, of Cornell University, was elected president, and C. B. Lane, assistant chief of the Dairy Division, Washington, secretary. Prof. Dean and Dairy Commissioner Ruddle were appointed on several committees for the study of important problems effecting the dairy industry.

Still They Come

On the recommendation of the Deputy Minister of Public Works, Mr. A. W. Campbell, the Government has approved of a system of roads for the County of Middlesex. Some 300 miles of gravel and macadam highways will be constructed at a cost of \$250,000, of which the Government will pay one-third. Since the Act was passed a few years ago, seven counties have taken advantage of the new plan and built new systems at a cost of \$900,000, to which the province contributed \$300,000.

Prince Edward Island

Since the advent of July, the weather has been very hot. The thermometer registered 78 degrees on July 11. Grain and roots are flourishing. So are the weeds and potato beetles. Some of our farmers complain that their potatoes have missed owing to the land not being in fit condition in planting time. Some fields look well, however. Judging from appearances, hay will be a fair crop on an average. Pastures are good and cows are milking well. Haymaking will be late on account of the backward spring. One farmer has cut a field of hay and is going to plow up the land to plant cabbage. The market was fairly well attended on July 17th.

We are informed that a hen owned by Mrs. J. H. Nelson, Wood Islands, laid an egg weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. A few days ago she laid one $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 inches.

The Western Farmers' Delegation, Messrs. D. Anderson and Moffat, recently paid a very interesting and profitable visit to the stock farms at Senator Yeo and J. Richards. They found the stock of the former in splendid condition, most of the Short-horn cattle being of the thick-set, low-down, desirable type. The Polled-Angus herd of cattle, both imported and home bred, were of good scale, smooth and evenly fleshed. Mr. D. Anderson remarked that for size, uniformity, conformation and quality there are few if any better Polled-Angus herds in Canada, and that if Mr. Richards would enter the showing of some of the principal fairs in Ontario and Western Canada, it would certainly give some idea of what P. E. Island is doing in the way of raising pure-bred stock.

Sheep and lambs are reported scarce and dear.

The farmers of Middleton are making a successful fight against the many noxious weeds that have come to their farms in imported hay and seeds from the upper provinces.

A. R.

Father—"What—marry my daughter? Why, she's only a child."
Spoonier—"Yes, sir; I thought I'd come early to avoid the rush."

**NO BUTTER
LOST THIS
WAY**



WHICH?

Which do you skim your milk?
It is hard sometimes to realize just how great the loss of cream is with crocks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

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LOST
THIS
WAY**



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skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does and there's a plain reason for it. When you set milk the cream and skim milk are separated from one another by the force of gravity, but when you skim milk with a U. S. Separator centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than gravity, does the separating. It squeezes out the last drops of cream. Cream is money—you can't afford to waste it. If you keep three or more cows, it will pay you to buy a U. S. Separator.

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The World as It Is
 It's a gay old world when you're gay
 And a glad old world when you're glad.
 But whether you play
 Or go toiling away
 It's a sad old world when you're sad.
 It's a grand old world if you're great
 And a mean old world if you're small;
 It's a world full of hate
 For the foolish who prate
 Of the uselessness of it all.
 It's a beautiful world to see
 Or it's dismal in every zone;
 The thing it must be
 In its gloom or its glee
 Depends on yourself alone.

A Remedy for "Blues"
 Not long ago, a dear friend in the east wrote to me asking what I did when I had what is termed the "blues." I wrote her my "cure" which I have tried many times, and always with success.

In a few weeks I received another letter from her saying: "Your cure for 'the blues' works to perfection. Both husband and I have tried it with success. I have passed it along to others; sometimes they laugh, but I say to them 'try it and see,' then you will be convinced."

No doubt there are many others who, like myself, having poor health, arise after a night of pain and sleeplessness, feeling irritable and cross, everybody and everything seems out of sorts and altogether wrong.

At such times, begin to sing some hymn, whatever comes first in your mind. If you can't sing, hum it. Of course you won't feel like singing; far from it, but just make yourself sing. In a little while you will be feeling happy, at peace with all the world, and wondering what you were feeling so cross and "blue" about. Try it, readers! those of you who are subject to "blues," you will find it a remedy that never fails to cure.—E. M. S.

The Water Supply
 Dug wells, because of the ease with which they may be constructed by the farmer himself when other work is not pressing, are very economical as to money outlay and are, therefore, very popular. Unfortunately, however, they are, as commonly sunk, the most dangerous of all sources of supply.

Farmhouses are generally placed on high ground because of the superior drainage conditions and the pleasant situation. Such points do not, unfortunately, afford favorable locations for wells, which are, as a consequence, almost invariably dug at some point down the slope.

Toward them, in many cases, flow both the surface wash and the ground water—which generally moves downward in the same direction—making contamination almost certain. This is especially true where slopes are thrown out upon the ground and

where the privies are located above the well, as is very often the case.

An analysis of water, which is often made free of charge by the state board of health, should be made whenever there is any question of the quality. A single test, however, is not enough, for a well which may be perfectly safe when first examined may later, because of the gradual accumulation of impurities and the final saturation of the ground by slops, drain water, and so forth, become highly polluted.

The dug well should always be protected from surface wash by raising the curb slightly above the general ground level and surrounding with an embankment of impervious material, and it should be covered by a water tight platform.

A portion of the impurities soaking into wells, walls by stone or brick from the upper soil can be kept out by coating the interior with cement, or by using large glazed drain pipe fitted with water tight joints. Wood curbing should never be used, for besides giving to the water an unpleasant taste, odor, and often a decided color, the use of such curbing, if not directly dangerous to the health, gives rise to conditions favorable to the development of such germs as may find their way into the water.

Waters from sands are generally the purest and best, as they usually undergo an efficient filtration during their passage through them. The same is generally true of sandstones, although waters from the latter are more likely to be mineralized. In the case of crevices or open passages in limestone, the water may have entered the ground directly through sinks, and have therefore undergone little if any filtration. Such wells frequently become muddy after rains, and should be looked on with apprehension.

Driven wells consist of iron pipes, equipped with point and strainer at the end, which are forced into the ground by blows on the top of the pipe. The joints are water tight, hence the polluted waters near the surface cannot possibly enter. They are also very cheap, and, in fact, possess advantages which make them the most desirable class of wells. The fact that they can only be used in soft materials, where no very hard beds or large boulders are to be encountered, however, limits their use. Moreover, as they have little storage capacity, they are successful only

where the materials penetrated are not only open and porous enough to hold considerable amounts of water, but are of such a character that they give it up readily.

Where such wells find water below a clay they are, if the bed is at all extensive, almost invariably safe, and even if there is no clay, safe supplies may usually be obtained if the point is driven some distance below the ground-water level, as the impurities washed down through the soil are largely retained in the upper part of the ground-water body.—From The Youth's Companion.

About Moths
 When Mrs. Smith entered the drawing room she was sneezing violently. "Bad cold!" queried Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Brown, as they arose to greet her.

"No," said their hostess. "I have been packing away the winter clothing, blankets, etc.," and she again "chacoed" lustily, grasping her handkerchief in one hand and the arm of her chair with the other, while tears streamed from very red eyes.

Both ladies looked incredulous. "I fill them full of black pepper," Mrs. Smith explained between gasps, "to keep out moths, but I have come to the conclusion that moths are preferable to black pepper."

"I use camphor," said Mrs. Brown, "but it evaporates quickly. Moth balls are so offensive I stopped using them."

"I have a better remedy than that," said Mrs. Jones.

"What?" said both ladies eagerly. "I pack my woolen things away without anything in them. Then I shut the room up tight and burn sulphur for an hour or two and don't open the room for a few hours and the moths are all gone and don't reappear that season. Place the sulphur in a saucer, and the saucer on a pan of earth. This to avoid accident from fire."

The Fresh Air Cure
 The first thing that ought to be prescribed for a headache sufferer is fresh air. Avoid sitting in closed rooms as much as possible. Walk the streets and lounge in the parks, if you can't do better, but keep out of doors. Headache sufferers should never sleep with closed windows winter or summer. Opening the window in the next room won't do. You must have fresh air from first hand.

The Music of the Farm

O sisters, do you ever think about the pleasant sound's
 That, no matter how they're listened for, ain't never heard in town?
 The rustling of the corn blades gently waving, and to fro,
 And the flapping of the tassels when the soft gulf breezes blow.
 Now, while you stop one minute, listen to the trees
 And the warbling of the wild birds, the droning of the bees,
 And the gurgling of the brooklet, rippling onward to the sea,
 And the lowing of the cattle, grazing homeward o'er the lea.
 Then, at twilight comes the singing of the merry katydid,
 And the shrill note of the cricket 'mong the shrub's sequestered hid.
 Oh, there's music, music, music, not a sound to cause alarm.
 And we feel so glad and thankful when we're living on the farm.

What One Girl Did

A writer in the Ladies' Home Journal tells the following story to illustrate what may be accomplished in gaining one's object where faculty and pluck are combined:

One morning at the shop of Madam G., a fashionable Boston milliner, there appeared a shabby, eager, wistful-eyed girl asking for work.

"You may have a job immediately," said the busy forewoman, "if you want to carry hat-boxes around town." The girl flushed. "I think I have a talent for millinery. I'm willing to begin as an apprentice."

"So are thousands of other girls; we have more apprentices here now than there is work for. We need nobody but an errand girl. The wages are four dollars a week."

"I'll take the job," said the girl quickly.

For seven weeks the unending tramp went on, through rain and snow, yet it earned scarcely enough to buy the poorest food and the plainest clothes. After Christmas, when business became dull, and only a worker or two were retained to fill stray orders, even the errand girl began to have leisure moments.

"Here," said the forewoman one morning, "you seem to be the one idle person around here. Try putting the ribbon on this hat; it's a bargain order, and not of much account."

The fingers of the little errand girl trembled with excitement. Sometimes, during the luncheon hour, she had twisted cast-off finery into bows, but now—to have ribbon—fresh, new and crisp, to work upon—she could scarcely believe it. An hour later she carried a finished hat to the milliner. "Who helped you with this?" asked the woman quickly.

"Nobody."

"Nonsense; it takes a professional to make such a bow as this."

The forewoman turned to the madame.

"This is a four-dollar hat, but it's worth eight now. Not one of our trimmers could improve on this bow."

"Give little Cochrane something else to do," advised the madame. "Find out if this was more than an accident."

A few years later Mary Cochrane gave up the highest salaried place in the millinery shop to establish herself as a professional bow-maker. She was wise enough to realize that she could not do everything herself; she engaged a reliable business woman, a saleswoman, a seamstress, a milliner and a designer of novelties to help her in the bow-shop. The only work she attends to is knotting into graceful quirks every sort of fabric. There you can purchase a jaunty bow-trimmed hat, a stock, sash belt or hair ornament, like nothing else in town.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Not Till Then

When cherries grow on apple trees,
And kittens wear lace caps,
And boys their sisters never tease,
And bears wear woolen wraps,
When all the nursery dolls and toys
Begin to dance and play,
Then little girls and little boys
May lie in bed all day.

When donkeys learn to sing and dance,
When pigs talk politics;
When London is a town in France,
When two and two make six;
When drops of rain are little pearls,
When coal is clear and white,
Then little boys and little girls
May sit up late at night.

The Brook's Work

One day a little brook tumbled out of its spring home on the side of a mountain and fell down, down, to a plain below. At first it was startled, but when it saw the same blue sky smiling down, and felt the same warm sunshine on its bosom, it felt quite at home in its new surroundings, and paused to listen to the voices all around.

"There is work to do," whispered the trees, as they rocked the leaf buds in their cradles.

"There is work to do," chattered a squirrel, as he whisked up a tree with his food.

"There is work to do," hummed a bee, as she flew with her load of honey straight for the hive.

"There may be work for me to do," said the little brook, so it started downward on its course.

Sometimes it ran so fast that it

seemed to be flying away with the little white clouds overhead; then again it crept slowly under overhanging branches of the large trees, hiding from the sunbeams, and came forth dancing and laughing to play with them again.

The birds came to drink and to bathe, and sang sweet songs with the little brook as it went merrily on its way.

Once it found a dam that some boys had made. It was to leap over that and set a little waterwheel turning at the same time.

While working and playing, the brook grew so large that cattle, horses, deer, and other large animals came to drink and to stand in its cool waters. It even carried children along in rowboats where they wished to go.

Farther on the brook leaped over a great mill dam that men had made. It was so very large now that it could carry heavy logs to the sawmill. There, too, it turned a great water wheel and sent a saw flying to make the logs into boards and lumber. Bushels of corn and wheat were found waiting to be ground, so it gave the miller's wheel a turn as well.

The brook was now so very large that it was called a river. Nothing seemed too hard for it to do. Great steamboats were carried along as easily as tiny leafboats could be carried when it was smaller.

One day the river found itself slipping into the ocean, where it seemed as if it might be lost altogether. It sighed for its own mountain home, so very far away, when a fairy sunbeam whispered, "Dear River, look upward, see the blue sky and the sun

watching you still; they love you and will never let you be lost."

She had scarcely ceased speaking when the sunbeam fairies threw down a multitude of golden chains to lift the river into the sky, higher than its mountain home, and there it may find other work to do.

Experience Teaches

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?"

"I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."

Dog and Kitten

The servant man of a family took a kitten to a pond with the intention of drowning it. His master's dog went with him, and when the kitten was thrown into the water the dog sprang in and brought it back to land.

A second time the man threw it in, and again the dog rescued it, and when for the third time the servant tried to drown it, the dog was resolute to save the little helpless life as the man was to destroy it, swam with it to the other side of the pool, ran all the way home with it, and deposited it before the kitchen fire.

From that time the dog kept constant watch over the kitten. The two were inseparable, even sharing the same bed.

A Juvenile Philosopher

The kits an' top an' marble time, they come along in spring;

An', golly, good old baseball time commences then, by jing!

Onct more a chap can get outdoors an' make a little noise—

I tell ye what, the springtime is the best time fer the boys.

But summer brings the fishin' time, the swimmin' time comes then, An' cherry time an' berry time, they're with us onct again;

A chap can have a good time then without the aid of toys—

I tell ye what, the summer time's the only time fer boys.

But fall, it brings the nuttin' time, an' that's a lot of fun;

An' winter brings the skatin' time, when all the chores is done;

An' winter has the sleighin' time, an' heaps of other joys—

An' I guess 'most any time of year 's a good time fer the boys!

Eight Golden Rules

1. Stick to the truth. Simply and truly do what is right upon all occasions.

2. Try to be kind and forgiving, both to your friends and to your foes.

3. Watch against anger and do not give way to it.

4. Deny yourself indulgences, especially in laziness.

5. Speak no evil under any circumstances.

6. Keep down pride. Allow none but humble thoughts of self.

7. Pray every day, for in prayer is your greatest safety.

8. Never join in anything in which you cannot look up and say, "Bless me in this, O my Heavenly Father."

That Versatile Bird

On Thursday as turkey

He cutteth a dash;

He's potpie on Friday,

On Saturday, hash!

IN THE KITCHEN

Dishes for Hungry Men

There is in the market a hominy or hulled corn something like the same product, although requiring a careful looking over after it has soaked overnight, as without this there are so many sharp pieces of the hull in it as to make it unpleasant eating. It is very cheap, costing from 2½ to 3 cents per pound and swelling to almost three times its original bulk when cooked. Like the home-made hominy, it may be eaten with cream and sugar, fried with drippings or in butter, made into puddings with eggs and used in several different ways. It is one of the most wholesome and nourishing foods, and when well cooked is easily digested, making it a good food for children and elderly persons.

Put this hominy to soak overnight in plenty of water. By plenty is meant water to cover it an inch deep. In the morning add more water and wash thoroughly, picking out all sharp flakes of hulls. It is put to soak in the morning and soaked over in the evening and soaked again overnight, it may be slowly brought to a boil over the breakfast fire and then put into the hot water with no more attention paid to it until five o'clock when it will be deliciously tender. Take out only what is needed for a meal, add salt and cream, let it boil up and it is ready. In the morning what remains will be fine fried in butter or drippings for breakfast.

Most housekeepers find themselves getting into ruts with their cooking. The everlasting potato three times a day, with meat of some kind and a pie gets to be the rule. The family will be better fed and be much better satisfied, will in fact think themselves unusually well fed, if these extras are brought in occasionally, as they can be so easily and even with less cost.

Seasonable and Good

RASPBERRY JELLY—Choose berries which are not quite ripe; cook till soft, adding very little water; strain through a jelly bag and allow one pound of sugar to each pint of juice; put the juice on the stove; heat to sugar in the oven while the juice is boiling, stirring it frequently from the bottom. When the juice has boiled twenty minutes, during which time it has been repeatedly skimmed, drop in the hot sugar and stir constantly. Let it just come to a boil and put at once into the jelly glasses. To prevent breaking the glasses some housekeepers place them on a folded towel wet with cold water, while pouring in the hot jelly. When perfectly cold cover with melted paraffin, which will harden quickly; roll the over brown paper to keep out dust, unless you have covers for your glasses.

PUFFS—Make a paste with one pound of self-rising flour, a pinch of salt and one-fourth pound of butter; add two well beaten eggs and half a pint of milk. Mix well together; roll the pastry out thin; cut into rounds and line well greased patty pans with them. Fill with raspberries which have been stewed to a jam with plenty of sugar and bake for fifteen minutes. Serve cold, with a spoonful of whipped cream on top of each.

BAKED CELERY—Three cups of cel-

ery, cut in squares and boiled in salt water until tender. Drain celery and set aside half a cup of the celery liquor. Melt one tablespoon butter, add one tablespoonful flour and mix to a smooth paste. Add 1½ cups milk and the half cup of celery water. Bring to a boil and let cook two or three minutes, stirring constantly. Put in one-half cup grated cheese, stir until the cheese melts. Mix in celery. Add salt and cayenne to taste. Melt another tablespoonful of butter, in it moisten one cup stale bread crumbs. Place celery mixture and buttered bread crumbs into a baking dish in layers, first one and then the other. Sprinkle over the top ¼ cup of grated cheese. Bake to a pretty brown and serve hot.

Carrots and New Potatoes

Prepare a bunch of new carrots for cooking. Take double the quantity of new potatoes, wash, and rub off the skin with a coarse cloth, and put them at once into boiling water. Add some salt and a sprig of mint, and boil until tender.

Put the carrots in a pan of boiling water and cook for ten minutes. Remove from the fire, rub off the outer skin, and return them to the saucepan with sufficient water to cover them, a little butter, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Simmer for fifteen or twenty minutes. Cut the potatoes in quarters, reheat them in a little butter and serve with the carrots, sprinkling with a little parsley over all.

H. Weather Desserts

RASPBERRY CREAM—Soak half a box of gelatine in half a cup of cold water for an hour. Then add a cupful of sugar and half a cupful of boiling water. Place it in a double boiler over the fire and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Add a pint of raspberry juice, strain and set it in a cool place to harden. When it begins to set, stir in a pint of whipped cream, pour into mould and set in a cool place to harden. Serve in sherbet cups with a garnish of red raspberries.

VANILLA SNOW—Put a cup of rice in a saucepan with two and one-fourth cups of hot water and a pinch of salt. Steam until the water is absorbed. Have ready a cup of sugar, a cup of cream and the whites of two eggs beaten very stiff. Stir into the rice and flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla.

BANANA FLUFF—Slice six bananas and sprinkle with salt. Put two and one-half cups of boiling water into a saucepan and stir in two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water, a cup of sugar and the beaten yolks of two eggs.

When thick remove from the fire and pour over the bananas. Whip the whites, beat in two tablespoonfuls of sugar and spread over top.

BLACKBERRY PUDDING—Heat a pint of fresh blackberries, and when very hot, put in a buttered baking dish and pour over them a batter made as follows: Beat three eggs and add a cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of milk, a pinch of salt and a cup of flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in it. Bake twenty minutes in hot oven. Serve with a hard or liquid sauce.

Windsor SALT

BUTTER MAKERS

who use Windsor Salt, say it dissolves quicker—works in easier—makes butter keep better—and requires less to season—than any other.

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To Get Rid of Rats

Take a kettle with perpendicular sides or an old milk pail. Fill about half full of chaff and then throw in some corn, cheese rinds, crusts of bread, etc., and stir it into the chaff. Put in a position so rats and mice can easily get in and out.

Feed them well in this way a week or so. Then empty the can and fill half full of water, scatter a little chaff over the surface and the rats will not know the difference. They will jump in as usual and a fight begins at once, each trying to get on the other's back to keep out of the water. This attracts the rest, thinking they are finding something good, and they jump in to get their share—to their sorrow.—J.

People who get aboard the ship of Zion and never want to pay anything toward running expenses, are requested to notice that even when Jonah was running away he was willing to pay his fare.

Health in the Home

Freckles

There is nothing that equals fresh buttermilk for removing freckles or sunburn. It has the great advantage that it does not injure the skin, but renders it soft. Take a soft cloth or sponge, and bathe the face thoroughly with buttermilk before retiring for the night; then wipe off the drops lightly. In the morning wash it well off and wipe dry with a rough towel. A few such baths will take off all tan or freckles. The following is a very good recipe: One ounce of lemon juice, a quarter of a dram of powdered borax, and half a dram of sugar; mix, and let them stand a few days in a glass bottle till the liquor is fit to use.

For the Mattress

The daily turning over is not the only necessary attention for the proper treatment of a mattress. This operation itself is liable to strain the ticking and pull the stuffing out of shape in course of time. To avoid this, handles may be sewn to the side, so that the tickling surface of the mattress itself need not be grasped. These can be made from webbing or a cross-piece of ticking, and sewn as firmly as possible to the sides.

Resting After Meals

A friend of the writer's, who has suffered from dyspepsia almost his entire life, considers the following suggestions to be the most in accord with his own experience of anything on the subject likely to be of benefit. Carried eating of meals, followed immediately by some employment that occupies the whole attention, and takes up all, or nearly all, of the physical energies of the system, results in dyspepsia in one form or another. Sometimes it shows itself in excessive irritability, a sure indication that nerve force has been exhausted; the double draught, in order to digest the food and carry on the business, has been more than nature could stand without being thrown out of balance.

In another case, the person is exceedingly dull as soon as he has a few minutes of leisure. The mind seems a dead blank, and can only move in its accustomed channels, and then only when compelled. This, also, is an indication of nervous exhaustion. Others will have decided pains in the stomach, or a sense of weight, as if a heavy burden was inside. Others, again, will be able to eat nothing that will agree with them; everything that is put inside the stomach is made the subject of a violent protest on the part of that organ, and the person suffers untold agonies in consequence.

They may eat all they can, and feel hungry still. If they feel satisfied for a little time, the least unusual exertion brings on the hungry feeling, and they can do no more until something is eaten. It is almost needless to say that this condition is not hunger, but inflammation of the stomach. Scarcely any two persons are affected in exactly the same way, the disordered condition manifesting itself according to temperament and occupation, employments that call for mental work, and those whose scene of action lies indoors affecting persons more serious than those carried on in the open air, and those



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CLOTHES
IN FIVE
MINUTES

25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand.
5 minutes to do it better with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

There's no rubbing—no keeping the hands in steaming, dirty water, simply fill the tub with soap suds, put in the clothes, turn the handle, and the "NEW CENTURY" does all the work.

Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free.
The Downwell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

which are merely mechanical and do not engage the mind.

All, or nearly all, of these difficulties of digestion might have never been known by the sufferers had they left their business behind them and rested a short time after eating, instead of rushing off to work immediately after hastily swallowing their food.

Hints

If pains in the head are brought on by a nervous attack they will often be relieved by binding a silk handkerchief tightly about the forehead. A dustpan with a long, perpendicular handle will save many a twinge in the muscles of the back.

The busy housemother is often troubled with tired feet. She will find relief if she keeps them on a cushion while she is preparing vegetables or washing dishes. Pads or cushions suitable for such purposes can be made of several thicknesses of old cloth, bagging, carpet lining or horse blankets stitched together and covered with old carpet, the edges turned in and overhanded. The whole may then be tacked like a comfortable. When this cushion is not needed, hang it up with two loops, one at each end, to keep the edges from curling.

The Pessimist—"It costs a great deal more to live nowadays than it used to."

The Optimist—"Well, it's worth it."

Business Banking

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Sunday at Home

I Thank Thee, Lord

I thank thee, Lord, at break of day,
When all the East is red with sun,
For health and hope, and heart to say,
"I would be part any way
In which the will of God is done."

I thank Thee, at the time of rest,
For strength that held the long day
Through
Footsore and worn, yet peace-possessed,

I know the honest toil is best
Of him who strives Thy will to do.

And though the task that I have sought
Transcends my hands' unaided skill,
I thank Thee for this mighty thought—

That all the wonders to be wrought
Lie hidden in Thy perfect will.

The Best Kind of "Busy"

One woman was always talking about being "dreadfully busy." Her counterpart was a modest little burden carrier who sometimes spoke of being "sweetly busy." Which is it with you? It may be either, just as you look at it. One who works because she must, fills up the hours impatiently, who hurries and jostles, is sure to be "dreadfully busy." One who accepts work as her mission, who does all she can and takes not too anxious thought, who rejoices in accomplishing, must find herself "sweetly busy." Though the days fly by on the wings of the wind and many things delightful to do must be left undone.

Refining Power of Pure Thought

A writer tells this story of a college student. A friend gave him a pure, inspiring, refining picture, and asked him to hang it up in his room and keep it there for a year. The young man cared more for worldly things, for a good time, than for his studies. He was not as careful as he should have been about the kind of pictures he bought.

One day his friend called on him and saw the picture on the wall, but all about it a strange group of low sporting and other questionable prints. The pure, holy picture seemed strangely out of place in such unhallowed company. Yet the young man himself did not appear to be conscious of anything unfitting in the surroundings.

Six months later, however, the friend was in the student's room again. There was the picture in its place on the wall, but all the sporting, gay and questionable prints were gone, and in their place hung other pictures—pure, refining and beautiful, all of them in harmony with the central picture.

The visitor showed surprise and pleasure as he looked about the room and saw the change. "You see, I couldn't leave them up with that," the young man said. "The contrast was too dreadful. I didn't see it at first, but looking at your picture opened my eyes to their unfitness and I took them all down and burned them. Then I bought other pictures to put in their place, but they all had to be in harmony with the one in the centre."—Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

ETON JACKET 5352

The Eton jacket in all its variations is one of the most eminently fashionable wraps of the season. A simple model such as the one illustrated is much liked for the linen and taffeta suits, and, indeed, all those designed for morning wear, travel and the like. This one is simplicity itself and can be made either lined or unlined as desirable, so that it becomes well



5352 Eton Jacket,
32 to 40 bust.



5357 "Pony" Jacket,
32 to 40 bust.

adapted to warm weather wear. In the illustration it is made of white linen and is finished with a pretty linen braid, the skirt being of the same material, but it also makes a very satisfactory, all round, useful separate wrap when made from taffeta, pongee or broadcloth.

The jacket consists of the fronts and the back, the fitting being accomplished by shoulder and underarm seams and by the single darts that are concealed by the trimming. There is a simple flat collar at the neck and the sleeves are exceptionally graceful and becoming, made in the favorite three-quarter length.

"PONY" JACKET 5357

"Pony" jackets and Etons appear to be the only rivals for favor this season and both are being shown in very nearly endless variety. Here is one of the newest and prettiest of the jackets that is made with a narrow vest and flat collar and which is as dainty and becoming as well as can be. As shown it is made of gray voile with trimming of French crochet, collar and cuffs of Burlington sacking a shade darker than the material, and it is appropriate for all the suitings of the season and also makes a very satisfactory separate wrap of broadcloth, taffeta or any other suitable material. The seams that extend to shoulders are always becoming in addition to allowing of effective trimming and the little vest makes a great many combinations possible. Oriental embroideries are well liked for this feature or the material itself can be used, either embroidered or braided in some simple design.

The coat is made with fronts and side fronts, backs and side-backs. The vest is separate and attached to the fronts, extending not quite for full length, while the neck is finished with the flat collar. The coats are both novel and graceful and are laid in two box plaits each at their lower edges where they are finished with

the roll-over cuffs that always are becoming.

GIRL'S SAILOR SUIT 5349

The sailor suit is always in demand. It fills a need more perfectly than any other yet devised, and, while it shows variations from one season to another, essentially remains the same. The little model illustrated is one of the latest and prettiest and can be made from the light weight serge and flannel that are so sturdy and so desirable for all seasons; also from linen, chambray and other washable materials. In this instance, however, white linen is trimmed with bands of blue.

The suit consists of the blouse, the skirt and the body portion. The body portion is smoothly fitted and faced to form the shield and the skirt is attached to its lower edge, the two being closed at the back, while the blouse is closed at the left of the front, beneath the tuck, and the lower edge is drawn up by means of elastic inserted in the hem. The sleeves are the latest ones that are tucked at the wrists.

GIRL'S DRESS 5361

Such a simple, pretty little frock as this one is sure to find its welcome, both from the young wearer herself and from the mothers who delight in everything fresh and dainty. As illustrated it is made with the slightly open neck and elbow sleeves, so be-



5349 Girl's Sailor
Suit, 8 to 12 years.



5361 Girl's Dress,
8 to 12 years.

coming peculiarly well suited to warm weather wear, but a yoke and deep cuffs can be easily added, when it becomes suited to all seasons. The double sleeves are entirely novel as well as graceful and attractive and the whole design is marked by individuality. In the illustration it is made of pale blue French gingham with trimming of a simple banding. It is, however, appropriate for wool materials as well as for the washable ones, as it can be lined or unlined.

The dress consists of the body lining, which is optional, the front and the back. These last are tucked from the shoulders and are fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams. The undersleeves are simply puffs, while the over ones are slashed at their outer portions. The skirt is five gored, laid in plaits at back and front, and gathered at the sides.

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

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Our Grandmothers were noted for their well preserved complexions—and they used **Baby's Own Soap**. It was then, as it is now, the best soap for toilet and nursery. The delicate fragrance of its creamy lather is most refreshing.

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Electric Cooking

No dust, no soot, no smoke, no smell. Electric cooking has never enlisted any concerning culinary arrangements in the abode of the blest, but if there be such a thing as celestial cookery, this might be it.

It is like magic. Here is a nickel-plated arrangement that looks like a chafin-dish or an afternoon tea kettle. There is no flame, no match, apparently no heat. You put your saucepan or your kettle on the plate, you turn the key, and in a few minutes there is a simmer or a bubbling in the contents of the vessel. The heat is there, although you saw no signs of its coming.

Electricity does not claim to bring water to a boil more quickly than does gas. Both take about the same length of time. But the odorlessness and the cleanliness of the electricity are advantages that are worth more than swiftness. Then, too, the heat can be graded better than with gas. There are three degrees of heat with the electric current, and the degree can be regulated by touching the switch. Food can be kept at a hard boil, at a medium stage or at a bare simmer as the cook pleases.

Sandwich Fillers

Here are some good fillings for sandwiches:

Chopped dates seasoned with grated lemon peel and cloves or cinnamon.

Sardines made to a paste with lemon juice.

Dutch cheese mixed with olives.

Strawberries mashed with powdered sugar and seasoned with lemon juice.

Cream cheese, lettuce leaves and dressing.

How Birds Destroy Insects

The chickadee will destroy plant lice, for it sometimes eats 5,500 lice for breakfast. The woodpecker gets after the borers. The flicker eats some wood-boring insects. The cuckoo is needed greatly, for it eats the hairy caterpillars that prey on trees. It sometimes eats so many that its gizzard is often fuzzy with the hairs. The grosbeak eats potato beetles, and two of them will keep a quarter of an acre free. But aside from all utilitarian considerations, bird music is enough to pay us for our care and protection.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Horn-Fly

We are troubled very greatly with horn-flies this year. They seem to be more numerous than ever before and give cattle a very hard time of it. What can we do to get rid of them?—J. K. C., Durham Co., Ont.

The best plan when there are a number of cows is to spray with a kerosene emulsion. This can be readily made. Take 2 gallons of kerosene, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of whale-oil soap or the same amount of hard soap and 1 gallon of water. Dissolve the soap in boiling water and mix the solution with the kerosene by violent agitation. For spraying dilute the emul-

sion with from 15 to 20 parts of water. For applying by hand a mixture of 2 parts crude oil or fish oil and 1 part pine tar may be applied to the parts of the animal where the flies congregate. Fresh applications of this should be made every week or ten days. Crude kerosene oil 100 parts, carbolic acid 3 parts, applied with a brush, will prove an effective remedy though it will have to be applied every week or ten days. A plan used by some dairymen is what is called a horn-fly trap. It is made in the form of a door with brush-like arrangements on the inside. The cows are driven through this door and the brush attachments take the flies off.

Sick Lamb

We have a lamb, about six weeks of age which, when very young, less than a day old, got very wet in a shower and was always very weak. For a week or so it could not walk at all, but afterwards became so it could get about in a stiff, awkward manner. About this time maggots got at its hind legs and had eaten quite a way into the flesh before discovered. We got them out and kept turpentine on its legs and it was not bothered in that way again.

Some time ago we noticed that when it started to walk it sometimes would fall forward on its front knees. It kept getting worse, and now it cannot walk at all, but lies on its side all the time. We have begun rubbing a liniment, made of fish oil, turpentine and muriatic acid on its shoulders and fore legs. Its hind legs are alright. Do you think it is rheumatism from the wetting it received which ails it? Or do you think it possible that the maggots could have injured it so as to cause this trouble in the fore legs? The lamb is as healthy as possible in other ways. It has never run with the ewe, but has been fed on cow's milk. The cow from which we have been getting the milk had something wrong with one of her hind legs, but is better now. Do you think this could possibly have anything to do with it? We have changed the milk now. What remedy would you suggest for the lamb?—H. A. Griswold, Oxford Co., Ontario.

It would be impossible to say definitely from your description what is the matter with the lamb. It is probable that the exposure to wet weather may have caused a complication of troubles. Examine the front feet carefully for foot rot, as some of the symptoms you describe would indicate that this might be the trouble. If this is the trouble, keep the lamb in a dry place or on a dry pasture and carefully dress the sores with any prepared hoof ointment, after washing them in a solution of one pound of sulphate of copper in five gallons of water, and in the same proportion as one ounce to $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of water. An excellent ointment for the feet so diseased is made in this way: Melt four parts of Burgundy pitch, add one part of vaseline, one part of turpentine, and one part of acetate of copper finely powdered, and stir until cool.

Strawberries and Cherry Trees

1. Would you kindly inform me as to what is the best time to remove and plant the suckers or runners from strawberry vines?

2. In the early spring I asked through the columns of your paper the question, How should I proceed to get rid of the black knot in cherry trees, and you advised pruning and burning. I did so, having to cut

down some trees, and most of them were half cut away. But about two weeks after I had done this, all the branches began to swell, and my trees are to-day worse than before. Is it advisable to let them go and prune them in the spring as before, or is there any other way which would save the trees?

3. Is there any such distinction of sex among strawberry plants as male and female, and how are they known?

4. If a man raises a purebred animal and wishes to register it, to whom must he apply, or at what office in the County of York?

A. L. STONE, York Co., Ont.

1. The best time to remove and plant the runners from strawberry vines in our climate is in the spring. If, however, only a small bed is to be planted it may be done at any time after the runners are well rooted by taking a little trouble with them, and selecting suitable weather for transplanting.

2. In order to get rid of black knot entirely you must persist in pruning out thoroughly all affected parts of the trees and burning the portions cut out. You should also thoroughly spray the trees in the spring and early summer with Bordeaux mixture to prevent fresh infection.

3. There is a distinction as to sex among strawberry plants, in some varieties. Some of these sorts produce flowers having only pistils and no stamens; these are commonly known as the female or pistillate kinds; others produce flowers with both stamens or pistils; these are perfect and self-fertilizing. There are others again in which the number of stamens is so few or the development so imperfect that they do not produce sufficient pollen to fertilize all the seed vessels.

In the first and third cases some rows of staminate plants should be planted among the pistillate or imperfect varieties in order that complete fertilization shall take place.

You can readily see the difference in the plants if you examine a blossom under a common magnifying glass. If you find a good number of stamens with the anthers on their extremities arranged in a circle around the receptacle or berry, you may be reasonably certain that the blossoms



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The best gasoline is the

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely.

It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load.

It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power.

It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.

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Cutting Dry Fodder and Kaw-
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Wood; Separating Grains, Etc.

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

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

If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

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

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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are staminate or self-fertilizing and that they would produce sufficient pollen to fertilize pistillate plants growing near to them.

4. The regulations for all kinds of pure-bred stock are at Ottawa. Apply to Chief Clerk, Record Office, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. No stamp is required on letter so addressed.

About Rural Law

As to Cutting Down Weeds

If I wish to keep down weeds on my farm can I compel my neighbor to cut those on his side of the line fence to prevent the seed from blowing into my place when ripe?—A. N. (Ont.)

By section 2 of chapter 279 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario (being an Act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, and of diseases affecting fruit trees) it is provided that "it shall be the duty of every occupant of land, or if the land be unoccupied, it shall be the duty of the owner to cut down or destroy all the Canada thistles, ox-eye daisy, wild oats, rag-weed and burdock growing on his land, and all other noxious weeds growing on his land to which this Act may be extended by by-law of the municipality, so often each and every year as is sufficient to prevent the ripening of their seed, provided that such cutting or destruction does not involve the destruction of the growing grain."

Section 3, sub-section 1, of the same Act provides that "the council of any city, town, township or incorporated village may by by-law extend the operation of this Act to any other weed or weeds, or any disease of grain or fruit trees or fruit (other than the diseases known as "yellows" and "black knot" in fruit trees), which they declare to be noxious to husbandry or generally to the municipality; and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such noxious weeds and diseases as if the same were here-in enumerated."

Sub-section 2 of section 3 provides that "Such council may and upon a petition of fifty or more ratepayers shall appoint at least one inspector to enforce the provisions of this Act in the municipality, and fix the amount of remuneration, fees or charges he is to receive for the performance of his duties; and in case a vacancy occurs in the office of inspector, it shall be the duty of the council to fill the same forthwith."

The Act also provides that it shall be the duty of the inspector to give or cause to be given notice in writing to the owner or occupant of any land within the municipality wherein the said noxious weeds are growing and in danger of going to seed, requiring him to cause the same to be cut down or destroyed within ten days from the service of the notice. It also provides that the notice shall be given not later than the 10th day of July in each year, or such other earlier date as may be fixed by by-law of the municipality. If the owner or occupant of the land refuses or neglects to cut down or destroy all or any of the said noxious weeds within the period mentioned above, provision is made in the Act for the inspector entering on the land and cutting down or destroying them, and also for the fining of the owner or occupant who refuses or neglects to cut down or destroy such noxious weeds after notice as aforesaid.

Section 547, sub-section 3, of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1905," provides that by-laws may be passed

by the councils of the municipalities "for preventing the growth of Canada thistles and other weeds detrimental to husbandry and for compelling the destruction thereof."

In foregoing we have endeavored to give you the substance of the statutory provisions respecting the destruction of noxious weeds and the procedure to be adopted. It may be that the council of the municipality in which your lands are situate has passed some by-law relating thereto under the authority conferred by "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1905," from which we have quoted. This you can ascertain from the clerk of the municipality, and if there is any such by-law it will no doubt provide for the method to be adopted in such a case as your own. You do not state what kind of weeds you mean, complaining of, and you must, of course, see that it comes within the class for the destruction of which provision has been made. The clerk will also be able to inform you whether the council has appointed an inspector under the provisions of the Act heretofore referred to.

Rights of Tenant

If A rents a farm from B, which needs repairing—the agreement being that such repairing should be done at the commencement of the term—can B, the landlord, compel A, the tenant, to haul the timber or lumber, rails and other things necessary for the repairing free of charge, there being nothing said about the hauling of the above at the time the lease was drawn—A (Ontario).

You do not give us very full particulars of the agreement, and, in fact, do not tell us who was to do the repairing. We presume it was the landlord.

If B, the landlord, agreed to do it, and to provide the timber and other material necessary, and there was no agreement whereby A was to haul or assist in hauling them, then B cannot compel him to do so. If, on the other hand, A, the tenant, in addition to paying rent, agreed to do certain repairs and to provide the necessary material therefor, he cannot compel the landlord to pay him for hauling it, unless B, the landlord, agreed to do so. In this case you say that nothing was said about the hauling of the material, and from this it would appear that the party who agreed to do the repairing and to provide the material must also haul it. The whole matter depends on the contract or agreement between the parties, and without full particulars we can only surmise at their positions, and state different propositions, which you may be able to apply to the point on which you seek information.

Son's Wages

Can a son claim a share of his father's property when he comes of age? If so, what share can he claim? Has the property to be divided equally amongst the children?—A. (Ontario).

A son cannot claim any share of the father's property so long as the father is living. If the father die leaving a will, then the son can claim only such share as is devised or bequeathed him under the will. If the father die without having made any will and leaving a widow, his real and personal property will descend and be distributed as follows: One-third of his real and personal estate will go to his widow absolutely, the residue will go to his child; if he has only one—more than one, his children will take the residue equally be-

tween them, unless there be living issue of a deceased child or children of his, in which case such issue shall take, by way of representation, the share or shares which their deceased parent or parents would have taken if living. Provided, however, that his widow may elect to take her dower instead of a distributive share in her husband's real estate.

If the father leave no widow and dies intestate, then his whole estate shall be divided in the same manner as pointed out in regard to the residue mentioned above.

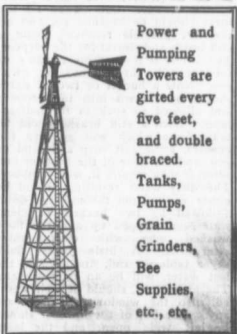
Shocking the Grain

Modern farm machinery has blocked out a rapid, easy and effective way of handling the small grains. These crops are practically all bound in bundles by the self-binder, and the bundles are bunched ready for the shocker, who is the only man who needs to touch the bundles with his hands.

Shocking is an art that is easily taught by example, but not so easily described on paper. Different arrangements of the bundle's suit different purposes. For wet grain, or for quick drying, that the grain may go early to the stack, barn or threshing machine, "two by two" shocks are often best. Sometimes these should be set closely, and under other conditions they should be set open, so as to give to the air the freest possible circulation.

A simple round shock is made by placing four bundles in the middle and then placing around them a circular row of compactly placed bundles, each slanting toward the centre. These bundles should be firmly set on the ground and unless rapid drying is needed each successive bundle should be set compactly against its fellow, so that the wind may not get a hold and tear the shock to pieces. Generally two bundles with both butts and heads broken over should be used to set into and lap over the shock so as to serve as shingles in shedding water, and so placed that they will withstand wind pressure.

WINDMILLS



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In the Poultry Yard

Poultry Wrinkles

During the hot weather the fowls require especial care. They should have a variety of food and access to clean water at all times. Salt should be given them in small quantities every day. The hen house should be kept clean and well ventilated. Dirt breeds vermin.

When the chickens commence to droop their wings it is high time to examine them. If any lice are found on them some powder of sulphur should be well rubbed under their wings. Sulphur is death to lice.

In order to make the hen house an uncomfortable abode for lice, spray the interior once a week liberally with cold water fresh from the pump. It is cheaper and safer than kerosene oil.

Last week a number of our hens were broody. I didn't ill-use them by dipping them in water, but I just bundled them all in an old high box sleigh and covered it over so they couldn't get out. I gave them plenty of food and water. At the expiration of three days I let them out. They were all cured.

Hens that lay while moulting are the profitable ones to keep. The best hens moult early. All the old, lazy, good-for-nothing hens should be fattened and killed. They won't pay their board.

A. R.

How to Clean a Brooder

Besides the daily scraping out and freshening up which a brooder should receive, a thorough cleansing every week or two is necessary, if the chickens are to keep in perfect health. Small brooders can easily be lifted out of the coops, and washed and dried in the sun, but the large foster-mothers with wooden floors require rather different treatment. A warm, sunny day should be chosen on which to give these a thorough "spring" cleaning, when the chickens which are over a week old will be out of the brooder most of the day. The lamp should be removed and put out, the hover, etc., removed, and the door of the brooder shut. Then all the litter should be brushed up, and all the dirt possible removed, using a stiff brush and shovel for the purpose. The litter, if it contains remains of food, may be thrown into the fowls' pen. Now a bucket or two of water should be thrown into the brooder and allowed to soak in for half-an-hour. Then a stiff brush should be taken, one which will go into the corners, some soft soap and sand or grit, and the floor of the brooder and sides, if they require it, well scrubbed. The dirty water resulting should be either washed out through the door, followed by two buckets of clean water, or mopped up and the floor washed over with clean water afterwards. A little Jeyes' fluid, say a tablespoonful, dissolved in the last water, will be an improvement. The hover, etc., should be well washed, also the rings, if there are any. The lids of the brooder should be left wide open, and the lamp lighted and replaced. In an hour's time, or when the brooder is dry, fresh litter may be put in, the lids shut down, hover, etc., replaced, and the door opened. It will be noticed how much the chicks appreciate their clean quarters, and the trouble involved is well repaid by the continued good health and vigor of the birds.—Mrs. L. M. Furneaux.

Poultry Farming

There are many reasons why a great number of people who keep fowls fail to make them pay. In the first place, poultry keeping is a business, and those who follow it need to serve their apprenticeship to learn it thoroughly. This they frequently neglect to do, and then blame the business, and not themselves. Of course, anyone may keep a few hens and be successful in a small way, but we are speaking of it as a means of gaining a living. Then, poultry keeping often does not pay as it ought, because of the indifferent choice of the first stock. Fine, well bred fowls produce quite as many, if not more, eggs than mediocre, and the eggs sell for much more money for sitting purposes in spring when ordinary eggs are cheap, whilst the marketable chickens command better prices, either for stock or for the market. Much has been published by breeders to show how wonderfully prolific some varieties they have to sell are.—Smith's Weekly.

A Simple Cure for Gapes

Cure your chicks of gapes or "pip," as we call it in the country in Ireland, by this easy remedy. Place your chickens in a basket to keep them from getting any harm from the hot heater. Turn an empty box over them. Place a heater hot, but not red, under the box; any bit of iron will do if a heater is not at hand. Pour some carbolic acid on the heater. Shut the box as quickly as possible, to prevent the fumes escaping. In a few minutes the chicks will begin to cough, when they may be removed. Repeat the process if necessary, but one application ought to effect a complete cure.—M. A. Hadden, in Feathered Life.

Cramp in Ducks

This may or may not be a very serious ailment. A great deal must depend on the kind of so-called cramp. If it is only paralysis of the loins, induced by fear, or it is rheumatism, caused by cold it will readily suc-

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HUFF ORPINGTONS—a breeding pen this season headed by Importer and prize stock, Eggs \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00. Selling. Incubator eggs \$4.00 per 100. Write at once for free literature to: Poultry Exchange, 111 E. 11th St., Pres. Irvington Club, Importer and Breeder, Cantonville, Ont.

HAHLED ROCK and **Houdan** Eggs at \$1.00 per setting. The Rock pen is headed by a winning bird, Scotch-bred, J. B. Thompson, Amenia, N.Y. The Houdan pen a grand lot. SMITH & BROWN, Columbus, Ont.

cumb to treatment. Sometimes the "Cramp" is weakness and want of circulation, which is caused by breeding from debilitated stock. For this kind there is no hope, and it is a waste of time to attempt any remedy. On the inside of the foot there is a large vein, which may be easily seen as it crosses the joint and spreads over the foot. In cases of severe cramp this vein will be seen to be full of stagnant blood. The blood will be in beads. If this vein is rubbed the blood will circulate for a few seconds. Soon after the rubbing ceases the blood will once more become stagnant. If the duck is headed with a sharp axe, there will be little or no flow of blood from the neck. As the cure for all kinds of cramp is the same, it is always worth while to try it, for in many instances the duck will never be subject to cramp again. If the case is obstinate, it may be argued that it is wasting time, and that the duck will never be strong. As soon as a duckling is observed to be suffering from cramp, a flat tin should be filled with hot water and then covered over with hay to temper the heat. The duck should be placed on this and an hot sack or flannel should be made very hot and laid across its back. All food and water should be given very warm and the duck kept as warm as possible. Very often after half an hour of this treatment the duck will be perfectly recovered, but it is well worth while to exercise a little patience, as it is very seldom that the treatment has to be repeated twice after recovery. OCTAVIA ALLEN, Ganges, B.C.

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This is a special sale, and to sell the stock fast.

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PEKIN DUCKS—Pure White, \$1 apiece, **CASH**. Two Pekin Ducks and a Pekin Drake, \$5 Cash.
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CHICKENS CHICKENS CHICKENS CHICKENS CHICKENS

100 Barred Rock Yearling Hens, \$1 **CASH WITH ORDER**, 100 Brown Leghorn Pullets, worth \$5—**ONE DOLLAR** **CASH**. 200 S. C. White Leghorn Yearling Hens, \$1 apiece, **CASH WITH ORDER**. 100 Buff Rocks, best in Canada, \$1 **APiece** **CASH WITH ORDER**. 2 White Rock Hens and a Rooster, worth \$15, **CASH** with order. 100 White Rock Hens, **ONE DOLLAR** **CASH** **CASH WITH ORDER**. One pen of S. C. Buff Leghorns, 1 rooster, 8 hens, \$15 **CASH WITH ORDER**. 3 Home Comb B. Hens \$5 cash and 1 Rooster, worth \$10, **CASH**. 50 Buff Wyandotte Hens, worth \$10 to \$5, for **ONE DOLLAR** **CASH**. **CASH**. 50 Buff Wyandotte Hens, dandies, \$1 apiece, cash with order. One Buff Cochin Cock and one Hen, \$5 cash, worth \$10. S. V. Wyandotte Pullets and Cocks \$10, worth more, for \$7.50 cash. Some dandy White Rock Cocks, worth \$10, \$25, for \$5 cash. 3 Barred Rock Hens and a Rooster, for \$5, cash with order.

Don't delay, but order what you want by next mail. Everything must be sold within 30 days. **WHY?** Because we want to enlarge our plant, put up more buildings, and the best plan is to dispose of the stock quick. This is why we make this offer, and, but you can stock up cheap. No charges for the crates. The prices are **F.O.B.**, Chatham. We deliver the goods to any station, and we guarantee that if you are not satisfied, your ducks are not such as you expect, that we will refund your money at once. If you want out delay, as should we, but we will send out **we will return your money**. Do not delay. Order to-day. Send all correspondence and address all letters to

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this 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.

Gossip

Mr. Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., returned last week from Great Britain with a large importation of purebred stock. The importation consisted of 172 sheep of seven different breeds, 34 Shorthorns, 3 Hackneys (one stallion and 3 mares), 3 Clydesdale fillies, 16 Welsh ponies, and, last but not least, perhaps, a well-trained Collie dog. Mr. Miller saw this dog herd sheep at one of the big fairs in the old land and he did it to perfection. He is not sure whether he may enter him in the sheep dog trials at Toronto Fair this fall.

The executive committee of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association met in Toronto on July 14th. There were present W. G. Pettit, president; A. W. Smith, vice-president; Robt. Miller and Henry Wade, secretary. Only some necessary routine business was transacted. President Pettit reports Shorthorn business to be good and the outlook bright.

Mr. Donald Ross, Streetsville, Ont., sailed for England on July 23rd, and expects to land a new importation of stock about October 15th, which will include all the better breeds. Mr. Ross has asked us to state to the many who made inquiry of him through THE FARMING WORLD for stock and received no answer from him, that the reason was that he was very sick and unable to attend to his correspondence.

The special announcement in this issue of J. G. Clark's big dispersion sale of Ayrshires, to be held on August 29th, should be carefully noted by every lover of good dairy cattle. Mr. Clark's Ayrshires won a signal victory at St. Louis in 1904, and brought honor to Canada. He has in his herd some of the best Ayrshire blood on the continent and for many years has given special attention to developing the milking qualities of his cattle. Many cows of his breeding have stood at the top at competitive milking trials. Write Mr. Clark for a catalogue and if possible be at Ottawa on August 29th. Fuller particulars regarding the animals to be offered will appear later.

Some Large Importations

The Scottish Farmer in announcing the sailing of the Athena for Canada on July 7th says that it carried one of the most varied and valuable shipments of British pedigree stock which has left Scotland for some time. On board there were over 80 head of Clydesdales, a very large number of Shropshire sheep, several Hackney brood mares, and some stallions, as well as an odd Shire. The shippers were from different parts of Canada. Mr. A. Match, of A. & G. Match, Lumsden, Sask., had on board 14 head. Referring to the shipments of two Ontario importers that paper says:

"Mr. R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, Ontario, bought his ten fillies, with two exceptions, in Aberdeenshire. They were got by well-bred horses like Up-to-Time (10475); Royal Blend (11893), whose sire was the noted

Royal Favorite, and his dam a famous prize mare, which won first prizes at H. and A. S. shows, as well as elsewhere; Everlasting (11331), thrice in succession first at the H. and A. S. shows; the big horse Prince of Roxburgh (10816); and the well-bred Olympus (11840), and others.

"Mr. Mercer, from Markdale, Ontario, is an energetic buyer. He has a varied assortment of stock, but they are safely housed for bad weather, and may be expected to make a good voyage at this season. He has six fillies and four stallions, purchased mainly from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, and farmers in that neighborhood and in Ayrshire. The colts are mainly two-year-olds. They are got by such noted sires as Sir Hugo (10924); Prince of Carruchan (8181), thrice winner of the Cawdor Cup; the handsome and gay Baron of Buchlyvie, and other good sires. Mr. Mercer has purchased some very superior fillies. Two were bred by Mr. William Bone, Shalloch Park, Girvan, from his well-bred mare Gorty, by Lord Erskine (1748). A two-year-old is by Mr. Crawford's big horse Prince of Balmanno, and other fillies of a superior class are by Labori (10791), the dual champion of the Glasgow show; the Dumfries premium horse Kozelle, and the good breeding horse King Kyle. This shipment looked well on the quay, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Mercer may soon return."

Aberdeenshire Clydesdales for Canada

On Saturday Mr. J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ontario, sailed from Glasgow per S.S. Marina, with a shipment of 22 Clydesdale fillies and two colts. The fillies were regarded by many reliable judges as one of the best lots of fillies that ever left Scotland. Two were bought from Mr. Marr, Uppermill—a two-year-old and a yearling. The two-year-old was first and champion at the Formartine Show last year, and was got by a son of Baron's Pride. The yearling was sired by a son of the famous Prince Thomas. A three-year-old and a two-year-old from Mr. Walker, Coullie, were by sons of Baron's Pride—Cairbriener and Royal Edward. One two-year-old filly was from Mr. Ainslie, Pitfour, and was got by Mr. Marr's good breeding Prince Thomas horse Cairnbrogie Chieftain. The dam was by the famous Darney horse Royalist, which did yeoman service in the Bal-

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made stud. A two-year-old filly from Mr. Black, Flinthills, was by Mr. Burr's Gallant Chatter, half brother to Mr. Walter Park's "Highland" champion of last year. A two-year-old filly from Mr. Gray, Andet, was sired by Flashlight, out of a dam by the good breeding horse Fortune Still. A couple of two-year-old fillies were from Mr. Reid, Balgleen. They were both by Hillhead Chief, their dams being by Prince of Carruchan and Prince of Fortune, both champion horses. A three-year-old from Mr. Keith, Kinnermet, was by the Hiawatha horse Michaboo; a two-year-old from Mr. Alexander, Overhill, got by the Highland Society champion of last year, Royal Chattan, out of a dam by Royal Alexander, also a noted prize-winner at the Highland. —N. B. Agriculturist.

More Clydesdales for Canada

There sailed on Saturday a fine lot of 29 Clydesdale horses selected by Mr. R. J. McMillan, Seaforth, On-

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Pigs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in its show ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type of hogs are profitable breeders and meat boosters here. Correspondence solicited.

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CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. W. H. DURHAM, Box 103, Toronto

tario. This is one of the most valuable shipments of the breed which has ever been made. The animals were selected with great care, and are just of the stamp that should do well in Canada. Thirteen of the lot were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherland and Banks, Kirkcubright. Of these, two were stallions. The one was Young Claymore (11985), seven-year-old, bred by Mr. George Everlasting, Backparks, Premnay, Insh, and got by Fortune Still (9752), out of a Claymore (3522) mare. The other is a yearling named Badge of Honor, and bred by Mr. James Durno, Jackstown. He was got by Everlasting, and out of a Prince of Carruchan mare, so that his breeding is of the best. Then there is the eight-year-old mare Jean of Auldbrick (16279), bred by Mr. John Morton, Auldbrick, Whithorn, and got by the noted horse King of the Roses (9927), out of Jean of Backbraes. The others are a four-year-old, four three-year-old, and five two-year-old fillies, by Syvander, Dunure Major, Union Plate, Royal Favorite, The Deau, Argosy, etc. Then he has secured a two-year-old colt by Baden Eowell, out of a Flashwood mare, bred by Mrs. McNair, Westerton, and a three-year-old filly from James Houston, Whiteside, by Royal Everard, out of a Prince of Garthland mare. In Cumberland Mr. McMillan secured fourteen of his shipment. This section comprised an extra nice four-year-old mare by Royal Champion, in foal to Guinea Gold, two three-year-old mares by Scotland's Stamp, ten two-year-old fillies, and one yearling filly. These are all sound, stylish, and well-balanced animals with feet and legs to suit either this country or Canada. There is the two-year-old filly bought from Mr. Wm. Ismay, Wavercroft, by the celebrated old horse Lord Lothian, that should be well worth buying on the Royal Show. She is full sister to the great gelding King Harry, which won the championship for geldings of all ages at the Highland Society's show last year. King Harry has also won as a one, two, three, and four-year-old first prizes, and championships in Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham and Dumfries shires too numerous to mention, and was this week shown at the Royal Show at Derby. The filly herself has also won several first prizes in Cumberland. Two beautiful fillies by Mr. John Kerr's Royal Champion have never been shown at any show, but are thoroughly capable of taking a prize in very good company. One was bought from Mr. Hewson, Parton, and the other from Mr. Little, The Wood, and they give promise of making grand fillies to breed good stock from. Another good filly was bought from Mr. Wilson, Sanden House, sired by Scotland's Stamp, and the others are sired by well-bred ones.—Scottish Farmer.

Some Ontario Importations

Mr. Davis, of Woodstock, Ontario, has just bought from Messrs. J. & G. Young, Cadboll, Fearn, the very superior Collie-bred bull Westward Ho. This bull was got by Merry Morning out of Miratone 11th, by Captain of the Guard. He is, therefore, splendidly bred, in addition to being a bull of first-rate character and quality. Westward Ho will be accompanied to Canada by a couple of very good heifers, one bought from the Messrs. Young, one being Cadboll Cherry Rose, a nice roan, by the great



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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a sure and unquestioned cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old, bad the case or what else you may have tried—your expert book of Fleming's Lumpy Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair price of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lumpy Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Free Book.
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Still the Clydesdales Come

The volume of exports to Canada continues to swell. The Donalson Limer Marina, which sailed on Saturday last, carried 52 head of carefully selected fillies from Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, to Messrs. Prouse & Innes, Ingersoll, Ont. and 22 fillies and 2 colts purchased in Aberdeenshire, by Mr. J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ont. These were mainly purchased through the agency of Mr. Alexander Barr, Tullioford, Old Meldrum. The shipment to Messrs. Prouse & Innes was composed of animals purchased, in Ayrshire, Kintyre, Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire and Lanarkshire. They were, for the most part, two-year-old fillies, but among them were a few yearlings and three-year-olds, and one or two older mares. Two of the two-year-olds were by the well-bred horse Cinquevali (11011), and an equal number by Springhill Baron (10953), a champion sire, and one related to the champion sire of Scotland, Baron's Pride (9122). Of the same race are two by the premium horse Baron Hawthorn (12029), and two three-year-olds, one by the noted prize horse Lord Faulterley (10370), whose stock have won many prizes throughout Scotland. Three were got by that first-class breeding horse Baron Clyde (18023), also closely related to Baron's Pride, and one of many winners at local shows in Lanarkshire. Three are by the Glasgow premium horse Clan Chattan (10527), one of the most successful breeding horses in Scotland, and sire of the H. and A. S. champion horse of last year, Royal Chattan. Two Kintyre-bred fillies are by that fine horse Luffness (11418), whose sire and dam were both high-class animals. Three other fillies, such as will do credit to the breed anywhere, are got by Mr. Taylor's successful breeding horse Sir Hugo (10924), one of the best breeding horses among the younger sires in Scotland. Two other fillies are by the Royal Islay-bred filly Maceo (11108), and an equal number, bred in the same island, are by the celebrated Cawdor Cup champion horse Prince Alexander (8899), which was bought, when ris-

ing one year old, for £1,500, and won champion honors at the H. & A. S. Dundee, in 1890, when a yearling, in a very strong field. Amongst sires represented by single animals are the celebrated Montrave Ronald (11212), sire of the champion mare Veronique, one of the best seen for many a day in a Scots showyard; Banks Baron (11592), a fine horse, got by Baron's Pride, and own brother to the celebrated prize mare White Heather, herself the dam of the champion two-year-old filly Minnewawa; the well-bred horse Cecil Rhodes (11094), which had the Montrouse tenantry's premium in 1902; that grand breeding and prize horse Pride of Balcon (10837), sire of the best selling stock in the market; the Glasgow premium horse of 1904, Marconi (11817), a son of the champion Hiawatha, and exported at a long price to Australia; the unbeaten champion horse Prince of Carrachan (815), thrice winner of Cawdor Cup, and a good breeding horse; Hillhead Champion (11745), a big, useful sire; the 1,000 gs. horse Montrave Mac (9958), whose breeding is unsurpassed; the noted premium horse Lethian's Best (10734), a good horse, and the produce of one of the best breeding sires, and the most noted prize mare in Cumberland; Sir Ronald (10464); Mr. Renwick's big, handsome horse Blackhand (11623), and others. This is an exceptionally good shipment for the Canadian market. These fillies will command a ready sale.—Scottish Farmer.

International Horse Show

Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary, Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, has addressed the following letter to the press:

"I have received a letter and circular from Mr. Frank F. Earen, Secretary of the International Horse Show, 12 Hanover Square, London, in which he encloses the prospectus of the coming International Horse Show to be held in the Olympia Show Building, London, England, in June, 1907, at which about £10,000 will be paid in prizes. He is asking co-operation with the Canadian horsemen in making this show a success; he also wishes to know if the Canadian Government would assist in sending some of the best jumping, saddle and driving horses bred in the Dominion. This show will be of an international character, and will be open to competitors throughout the world and for all classes of horses. It would be well for our Canadian horsemen to hold this exhibition in prospect, as we have just as good horses in Canada as there is in any part of the world."

Shoeing Horses in Holland

The Dutch method of horseshoeing is decidedly novel. The horse is firmly hitched between two upright posts, and its elevated hoof is fastened to a horizontal iron bar, making it impossible for the animal to kick.

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale some excellent homebred yearling rams and ewes. Also one of the best lots of imported sheep that we have handled for some years. We can sell you a ram for a flock header or a few ewes to add to your flock.

Our young Shorthorn bulls are growing well, and we shall be ready for a big trade next season.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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We breed only the best, using the best rams that can be obtained in England.

Guelph, G.T.R.

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Telegraph, Guelph.

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Breeders of OLDDESDALE HORSES BERSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

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

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J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.

H. G. STEWART, Hawick, Que.
See large ad.

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J. LLOYD JONES, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire Sheep.

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YELFER BROS., Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. See large ad.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.

Geo. B. ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep. Prize winners.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, shoring and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.

THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

Geo. SNELL, Yorkville, Ont.—Shorthorns, Newton Prince and Lady May (imp.) 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.

SWINE

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont. See large ad.

W. H. DURHAM, Toronto. See large ad.

H. M. STOCKTON, Rodgrave P.O., Harriston P.O. sta., C.P.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not skin furnished. Write for prices.

J. COWAN, Donagay P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ont. Yorkshire swine.—Young sows and boars of approved bacon type.

CATTLE

J. D. MCARTHUR, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Shorthorns.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont. See large ad.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.

W. G. PETIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont. See large ad.

JOHN BRYDON, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Shorthorn cattle. 11 young bull calves from well-bred imported dams, and sired by Imp. Siltiton Victor—36663—.

Geo. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale.

W. H. FORD, Dutton, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Good individuals. Prices right.

BROWN BROS., Lyn P.O., Ont. A number of young Holstein stock of both sexes for sale, from prize-winning and advanced registry parents.

W. SHIRING, Selkirkville, G. T. R. Ont. Holsteins of best milking strains. A number of young breeding stock to select from.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshire.—The famous Redford Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large tests. Write for particulars.

AMOS SMITH, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Shorthorn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

W. HAY, Tars, Ont., Clydesdale Horses, W. Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch strains. Present offering, some choice young bulls, also a number of females.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntington, Que. Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

J. A. GOVERLOCK, Forest, Ont. Herefords, young stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prize-winners at leading shows.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont. Shorthorn horns, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.

R. J. PENNALL, Naber, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

GOLIVIES Ayrshires—Lachina, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Robt. Hunter, Manager, Phone M 228.

R. A. and J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Shorthorn cattle imported and home bred. A few choice herd leaders.

D. DeCOURCEY, Bornholm P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine. Shorthorn Cattle. Leicester Sheep.

JOHN WATT & SON, Salem P.O., Ont., Elora Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice females.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ont. Shorthorns.—Young stock on hand.

W. CLARESON, Malton P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Some choice youngstock for sale.

GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gift, Young stock sired by Killbuck Beauty bull, Imp. Ben Leonard and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from months to nine months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Some choice young bulls for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

D. GUNN & SON, Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep, Stock for sale.

ROBT. NICHOIL, Brussels, Ont., P.O. and sta., G. T. R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of cutting stock.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfold, Ont., sta. G. T. R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Leicester Sheep.

CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorn & Shropshire. Good selection in young bulls at right prices.

Geo. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale fillies, a few good imported and homebred cows at right prices.

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

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

F. & J. PARKIN, Oxford Centres, Ont. Berkshire Swine. Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Mr. Charles E. Eaid, Simcoe, Ontario, who was a prominent exporter last year, has again visited us, and to-day sails with a splendid consignment numbering about 20 head. Most of these are Clydesdales, but the lot also includes a beautiful yearling Hackney colt bought from Mr. John Wraghitt, Market Weighton, and got by the famous champion stallion Rosador. There are also three splendid types of Hackney brood mares, and a big, handsome two-year-old Shire colt, bred by Lord Ellesmere, and containing some of the best blood in England. Amongst the Clydesdales, Mr. Eaid takes half a dozen capital fillies from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopcotton. These include a couple of daughters of the Cawdor Cup winner, Prince Alexander, which were bred in Islay, and another by the same sire, bred by Mr. Holmes, Glenhinchuck. Another couple, a two-year-old and a yearling, were bred by Mr. Park himself, and got by Royal Citizen and his own champion horse Royal Chattan, and both out of Princess Victoria, a fine bred mare, by Sir Harry, gr-dam by Prince of Wales. Another of the fillies, bred in Dumfriesshire, is by Baron Lothian, the son of the great breeding horse Lord Lothian. Mr. Peter Crawford, Darzavel, Dumfries, also contributes three splendid two-year-old colts, one of which, Dashing Duke, is got by the best breeding horse King of Kyle, out of a mare by Crown Them All. Another, Penrith Prince, is a big, thick horse of weight and quality. Altogether, Mr. Eaid and his customers on the other side have reason to be highly satisfied with the present shipment.—Scottish Farmer.

Ayrshire Herd Book

Volume fifteen of the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book has been issued by the Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. This volume contains the pedigrees of 1893 bulls and cows. The book is gotten up in attractive form, with several fine illustrations of prize-winning Canadian Ayrshire cattle. Features of the book are the rules and regulations governing record of performance, and a brief history of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

"I understand that you filled your incubator full of cold-storage eggs. Hatch anything?"

"I should say so! All the chickens came out with fur instead of feathers, and wore ear muffs."—Chicago Daily News.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, July, 30th, 1906.

Business in wholesale circles is on the quiet side, and many are off on a holiday. The volume of business being done is, however, fair for this season. The money market is firm for time loans and call loans are steady at 5 to 5½ per cent.

WHEAT

We have reached the season when the wheat market is most sensitive to weather and other conditions affecting the growing crop. From all accounts a good crop is being, or about to be, harvested on this continent. The Canadian crop is good. In Ontario fall wheat that came through the winter well will give a good return. With regard to the West there are rumors and rumors. One day there are reports of rust, to be contradicted the next by equally as good authorities. On the whole, reliable reports indicate a big crop all over the West and as the harvest will be a week or ten days earlier than usual the chances of injury to the crop are greatly lessened. Local values here are lower, No. 2 red and white being quoted at 75½ to 76½ outside. Prices are steady for Manitoba, No. 1 Northern being quoted at lake ports at 84c and No. 2 at 82c.

COARSE GRAINS

There is a tendency to lower values in coarse grains, the market being influenced by crop prospects. The oat market is unsettled here at from 26 to 27c at outside points. Barley prices are nominal at 49 to 51c and peas at 80 to 82c outside. American No. 2 yellow corn is quoted here at 39c Ontario points.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay crop this year will be a good one, though perhaps not as large as last year's. There will, however, be plenty for local needs and quite a bit to spare, so that any great advance in prices is hardly to be expected. Some new hay is offering on Toronto market at \$9.50 for No. 1 timothy, with no buyers at that price. Old No. 1 is steady at \$10 for car lots on track here and mixed at \$7.50 per ton.

Baled straw is dull, though prices still rule at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is a good local demand for eggs, which helps to keep up values. Little or no eggs are being bought for export, as prices here are too high to make it profitable. Fresh gathered stock in case lots is quoted at Montreal at 16½c and No. 1 candled at 17½c. Prices hold steady here at 18c to 19c in a jobbing way and 20c to 24c per dozen on the farmers' market.

Spring chickens dressed are quoted on Toronto farmers' market at 18c, live 9 to 10c, old dressed 10c and live 9 to 10c per lb. Dressed turkeys 12 to 14c, alive 10 to 12c; ducks 15c and old 10c per lb.

FRUIT

Reports published elsewhere show that the United States will have a big apple crop and Canada a fair yield. Prices, therefore, are not likely to rule as high as a year ago. At Toronto fruit market raspberries are quoted at 9 to 10c and black at 9 to 10c per box. Cherries \$1.00 to \$1.25; gooseberries \$1.25; red currants \$1.00 to \$1.10, and black currants \$1.00 to \$1.25 per basket. New potatoes bring 75 to 90c per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

A week ago cheese sold in Montreal as high as 12½c. Exporters, however, feel that the top limit has been reached and that lower prices will come. And these lower values seem to have come, as prices at the local cheese markets last week ruled at from ¼ to ½c lower than for the week previous, 11 5-16 to 11½c being the rule. The make, however, will begin to fall off from this on, so that good values are likely to be maintained.

The export butter market is reported firmer and higher, and some sales of Quebec creamery were made last week at 22½c. Here supplies are about equal to the demand, with some complaints about quality. Creamery prints are quoted here at 20 to 21c and solids at 19 to 20c. Dairy prints at 16 to 18½c and pails or tubs at 17 to 18c per lb.

WOOL

There is a somewhat quiet feeling in wool and there is more liberal offering by country buyers, but as few of them can accept current values without a loss, little business is doing. Local dealers quote washed fleece at 26 to 27c and unwashed at 16 to 18c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

The cattle trade rules on the dull side and prices are easier. Few lots of what might be called good cattle are offering and as only really good ones find ready sale, business is dull, and especially so for common to medium classes. Few shipping cattle are offering and they are of the common to medium quality, selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60 per cwt. Export bulls sell at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt. Choice shippers would bring over \$3 per cwt. Butchers' trade is on the dull side also. Picked lots of prime quality are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75, fair to good at \$4.12½ to \$4.35, and common at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Trade in stockers and feeders is drabby, though well-bred steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, would find a ready sale if offered. The following are the prevailing prices: Best 900 to 1,000 lb. steers, \$3.80 to \$4; best 800 to 900 lb. steers, \$3.60 to \$3.80; best 600 to 800 lb. steers, \$3.25 to \$3.60; medium stockers, from \$3 to \$3.25; common stockers, from \$2.10 to \$2.50.

Only a few cows are offering, but good ones are wanted. One choice cow sold last week for \$70, while the bulk sold at from \$30 to \$55 each. Veal calves are lower, though prime veal sells readily enough. Prices range from \$1.50 for "bohs" to \$4.50 to \$6 per cwt. for good to choice.

The sheep and lamb market is firm and, if anything, a little higher. Export ewes are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, bucks at \$3 to \$3.75 and lambs at \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt. Hog receipts are light and quotations here are \$7.50 for selects and \$7.65 for lights and fats. The \$8 notch has been reached in some cases, and it may be possible that this price will be paid for hogs at the farm before the season is over.

HORSES

The horse business is good for this season of the year, and prices are high, though buyers are not so plentiful as when the season is well on. Prevailing prices at the Repository, Toronto, are as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$250; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, \$125 to \$165; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$140 to \$180; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds, \$150 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$50 to \$75; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$40 to \$90.

AYRSHIRE SALE: SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Canada's Greatest Dispersion Sale of

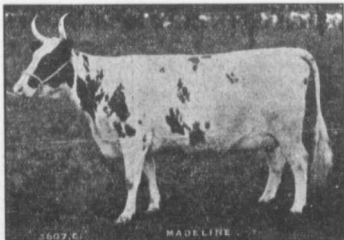
100 Registered Ayrshire Cattle
Clydesdale Horses and
Yorkshire Swine

The property of J. G. CLARK,

To be sold by Auction

At Woodroffe Stock Farm, Ottawa, Ont.,
Wednesday, August 29, 1906

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Iderton, J. G. CLARK, Proprietor.
WM. MAJOR, Hintonburgh,
Auctioneers. Catalogues on application.



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STOCK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, more or less, 2 miles east of the progressive city of Brantford; splendid rich soil; solid brick houses; large barn; to be sold. Price to close an estate. Write or call upon S. C. LEAD & SON, 129 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

NURSERY STOCK

"WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townsmen, pay weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. We are not in the Book, Tea or Medicine business. L. J. NICHOLSON, 49 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont."

A Canadian's Pick of the Shorthorns

Apreros of Mr. J. Deane Willis' unprecedented victory at the "Royal" show in taking both the male and the female championship in an unprecedentedly large and strong section with a yearling bull and a yearling heifer, both bred by himself, and being got by Violet's Fame, out of a Count Lavender cow, there are some interesting facts that may be related with reference to these two champions. Four months ago, Sir William Van Horne, the Controller of the Canadian Pacific Railway, came over to this country, accompanied by his trusted manager, Mr. Jas. Yule, for the purpose of purchasing the best Clydesdale colt and the best Shorthorn bull that money could buy. After inspecting some of the leading Clydesdale studs in Scotland, he purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery the rising two-year-old Baron's Pride colt Lord Ardwell, which was first at the Ayr, Edinburgh, and Highland shows as a yearling last year. Having got fixed up with the Clydesdale colt which he wanted, Sir William next set out in quest of the best Shorthorn bull and cow to find. After inspecting most of the leading herds in England and Scotland, he came to the conclusion that the yearling bull Bapton Viceroy and the yearling heifer Golden Garland, bred and owned by Mr. Deane Willis, were the best representatives of the breed that he had seen or heard of in the course of his travels. After some negotiations, he lodged a final offer of £2,500 for Bapton Viceroy, but Mr. Deane Willis declined to sell at that price for the animal being £3,000. Sir William thought this latter price was rather too much of the fancy order, and he decided reluctantly to leave the bull, but he succeeded in buying the heifer Golden Garland, which came out on Thursday last the champion at the "Royal," the price being £600, with delivery after the "Royal." Evidently the Controller of the "Can. Pacs." has not much to learn in regard to either Clydesdales or Shorthorns. It

may be added that the Royal champion bull Bapton Viceroy was sold immediately after the judging in the Royal showyard on Wednesday last, to Mr. F. Miller, Birkenhead, on behalf of Senor Cobo, at £3,000, or precisely the price which Mr. Deane Willis had demanded for the animal from Sir Wm. Van Horne in February last.—N. B. Agriculturist.

More Cow Tests

Monthly reports from the different cow testing associations are coming in so thick and fast that we have space only to give a brief synopsis of the milk records obtained.

The second 30-day test at Mansonville, Que., ended June 27th. The number of cows tested was 262; the average yield of milk 589 lbs., of fat 22.6 lbs., and the test 3.8. The highest herd average was 832 lbs. of milk, testing 3.7 and yielding 32.1 lbs. of fat, and the lowest 419, 3.5 and 14.7 respectively. The highest individual cow record was 1,070 lbs. of milk, testing 3.1.

At St. Camille, Que., for the 30 days ending July 2nd, 182 cows were tested, giving an average of 688 lbs. of milk and 26.2 lbs. of fat, and testing 3.8. The highest herd average was 941 lbs. of milk, testing 3.6 and yielding 34.4 lbs. of fat, and the lowest 471, 3.7 and 17.3 respectively. The highest individual record was 1,060 lbs. of milk, yielding 40.2 lbs. of fat, and the lowest 370 lbs. of milk, yielding 14.4 of fat.

At St. Felicien, Que., for the 30 days ending July 2nd, 70 cows were tested, with an average yield of 614 lbs. of milk, 23.4 of fat and a test of 3.8. The highest herd average was 633 lbs. of milk, testing 4.1 and yielding 26.3 of fat, and the lowest 391, 3.7 and 21.8 respectively. The highest individual yield was 930 lbs. of milk, testing 3.8, and the lowest 405 lbs. of milk, testing 4.

At North Oxford, Ont., for the 30 days ending June 21st, 288 cows were tested. The average was 1,004 lbs. of milk and 32.9 of fat, and a test of 3.2. The highest herd yield was 1,196 lbs. of milk, testing 3.4 and yielding 40.7 lbs. of fat, and the lowest 793, 3 and 24.3 respectively. The highest individual cow test was 1,690 lbs. of milk, testing 3.1, and the lowest 400 lbs. of milk, testing 2.9 per cent. of fat.

Canadian National Exhibition Entries

As entries for live stock for the Canadian National Exhibition close on Saturday, August 4th, although many have already been received, it is worth while noticing some of the changes that have been made in the prize list. In the horse department the first prizes in all the breeding sections have been doubled and other changes have been made in the way of increases. Separate classes have been added for Shetland, Welsh and Hackney ponies. The prizes for the trials of speed have already been increased and will be decided on the every-heat-race plan. In the cattle department the premiums this year aggregate \$7,000, and are very largely in excess of any previous year; this was made possible greatly through the generosity of the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association. Additions have been made also to the Ayrshire and Holstein classes, and to the grade cattle. In sheep, wetter sections have been added to each class and arrangements will be made for the judging to take place under

cover. In the poultry department a number of sections have been added and many extra special donated which it is anticipated will bring out numerically larger classes than have been the custom.

In the dairy building an up-to-date cold storage plant has been installed which will prove a great advantage to exhibitors, particularly of cheese. In the floral department a section has been added for the best and most original designs in cut flowers. In accordance with a request from the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association several sections have been added in the honey department. The women's and children's prize list has been materially improved, especially in the direction of the encouragement of art in the Public Schools. In short the premiums in the different departments have been increased as follows: Horses, breeding, \$725; harness, \$165, speed, \$100; cattle, \$550, poultry, \$70; flowers, \$1,000; \$180 and women and children, \$150. In order to become better acquainted with the numerous changes that have been made, it is most desirable that exhibitors lose no time in writing to the manager for prize lists.

The management are determined to adhere to the date set for closing entries. They also particularly request that entries may not be delayed, as the work of the office is greatly facilitated by their early receipt.

Big Attraction

The Central Canada Fair management did a good stroke of business in arranging to have the Ottawa match of the Capital-Shamrock lacrosse series played on the Exhibition Grounds on the last day of the Fair, Saturday, August 4th. In the first place, it is a magnificent attraction with which to inaugurate the addition of Saturday to the time of the Exhibition. With this attraction and the first class performances, "The Gingerbread Man," in the evening, Saturday should be one of the best days of the Fair. The railway companies, it may be said, have consented to hold trains on this day until after the close of the evening performance. The lacrosse contest will certainly attract thousands.

This match is invariably looked forward to by admirers of the national game as the principal struggle of the season. This year it certainly promises to be a veritable "battle royal"; and expectation is "keyed-up" to the highest point of pleasurable excitement on all sides. It is a genuine case of "Great meeting Great," and all may expect "the tug of war" as a matter of course.

Toronto Dog Show

The prize list for the coming bench show in connection with the Industrial Exhibition is now ready for mailing.

The classes have been increased in various breeds. In Pointers and Setters a junior class for dogs or bitches 18 months or under has been added, as there has always been a feeling on the part of the breeder of this very popular breed that a class of this kind would be interesting to show the development of the breed at the different ages.

The Sheep Dog Trials will be another feature as popular if not more so than last year, and altogether everything is pointing to an exceptionally good show, and the Exhibition committee are getting ready for an entry of 1,500 or over. The show will be held September 3rd to 7th.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

New General Manager

At the last regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Frost & Wood Company, Limited, manufacturers of agricultural implements, Mr. Charles B. Frost, the president and general manager of the concern, resigned his position as general manager, and Mr. E. J. Whyte, who for some time past has been assistant general manager, was elected to the position of general manager.

Mr. Whyte has been with the Frost & Wood Company, Limited, for the past sixteen years, and during that time has risen from post to post until now he directs the affairs of one of the largest industrial concerns in Canada. This last promotion is a well-deserved tribute to the ability of Mr. Whyte, both in his mastery of the details of a large business, and of his close attention to the best interests of the company.

"Caustic Balm Gives Universal Satisfaction"

Wapella, N.W.T., Canada,
April 22, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

Please send me by mail any nice show cards or advertising matter so I can make a good show. I have sold quite a lot of Gombault's Caustic Balm and it has given universal satisfaction.

Yours for push and sale,
JAMES A. MACDONALD.



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IN THE
FARMING
WORLD!

One of the assets of a publishing business such as THE FARMING WORLD is the good-will of its advertising patrons. This can be obtained only by a showing of results—results in the way of enquiries and orders, directly traceable to the paper. But it is this thing of properly tracing results and giving proper credit for them that is the sticker. It is hard to key advertising so that each paper will get just the credit that is coming to it, and so some of them sometimes suffer and others get undue credit.

In the case of THE FARMING WORLD this matter of tracing results would be simply solved if every reader on writing to an advertiser would simply add the line: "I saw it in THE FARMING WORLD." It will help us, help the advertiser, help you, and take but little additional time.

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For this service kindly send me, post paid, one Dairy Thermometer.

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NOTE—If the new subscriber (that is, the person you order the paper for) wishes a Dairy Thermometer please 10c extra.

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Just now we are making a **SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS** and also to **FORMER SUBSCRIBERS** who may wish to renew their subscriptions. The announcement appears in this issue—**BE SURE AND READ IT.**

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