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✶

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 1 MAY 1906.

No. 9.

Farm for the Future.

WHILE the theory and practice of agriculture have improved very much in recent years, and agricultural education is on a higher plane and more popular than ever before, there is still too much planning for the present and not enough for the future in the farming operations of this country. There are many farmers, even in older Ontario, who own their farms, and yet who farm as if this were their last year for operating them. There is no building up of soil fertility for a year or two hence; there is no planning in crop rotation and soil cultivation, looking to the maintaining of the fertility there is in the land, and it would seem as if the present were the only thing to be considered in all their farming operations. Too many farm owners to-day farm their land as if they were yearly tenants only.

There may be some excuse for the rattle on the western prairie, who has little to begin with and whose only hope of permanently owning his farm is to make the first year or two tell in wheat production. But even on the virgin prairie it is a "penny wise and pound foolish policy" to be constantly drawing upon nature's storehouse of fertility, without doing something to replace what has been taken out. There are many farms in the older parts of the west that formerly produced splendid wheat crops, but to-day are impoverished, non-productive and the rendezvous of all kinds of noxious weeds, just because their owners thought present needs more important than endeavoring to maintain fertility for future crops. Permanent, progressive agriculture cannot be maintained in this way. There must be a constant building up. If the capital stock of soil fertility is drawn upon for a year's crop, some effort should be made to replace it. If this is not done the crop of the following year will be less than that of the previous one, and so on, a continual lessening in soil fertility and a decrease in productive power. The agriculture of England is a striking example of system and foresight in maintaining the fertility of the land. There are farms in the old land that have been farmed for hundreds of years, and are just as productive to-day as they ever were, and what is more, these farms to-day produce larger yields per acre than many of the virgin soils of the new lands of earth. On the American continent to-day is the all too important time in agriculture, to-morrow must take care of itself. The New England States, and the Southern States as

well, are striking examples of this. Even the great corn belt of the West is said to be losing in productiveness because of the too general practice of taking everything out of the land and never replenishing it. In Canada the same thing is noticeable in many sections, there is no building for the future, the present is everything.

And what is the remedy? Some definite system of crop rotation, suitable to the district, in which clovering plays an important part, and the keeping of more live stock. One agricultural authority has stated that the best paying farm crops are those which walk to market. And there is a whole volume of truth in it, too. There is no better way of maintaining and increasing the fertility of the farm to-day than by live stock husbandry. If carried on judiciously and under proper conditions it will also pay a good profit. In figuring up the profits of live stock many fail to give

show that the present Government will make the raising of the embargo against Canadian cattle a part of its policy, though its leader gave a semi-promise to that effect before his election to office.

But whatever the future may bring forth, the indications at present are that the embargo will remain indefinite, though it is possible that some modification of the restrictions might be secured in favor of Canada. In fact, it might be worth while for the Dominion authorities to take some action in this direction. If the time for slaughter could be extended from ten to thirty or even to twenty days, it would be something worth while, and enable our beef cattle to recover from the effects of the ocean voyage.

In the meantime we might as well settle down to the present order of things, and endeavor to meet the situation as we find it. If our cattle trade is to cut any large figure in the British market it can only be by establishing the dead meat trade in this country on a large and permanent basis. The governments, both at Ottawa and in the provinces, should set machinery in motion looking to the establishment of this trade in Canada at an early date. Such an industry would safeguard our cattle interests and make us independent of embargos, present or future.

The Farm Separator Again.

The Montreal Produce Association is again in the limelight. This time it is a circular to the trade pointing out the inferior quality generally of butter made from hand separator cream. The letter of "A Quebec Dairyman," published elsewhere in this issue, deals with this matter, and makes a good defence of the farm separator system.

Our Montreal friends are rather late in the day with their gratuitous advice on the farm separator business. That question was definitely settled several years ago, and in such a way that thousands of farm separators are sold annually in Canada, and the end is not yet. The farm separator is more popular to-day than ever before, and the day is not very far distant when every farmer who keeps cows will have one. It is therefore only a waste of time and energy to even try to stem the tide. The farm separator is in this land to stay, and our exporters and dairy teachers will serve the trade a good deal better if they devise ways and means of improving the system rather than condemning it. When such authorities as Prof. G. L. Mackay, of

Inquiries Answered.

There is no better way of securing information than by asking questions. This holds true with the agricultural journal as with the farmers' meeting. There is this difference, however, that the farm journal enables its readers to ask questions all the year round.

We have special facilities for answering any questions upon agricultural topics of any kind which we desire our readers to avail themselves of. Send along your questions and we will answer them in THE FARMING WORLD. If you have information to give that will be beneficial to our readers generally send it along also. You will help others and help yourself at the same time.

the business full credit for the increased fertility it has brought to the land. Take the case of cattle feeding. It not only adds materially to the fertility of the land, but also provides a market for a lot of coarse grains and rough fodders that would be unsalable otherwise. So with the keeping of other kinds of stock. The profit is not altogether in the direct cash return, but in these secondary advantages that help to increase the farmer's stock in trade, the soil fertility of his farm and to make it more productive for future crops.

The Cattle Embargo Stays.

The cattle embargo question has again been side-tracked in the British House of Commons, and while those who are agitating for its removal are confident, nothing has transpired to

Iowa, and Dairy Commissioner Ruckdick state upon the public platform that as good butter can be made by the farm separator creamery as by the whole milk creamery, providing the system is properly managed, what those in the trade may have to say on the matter will count for very little.

But, be that as it may, the farmer will stand by the farm separator even if the butter made from it sells at a lower price than that made at the whole milk creamery. The advantages gained by having fresh skim-milk at home for young stock, and by hauling cream instead of milk to the creamery are so great that any farmer might well sacrifice a half a cent or a cent per pound on the price of butter in order to obtain them. But so far he has not had to sacrifice anything on the price of his butter, and we do not think he will have to do so, provided the business is properly managed. As our correspondent says, it should be as easy, if not easier, for a farmer to care for the cream as for the milk. If farmers supplying cream to the creameries do not care for it properly, then educate them as to the best way of doing it. There are hundreds of patrons who have been supplying milk to cheese factories for many years and who have not yet learned how to care for milk properly. And so with the patron supplying cream. It will be some time before everyone does the thing properly. But improvement is bound to come. In fact there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the cream supplied to the creameries in Western Ontario since the butter instructors began to take an active interest in this part of the work. Another year or two will see a marked advance in this direction, and a corresponding improvement in the quality of the butter made at the cream gathering creameries.

Pure-Bred v. Grade Bulls.

We often hear the statement made that a grade bull is as good for general use as a pure-bred. Those who make it, however, are often mistaken as to the actual breeding of the grade sires they are championing. At an institute meeting in Western Ontario last February the lecturer, a prominent cattleman, strongly advised the use of nothing but pure-bred sires in cattle breeding. A farmer in the audience immediately questioned the speaker's statement, and contended that he had obtained better results in cattle breeding by the use of grade sires. The laugh was the other way, however, when, after the close of the meeting it was learned that the grade sires referred to were descended from one of the best strains of Shorthorn blood ever brought into Canada. This strain was imported many years ago by a wealthy gentleman interested in improving the cattle of the neighborhood, and though registration was

not kept up, the purity of the strain had been generally maintained, and the grade sires so highly commended were to all intents and purposes pure-breds.

And so it is with many of the so-called grade bulls that are doing good service in the country. There is so little common blood in their veins that they are nearer to being pure-breds than anything else. To argue that such animals do good service, is really an argument in favor of pure-breds. There are hundreds of animals in use in the old land and producing the best kind of cattle for beef-making that are not registered in the herd books. The number of good ones, however, in Canada not pure-bred, are comparatively few, and it is mere foolishness to base an argument on the good work done by these in favor of grade bulls. The safer and saner plan is to use pure-bred sires on the common cattle, especially if the young stock is to be raised. There will then be some chance that the offspring will be an improvement on its dam, whereas if a common grade bull is used the calves will be no better than their dams, and in nine cases out of ten they will be inferior.

To advocate the use of pure-breds, either for the dairy or beef breeds, is sound doctrine. No permanent advancement towards a higher standard of quality can be made in any other way. Some attention, however, should be given to the selection of the pure-bred for there are, we are sorry to say, good and bad of this kind. Don't be guided altogether by pedigree. See that the animal selected for service has good individual qualities to back up his breeding.

Agricultural and Veterinary Education

Among the recommendations of the University Commission regarding the Ontario Agricultural College is the following:

"An advisory board should be appointed to assist the Minister of Agriculture in the direction of the college work, to be composed of the following persons: The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (chairman), the president of the college, three graduates or associates of the college, who shall be resident in Ontario, and not members of the staff, and, if thought desirable, two representative farmers not graduates of the college. This board should be purely advisory, and should not in any way relieve the Minister of his direct control and responsibility. This board should take the place of the advisory board provided for by statute in 1887, when the college was not under the charge of a practical farmer."

This seems like a recommendation that could be adopted without in any way interfering with the present satisfactory basis on which the college affairs are managed. Such a board would be purely advisory, and should be of great assistance to the college in many ways. It is a tribute to the college and its present management

that no changes were advised by the commission in the present order of things, which are working out so satisfactorily.

A more radical recommendation is that of advising the establishment of a provincial veterinary college and the granting of degrees in veterinary science from Toronto University. It is also recommended that the Government take over the Ontario Veterinary College that has had such a successful career under the management of Dr. Andrew Smith, and place it under the Minister of Agriculture with an advisory board similar to that recommended as above for the Ontario Agricultural College, the aim being to have in this province a veterinary college second to none on this continent.

While the present college has done and is doing good work, there can be no doubt but that the standard of veterinary education would be raised and the profession placed on a higher plan if the training in this branch were placed under Government control and brought into more intimate relationship with the provincial University.

Editorial Notes.

There is an agitation on to consolidate the herd records of Great Britain. Canada has set a good example to the mother land in this regard.

There seems to be a "hoodoo" about the new Fat Stock Show building at Ottawa. On April 24th the new steel frame in course of erection collapsed, severely injuring several workmen. This is the third time the building has collapsed, and there are no earthquakes at Ottawa, though there are some loud rumblings on Parliament Hill during the session.

New York legislatures are considering the passing of an Act to prevent the sale in that State of all undrawn poultry or game. It is legislation of a most drastic kind, and will certainly cause a regular upheaval in the trade of New York and other centres. The argument for the bill is that undrawn poultry is not wholesome.

Iowa has passed a law fixing the standard weight of eggs at 2 oz. each or a pound and a half to a dozen. There is certainly a great difference in eggs, and it seems only reasonable that there should be some fixed standard of weight.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is exploiting what is called denaturized alcohol for farm purposes. While dangerous to mankind if taken into the stomach, it has been proved that it rivals gas, acetylene and electricity for lighting and heating purposes. A great many farm crops can be converted into alcohol, and if its use becomes general for the above purposes a new market will be open for the farmer.



A glimpse of Collynie—Shorthorns in clover.

The World's Greatest Shorthorn Breeder*

By M. CUMMINGS, President Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.

The Canadian who first lands in England and makes his way across its country almost feels as if he were passing through a continual succession of gardens, interrupted only here and there, by cities, towns and hamlets. Well-kept fields, wide spreading leafy trees, green hedges and rose and ivy-covered cottages give one glimpses of rural beauty, so enchanting as almost to appear unreal. A naturally mild and humid climate, responsive soil, and centuries of hard work, skill and enterprise have developed fields and homesteads to a degree far beyond the experience of a visitor from a newer country and more vigorous clime. One expects wonderful things, and the agriculturist who travels from place to place is not surprised as he sees grazing in the fertile fields or living on their products, horses, sheep, swine and other domestic animals of such excellence as he has never seen before. He is told that here is the home of more of the world's great breeds of stock than any other country and he readily believes it.

A day's journey finds the visitor away to the north in Aberdeenshire and he can scarcely believe he is still in Britain's Isle. No more those luxuriant elms and oaks, no more those endless lines of green hedges, but a much rougher, more broken country, largely unsheltered, except by here and there, spruces and pines, possessing far less areas of good soil and swept for a great portion of the year by the chill east winds from the Northern Sea. Less than a century ago this bleak and comparatively unproductive country was little known to the outside world, except for its granite rock and the fish that were brought from the sea. To-day, thanks to its Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle, to its great breeders, Capt. Barclay, Grant, Duff, Hay, Watson, McCombie, Cruickshank, Marr, and Duthie, it is universally known as a country where agricul-

ture flourishes and in which the prime beef of the world is produced.

It was to this country that, some three years ago, the writer, in company with a fellow traveller, turned his way, intent on spending a weekend at the home of that greatest of all breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Wm. Duthie. We met him first at the Royal Agricultural Society Show at Carlisle, and his genial countenance, whole-hearted handshake and outspoken welcome made us feel at home at once. Yet one could see that he was a man of business. You did not expect him to spend much time in mere general conversation, at least so long as there were Shorthorn cattle to be seen and business to be looked after. "Come to Tarves and spend a few days with us. We're just plain living folk, but shall be glad to see you." Then followed explicit directions as to which train to take from Aberdeen to Ufny, some twenty miles north, where we would transfer to the coach that would take us six miles on to Tarves. This concluded the conversation, which, though brief, made us feel that, like many Canadians before, we should be welcome at Tarves.

It rained, at least we thought it was rain. But it was not—that is up in Aberdeenshire; it was only "a wee bit misty." No one seemed to mind it; and we, determining not to be outdone, donned our coats, after a comfortable night, and started for Tillycairn and Collynie, the two farms on which Mr. Duthie's large herd of Shorthorns graze.

Tillycairn is about a mile from Mr. Duthie's residence in Tarves, and adjoins the steading formerly occupied by the late Wm. S. Marr (now by John Marr), who, with Mr. Duthie, shared the distinction of possessing and breeding the best Shorthorns in Scotland. Collynie is some four miles farther on. Both farms are rented from Lord Aberdeen, formerly Governor-General of Canada, whose large private grounds at Haddo House we drove through on our way from Tillycairn to Collynie. The combined acreage of the two farms is about 400 acres, of which 150 acres are devoted to pasturage, 125 to cereals, mostly oats, or, as it is called there, "corn," 65 to turnips and 20 to hay. This acreage tells its own tale as to how the cattle are fed. Straw and "neeps" supplement it in the case of the younger animals with meal and "cake"—but of this anon. On neither place can it be said that the soil is naturally responsive. More

particularly is this the case at Collynie, which, in addition, occupies a very exposed situation away up among the hills. It has taken labor and skill to bring these farms to their present high stage of productiveness, a fact well illustrated by figures quoted by Mr. Duthie, in reference to one of the fields which, originally a peat bog, was drained and reclaimed at a cost of about £20 (\$150) an acre. One feels the contrast from the fertile, sheltered home of the Shorthorn bred away south in the Teeswater valley; but it gives one confidence in cattle, which, though born in the lap of luxury, yet have adapted themselves to conditions sterner by far, and have been the means of bringing these naturally indifferent fields up to the high degree of productiveness of which they are now capable.

That day was worth a trip across the ocean. To wander through the fields where the very aristocrats of Shorthornism were grazing, some with their furry calves at their side, to revel among the bull calves all running in the pasture by themselves and, in your imagination, pick the one that would be yours if only those keen bidders from all parts of the world would give you a chance; to gaze in admiration upon those lords of the harem, whose calves would, next year, be sought after by the best breeders of the world; and to watch Mr. Duthie himself, whose enthusiasm over "the good ones" could not be restrained and whose zeal and energy seemed absolutely untiring as from field to field he led us and made some comment upon almost every animal of that large herd,—such an experience as this gives one a new impetus, a renewed confidence, and a desire to aid by every means possible the breeding of the good stock in one's own country.

Over two hundred head of Scotch Shorthorns constituted this herd, the history of which is a marked illustration of those oft-quoted lines: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Mr. Duthie's father lived on the farm at Collynie and kept a few Shorthorns, which were, however, of little more than local renown. But when in 1850, the famous herd of Shorthorns built up by that wizard of the cattle breeding art, Amos Cruickshank, was to be dispersed, Mr. Duthie placed himself in the front rank of Shorthorn men by purchasing some thirty-five head of the most useful cows and adding these to the already excellent lot in his possession. Since then, careful selection, careful feeding, and the best of management have been the means of gradually improving the excellence of these cattle until now at his annual fall sale of bull calves, it is no unusual thing for the whole lot to average upwards of one thousand dollars each.

Space forbids any comment on individual animals, although the pictures presented herewith will give the reader some idea of the sort of cows and bulls from which Mr. Duthie breeds his world famous calves. Strowan Champion was purchased last year to join the other four bulls that, at the time of our last visit, some five months ago, were at the head of the herd. Bampton Champion, now a four-year-old, is Mr. Duthie's favorite, and is, I think, one of the grandest bulls living. On the occasion of the visit of which I have been writing, he was in a yearling form, and well do I remember how the late Wm. Watt, of Salem, Ontario, who took his first and only trip to the Old Country in that year, used to admire

*NOTE—The accompanying sketch by Prof. Cummings of visit made by him three years ago to the home of William Duthie, Scotland's great breeder, will be read with interest by every Canadian Shorthorn man. A good photo of Babton Champion, one of the stock bulls at Collynie, appeared in THE FARMING WORLD of April 2nd last. Mr. Duthie is to judge Shorthorns at Toronto Show next fall.—EDITOR.

him. He had bought some ten or twelve calves—also one too, but, as he looked at this grand yearling he would say, "I'd give them all for him." Mr. Duthie has, up to the present time, used him but sparingly, waiting until he might assist himself of the excellence of his calves. In fact, he let him to another breeder for a year. But now that he is convinced of the value of being such a sire, we may expect lots of sons and daughters of Bapton Champion at Collynie this summer. No chances are taken by Mr. Duthie in using an untried bull—his cows are too valuable for that.

Mr. Duthie is a great believer in milk for calves and it is noteworthy that those matrons that are raising the best calves are those that swing large capacious udders. In fact, I have never seen a larger proportion of Shorthorn cows in any one herd that gave evidence of being such good milkers, a point to which Mr. Duthie thinks the breeders of beef cattle in North America are not giving enough attention.

And grass! I have stated that these Aberdeenshire fields are not naturally fertile; but a large herd of cattle, so many acres of hoed crops, and, in addition, the judicious use of fertilizers, have developed a fine growth of clover and grasses now grow in luxuriance. No field is too good for the cows. They wander in clover kneedeep and the calves are often with them. When winter comes roots take the place of the luscious succulent grass, a barrowful twice daily for two cows; after calving two cows are fed three barrowfuls a day. Calves are mostly dropped in the fall and early winter months, and they get nothing but milk and what hay and straw they may pick up, until about the beginning of July, when the bull calves and such heifers are to be sold begin to get meal, consisting of oats, and a good proportion of oil cake, than which there is no better and safer feed in the farm. All except some of the herd bulls, are kept out in the fields as long as the weather permits.

Such is the herd of cattle and such is the care that is bestowed upon them. But of the owner and breeder himself I've scarcely said enough, for Mr. Duthie is truly a great man, rankin' among the most successful of all Scotland's sons. He is a man of great energy; not only does he personally supervise and direct all matters devolving upon the management of such a herd of cattle, but he manages a local bank, is interested in various commercial undertakings, represents Lord Aberdeen in many matters relating to the Earl's extensive estates, and yet finds time to assist others less fortunate than he, who profit by his advice and interest in them.

'Twas a Saturday, the day of which I have been writing, and, tired after a long journey, we were glad to spend what he told us would be a quiet Sunday with him. We've drifted in this country, most of us, from the Sabbath of years gone by, and it does one good to spend the day under the roof of one who, though in the truest sense of the word a man of affairs, yet reverences God in the way of his forefathers. Even Shorthorns are banished from the farm until the day is past. Morning prayers, in which the whole household joins; a drive to church, where the old parish minister leads in devotions after the manner of the Scottish Kirk; a restful afternoon, varied by a quiet walk to a hilltop, near by, where we might view the peaceful country side; and, in the eventide, psalms of praise to

Him, the Ruler of the universe, whose "mercies last for aye,"—such is the Sabbath day in the home of Mr. Duthie.

"From scenes like these old Scotia's grandsire springs,
That makes her loved at home, re-
ver'd abroad."

We left the following morn, re-
solved as we were, good-by, that should good fortune bring us to Scotia's shores again, we would once again seek this Aberdeenshire home, of which such pleasant memories shall ever remain with us.

Feeding Beef Cattle Pays.

Clung Park Farm, near Milton, Ont., has for a number of years been noted for the production of fine beef cattle. Every fall a number of feeders are bought and fed for the Easter market. That the business has been profitable is shown by the fact that it has been continued from year to year without any interruption. While the direct cash return has not, in every case, been as large as many would expect, the proprietor has figured that he has always obtained a good market price for his corn, silage, clover, hay and straw by converting them into beef, not counting the benefit from the manure left on the farm.

Feeding operations for the past winter closed on April 14th, when the finished animals were disposed of. There were ten in number and averaged 1,450 lbs. each, selling for \$3.50 per lb. These ten steers were high grade Shorthorns, the kind always fed at Clung Park Farm. They weighed when put in on Nov. 1st last 1,175 lbs. each and cost 40¢ per lb. They were all rising three when put in but one and he was not two years old. Had he been of the same age as the others when sold the average finished weight would have been larger.

Each animal was clipped when put in, and fed tied up. They were fed ensilage, cut clover hay and straw night and morning, and a small feed of clover hay at noon. The meal ration consisted of ground oat chop, bran and a small portion of ground wheat, the silage being full of matured corn. At the beginning, 1 lb. of meal per day for each animal was fed. This was gradually increased to two gallons per head per day when the cattle were finished. The cattle were watered in the stable and never turned out from the time they were put in till sold. They were rubbed down frequently with a corn brush dipped in water. They were treated kindly throughout, and nothing done to unduly excite them in any way.

This is the result of one farmer's feeding. Who will be the next to send in their experience. If the exact cost of the feed can be given so much the better, but if you cannot send it, send the other details.

Bovo-Vaccine and Tuberculosis.

The Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station has been making some preliminary tests with Prof. Behring's Bovo-Vaccine for the protection of cattle against tuberculosis. That part of the test which has been completed is most encouraging. Mr. S. S. Buckley, in charge of the veterinary work of the station, sends us the following summary of the result so far:

A.—Calf V was immunized with Bovo-Vaccine, according to the method of von Behring. The first vaccination was made April 10th, 1905, the second and final vaccination was made July 17th, 1905, November 24th, 1905, this calf received two centi-

grams of virulent culture of tubercle bacilli, from a bovine source.

On the same day, November 24th, 1905, a healthy calf without previous vaccination, received two centigrams of the same culture. This was control calf X.

On January 3rd, 1906, control calf X died of acute military tuberculosis and showed pronounced lesions on post-mortem examination.

On January 6th, 1906, vaccinated calf V was killed, and rigid examination failed to show any traces of tuberculosis.

N.B.—Calf III was immunized with Bovo-Vaccine at the same time as calf V above mentioned.

On November 24th, 1905, vaccinated calf III and unvaccinated calf IX were each inoculated with one centigram of the virulent culture of tubercle bacilli used in Group A.

On January 6th, 1906, both calves were killed. Vaccinated calf III failed to show tuberculosis while the control calf IX showed a number of military tubercles in the lungs and lymphatic glands.

Milk Fever—Air Treatment

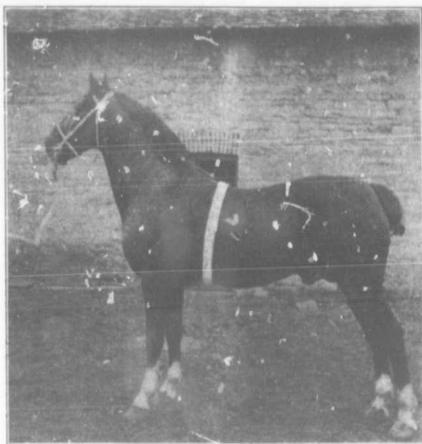
Of all the known methods of treating milk fever, the injection of sterilized air into the udder is, by far, the most simple and practicable, as well as the most efficacious and harmless one yet tried, and only occasionally requires use concurrent use of medicinal treatment. The method of injecting the sterilized air into the udder is easy of manipulation, requires but little time, and is readily accomplished by means of a milk-fever apparatus. It consists of a metal cylinder, divided in the center, one end screwing into the other; a small nozzle at each end, which is inserted into rubber tubing. The cylinder is filled with sterilized wadding. A bicycle pump or an enema is attached to one end by means of nine inches of rubber tubing, and a milking tube to the other by the same means.

Previous to making the air injection, the hands should be thoroughly cleaned, also the udder of the cow.

Soap and water should be applied to the teats and udder, a clean towel spread underneath to prevent the teats coming in contact with dirt, then they should be carefully disinfected with a two-per cent. solution of lysol.

About a wine glassful of the lysol solution should be injected into each teat, this will sterilize the ducts of the teat, and prevent the introduction of germs that might cause inflammation of the udder. The lower part of the cylinder, the tubing, and milk tube must be sterilized before being used for injection. This may be done by soaking in the lysol solution or by boiling for fifteen minutes, and not allowing it to touch anything until inserted into the teat. It is then carefully inserted into the teat without emptying the udder of milk. The air is now pumped from the bulb or pump, and a continuous flow of air is forced through the filtering chamber and into the teat. Since the milking or kneading will cause the innermost recesses of the milk ducts of the udder to be distended with the injected air. After the quarter is well distended, and some time after the milking tube is removed, care being taken to prevent the outflow of air by having a broad piece of tape tied round the teat when the milking tube is withdrawn. This treatment is repeated in the other three teats, until the udder is satisfactorily distended. Should the air become ab-

(Continued on page 312.)



The Hackney Stallion Aristocrat, imported by O. Sorby, Guelph, owned by Allan Cameron, Owen Sound, repeatedly a winner in Great Britain, and once first and Reserve Champion at London Hackney Show. (By courtesy of the Rider and Driver, New York.)

Toronto Horse Show

The week of the 12th annual Canadian Horse show, held at the Armouries, Toronto, April 25-28, came in with exceptional weather, and a very large string of entries at the show, together with the presence of royalty in the person of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, gave every promise of this year's event far surpassing any previous record. That this was hardly realized in point of attendance at least, is to be regretted, though the show was an exceptionally good one in the quality of the exhibits. Most of the leading horse fanciers of Ontario were either represented in the ring or were present personally as spectators. The leading sale stables had out good strings, and together with the amateurs, filled the harness classes and saddle class, while the breeding classes were also strong, particularly in the Hackney and Standard Breeds. A feature of last year's event, which was missing, was the musical ride, which was eagerly looked forward to by many. Tying all things together, the program of the show was carried smoothly through, though some dissatisfaction on the part of exhibitors in the matter of awards was evident from time to time. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a judge for the Hackney class. Mr. Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, had been announced as the judge, but finding it impossible to attend, Mr. Bloodgood, of New York, was appointed to fill his place. The latter gentleman also failed to make good, and Mr. L. Strother, of Toronto, officiated, and his work in that capacity, while probably conscientious, was regarded by many exhibitors and visitors as doubtful in point of efficiency.

There was a long and strong string of the

BRITISH-BRED HARNESS PETS.

to the front. Mr. R. Beith, of Bowmanville, had a long string of entries,

including his New York winners, and in the aged stallion class there lined up nine good ones, in the bloom which sits so well on the popular Hackney style and conformation. In this class nearly all the horses shown were of a nice medium size, smoothly turned and typical, and as they showed their paces around the ring, they made a pretty sight. Conspicuous for extreme action in this class was Mr. R. Beith's black chestnut four-year-old, On Guard; Mr. O. Sorby's nice, smooth bay, Warwick Model; Mr. J. Spenceley's chestnut five-year-old, Rosary, and Mr. Beith's large well turned bay six-year-old, Humnaby Duke. Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., had out a very nice, smooth and handsome horse in Samuel Stiles, a light chestnut four-year-old, sired by Blanch Spire. He is good all over, with the right kind of forehead, and shows occasional spurts of splendid action. The firm of Smith & Richardson were also to the front with their maiden effort in the Hackney line, a smooth, pleasing three-year-old, by Garton, Duke of Connaught. All the Hackneys in this class except the three were gets of the two great English sires Rosador and Garton, Duke of Connaught. After some deliberation first place was awarded to Mr. Spenceley's Rosary, the stallion that was champion for Messrs. Graham Bros. at the Industrial last fall. Rosary is a horse of medium size, chestnut, with white markings, standing on the best of legs and feet, of grand quality, a high goer, with smooth frictionless action and good style. He was brought out in the past fall, and well shown off by his trainer, Mr. Tom Graham, of Connaught. He is sired by that great good one, Rosador.

Second in order came Mr. Beith's unmanly Duke, a horse of good size and a good mover, sired by Garton, Duke of Connaught. Mr. Sorby's Warwick Model came next, a quite

typical horse and sensational mover, with J. B. Hogate's Samuel Stiles for fourth. Mr. Beith's On Guard had looked like a winner in this class, but received disqualification at the hands of the official veterinarian, a decision with which several prominent veterinarians and horsemen, together with Mr. Beith himself, emphatically disagree.

HACKNEYS.

In the three-year-old class only two representatives were to the front, both being from the Waverley stables. These were Cedar Go Bang (imp.), 273, the fine trappy chestnut shown by Mr. Beith last fall and a winner at the New York Horse Show. He is a horse of medium size, just the right thing in Hackneys, nicely marked with white, smooth and even all over, with good manners, fine style and high true action. Netherhall, a dark chestnut of somewhat lighter build, with great style, grand quality and fine action, sired by Norbury Lightning, made a close second. They are both of very smooth conformation, typical all over, full of vim and snap, and were exceptionally well brought out. The class for best Hackney mare, any age, was one of the best that has been brought out in any of our show rings. There were nine entries, among them the champion mares, Priscilla, winner at St. Louis, Toronto and Chicago a year ago, and Miss Baker, so long the queen, not only of the Sorby stables, but of Canada as well. These had good company in Mr. Beith's brown mare Balcary, sired by Norbury Lightning, his chestnut two-year-old Lodesborough Lady, and Lady Yapham. An interesting pair of Canadian-breds were shown by H. N. Crossley, in Queen of the Party, a large, rangy and stylish chestnut roan, of strong and clean build, sired by Rosseau Performer, and a mare that with a little handling should show lots of action, and the yearling Miss Saxon, a nicely turned red roan, sired by the popular champion Saxon. The class was a strong one, and the audience were treated to something exceptional as the best ones showed their paces and style. Miss Baker, now past her prime, being now 17 years of age, came out in great bloom, all things considered, and showed in her old style, and she had a worthy competitor in the brown three-year-old Balcary, shown by Mr. Beith. Together they made a magnificent pair. Their fine conformation, grand action and style was a revelation to many of the spectators. The placing of Miss Baker first was hardly warranted, as she shows her age some, while the brown filly from the Waverley stables is a fair match when at her best.

Owing to his dissatisfaction with his treatment at the judge's hands Mr. Beith withdrew from all further classes, so that the championship went unquestioned to Rosary in the stallions and was awarded in the mares to the Canadian-bred Royal Millie, a nice, smooth and good going chestnut, owned by C. D. Woolley, Port Ryerse, Ont.

IN THE

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS

the entries were not numerous nor very sensational. Dr. Rutherford, V.S., of Ottawa, officiated as judge, and in the aged stallion class Dr. Robt. Davies, station, Orme Shore, won first. In the three-year-olds a good son of Dalmoor, Rigolo, shown by A. W. MacKenzie, Toronto, won first, with King Henzie, shown by G. C. Scriven, Toronto, second. In the best suited to sire saddle horses and

hunters, the winner was correctly found in K. Davies' Allies D'Or, as having the strongest conformation and most substance.

The standard breeds were out considerably stronger than for some years, and a decided improvement is noticeable. The trotting stallions were a choice string of six, all showing a commendable style and action. First prize went to a fine chestnut, the Beau Ideal, owned by H. C. Stinson, of Brantford, Ont. He is certainly well named, being a horse of good size, fine style and conformation, which, together with his grand big, true gait and faultless quality, make him a decided acquisition to the light horse department. Second place was filled by an old favorite in the well known black horse, The Lord of the Manor, owned by Geo. Kennedy, of Ilterton, so long a favorite at Toronto and other leading showings. He is a fine, smooth, and very stylish black, with any amount of fine trotting action. Third place went to another very promising one, in Orsdel, a nice light chestnut with white markings, shown by Miss Kitty Wilkes, of Galt, Ont. Fourth went to Britz Bingen, a nice, smooth brown stallion, with lots of trot in him, shown by H. Scott, Toronto. In three-year-olds some good ones were also forward, first being captured by Mograza, a nice bay with fine trotting action; second, Staged Brand, shown by J. Gentles, Brantford; third, Cruikston, by Miss K. Wilkes, Galt. In pacing stallions the winner of first was a very choice animal, Arbuckle, shown by H. H. James, Hamilton.

In the class for stallions best suited to sire harness horses, first went to O. Sorby's Hackney stallion, Warwick Model. In the class for best high-stepping stallion in harness, the first and second were won by two standard-bred stallions exhibited by Messrs. Crow & Murray, Toronto. Two Hackney stallions were also shown, Warwick Jarago, owned by Telfer Bros. Milton, landing third.

In the draught teams in harness a fine exhibit was made by the Dominion Transport Co., Messrs. Sorby, Smith & Richardson and the Cosgrave Brewing Company, the former bringing out a fine four-in-hand one ton weight drafters. In the

HARNESS EVENTS

the quality of the entries were up to their usual in point of quality. Mr. A. Yeager, of Toronto, was out very strong and the fight was between Messrs. Crow & Murray, Toronto, A. Beck, London, A. Yeager, all along the line. Mr. J. Maher and Messrs. Graham & Renfrew were the factors to be reckoned with in a number of classes, the latter firm coming to the front with a bay gelding.

PACERS AND ROADSTERS.

The class for best pacing roadster, mare or gelding, brought a strong string, the leading fanciers being represented by sidewheelers that could step some. First went to W. F. Maher's Bertha, with second, a fine stylish entry from the stables of Miss K. L. Wilkes. For best pair of roadster mares the latter also scored first with the exceptionally fancy team, Rhea W. and Easter Belle, with H. Scott, of Toronto, second, and Hunt & Colter, of Brantford, third. An interesting class was that of mare or gelding 13½ to 16 hands, down to gig or phaeton, in which Mr. A. Beck, of London, won with her fine flashy mare, Lady Elgin. Second prize went to Messrs. Crow & Murray for President, with third to Graham & Ren-

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frew, on their splendid gelding, Sovereign Hero, whose claim for at least second place his grand style and magnificent action well entitled him. He was driven by his old owner, Mr. H. J. Spencley, of Box Grove, Ont., who handled him to a Queen's taste. This gentleman had also to the front a very handsome pair of brown mares in Beauty and Miss Alexandra.

The class for pair of dealers' horses, not under 15 hands, was humorously typical of the name in bringing out a lot of old timers, well known in Toronto show ring. First was shown by Creighton & Creighton, shown by Geo. Pepper so long and successfully, second going to Derby Queen and Chorus Girl, shown by A. Yeager, Simcoe, with third to High Boy and High Ball, shown by Messrs. Crow & Murray, Toronto. Ladies' prizes was a pleasing class, first being won by A. Rogers, Toronto, on his fine

chestnut, Cloth of Gold, with second to J. Kilgour, Toronto.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES,

coming in quick succession, made the conclusion of the show more than interesting. In the draught teams the championship found its way to the "bossings" of a pair of old-time favorites shown by the Dominion Transport Company, Charlie and Bobby Burns, a pair that were brought out in splendid bloom, and carrying their ton of weight as jauntily as a team of ponies. Championship for best roadster, trotter or pacer was won by Miss K. L. Wilkes, of Galt, Ont., on her fine bay mare, Rhea W., with a beautiful chestnut, Lady Crescens, from the same stables, second. The Governor-General's Cup, awarded to the best horse for cavalry purposes, and to be sired by a thorough-

(Continued on Page 322.)

About Sheep and Swine

Preparing Wool for Market.

The price of wool may be lowered or increased by the condition it is in when marketed. The condition of the wool at marketing should be uniform throughout. If it is washed on the sheep's back see to it that the sheep are washed so the wool will be clean, and do not let them run until the wool contains much grease and dirt as it held before the sheep were washed. Tags should not be tied up in the inside of fleeces, but sold separately. If wool is to be shorn unwashed, the same care ought to be taken to keep the fleeces free from tags and use all diligence in keeping all foreign substances from the fleeces.

The question of tying the fleeces is also to be carefully considered. Use twine which will not damage the wool. Never use binder twine, as the fibres of sisal refuse to take color, and in sorting wool these sisal fibres cost the manufacturer much trouble and annoyance. Coarse, loose twine of any kind should not be used. Use a small linen or hemp twine, putting one string around each way of the bundle. In tying spread the fleece out on a clean floor with the outer ends of the wool up. Fold the skirts of the fleece in towards the centre only a trifle at each end, but considerable on the sides, so that the sides lap well, and roll the fleece from end to end, making a short cylindrical roll of wool. When rolled this way a small hemp or linen twine run around the roll a little distance from each end will do. Some fleeces are tied with a roll of wool, a plan that is not to be recommended as it does not leave the fleece in good condition and binds it too closely in some places; besides it leaves the fleece in the best possible condition to get torn. Keep out the tags, put all the wool and nothing else into the roll and tie up as described above, and you will get all for your wool which the market will allow.

Raising Lambs.

At lambing time, especially in cold weather, close attention is very necessary; see that each lamb is on its feet and partaking of a square meal before it becomes chilled.

It is well to clip the wool from the ewe's udder so that the lamb does not exhaust itself pulling at a wool tag, and perhaps swallow some wool which may cause death. Put the ewe in a small pen while lambing, and for a few days after. For profit the young lamb must move along rapidly from birth to market, that is, keep them doing their best every day. First look to the ewe, from her the lamb gets the important part of his food, feed the ewe generously of protein feeds to be turned readily into milk, milk being rich in protein is just what the lamb needs to make muscle, nerve and blood, to grow his frame and build up his young tissue. Feed in flat bottom troughs as they are apt to bolt their food if fed from V-shaped troughs. The ewe should be fed a light grain ration the first day or two after lambing, then increase the ration until you reach as large a quantity as the ewe will consume, the object being to force these animals for milk production same as the dry cow. Ewes dropping two lambs, and not having sufficient milk for both, can be assisted by giving the lambs an occasional meal of cow's milk, from a bottle or self-feeder, a more

profitable way to market milk than by selling it at some creamery.

When the young lambs show a disposition to eat hay or grain a lamb creep should be provided for them, where they can go and eat grain at will and where the old sheep cannot molest them. The lambs should be encouraged to eat grain as soon as possible, have a flat bottom trough the whole length of lamb creep, with a board placed about six inches above the side of the trough to prevent the lambs from getting their feet into it, as lambs are very dainty about their food. Clean the trough before each feed. I feed lambs bran, oats, coarse corn meal and linseed. Give them what they will eat up clean two or three times a day. A frequent change of grain is found judicious; if any feed is left over clean it out and give to the ewes. Lambs that are made perfectly happy and contented, and fed in this manner, should grow rapidly and be quite profitable to their owner.

The "Mutton-Loving Dog"

Speaking on sheep farming, at a meeting in Minnesota, where he has been for the past few months, addressing farmers' institute meetings, Mr. Andrew Elliott, of Galt, Ont., or the Hon. Andrew Elliott, as he is called to the south of the line, said:

"The draw-backs against the business can be summed up in one word, 'Dogs.' Here, as well as in Canada, we have the dog, the common ordinary mutton-loving dog. (Applause.) In this State there are three classes that are favored with special protective legislation; the dog, the hunter and the saloon man. The dog can range over your farm with impunity as no other domestic animal can. The hunter with a gun, shooting and mangling everything in sight, has protection from trespass that the man without the gun has not. The saloon man in his business of drawing in the raw material to his mill in the shape of the boys of the land, is also protected in his purchased right against the public. Why is it? Because behind all those there are votes, and we are all politicians first and then patriots afterward. (Cheers.) In too many cases the vote of the dog owner is purchasable from the very poverty of the owner. A man who has a hard job to make two ends meet keeps a dog, and if he is receiving charity, he is apt to keep two or three. Keep sheep, they give two crops per year, wool and mutton—what the dogs don't get."

Feeding and Management of the Boar.

There are few animals about the average farm which receive less consideration than the boar, and yet he should receive more attention than the average male animal in order to obtain the best results. Among the most common mistakes, we find over-feeding, keeping in small, filthy quarters, where exercise is impossible, or allowing to range about the farm in a half-starved condition. While the over-fat boar does not make a satisfactory sire, the half-starved boar cannot transmit vigor and constitution to his progeny to the same degree that he would if properly managed. To get the best results, the boar should be in fair flesh, but should be allowed sufficient exercise to keep him in a hardy, vigorous condition.

The age at which a young boar may be first used, depends largely upon his development. Some young boars

may be used to a few sows when not more than seven months old without apparent injury. As a rule, it is safer not to use a boar before he is eight months old, and to use him as sparingly as possible until he is a year old. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, and the owner must use his own judgment in the matter.

The quarters of the boar should be roomy, clean and well ventilated, and he should have an outdoor lot in which to take exercise. Some boars are very active, and will take plenty of exercise in a comparatively limited space. Others are lazy, and inclined to become too fat. With such boars it will be found beneficial to force them to gather a good part of their living from pasture. In fact, any boar will do better if he has a pasture lot with plenty of shade available during the summer.

The food for the boar should be varied, nutritious and moderately bulky. Succulent foods, such as roots in winter, and green food of some kind in summer, should always be fed with his meal ration. Succulent foods are necessary to keep him in good health. Finely ground oats are very suitable for the main part of his meal ration. An equal weight of middlings or middlings and bran, added to the oats, make a good combination. Small portions of other kinds of meal may be added if desired. Second crop clover or alfalfa hay, cut up finely, steeped in water, and mixed with the meal, makes a good mixture to give variety to the ration. He should be fed only what he will eat up clean; and if he is inclined to become fat and lazy, the amount of food should be reduced.

The boar should not be permitted to serve a sow more than once, and should not be allowed to run with sows to which he is to be bred. These practices tend to exhaust him, and are likely to result in small, weak litters if persisted in. The aim should be to save the boar from all unnecessary service, especially during the heaviest parts of the season.—From "Swine," by Prof. G. E. Day.

Some New Ideas on Breeding.

The working out of systematic methods of breeding and disseminating various field crops at the Minnesota Experiment Station have attracted widest attention throughout the Northwest and in scientific circles abroad. It has remained for Prof. W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, formerly professor of agriculture at the University of Minnesota, to put in book form the latest ideas in breeding animals and plants; drawing on the thought of leading authorities on these subjects and embodying his own extensive experience.

Comprehensive plans of work are described showing how improvement may be made in varieties of wheat, oats, flax, corn, and other field crops. Chapters on breeding of cattle for specific milk or beef production, on breeding horses for speed or draft purposes, on breeding swine for lean meat, give practical value to the book. Suggestions are made also on the formation of co-operative associations for animal breeding operations. It is a book of nearly 200 pages, published and for sale by the Farm Studies Review, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota.

From the Beginning

We have been taking your paper ever since it started, and do not feel like doing without it.

H. R. MOONEY,
Meganic Co., Que.

Corn Growing and Potato Planting

Test Your Seed Corn.

A great many farmers have lost time and money in recent years by planting seed corn that did not grow or had weak germinating power. It is a good idea to make sure that the seed is good it should be tested. Not only should there be good plump, well developed seed, but the seed should show sufficient vitality to make it grow vigorously from the start.

There are several ways of testing. An ordinary dinner plate with a double fold of moistened muslin or woolen material between which the kernels can be laid, covered with another plate, to prevent too rapid drying, makes a very good germinating chamber. If the corn is on the ear take about five kernels from each ear and keep separate, marking the ear from which they come. Take one kernel from the tip, three from the various parts of the middle portion, and one from the butt. If the corn is shelled then make a selection of, say, 100 kernels fairly representing the sample. The tester should be placed in a room ranging around seventy degrees in temperature. All kernels should be kept in one vigorous sprouts in five days under these conditions, should be considered as not fit to plant. In a good sample, at least 95 per cent. of the kernels should germinate in five days. When the germinating power is known, then planting should be conducted accordingly.

Growing Corn for the Silo.

In our eight years experience in corn growing, we have come to the conclusion that it is better to plant the varieties that mature early and thought not producing as many tons to the acre, but having a larger percentage of well matured ears. Well matured corn makes a better quality of food, and will not soot in the silo, like corn that too green and immature. For a number of years we have sown Edward's Early Yellow, Improved Leaming and Mammoth Cuban, but last year we found that White Cap, Yellow Dent, or Wisconsin Early did well, ripened earlier and produced splendid ears.

The great point in growing corn is to have a good seed bed. There is nothing better than clover sod plowed in the fall, top dressed in the winter or spring with manure, and thoroughly cultivated. If you have a field infested with weeds and thistles, if treated as above described, the weeds will be pretty well killed by the cultivation necessary to produce a good crop of corn. Cultivate as early in the spring as possible; it will help the soil to retain the moisture, and also warm it. We like to sow, if possible, from the twentieth to the 24th day of May, and harvest before the 26th of September, if it is sufficiently matured, but would rather risk a little frost, than cut and store in the silo too green.

Corn grows rapidly, and requires plenty of heat, sunlight and cultivation. It is very important to test seed before planting, to ascertain the proportion that will germinate, then one can have an idea of the quantity to sow to the acre. Probably the best method to secure good seed is to go through the field, before cutting, and select the best ears, cut, husk and hang up in a dry place, so as to thoroughly dry before the cold weather sets in.

We sow with a 10 hoe drill, using two hoes, the third from each end, and drill the same as if sowing other

grain; this will make the rows 35 inches apart. Set the indicator to five pecks to the acre, and by stopping eight hoes, you will sow one peck to the acre, which is quite sufficient, if the grain is good. Harrow soon after planting and again after the young plants appear, with a light harrow, or better with a weeder several times. In this way you will kill a great many weeds just coming through the ground, saving a lot of work later on. When cultivating for the first time, work as close to the plants as possible, and later, cultivate shallower, so as not to injure or destroy the little roots that spread through the soil. For the first season, cultivate often, and always after a heavy rain, as soon as the soil is in a fit condition. Working the surface soil will help it to retain the moisture.—L. Warren, in Farmers' Institute Report.

Potato Planting.

The most satisfactory time to plant potatoes is about the middle of May. By planting at this time the potatoes will be coming up when danger of frost is over. Good crops can be produced by planting up to the middle of June, or later, but the larger yields will be obtained from the earlier plantings, as the longer time the potato has to grow, the larger the crop will be. It has been found that the most economical set to use is a piece of potato with at least three eyes and a good amount of flesh. Misses in the field are often due to using small pieces, especially when the spring is dry. The potatoes used for seed should be good average specimens of the variety planted. Potatoes for seed should be kept as nearly dormant as they can be and, if possible, prevented from sprouting before being cut for seed. After planting, the new shoots from the sets live for a time on the pieces of potato, and so much of the substance has been taken from the potato by sprouting in the cellar, the withered piece will not throw as strong a second sprout, for the first is broken off in handling, and if the season is dry many of the sets may not sprout at all.

Potatoes should be planted as soon after cutting as possible, as plump sets will give better results than withered ones for the same reason that has been stated already. If help is scarce and the seed has to be cut a few days in advance the sets should be covered with lime or plaster, as this will prevent withering to a large extent, and thus increase the yield. There are machines on the market for cutting the potatoes, but hand cutting is still the most satisfactory method. Where potatoes are grown in large areas it is far more economical to use a potato planter than to drop the sets by hand. The modern way makes the row, opens the drills, plants or drops the sets, covers the sets and applies commercial fertilizers at the same time, if desired. To do as much by hand would require a span of horses and a man to open the drills with a plow, three men or boys to plant, and one man to scatter the fertilizer, a span of horses and a man with double mould board plow to cover the sets.

The planter will do as good work as a man dropping the sets if it is watched, so that clogging, which otherwise might occur at rare intervals, is prevented. In dry seasons the stand of potatoes is better from a planter, as the soil is in closer con-

tact with the set, which is thus kept moist and prevented from drying up. When there is a dry time it pays to roll loose soils after planting for this very purpose. If a planter is not used drills may be opened with the double mould board plow thirty inches apart and deep enough so that when the soil is leveled the sets will be about four inches below the surface, as this has been found the best depth. The sets should be dropped from twelve to fourteen inches apart in the rows. The drills are then closed with the plow as soon as possible after the sets are dropped to prevent the drying out of the sets.—W. G. Magoon, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Potato Scab.

The Maine Experimental Station has made a special study of potato scab. In a press bulletin just issued the following advice is given:

Probably the most common way in which scab fungus is disseminated is by the use of infected seed. It is therefore of the utmost importance to use clean seed. Where it is impracticable to procure clean seed, or in case of doubt, it should be treated with a fungicide. While such treatment will help scabby seed, it may not act as an entire preventive. It is therefore best not to use seed that is much affected.

Formaldehyde gas either in solution or in the dry gaseous state can be effectively used to clean suspected seed. Formaldehyde (formalin) is sold in a solution of about 40 per cent. strength and can be obtained at any drug store. A few bushels of seed are most conveniently treated as follows: Make up a solution of formalin of the desired bulk using 16 ounces of formalin (40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde gas) to each 30 gallons of water. Soak the seed two hours in this solution and then spread out the tubers to dry. After drying, the potatoes should be cut and planted in the usual way, but care should be taken not to allow them to touch in a box, bag or bin where scabby potatoes have been kept.

Cleaning the Plow.

The following plan for cleaning the plow, which will work well on other tools of iron or steel, is recommended: Slowly add one pint of sulphuric acid to one quart of water, handling it carefully and stirring slowly as considerable heat will result from the mixing.

When it is cool, moisten the surface of the metal with this, and then rub dry, after which wash off with pure water. This application should clean any surface not too highly rusted, but if the tool has been long neglected, it may require more than one application.

After cleaning, a thorough coating of grease is given before putting the tool away, and when taken out to use give another greasing, and it will go easier.

Clovering.

Seeding to clover will be more necessary this season for some years back. On a great many farms the soil is so badly heaved that it is doubtful if it will come to much. Its only salvation is good growing weather and drilling as early as possible. By the time this is in the hands of our readers the fate of the clover crop will be known. If you have not yet done so, give the clover field a good rolling.

Seeding to clover, the seed should be sown early. On fall wheat the earlier it is sown the better.

In the Dairy

Factories and Hand Separators.

Editor FARMING WORLD,

Your readers will be interested in the following circular and foot note recently issued by the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association:

"Gentlemen,—The members of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association have, during the past season, been still further impressed by the inferior quality, generally, of butter made from hand separator cream, especially when gathered less frequently than every day, and they desire once more to warn makers and patrons against the use of the hand separator. To patrons who find it desirable on other grounds than mere convenience to use hand separators, they should strongly advise that the cream be conveyed to the creamery every day in jacketed cans properly insulated. Makers are further most strongly urged to keep hand separator cream apart from that separated by the factory, to churn it by itself and to pack and sell the product separately. If these precautions are not rigidly observed there is no doubt that our reputation for producing finest butter and the profitability of the industry will suffer. I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

J. STANLEY COOK,

Secretary.

Note.—Before being issued the above circular letter was submitted to the officers of the Departments of Agriculture of the Dominion and of the Province of Quebec."

You will not fail to notice the insidious wording of the circular, and especially of the foot note, which is evidently intended to give the impression that the Departments of Agriculture of the Dominion and of the Province of Quebec agree with the views expressed.

You are well aware that cream-gathering factories are rapidly supplanting milk gathering factories in Ontario, the United States and the older dairying countries, and the advantages of their use far outweigh the disadvantages of their abuse, referred to in the circular.

Of course, if cream, which is sent to the factory only every second or third day, is mixed with fresh cream the resulting butter cannot possibly be of good quality, but this is an abuse of the new system, and not a good reason for condemning the use of farm cream separators. It is needless also to point out that cream must be sent to the factories in properly covered cans. In this respect it needs just the same care as high grade needs. The insinuation that it needs special care over and above that given to milk is quite unwarranted and again shows the bias of the authors of this circular.

Apart from the many obvious advantages of the farm cream separator, such as the providing of fresh warm skimming milk for the young stock, and saving of time and labor in hauling the milk to the factory, there is the great educative advantage of the farm separator. Those who use modern machinery and appliances become, through the very use of these appliances, better and more intelligent workers. Their ideas are broadened, and seeing the necessity and the utility of modern methods in one department of their work, they will not be long in applying the same methods to every department.

I have referred above to the saving of time and labor in hauling milk to

the factory. Needless to say that in a cream gathering factory the plan which must be adopted is that of having four or five regular hauling routes which should be let by tender at the commencement of the season, thus four or five teams will do the work which in milk gathering factories requires often as many as one hundred teams and one hundred men.

The Montreal Produce Merchants' Association cannot stop the onward march of progress. They are attempting to delay it, but it will not be long before they will find that their interest lies in helping it along and assisting in the education of the farmers of this province, instead of acting as a drag on the wheels of progress.

My remarks on this subject are, of course, not exhaustive, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space.

Yours truly,

A QUEBEC DAIRYMAN.

Montreal, April 19, 1906.

Fat in Milk

The question whether we can improve the quality of milk by rich food has been again brought to notice by the statement in the last number of the Journal of the Board of Agriculture. A searching experiment was tried on a herd of cows at Cornell Experiment Station, U.S.A., over a period of four years, and some time ago the results were made public. The conditions were as follows: A farmer's stock was taken charge of by officials of the college, and the herd was selected because the system of feeding pursued was poor, and the cows were in a low condition. The same system was kept up for a year, then rich feeding given for two years, and then the poor feed again. A record was kept at all the time of the milk yield, and the point now elucidated is this, that during the rich feeding period the milk was one-fourth per cent. richer in butter fat than during the poor period. The authors of the report magnify this into an equivalent of about 6 per cent. of increase on the butter yield. This practically is no increase at all, and means that where a herd is fed in the ordinary way any increase in the quality of the food would not affect the milk at all as regards quality. This is simply coming back to the proposition, often discussed, that the quality of the food does not influence the butter fat in the milk. It is a great pity that it has no influence, as otherwise it would be a very convenient thing to be able to control the quality of our milk. We could then be certain of having it always above the "standard," and we might even be able to go further, and by feeding make a Dutch cow yield as good milk as a Jersey.—The Dairy.

How Some Ayrshires Test

Mr. W. F. Stephens, of Trout River, Que., is a thorough believer in the yearly test of individual cows. His Ayrshire herd for 1905 shows a pretty good record in milk and butter. In purebreds his best cow last year was Irene (11332) aged 7 years. She gave 8,944 lbs. of milk with an average per centage of fat of 4.1. The estimated pounds of butter was 427, which at 22c per lb. would yield a return of \$93. The lowest record among the purebreds was made by Ruth of Kelso (11402) 6 years old.

She gave 5,860 lbs. of milk, averaging 3.8 per cent of fat, estimated butter 360 lbs., giving a return of \$57.20. His best high grade Ayrshire gave 7,934 lbs. of milk, averaging 4.1 per cent. of fat, estimated butter 370, giving a return of \$53.38. His lowest grade Ayrshire gave 4,833 lbs. of milk, averaging 4.6 per cent. of fat, estimated butter 248 lbs., giving a return of \$34.56. His herd of 28 cows, including both purebreds and grades, averaged 6,956 lbs. of milk testing 3.9 per cent of fat, yielding 321.6 lbs. of butter, and at 22c per lb. giving an average return of \$70.75 per cow, or sufficient to return a profit of at least \$30 per cow after paying for cost of feed, etc.

It is no inferior cow that will return a profit of this kind. But the main thing to be considered is the value of a yearly test of individual cows. Now that the government has undertaken to supervise yearly tests of purebred cows it is to be hoped that many breeders will make an individual test of their herds.

Profitable Dairying.

This is the title of a very useful book just published by Morang & Co., Limited, Toronto. The author is Mr. C. L. Peck, of Condorpost, Pa., a practical dairy farmer of that State for many years. Latterly he has spent much time as a lecturer at farm institute meetings, and has adapted his book to meet the real needs of the dairy farmers he has come in touch with in this line of work. The book itself is written more for the dairy farmer than for the cheese or butter maker, though butter making on the farm is given special attention. The first chapter is perhaps the most important in the book. It gives a detailed account of the practice followed by J. D. Detrich, of Montgomery Co., Pa., who upon fifteen acres of land maintained a herd of 27 dairy cattle and two horses. All the roughage, litter, bedding, etc., necessary for these animals was grown on this land. The story is a most valuable one, and cannot but prove of value to every dairy farmer. The book sells for the low price of 75c.

Berlin Factory's Beet Contracts.

Contracts to date number 1,927, totalling an acreage of 4,250, or 778 acres more than last year at this date.

Waterloo County alone has given 717 contracts of 1,769½ acres while some 47 other counties contribute to make the above total acreage. On the 602 renewed Waterloo County contracts there is an increase in the acreage. We that of the same contracts last year amounting to 315½ acres. The 642 renewed contracts of the outside counties give an increased acreage of 198½ over the same contracts last year; 983 new ones being now growing this year. There are, therefore, increases all along the line in sugar beet cultivation which confirm the conclusion that farmers are making a success of beet cultivation. Between 200 and 300 acres are being added weekly to the acreage list, which is now nearly as large as the factory can accept.

Planned to Subscribe.

I am pleased to be a subscriber to such a useful and valuable farm paper as THE FARMING WORLD.

GEO. PRESTON,

York Co., Ont.

THE FARMER'S TOOLS

PLOUGHS, Hoes, Shovels, Harrows and such like are not the only tools that the farmer needs. He cannot do without these, certainly, but he quite as certainly can do even better with some other tools as well. These other very useful tools are books—books that treat of various phases of modern farming.

No intelligent farmer to-day denies the value of a reliable book of reference on farming. Farmers some years ago used to laugh at "book farming," as they chose to call it; but the intelligent farmer of the present day doesn't, and for two reasons—first, better books are being written nowadays; and second, the farmers who are making the greatest success of their work are the ones who read up about it. They realize that books are worth while.

THE FARMER'S BOOKS

Other workmen need books—why not the farmer? The engineer, the carpenter, the land surveyor, all have their books and find that it pays to read and study them. Is the farmer's work any less important or less in need of up-to-date information? There is a farm science as truly as an engineering science, and it pays the progressive farmer to know about it. A very small outlay in good, reliable farm-books will bring profitable returns.

Some Books It Will Pay You to Read

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THE HOME WORLD

Spring.

Surely the blood flows quicker
And the heart is lighter to-day.
For the beautiful road we are treading
Is leading us straight to May.

By the note of the daring bluebird,
By the sign of the swelling bud,
By the green grass ever greener,
By the merry brook at flood.

We are forging on to the mornings
That shimmer with rainbow light;
We are marching fast to the evenings
That linger long and bright.

The beautiful road we are treading,
Fairer every day,
Is the dear path we remember
Through April's bloom.

The King at Work.

THAT King Edward is one of the busiest men in Europe most people are aware, but the exact methods by which His Majesty dispatches his daily work are little known.

The King begins his work for the day as soon as he is out of bed. Before he is dressed a secretary begins reading him the morning's telegrams and news, a specially prepared abstract of the important items having been made for him by Lord Knollys.

When the King has breakfasted an engagement book is produced and His Majesty is reminded of his "business" for the day.

The typewriter has long been at home with King Edward. During the days of Queen Victoria machine correspondence was little used; but when the King took charge a battery of machines were installed and they have done strenuous duty ever since.

Not only are the departments of State connected by the wires here referred to, but the King has a special telephone system, so as to be entirely independent of outside service. It is impossible to "tap" any information coming from or going to the palace, as might be done were public wires used.

All the desks at Buckingham palace are of the typical "roll top" variety, and the King carries in his pocket a small "master key" which will open any of them. The same key fits the desks at the other seats.—Windsor, etc.

Another time-saving scheme introduced by the King into his work is the use of colored paper for certain kinds of business, and colored envelopes are used extensively for all kinds of work coming under special heads.

In his private office everything the King uses is methodized, so to speak, down to the last degree. His tables are arranged at a certain angle, and everything on his desk has its fixed place. This table arrangement is followed wherever the King goes—whether at Sandringham, Windsor, or even when travelling on the continent.

On each desk is a tray of note-paper, classified according to size and purpose. This is always at the left-hand of the King. Other trays of

special shapes are used for letters to be answered and for those ready to be signed. By writing his notes and letters on sheets which are not to be folded the King managed to save his staff considerable time.

On certain of his letters the King writes a species of cryptic signs, the interpretation of which is known only to the staff. This is a kind of shorthand which the King is said to write very rapidly.

Shrubs in the Yard.

Have you but a few shrubs growing in "the front yard?" If you have plenty of room for them, get more. You can find plenty of desirable kinds described in the catalogue of the florists. I would always advise having the flower beds at one side, or, at least, in some place where they will not interfere with the making of a smooth, velvet sward between the house and street. In this shrubs can be planted, but do not cut it up for beds if you can have them anywhere else. If the yard is small, do not scatter many shrubs about it, but plant new kinds along the fence, or in such a position that they do not "clutter up" the expanse which reaches from the front of the house to the gate. Often one or two shrubs will produce a good effect where half a dozen would make every thing look crowded, and the general effect would be bad. Shrubs, to produce a good effect, scattered about a yard, want elbow room. If you can't give and desire to add to your collection, set them along the fence, as I have said before, and let them make a sort of hedge or screen. No yard should be without shrubs of some sort, and in some quantity, unless it is of the six-by-ten kind which we see in the cities sometimes.

Various Housecleaning Hints.

In this season of general upturning and house cleaning it may not be amiss to remember that ammonia in water cleans glass much better than soap does; that it sometimes costs less to have a badly soiled room repainted, after a moderate use of the mop and brush, than it does to have it scrubbed and scoured; to save nothing of the expenditure of strength; that salt and vinegar brighten brasses as well as any more modern and expensive potions; that a small bag of charcoal hung in a rain water barrel purifies it perfectly, that plaster busts and statuettes may be cleaned, when it is not desired to paint them, by dipping them into thick liquid starch and drying, and when the starch is brushed off the dirt is brushed off with it; that it is a good plan to go over the bedsteads before beginning any of the cleansing, as delay in these days when the sun has become strong is apt to increase the trouble there; that it is wise to open the campaign at the top of the house and in the unused rooms, and so give less confusion and prominence to the affair; that, on reaching their breeding haunts at the bottom of the house, powdered brass

mixed with a little powdered sugar and scattered about in spots will prove certain death to cockroaches and to ants, and if that is not handy, a few drops of turpentine sprinkled here and there will be as effective in the case of these nuisances as it is in the case of moths.

Fresh Spring Flowers.

Tucked under the sedges and close to the edges
Of fields that are kissed by the winds of the South,
Are the dear little flowers that Earth richly dowers
With showers and sunshine, ere summer and drouth.
Shy, pink-tinted blossoms, that wear in their bosoms
A sweetness unknown to the heart of the rose;
Fair violets of spring-time, who come in the wing-time,
And learn all the lore that the first blue-bird knows.

There's sheen on the rivers, where
tenderly quivers
On banks greening over the new-budded leaf;
And dear Pussy-Willow has stirred from her pillow,
And jonquils are yellow as wheat in the sheaf.
Soon wakes the poor lily, though mornings are chilly;
And bourgeois the snow-drop so fearlessly bold,
And through dark aisles glooming, the rare dogwood blooming,
Will lavish its splendor in forest and wood.

Sweet flowers that glisten, that wistfully listen,
To hear the faint call of the mother of love,
The dew and the shimmer, the dusk and the glimmer
Of star-beams and moon-rays, are yours from above.
Ye dwell like white maidens whom purity ladens
With dreams that make true in the light of the morn.
And ye pledge us the word of the all-keeping Lord,
That the gifts of His hands to our lives shall be borne.

It is as supreme a folly to talk of a little sin as it would be to talk of a dimutive God that hates it, or a shallow hell that will punish it. Sin is registered according to heavenly measurements of holiness and majesty.

Tobacco and Liquor Habits

Dr. McTAGGART'S Tobacco Remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price 25c.

Truly marvelous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. It is a safe and inexpensive home treatment. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.

Address or consult

DR. McTAGGART,
75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Man in the Boy.

In the acorn is wrapped the forest,
In the little leaf the sea;
The twig that will sway with the
sparrow to-day,
Is to-morrow's sturdy tree.
There is hope in a mother's joy,
Like a peach in its blossom furled,
And a noble boy, a gentle boy,
A manly boy, is king of the world.

The power that will never fail us
Is the soul of simple truth;
The oak that defies the stormiest skies
Was upright in its youth;
The beauty no time can destroy
In the pure young heart is furled;
And a worthy boy, a tender boy,
A faithful boy, is king of the world.

The hub of the royal lion
Is read in his play;
The eagle's pride is as fiery-eyed
As the old bird's, bald and gray.
The nerve that heroes employ
In the child's young arm is furled,
And a gallant boy, a truthful boy,
A brave, pure boy, is king of the world.

A Marble Game for Girls.

Millie and Mollie had been invited to a beautiful party "from 2 to 5," but just because the baby had mumps, they couldn't go.

"Bob," asked Mrs. May, who was trying to feed bread and milk to the fretful baby, "couldn't you think of some way to amuse those children."

"Well," said Bob, looking thoughtfully at his two unhappy little sisters, "if they weren't girls, we might play marbles, but they couldn't shoot straight enough."

"We could roll them," said Millie. "They might hit, sometimes."

"Why!" cried Bob, "I believe I know a splendid marble game that anybody could play. I made it up myself. If mamma will lend us a table board it won't take five minutes to get things ready."

Bob placed one end of the long board upon the sitting room couch, letting the other end rest on the floor. In the upper edge of a long pasteboard box he cut five little square doorways. The two outside doors were numbered with lead pencil "Five" and "Ten." The next two were each numbered "one." The centre door, however, was left without any number at all.

The girls were very much interested. When the box was finished, Bob placed it upside down on the floor just against the foot of the sloping board.

"Why!" said Millie, "it looks just like a toboggan slide with a big skating rink at the bottom. The marbles can slide right in at the front door." Bob divided his big store of marbles into three piles, generously giving the girls the prettiest. All the "glasses" went to Mollie, the crockery ones to Millie and the humble "brownies" he kept for himself.

"Now," said Bob, "begin. If your marble goes into the middle hole it doesn't count, because that's the easiest hole of all. If it goes in number ten you count ten; but the ten hole is the hardest of all because you have to roll your marble so close to the edge."

Millie rolled a "crocky" down the smooth, sloping board. It popped into the unnumbered doorway. "I'm going for number ten, this time," said she, starting her marble nearer the edge of the board. But the marble rolled off at one side and didn't get into the box at all. Her third marble went into hole number one. Before long the girls learned just where to start their marbles at the top of the board to make sure of getting them into the pasteboard fort. Still, many seemingly well aimed shots went astray.

It was a beautiful game. At first Bob made the highest score, but Millie's plump, steady little hand soon learned the trick of getting most her marbles into the hardest hole of all; and neither Bob nor Mollie could make as many holes as she could. When everybody had played all the happy children scrambled to gather up the badly aimed glasses, crockies and brownies that had rolled under the piano and down the register.

Just as they were gathering up their marbles, for perhaps the twentieth time, the clock struck five, and, almost at the same moment, there was a ring at the doorbell. A man handed in a box and a note addressed to the little girls. Bob read the note aloud. It said:

"Dear Girls: Because I'm so sorry that you can't come to my party, I'm sending some of my party to you."

"Oh!" cried Mollie, "what cunning little round cakes!"

"Oh!" echoed Millie, "what darling sandwiches!"

"And oranges!" squealed Mollie, "and paper napkins!"

"And candy!" squeaked Millie, "and sure enough snap crackers with paper caps inside of 'em, 'p'raps."

Things that Come Not Back.

Remember, three things that come not back;

The arrow sent out upon its track—
It will not swerve, it will not stay;

Its speed, it flies to wound or slay;
The spoken word, so soon forgot
By thee, but it has perished not;
In other hearts 'tis living still,
And doing work for good or ill;

And the lost opportunity
That cometh back no more to thee,
In vain thou weep'st, in vain dost
yearn,
Those three will never more return.

A Bit of Manners.

It was not because he was handsome that I fell in love with him; for the little fellow was not handsome as the phrase goes—but he had clear, honest eyes that looked friendly upon years and a mouth that smiled cordially if shyly, as my friend touched his plump little hand which rested on the back of the car seat. He was with his mother. She was plainly clad as was he. She had a thoughtful face, perhaps a little sad. I fancied she was alone in the world; that her husband might be dead and this little boy her sole treasure. He had a protecting air as if he were her only champion and defender. But he could not have been more than five years old.

We arrived at our station and left the car. We waited for the long train to pass. As the car in which our little friend was seated came up he was at the window. He caught sight of us, and with the instant, established courteous habit his hand went up to his cap and the cap was lifted. A bright smile on the bonny face and he was gone.

When You Eat.

Boys and girls, do you know how to eat? To eat nicely is something of an accomplishment and adds much to the enjoyment of one's meal. I hope you all walk into the dining-room quietly, lift your chair silently and sit reverently with bowed head while the blessing is being asked. Keep your elbow off of the table and hold your knife and fork as you have been taught. Pay attention to those on each side of you, see that they are helped to what is convenient to you, and listen with quiet attention to what may be said or not. Do not talk at the table while your elders are talking. When you have eaten enough lay your knife and fork on your plate, rise, put your chair in place and say to the hostess or your mother, "Please excuse me." Cultivate gentle manners at home, and you will not feel so awkward when you take a meal from home.

A Clincher

A Chicago woman was trying to get her little boy to bed.

"Run along, Johnny," she said, "and get into your bed. The little chickens have all gone to bed."

"Yes, mother, I know," said the little tot with a quivering lip; "but the old hen went to bed with 'em."

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is acting. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through the day. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and Druggists everywhere as Dr. Sloop's Restorative, Tablets or Liquid. I have not room to explain how this remedy, by soothing the causes usually present and leading to indigestion—itching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how to cure your various indigestion and a hundred other things everyone ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book **Book 1 on Dyspepsia**, and the **Health Book 2 on the Kidney**, you must add **Book 3 on the Kidney**, dress by Sloop, for **10c**. Write to
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In the Sewing Room

May Manton's Hints

TUCKED YOKE WAIST 5304

The waist that is tucked to give becoming fulness and that is trimmed with insertions of lace embroidery or with some other banding, which can be similarly applied, is one of the prettiest and most desirable that the season has to offer. It can be made with skirt to match or of mainin, silk or wool, to serve as a separate blouse and is altogether thoroughly serviceable and desirable. This one is exceptionally becoming, while at the same time it is exceedingly simple, reducing the labor of making to a minimum. The trimming is all applied on indicated lines, so that there is no difficulty in securing the effect and the tucks are so arranged as to give the best possible effect to the figure. In the illustration dotted Swiss is trimmed with German Valenciennes insertion and the cuffs are tucked on horizontal lines, but these



5304 Tucked Yoke
Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

5306 Six Gored Circumferential
Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

details are optional, as the cuffs can be made plain or of all-over material if preferred.

The waist consists of the front and the backs with the yoke, which is pointed at the front and round at the back. The waist is tucked and joined to the yoke and the seam is entirely concealed by the trimming. The closing is made invisibly at the regulation neck and is finished with a regulation stock. The sleeves are the favorites of the season, that are snugly fitted at their lower portions and fall above.

SIX-GORED CIRCULAR SKIRT 5305

The skirt that gives a certain effect yet in reality is divided into gores, is a well deserved favorite and is much to be commended for many reasons. It gives all the graceful lines and folds of the circular model while the fact of its being cut in sections does away with the tendency to sag, that is the one objection to that favorite model. This one is among the very best that have been offered and is treated in an entirely novel manner at the front, while it allows a choice of inverted plaits or habit back. In the illustration one of the pretty new gray suitings is stitched with belding silk and finished with buttons and loops of braid, but buttons only can be used at the front and these can be arranged in rows or in groups as preferred, or, again, the hems can be left quite untrimmed, simply being stitched into place. All suitings and all skirting materials are appropriate, those of the heavier linen and cotton fabrics as well as those of silk and wool, the model being a pronounced favorite for each and for all.

The skirt is cut in six gores with an additional piece at the center front, over which the front edges are arranged. These front edges are turned under to form hems and the closing can be made at the back or beneath the right iron as may be liked.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

WILL YOU BE OUR AGENT IN THIS SPECIAL CLUB SALE OF

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And Secure a Most Unusual Bargain for Yourself and for Your Friends as well

We are making a vigorous effort to swell our organ business this Spring. We want your help and will pay well for it. The particulars of our offer are as follows:—

20 Organs as described below:
11 are used—9 are new:
They are all in perfect order—and every one is a bargain.

If you have a friend who will club or join with you and two organs are ordered together, we will allow you a special discount of 10 per cent. on the price of both instruments. You need not order the same kind of instrument. You need not pay in the same way.

For instance,—if you want terms, we allow you 10 per cent. from the payment price, and if your friend pays cash, we allow him 10 per cent. from the cash price, but both orders must come in before May 15th, and be from responsible parties.

1. **KILGOUR**—6-octave Organ, by Kilgour, Hamilton, in solid walnut case, with high top; has 9 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout; 2 knee swells, etc., height 4 ft. 10 in. Cash price \$38; payment price..... \$37
2. **UXBRIDGE**—5-octave Organ, in walnut case, with high top, attractively carved; has 10 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout; 2 couplers; 2 knee swells, etc., height 4 ft. 11 in. Cash price \$35; payment price..... \$30
3. **DOMINION**—5-octave Organ, by the Dominion Co., in walnut case, with high top and burli walnut panels; 10 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout; 2 couplers; 2 knee swells; height 4 ft. 2 in. Cash price \$32; payment price..... \$42
4. **BELL**—5-octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., in solid walnut case, with high top; 10 stops; 2 sets of reeds; 2 knee swells; music-rack, height 6 ft. 1 in. Cash price \$32; payment price..... \$43
5. **DOHERTY**—5-octave Organ by Doherty Organ Co., in solid walnut case, with extension top and music rack, handsome carvings, lamp brackets, etc.; 11 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout; 2 couplers; 2 knee swells; height 6 ft. 3 in. Cash price \$30; payment price..... \$43
6. **KARR**—5-octave Organ by D. W. Karr, in solid walnut case, handsomely carved and panelled; 11 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout; 2 couplers, vox humana, 2 knee swells. Cash price \$40; payment price..... \$44
7. **BELL**—5-octave Organ by W. Bell & Co., in walnut case, decorated in blue and gold; 11 stops; 2 sets of reeds; 2 couplers; 2 knee swells, etc., height 7 ft. Cash price \$41; payment price..... \$45
8. **DOMINION**—6-octave organ by the Dominion Co., in solid walnut case, high top, burli walnut panels, resonant ends; 11 stops; 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, height 6 ft. 10 in. Cash price \$40; payment price..... \$54
- 9 and 10. **SHERLOCK-MANNING**—Two new 6-octave Organs, in walnut case, extension mirror top, panelled and canopied; 13 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, knee swells, etc. Cash price \$55; payment price..... \$62
11. **BLATCHFORD**—6-octave Piano-Case Organ by the Blatchford Organ Co., in mahogany case; has 11 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout, vox humana, knee swells, vox humana, height without top 1 ft. 7 in. Cash price \$67; payment price..... \$74
12. **DOMINION**—6-octave Piano-Case Organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in walnut case with carved panels, mirror top; 11 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout; 2 couplers; 2 knee swells; can be sold from new. Cash price \$70; payment price..... \$84
13. **THOMAS**—6-octave Piano-Case Organ, by the Thomas Organ Co., in rich mahogany case with mahogany and one in oak; full length polished panels, music desk, mirror top; 11 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout; 2 couplers; 2 knee swells, etc. Cash price \$77; payment price..... \$85
- 14 and 15. **THOMAS**—Two new 6-octave Piano-Case Organs, one in walnut and one in mahogany, description similar to that of No. 13, brand new. Cash price \$85; payment price..... \$95
- 16, 17 and 18. **SHERLOCK-MANNING**—Three new Piano-Case Organs, two in Cirassian walnut and one in oak; full length polished panels, attractively carved in relief, lamp stands, etc.; 13 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, knee swells. Cash price \$80; payment price..... \$90
- 19 and 20. **SHERLOCK-MANNING**—Two new style Art Organs in rich Boston fall board, continuous hinges; an exact facsimile of a piano case; 13 stops; 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, knee swells; by all odds the best organ yet made in Canada and a new organ in the world. Cash price \$85; payment price..... \$110

TERMS OF PAYMENT

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Organs over \$50—\$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING,
188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

IN THE KITCHEN

A Seasonable Dish.

There is nothing more appetizing for the morning meal than a well-cooked dish of ham and eggs. Only the very best sugar-cured ham is fit for broiling. A low-priced ham is an unprofitable article of diet even for broiling.

Select one that weighs about twelve pounds and bone it. Then cut, with a sharp knife, very thin slices from it as needed. The thinner the better, as long as they are not broken. It will require about two minutes' broiling on each side to cook thoroughly. Serve with fried eggs properly cooked, and you have the perfection of this simple and most delicious breakfast dish. When the ham is cut so thin, three quarters of a pound is sufficient to serve with half a dozen eggs, one egg for each slice.

Drop the egg gently; though, if it is perfectly fresh, it will not break easily. The moment it reaches the pan, fold over the sides, as it begins to harden, on to the yolk. Season it with a very little salt, and pepper if you like, turn it over and take it up. The contrast of a perfectly fried egg, with the yolk shining through the semi-transparent white, on the dainty crisp slices of ham, makes a very attractive dish on the breakfast table. It should be accompanied by slices of hominy fried delicately brown, pink radishes in their crests of green leaves, and the best of coffee and cream. This is a breakfast which a poor man can afford to give to a king. It depends for its delicacy on the way it is cooked and served.

Butter Making.

The best butter makers stop the churn when the butter is in the "granular" form, i. e., in small granules or grains, none of them larger than one grain of wheat. In this stage the buttermilk is drawn out of the churn, and cold water turned in to wash the buttermilk out of the butter. This is then drawn off and the process repeated until the water comes away clear. A brine is then made and poured into the churn, and the dash is turned enough to bring the brine in contact with the small particles of butter. The butter is then removed from the churn and only worked enough to remove the surplus brine and shape the butter into rolls or prints for packing. In this way the grain is not injured, and the good qualities of the butter are preserved in all their integrity, constituting what is known as "gilt edged" butter. Of course all steps in the process are taken with due regard to what is required to secure the desired product, proper temperature, proper cleanliness, and proper deliberation and accuracy in everything.

Mincing Ham on Toast.

Chop the ham fine and heat in a frying pan that has a little of the fat melted in it. When thoroughly heated, add a cup of hot milk, to which one tablespoon of cornstarch mixed with cold milk has been added. At

the last minute add from one to any number of well beaten eggs, and let them cook just enough to stiffen—about two minutes. Serve on toast. This is a very good emergency dish, as the proportions of the different ingredients may be altered at will to suit the amount of each you happen to have in the house.

Three Good Soups.

CANNED CORN SOUP.—Cook six slices of sliced potatoes until soft, and rub them through a colander. Stew one pint of canned corn in milk, rub through a colander and mix with the potato, then add boiling milk to make the required consistency and season with salt and pepper.

POTATO SOUP.—Pare and boil four good-sized potatoes. When half done drain off the water and cover them with fresh water; add one small onion, a stalk of celery, a bunch of sweet herbs, and boil until the potatoes are done. Put through a press or colander, mix with them a tablespoonful of butter, stir in a quart of boiling milk, and season.

WHITE SOUP FROM VEAL.—Take one quart of the liquid from a shin of veal, simmer in it for half an hour one small onion, two small bay leaves and four cloves. Then add one cupful of milk, a tablespoonful of each of flour and butter well mixed together and thinned with a little of the hot soup. Boil up once, add pepper and

Orange Jelly.

Grate the rind of one orange into a basin, squeeze on to it the juice of five oranges and one lemon; put this into a pan with six ounces loaf sugar, the whites and shells of two eggs, and whisk it all lightly together; add 1½ pints hot water and one ounce gelatine; let it boil up, then pass it through the jelly bag; pour into a mould that has been soaked in cold water.

Brown Bread.

One cup Indian meal, one cup rye meal, one cup flour, mixed together. Add one half cup of sour milk, one fourth cup molasses, pinch of salt, heaping teaspoonful soda, dissolved in warm water; mix thoroughly. Our grandmothers used their hands to mix brown bread. Add warm water to make a thin batter and bake one hour in tin cans. Be sure to bake in small cans; the little round slices look appetizing and taste like the brown bread of brick oven fame.

Things Worth Knowing.

GREASE SPOTS.—When hot grease has been spilled on a bare unpainted floor, the best way to treat it is to dash cold water over it, so as to harden it quickly and prevent it striking into the boards.

JAVELLE WATER.—Mix well in an earthen vessel one pound of sal soda, five cents worth of chloride of lime and two quarts of soft water. This is used to remove tea and coffee, grass and fruit stains from linen.

FORGOTTEN FLAVORING.—When flavoring has been forgotten in a cake, the fault may be remedied by rubbing the extract over the outside of the cake as soon as it is taken from the oven.

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IOBINE stains may be entirely removed by wetting them thoroughly with strong ammonia water. When iodine is applied to a part it is best to cover it with a piece of cotton to protect the clothing.

WIFE WANTED

Wanted—Correspondence with lady matrimonially inclined, very nice, 25 years of age by 43 year old bachelor farmer. No bad habits. Must be a Roman Catholic. Kindly send photographs in first letter, and address, E. GOVILS, Laurier P.O., Man.

Health in the Home

Bread More Nutritious Than Meat.

According to Dr. Robert Hutchinson of the London Hospital, who supplied evidence regarding food supply to a royal commission, bread is the most important of all common foods of the people. As a yielder of energy one pound of bread is more valuable than a pound of meat.

One interesting point on which Dr. Hutchinson insists is the value of ordinary white bread. Rye, he says, is lower in nutritive value than wheat. The next most important article of diet as a source of energy is sugar.

Among the nitrogenous foods instanced as good adjuncts in supplying the defects of bread are beans, cheese and fish. The white of an egg is stated to be an essential element of food. If no meat is available at any time, bread and sugar and eggs are all that is wanted for a "very respectable support for the body," says Dr. Hutchinson.

To Remove Warts.

A simple remedy for warts consists of wetting and rubbing them several times a day with common washing soda. Mucic acid applied several times daily will cause them to shrivel and finally fall off. A wooden toothpick or sharpened match is used to apply the acid, which should not be allowed to touch the surrounding flesh. If the wart presents a hard surface the top may be shaved slightly, so that the acid may penetrate more readily.

Luna caustic is frequently used to remove warts and moles. A piece of tinfoil should be wrapped about it, as it must not touch the bare flesh. It may also be placed in a quill. Luna caustic is but another name for nitrate of silver. Moisten the raised surface and touch with the caustic. Repeat night and morning. Successive layers of skin will dry and peel off. When on a level with the surrounding flesh, apply a healing ointment, and let the last crust form off drop without touching it. Unless carefully done this process is apt to leave a scar.

Health Depends Upon Careful Housekeeping.

Aim to simplify housekeeping in all its departments; study the necessary steps by the most convenient arrangement of the tools and materials in relation to the work in hand; by sitting down in quiet and thinking out the best way of doing things before the beginning. Make a program of the duties of the day, and live up to it as nearly as possible in a business-like way. Study to keep clean, rather than to make clean. Let health be the ruling principle, to which all else subserves. Housekeeping is a profession worthy the best energies of any woman, but it is pitiful indeed to see one who wholly engrossed in performing the mere mechanical operations involved, with no thought beyond the immediate visible results of her work. Whether one knows it or not, whether one cares or not, the fact remains the same, that in the greatest measure is the life and health of the entire household dependent upon the faithfulness and intelligence with which the processes that go forward day by day in the household laboratory are carried out.

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The New Century Washing Machine sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears fabric. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes. Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy.

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to you will fully explain how, through you, can procure a **Narcosis Instrument of the J. S. M. Co.** It also tells everything else you want to know about the telephone. Write for it at once as the supply is limited.

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Sunday at Home

The Love in the Deed.

It is not the deed we do,
Though the deed be never so fair,
But the love that the dear Lord
looketh for,
Hidden with lowly care
In the heart of the deed so fair.

The love is the priceless thing,
The treasure or treasures must hold,
Or ever the Lord will take the gift,
Or tell the worth of the gold.
By the love that cannot be told.

Behold us, the rich and the poor,
Dear Lord, in Thy service draw near;
One consecrateth a precious coin,
One droppeth only a tear;
Look, Master, the love is here!

Going "Anywhere."

"I think a Christian can go anywhere," said a young woman who was defending her continued attendance at some very doubtful places of amusement.

"Certainly, she can," rejoined her friend; "but I am reminded of a little incident which happened last summer, when I went with a party of friends to explore a coal mine. One of the young women appeared dressed in a dainty white gown. When her friends remonstrated with her she appealed to the old miner who was to act as guide of the party.

"Can't I wear a white dress down into the mine?" she asked petulantly. "Yes'm," returned the old man, wearin' a white frock down there, but there'll be considerable to keep you from wearin' one back."

There is nothing to prevent the Christian wearing his white garments when he seeks the following which is unclean, but there is a good deal to prevent him from wearing white garments afterward.

Keep Religion in its Place.

Keep religion in its place, and it will take you straight through life and straight to your Father in Heaven when life is over. Religion out of its place in a human life is the most miserable thing in the world. There is nothing that requires much to be kept in its place as religion, and its place is what? Second? Third?

First? First the Kingdom of God! Make it so that it will be natural to you to think about that as the very first thing—Prof. Drummond.

Character Measured by One's Thoughts.

Character is not measured by deeds and words alone. It would be comparatively easy to gain a strong and clean character, if that were only a question of the control we could exercise over what we say and do. Every man ought to know that his attainments in character are measured by what he is when he is alone with his thoughts. To what does his mind turn when not bent upon the daily work? Does he cherish thoughts that would ruin him if expressed? Does he have a subtle enjoyment, a secret pleasure, in seeing or hearing what he would not wish to disclose to his most respected friends? Character is as deep as the man himself, alone and unchallenged by the opinions of others.

The Flower Garden

Flowering plants, like weed plants, are classified. We have annuals, biennials, perennials. Annual plants are those which, starting from the seed, attain their growth, bloom and perfect their seed, then die, fully matured, all in one year. They comprise some of the most beautiful flowers of our gardens. The annual flowers that are cultivated in gardens are very numerous and would make a long list to even name them. Sweet peas, balsams, mignonette, poppies, aster, peas, morning glories, are wanted in every garden. These annuals are selected for their beauty and fragrance and are consequently great favorites.

The snapdragon and holly hocks are examples of what are called biennial plants. This is, they live two years. The snapdragon will bloom from the seed the first year and live over winter and bloom the second summer, and then its mission is ended. The holly-hock waits until the second year before sending up its flower stalks.

Perennial plants are those that live a number of years. Some of them will bloom the first year from the seed, and some the second year. Every flower garden should contain a large number of perennial plants. Choosing perennials is a very important task. We have Columbine, Calliopsis, Lanceolat—a perennial Larkspur—and Foxglove. No spot in the garden will afford more pleasure than a nice bed of Monthly roses. The rose is always considered the "Queen of the garden," and occupies a conspicuous place in every well-kept one.

P. E. BUCHNER.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Co-operative Fruit Societies.

Mr. D. Johnston, Forest, Ont., returned last week from addressing a series of fruit institute meetings in eastern Ontario, chiefly in Prince Edward County. The principal topic discussed was co-operation in fruit growing, in which farmers are very much interested. Mr. Johnston found that spraying is not so popular in the east as in the west. In the neighborhood of Trenton and Brighton there are to be found several prominent fruit growers who believe that spraying does more harm to the trees than the good it does in the way of destroying insects. But this charge against spraying has not been proven and in the face of the abundant testimony that spraying is necessary in order to secure a good quality of fruit, the grower should practice it. There are, however, several large growers in the district named, including W. H. Dempsey and H. W. Farley, who not only believe in spraying but practice it with great success. Mr. Farley states that the Government sprayer used on his orchard last year made him \$1,500 more for his fruit than if he had not sprayed.

In the west spraying is carried on with more regularity by fruit growers. The Forest Co-operative Association makes it a condition that its members must spray at least four times a year. This has marked improvement in the quality of the fruit. The Chatham association has a power sprayer for the use of its members.

Supl. Patnam has completed arrangements for 325 women's institute meetings during June. There will also be held 70 seed institutes during that month, 25 of which will be held in conjunction with the annual meetings.



BABY'S OWN SOAP.

Keeps Baby's Skin and his mother's also, whiter, softer and more fragrant at less expense than any other soap will. It is absolute pure.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED
MFRS., MONTREAL, Q. P. C.

SEEDS FOR THE FARM

Prices of the following specialties good for one week from date of issue. F.O.B. Toronto per bush.

SELECTED ENSILAGE CORN

All tests 85% or over germination.

Improved Leaming	\$1.00
White Cap Yellow Dent	1.00
King of the Earliest	1.00
Mammoth Southern Sweet	1.00
Red Cob	1.00
Compton's Early	1.10
Longfellow	1.10
King Philip (Red)	1.25

SELECTED CORN ON THE COB

Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. crates at 90¢ per crate. Compton's, Leaming, and White Cap.

OATS

Storm King	60
Sheffield	55
Sensation	55

PEAS

Golden Vine	1.00
Prince Albert	1.00
Canadian Beauty	1.25

MANGELS

Champion Yellow Int per lb.	15c.
Mammoth Long Red	15c.
Golden Tankard	15c.

SWEDE TURNIPS

Scottish Champion	25c.
Carter's Elephant	20c.
Hall's Westbury	15c.
Purple Top	15c.

Allow 20c. for bags.

GEORGE KEITH,
Seedmerchant - - - Toronto.



Spermator

will increase my yield a third, make more and sweeter butter, improve beef cattle wonderfully. Copper test, \$12. Get treated, \$12. 80-page treatise C. Free. SPERMATOR CO.-SUFFOLD, N. Y.

Fighting San Jose Scale.

A deputation of St. Catharines fruit growers visited upon the Minister of Agriculture recently and asked that power be given municipalities to eradicate the San Jose Scale on properties where the owners or occupants make no attempt to do so. The cost of such action, it was suggested, should be added to the taxes against the properties.

Ten Acres Enough

This is the title of an interesting book just issued by the Consolidated Retail Booksellers, New York, giving the experience of a practical man in properly cultivating ten acres of land planted to fruit. On the small plot he was able to maintain himself and family in comfort and have a little left besides. The author writes in a happy, optimistic and human vein and even in statistics the most interesting is held. Prof. I. P. Roberts, late of Cornell University, in an appropriate introduction highly commends the work, which sells for \$1.00 net.

Get the Boys Interested

The boys should be taught from early childhood to take a deep interest in the farm and stock. The parents should train them in habits of industry. Parents, never let your children hear you complain of hard times. If you feel that you must give vent to your feelings, and cross your bridges before you come to them, do it when the children are in bed asleep.

Try to get the boys interested in the agricultural fair. Give them each a piece of land on which to raise something to exhibit. See how eager they will be to try to win a prize. How they will watch over their crop and keep it weeded, watered and cultivated. Encourage them to obtain all the useful knowledge possible, to adopt new methods, and do the work promptly and thoroughly. Surely anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

What is needed to arouse more interest and enthusiasm in agricultural work? The boys are needed at home. Hired help is scarce and unsatisfactory generally, for the hired man takes no interest in the work. All the majority of them care for is to put in their time and receive their wages.—A. R.

Clover as a Fertilizer

If we examine the fertilizing value of clover, as brought out by analysis, we get the following: The value of the nitrogen in a ton of clover is \$5.70; of the phosphoric acid, 54 cents; and of the potash, \$1.31, making a total of \$7.55 per ton. Now, it has been estimated that in feeding dairy cows, not more than 20 per cent. of the fertilizing value is used up. This, then, would insure a fertilizing value of the manure secured from a ton of hay, as being not less than \$6, the greater portion of which has come from the air. On an average an acre yields a ton and one-half of cured hay, and this would make a manural value of \$9 for the first crop. The second growth comes right on and may be plowed under for green manuring or cut for seed. It is seldom that less than five dollars an acre is secured for seed; indeed, it is more often ten or fifteen dollars where careful, up-to-date methods are used. And after this, there is a large quantity of clover halm that may be returned to the field.

Special Correspondence

Our New Zealand Letter.

Our wool season has been very good. All have sold at satisfactory prices, and a few in advance of last year's quotations. My own clip was 4c. over last season. We had a real good season all round, and our country never looked better, beautiful mild weather, with showers and sometimes heavier rains, giving the summer quite a spring-like appearance. Stock are well in condition for winter, looking exceptionally well.

At the opening of the new sale yards for sheep fairs, we yarded some 20 miles from here) about 5,000, and satisfactory prices ranged right through the sale. All "quitted" except one small pen of ewes, and those were up to a few pence of the reserve. I topped the market for our district, Waingaro, with ewes at 19s 7d. (\$4 70c.), and lambs, 11s. 10d. (\$2.84), these acknowledged to be according to quality, the cheapest of the fair. Romney and Lincoln rams have been in great demand throughout the season. There is not a single Romney left, and buyers have had to come at advanced rates. A northern breeder "quitted" his in up to fifty sheep in a bunch at 4 guineas (over \$20), and upwards. Single rams have sold at 30 and even 20 guineas (\$60 and \$40), after a great slackness, even to not being able to sell rams at all, have now gone up to (in lots) 5 guineas. Black faces, as usual, have their place for production of the best bred lamb most saleable for export.

BUTTER.

This has been a good season, prices have been very steady at 118s. and over, even up to 120s. per 112 lbs., and some of our farmers have had exceptional returns. Closures for one month, in many cases, have given a return of 30s. (\$7.20), 31s. (\$7.44), and even 32s. (\$7.92) per cow, and of course there is the extra profit on the calves and pigs from the separated milk.

Beef is not so high as a couple of years ago, but has been as high as 22s. (\$5.28) for 100 lbs. dead weight. The butchers, no doubt, have been making a good thing out of the lull alone from late prices makes a great reduction in the cost of the animal, which they are very slow to speak of.

Many thanks for the two photographs of Toronto show, which have been reproduced in "N. Z. Farmer," a copy of which you will receive. We are always glad to know and see anything of our cousins across the sea, and to note their progress and general pleasure. A clipping from "Otago Daily Times" may interest your people, to note your manufactures are in the front rank in New Zealand.

Some of our agricultural machinery manufacturers are very anxious re the "Harvester Trust" and its actions, but my opinion is that Canada can always supply us if they ever fail.

Possibly you would notice in Australian papers that they have suffered very much from fires in the Maitland district, some 100 miles above Sydney, as we are in a district free from there, and the wind fair, the smoke was so great that it was quite plain here, and yet a distance of 1,300 miles away. Our own bush (filled) fires are above, and even grass seed sowing will now be in full swing. Our Government helps the several rear block districts by loaning money at 4 per cent. for 40 years for new road making. We have just

gone in for £8,000 (\$40,000), which we hope will make our road (macadam) twenty miles in one direction (We had a previous one of £3,000.)

WAINGARO.

March 21st, 1906.

Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, April 24,

Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the seed division of the Department of Agriculture has just returned from an extensive trip throughout Western Ontario, during which he had a good opportunity to note the condition of crops. In the western section of the province he says the fall wheat and new seeding of grass and clover have come through in first class condition. The same holds true about as far east as Central Ontario. But different weather conditions prevailed in eastern Ontario. There was less snow and much of the new seeding and fall wheat was killed. The clover suffered considerably, through the frost being heaved out by the frost.

Mr. Raynor's journey to western Ontario was for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the stocks held by seed dealers, to see how they stood with regard to the Seed Control Act. His observations in this regard were very satisfactory. The stocks in the dealer's hands, he says, were never better. The wholesalers are selling first class seed, and the local dealers are handling the very best. What unsatisfactory goods were held have been disposed of in other markets. Mr. Raynor has gone on a similar tour to Renfrew, Pembroke, Temiskaming and other northern Ontario points.

The seed division is this year co-operating with the Farmers' Institutes of the province to hold a series of meetings in June. Seventy or eighty of these have been arranged for. Discussions will be held upon the best means and methods of growing pure seed and how to eliminate most of the weed seeds from a crop by destroying before maturity the weeds that grow in spots where the clover or grain has been killed out by the frost. * * *

Mutual assistance in government departments has been exemplified recently by the Militia Department asking Dr. Fletcher, of the Central Experimental Farm to do a certain if the Petewawa drill ground could not be improved by sowing a suitable species of grass. The land is light and sandy, and is overgrown with low scrubby bushes, blue-berry plants, winter-green and other wild growth. Dr. Fletcher will pay a visit to the ground and find out the kind of grass that would grow best. Part of the object in this is to keep down the dust which has proved an annoyance to the troops. The incident serves to show another benefit of scientific farming. * * *

The Dominion Government, through the Department of Agriculture, will continue for another year the experiments in seed and crop growing, conducted at Richmond Fair Grounds, Carleton County, for the past three years. The ground to be used will consist of 30 plots, each of 3½ feet square. They are situated in the open space in the centre of the spacious speed ring ground. The experiments will consist chiefly in the growing of grass and clover with nurse crops, with a view to illustrating the best methods

of securing a good catch of meadow and clover growths. Previous experiments have been conducted without nurse crops. * * *

Mr. D. Drummond, of the live stock branch, starts shortly on a tour in which he will take in the various dairy herds included in the Dominion Record of Merit. He will stay two days at each dairy, taking the weight of milk and tests for butter fat. The tests required are four per year. At the end of the period the figures will be officially compiled and results recorded. * * *

Prince Edward Island.

We are informed that tuberculosis has developed in the cattle at the Provincial Stock Farm; some sixteen cows have had the disease.

One of the finest and largest steers ever bred in this Island was sold by Mr. Leard, of Wilmot, to Mr. P. Blake for shipment to Sydney. The animal at three years old weighed over a ton. He was bred by Senator Yeo, his sire being an Angus bull and his mother a pure-bred Shorthorn.

Morgan M., the only instruction station in the province, is a handsome dark chestnut, coming 3 years old, sired by Colten Swell, 6639, dam Connet 7—2808. He is owned by W. Moffatt, Mayfield.

The Condensed Milk Factory Co. have been paying \$125 per cwt. for milk during the past few months.

We are informed that on the 15th February there arrived at London a shipment of 136 bales of Ben Davis apples from P. E. Island. They were imported by Senator Ferguson, F. G. Boyver and Frank Boyver. The inspector at London said that the bales was the best example of honest packing that he had ever seen. A. R. * * *

New Brunswick Notes

A small glimmering of interest is being aroused in agricultural education and quite a number of New Brunswick boys are now at the Truro Agricultural College taking the short course in stock and grain judging, etc.

While the New Brunswick government is unwilling to take up any short course work on its own account, it is this year paying the railway fares for students who take the short or long courses at either the Nova Scotia or Ontario Agricultural Colleges. This action does not exactly show a very independent or progressive spirit, but it is an indication of an acknowledgment of the benefits of up-to-date agricultural instruction.

Considerable quantities of potatoes are going from St. John Valley to Toronto and to Boston.

One of the farmers in the neighborhood of Fredericton is making special preparations to cater to this trade, and has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that with the help of a clover crop once in three years and a dressing of 12 tons of city stable manure to the acre, he can grow turnips or potatoes, oats and clover, in a three-year rotation without any appreciable loss of fertility, and his crops are the envy of his neighbors. With 180 acres in this rotation he only keeps one cow and turns everything that his horses do not eat into cash. * * *

Prizes It

I was a subscriber to THE FARMING WORLD years before it became THE FARMING WORLD and also since. I prize it as the best paper I take—Robert Leitch, Renfrew Co., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Sore Shoulders

Please give remedy for sore shoulders in horses.—Subscriber, Quebec.

Bathe the sore twice a day with the following lotion: Sugar of lead one ounce, carbolic acid half an ounce, soft water one quart. See that the collar is a good fit and is kept clean.

Intestinal Catarrh

One of my horses is out of condition. He is swollen at the sheath; but his urine seems to be normal. He purges frequently, and seems to be very dump at times. I feed hay and occasionally some oats when idle, and three quarters of 3 times a day when working. He eats fairly well, but is wasteful of hay.—Subscriber.

The catarrhal condition of the bowels is having a bad effect upon the general health, as is shown by the swelling of the sheath. You should be very careful of this horse's diet, feed regularly, and avoid damaged hay or oats. Damaged hay includes hay that has been cut late in the season and is hard to digest. The following prescription will help to restore health.—Powdered sulphate of soda one pound, common salt one pound, bicarbonate of soda two ounces, sulphate of iron two ounces. Mix. Give a tablespoonful three times a day.

Proud Flesh

I have a horse that got his foot cut just above the hoof about a year ago. It has swelled to about twice the normal size, and appears to be full of proud flesh. He is not lame, but the swelling is gradually increasing.—R. M. A.

You might burn this off with a red hot iron, but had better consult a veterinary surgeon, as it should not be done without using an anesthetic.

A man at Kingston, N.Y., claims to have made his hens lay larger eggs by keeping them under the influence of powerful electric lights. He also asserts that he can make the hens lay vari-colored eggs for Easter by changing the colors of the lights to which they are subjected!

Security

SOVEREIGN

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and stability.

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BOTH and much MORE in

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A deposit of \$1.00 opens a **SAVINGS ACCOUNT**, upon which interest is paid four times a year.

"DO IT NOW"

Put your money in a place where you can get it when you want it.

87 Branches throughout the Dominion

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Son's Claim.

G. E. Prince Edward Island—You have not yet told us when your father died, nor whether he left a will or otherwise disposed of his property. You will have to give us the above particulars before we can give you any answer to your question further than that already given.

About Line Fence.

A. owns a farm in Ontario which is all cleared. B. owns the adjoining lot, which is unimproved and unoccupied. A's portion of the line fence between the two lots is built. Can A. compel B. to build B's portion of the fence.—H. H. M., Point Gateau, Que.

A.—Section 3 of "The Line Fences Act," Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897), chapter 284, provides that "Owners of occupied adjoining lands shall make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the fence which marks the boundary between them, or if there is no fence they shall so make, keep up and repair the same proportion which it is to mark such boundary; and owners of unoccupied lands which adjoin occupied lands shall, upon their being occupied, be liable to the duty of keeping up and repairing such proportion, and in that respect shall be in the same position as if their land had been occupied at the time of the original fencing, and shall be liable to the compulsory proceedings hereinafter mentioned." The Act then goes on to state that proceedings may be taken under same in case of dispute between the owners. You will notice, however, from the above section that the Act applies to "occupied lands" only, and that unoccupied lands come within its provisions from the time only at which they become occupied. From that time the owner of such lands is responsible for the keeping up and repairing of his proportion of the line fence in the same respect as if his lands had been occupied lands at the time the fence was originally put up—if a fence has been put up—prior to his lands being occupied—by the owner of the occupied lands adjoining. If no fence has been put up prior to his lands being occupied, then it is his duty to make, keep up and repair his just proportion of same.

Selling off Hay and Straw.

A. sold his farm to B. in December last and agreed to give up possession at the first of April. A. afterwards sold the straw and hay in the place to C. Had he the right to do so—nothing being said about either in the agreement with B.—C. G. (Orillia).
The agreement for the sale of the farm would not include the hay and straw unless it was so specially stated and as nothing was said about either in the agreement with B., A. would have the right to dispose of them to any other person.



Paroid
The most economical siding and
ROOFING.
Extra strong felt, extra saturation, slate colored, no tar, does not stain rain water; spalls, chinders, best and cold proof. Don't take an imitation. Get the genuine. Send for Free Sample and name of nearest dealer. Book of poultry and farm building plans sent for 2c stamp.
F. W. BIRD & SONS, Manufacturers.
Established 1871.
Hamilton, Ontario.
Originators of roofing felt, put to rest, etc.

Notice to Landlord.

I rented a farm for two years commencing on the first day of November, 1904. Have I to give any notice to my landlord that I will not keep the farm after the expiration of the lease?—C. H. (Brussels).

Your term of leasing will expire on the thirty-first day of October next, and it is not necessary that you give the landlord notice that you do wish to keep the farm after that date.

How to Increase Rent

I rented a house by the month to B. I wish to raise the rent. Is a written notice to B that for the future I intend to charge the higher rent sufficient or how should I proceed?—A. T. M. (Collingwood).

The rent which a tenant shall pay is a matter of agreement between the tenant and the landlord. The landlord cannot collect the higher rent by merely notifying the tenant that he intends to charge same. You should first put up the tenancy by a legal notice to quit, and then if the tenant wishes to remain on he will have to agree to pay whatever rent you are willing to accept for the house.

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MUCH . . . MORE EASILY**

if you have an account in the Savings Department at any branch of

THE BANK OF TORONTO

in which to keep your spare funds.

Such an account will prove an incentive to save your money, and be also a check upon extravagance.

One Dollar (or more) and a few minutes with our Teller will open an account for you.

Interest paid on all Savings Balances.

BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital - - - \$3,500,000
Reserve - - - 3,900,000
Head Office, - Toronto, Ontario,

When anything is high farmers take up that line of production with renewed vigor, bringing the price down to rock-bottom. A medium course is better. The farmer who follows consistently a few special lines year in and year out will fare better in the long run than the fellow who is constantly chasing prices.

A special effort is being made to secure increased accommodation for the Winter Fair at Guelph. It is casting no reflection upon this splendid educational fair to say that more room is badly needed. If both the city of Guelph and the Government do their duty there should be no difficulty about getting what is required.

Books and Bulletins

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS RELATING TO DAIRYING—Bulletin 6. Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa.

INJURIOUS INSECTS, ETC.—Bulletin 52. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

BACON PIGS IN CANADA—Bulletin 51. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

SEED GRAIN—Bulletin 24. Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

FORAGE AND SOILING.—Bulletin 75. State College, Centre County, Penn.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.—Bulletin 108. Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

GRAIN, FODDER CORN AND FIELD CROPS—Bulletin 53. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

EXPERIMENTS WITH LAMBS.—Bulletin 68. Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyo.

ADVANCEMENT OF CANADIAN AGRICULTURE—Evidence of Dr. Wm. Saunders before Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

MILLING TEST OF WHEAT, ETC.—Evidence of Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Experimentalist, C. E. Farm, Ottawa, before Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

SELECTED SEED—Catalogue of Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Canadian Building, Ottawa.

REPORT OF SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—L. H. Newman, Secretary, 138 Queen Street, Ottawa.

SELECTION OF SEED GRAINS.—Evidence of G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, before Agricultural Committee, Ottawa.

IMPROVEMENT OF FARM CROPS.—Treatise showing work of Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

ANNUAL REPORT.—Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

NITRO-CULTURE.—Bulletin No. 83. College Station, Brazos, Texas.

ALFALFA AND RED CLOVER.—Bulletin 94. Experiment Station, Brookings, S.D.

NAIL PRICKS IN HORSES' FOOT.—Bulletin 95. Experiment Station, Brookings, S.D.

ALFALFA SEED TESTING.—Bulletin 81. Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

SEED INSPECTION.—Bulletin 110. Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.

FOOD PRODUCTS.—Report Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.—Bulletin 153. Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

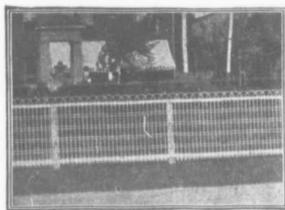
DAIRYING, COLD STORAGE, ETC.—Evidence of J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, before Agricultural Committee, Ottawa.

Go to Macdonald College.

Prof. Wm. Lochhead left the Ontario Agricultural College last week to take up his new duties at the Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Holstein Herd Book.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has issued Volume VIII, containing the records of Holstein-Friesian cattle in Canada, the bulls ranging from No. 3329 to No. 3759, and the cows from No. 4931 to No. 5863. It also includes Volume IV of the record of merit, containing the entries of bulls from No. 9 to No. 12, and of cows from No. 136 to No. 182.



PAGE LAWN FENCE

For Lawns, Gardens, Cemeteries, Parks, Etc.

Galvanized and coated with white enamel paint.

Any height up to 8 feet and any length from 10 feet up. No waste.

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Guarantee Against Unsatisfactory Harvesting

WHEN you purchase a Dearing binder you secure insurance against unsatisfactory harvesting. It's just as important to insure your crops against unsatisfactory harvesting as it is to insure your property against fire loss.

Harvesting a good crop with a poor binder will hardly be more profitable than harvesting a poor crop with a good binder. You see how essential it is to have a good binder. You must have a machine that will harvest all your grain quickly and economically so that you will be able to realize every dollar possible out of your crop. In other words, you need a Dearing.

The Dearing binder is built to cut, elevate and bind all the grain, no matter in what condition the field may be. The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out any even batted bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Dearing, you won't find your grain lying in

patches where the reel never picked it up. The Dearing is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

Dearing binders can be purchased with either a 5, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

The 8-foot binder is equipped with a tongue truck, which materially reduces the neck weight and draft.

The Dearing line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of mowing machines—mowers, tedders, various styles and sizes of rakes, hay stackers and loaders.

Call on the Dearing agent and let him explain to you why a Dearing machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Dearing machines.

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Heavy Lateral Half Size Wire

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Means a Lifetime of Service

Because running wires are heavy, is no reason why the fence is strong. Soft tie wires—soft wire stays—locks that crimp—mean weakness and simply invite the trouble.

A fence with soft wire stays must be very high, or horses and cattle will crowd down the top wires. Extra height means extra cost. Figs find it easy to raise the bottom wires of such a fence and creep through.

FROST WIRE FENCE

is a fence of strength. The running wires are high carbon, hard coated steel, thoroughly galvanized—and will not break under 2200 pounds.

Our stays are No. 7 or No. 9 hard wire.

And running wires and stays are LOCKED with the FROST LOCK.

We wish you would write for a copy of our booklet. It tells a lot about Frost Fences in particular, and gives information about fence building that every farmer ought to know. It's FREE to YOU!

FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

HAMILTON, ONT.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

In the Poultry Yard

Feeding Young Chicks

Our method of feeding is usually to remove the chicks from the incubator to the brooder, which has been bedded with cut straw or hay and warmed to 95 degrees, at the age of 36 to 48 hours. We place on a board some grit also some bread crumbs or cracked wheat and oatmeal. We keep this well supplied for, perhaps, two days, until all the chicks know where to look for food. We also keep a constant supply of pure water in the brooder. After the second day in the brooder we begin feeding about five or six times daily, just what the chickens eat quickly. It is still somewhat wise to feed a young chick all it wants to eat before it is two weeks of age. We try to feed a little less than they would eat. Such feeds as bread and milk are given early in the morning, which is fed on the boards or cracker wheat or pinhead oatmeal is fed, or, if these are not to be had, small wheat screenings. This is buried slightly in the straw on the floor, so as to induce the chicks to exercise. The above feeds are used alternately. Before there is any grass, we feed usually two feeds a day, after the chicks are a week old, of grated or chopped roots or onions, sometimes boiled potatoes; enough shorts and bran is added to this to absorb the juices of the root. We try to have the chicks drink some milk, or, if this is not at hand, we keep beef scrap in easy access. The feeding of much cooked or raw meat is dangerous—a little is good. Where there is plenty of milk or milk feeds, the animal feeds is not so essential. After three weeks of age, feed three times daily, plenty of vegetables and grass (and exercise); grit, water and broken charcoal, or 4 degrees per cent. until 75 degrees is reached. Chicks 5 or 6 weeks old require no artificial heat.—W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph.

Feeding Little Ducklings.

Ducklings are very easy to rear, compared to any other feathered thing in the farm yard. At the same time it is quite possible to make mistakes in feeding and caring for them. It never struck me before that anyone could go far wrong in rearing ducklings, but one day a lady told me that she should so like to raise up duck breeding, only that it was difficult to rear the ducklings. I immediately set to work to find out what she did that was so fatal to her flock. I found out that many people make the food intended for the ducklings much too sloppy. It should be mixed dry and crumbly, just as though it were meant for chickens. The little ducks have a habit of flashing their food about their bills, so as to plaster it over their own backs and each others, also it makes a rim of dry sour food round the eyes. This next makes their heads and eyes very sore, but they do not seem to get so well on sloppy food. I have seen little ducklings completely raw from head to foot, without a single particle of down left on their stretched little bodies. There was a pan of bread and milk kept always before them. It is certainly a great temptation to put down a nice pan of buttermilk or sweet milk, for they do so enjoy it; but if ever I have been tempted to do so I have always found that I had

to mash and dry the whole flock the next day. If buttermilk is to be obtained, it must have some bran or other meal mixed with it so that it will not stick onto the ducklings when they fling their heads about. They must be kept clean, and if any get dirty in spite of all precautions they must be washed. This is a very troublesome operation. Warm water and a soft rag must be used to each one separately, and as each one is finished it must immediately be placed in a box on some warm flannel and covered over. When all are finished they must be put into the box together, and a cover put over the box. It is of no use to put the cover onto the ducks' backs as they have a way of climbing onto it and making each other uncomfortable. If they are kept warm until next feeding time they will most likely all be nice and dry by next feeding time, and then don't give any more "mush." Another point to be remembered is that the ducklings must, on no account, be chilled when they are removed from the incubator or nest. Also that they must have sand and shell grit. The water must never be allowed to stand where they can help themselves, but be given with the food at stated times while very young; but as they grow older, the water should be given after feeding, twice or at most three times a day. It should always be warm.

OCTAVIA ALLEN,
Ganges, Ont.

Preserving Eggs

I know of only two really satisfactory methods of preserving eggs; the one is to preserve them in water-glass for general purposes, the other is to preserve them by coating them with gum and packing them in bran, especially for boiling. I do not know either it is possible to improve upon either of these methods. Were it not for the fact of the eggs clipping when they are boiled, it might be said that the water-glass method is the best, because, of course, you can not preserve eggs by keeping them in a solution of water-glass. The gum would quickly turn sour, whereas the water-glass will keep wholesome for years, if need be. Some genius will arise, no doubt, some day to invent a solution of water-glass which will allow the eggs immersed in it to come up for boiling in as satisfactory a manner as can be required. Until that appears let me counsel those who are interested in egg preserving to adhere closely to the two methods indicated. They are far better than the old-fashioned lime-water preservation, and in the other ways, it is difficult to see how such methods as smearing with lard or butter, and things of that sort, can possibly be held in repute.—F. W.

Starting With Turkeys

A government bulletin contains the following rules for selecting turkey stock:

1. Always use as breeders turkey hens over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy and vigorous and of good, medium size. In no instance select the smaller ones. Do not strive to have them unaturally large.
2. The male may be yearling or older. Do not imagine that the large, over-grown males are the best. Strength, health and vigor, with well-proportioned medium size, are the main points of excellence.
3. Avoid close breeding. New blood

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One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

FOR SALE—Andalusians, 1st 2nd cockerels and pullets, Lindsay, 1966; Buff Leghorns, females only 2 Houdan cockerels, 1 Toulouse cockerel, \$1.00 per pair setting, W. B. KNIGHT, Bowmanville, Ont.

Eggs for sale—South Island, Barred Rocks, \$1.00 per 15 or \$2.00 per 100 eggs.—A. C. HILL, N.E.L. Maniwaka, Ont.

POULTRY will come at a very large discount on the small investment required. If you visit and feel your hens properly, The Canadian Poultry Review will give exactly how to do it. Fifty cents a year, or send us One Dollar and we will send you a copy of the Review, and we will send the Review to you for one year free. CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, Toronto, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock, Eggs \$1.00, South Island and \$2.00 per setting, incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write or call for free catalogue describing them, J. W. CLARK, P.O. Cripplegate Club, Invercort and Breeder, Cambridge, Ont.

WINTER LAYING White Wyandottes (Heron Strain). Choice stock for sale soon. Eggs in season. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

PURE-BRED Barred Rocks and Buff Wyandottes (of best laying strains). Eggs \$1.00 per setting. W. MORRIS, 14 Herri St., Toronto.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice stock of Martin and Massey strains. Eggs for sale, \$1.00 per setting. All birds vigorous and stock layers, corresponding to the above. W. H. STEVENSON, Box 29, Oshawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—Wyandottes, Buff (Bartlett) White (Massie) Hatched Rocks, White Bantam Bantams, Eggs, Cockerels trios, Chatham Incubators and two Chatham Brooders. Write P. J. FRASER, Oshawa, Ont.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Won every 1st at Nanawac. Eggs \$1.00 per dozen. Write ALBERT SNIDER, Nanawac, Ont.

BARRED ROCK and Houdan eggs at \$1.50 per setting. The Rock pen is headed by a winning bird imported from B. B. Thompson, America, N.Y. The Houdan pen is headed by SMITH & BROWNE, Columbus, Ont.

BUFF ROCK, White Rock and White Wyandottes. Eggs for sale, \$1.00 per 15. Write P. C. GOSNELL, Ridgeway, Ont.

JUST WHAT you are looking for in Barred Rock eggs at \$1.00 an 15 or \$2.00 per setting. No trouble to answer enquiries. A. S. WELLS, 1005 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Bred direct from imported stock. Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for description, prices, etc. Geo. J. MILNE, South Bayham P.O., Ont.

HARVEY PERRINS, Oshawa, Ont. Buff Orpingtons, R. P. Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

FOR SALE—Brown Leghorns, 8 hens and cock, prize stock, only \$6.50. Also white Wyandotte cock and 3 hens matched, \$2.50. Eggs per setting \$1.00.—A. MORPHY, Oshawa, Ont.

CHOICE Bred Plymouth Rock eggs from hens selected for their strength, vigour and a persistent laying qualities, having run of orchard, mated with AI vigorous cockerels, National Champion strain. Free trial one setting for \$2.—W. C. SHARPEL, Ingham, Ont.

S. C. W. LEGHORNES. Fine stock, excellent layers. \$1 per setting, \$2 for 100 eggs. Also Belgian hares. L. A. ALLEN, Colborne, Ont.

is of vital importance to turkeys. Better send a thousand miles for a new male than risk the chances of inbreeding. Secure one in the fall, so as to be assured of its health and vigor prior to the breeding season.

Regarding the kind of hens to select the following advice is given: No matter what variety of turkeys may be selected for keeping, they should also be of this variety, strong, vigorous, healthy and well matured, but not akin. Better secure the females from one locality and the male from another to insure their non-relationship, rather than risk the risk of inbreeding. In all fowls it is to be remembered that size is influenced largely by the female and the color and finish by the male. Securing overlarge males to pair with small, weakly hens is not a wise policy.

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 are in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The Editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Farming World Man on the Wing.

So far this year Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, report a very satisfactory season's business, embracing the sale of over forty head of pure-bred Clydesdale and Hackney stallions, but their stables are still strong in a good selection of real toppers. Among other sales there have recently been made a pair of grand Canadian-bred colts—Master MacQueen, sire MacQueen, dam Charming Lady, bred by Col. Holloway, sired by Prince Charming, he in turn by the great Cedric. Prince Charming is proving one of the very best sires known and the infusion of Cedric's blood through him, with that of the great MacQueen, means Clydesdale breeding unsurpassed. He is a fine type of horse, being bay in color with four white feet of smooth conformation, grand style and action. He was purchased by Mr. James Clark of Crowfoot, Alta. MacQueen's bride, another fine, promising colt, by Young MacQueen, has been purchased by Mr. Jos. Phillips, of Maidstone Cross, Ont. Baron Rowena (12409), a fine imported station, sire Baron's Pride, dam by Exquisite, was purchased by Chas. Bennett, of Barrie, Ont. The fine, promising young stallion, Supreme, sired by the great Sixton, dam Prairie Queen, by Weston Adair, has been sold to C. E. Truesdale, of Plymouth, Mich. The fine three-year-old Clydesdale, Celtic Baron, sired by Royal Baron, a winner in his class at Toronto Industrial, has been purchased by Mr. F. Sainte, of Bradford. Fairy King, well known in the two-year-old classes as a winner at Toronto, Ottawa, and Chicago a year ago, and now grown into a very big and drafty horse, has been purchased by Mr. T. A. Campbell of Smith's Falls, Ont. Mr. Campbell is to be congratulated. Lord St. Clair, sired by the Baron's Pride horse, Black Rod, dam Lady St. Clair, has been purchased by a company at Tweed, Ont.

Among those still in the barns may be mentioned the good horse Baron Alister, now five years old. Right Forward, same age, purchased at a long figure in the Davies' sale, sire Prince Thomas, is a splendid specimen of a Clydesdale stallion. Lord Onslow, sired by Baron Robgilt, is a fine typical horse, thick, drafty and smooth. Lord McLure, sire Airilies (10954), a horse of the thick, low set, compact order, with good bone and feet and lots of evidence of construction, is one that promises profits to any purchaser. Yester, now five years of age, is a full grown, trappy, and stylish horse, sire Baron's Pride, dam Kate of Bombie, a mare which, together with her mother, has produced to the same sire a remarkable number of Clydesdale prize and premium winners. Durbar, Earl Bombie, Baron Bombie, Princess and Lady Victoria are among these, and Yester is a horse put up on the same clean cut and handsome lines, which is so popular in Scotland to-day. Baron Bertram and Celtic Pride and two good

two-year-olds, the former by Baron's Pride, the latter by Stately City.

Mr. D. Birrell, Greenwood, Ont., has just issued an interesting catalogue of his herd of Shorthorn cattle. As one of Canada's very oldest breeders, this catalogue is full of features of interest to stockmen, particularly as the herd is still full of the blood in which it was founded, and throughout its history the sires used have ever been of such an outstanding character as to keep the herd right in the front rank in individual merit, and the contributions of this herd since that time, to the improvement of live stock in Ontario and throughout Canada generally, has been very great indeed. The following is an extract or two from the announcement: "Imported Crimson Flower was one of the first imported cows to be chosen, and she was one of the early members of the herd. From her have been bred several animals that have won the greatest achievements in the show yards of Canada and the United States, but the greatest triumphs of this grand family have been the array of sires and grand breeding matrons they have given to the breed. She was a wonder in money making, and her descendants have been the kind that would make a man great profits if given half a chance. There are thirteen females and two young bulls of this family in the herd now." "Of the Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster family, there are two females

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ACCIDENTS

will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Sore Inflamed Swellings can be removed in a pleasing manner with

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A large variety suitable for the requirements of any country. Made in different widths to suit purchasers. Pre-eminently the most efficient, strongest and longest-wearing Harrows ever manufactured in our unequalled guarantee. Parties wishing a first-class Harrow will do well to write us direct or apply to the local agent.

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Successors to Emerson & Co. of Twp. Ont. in the manufacture and sale of the BEST-BLIND AND FORK CARRIERS MADE, FOR BOTH STEEL ROD, WOOD AND STEEL TRACKS. Send for circular.

and one bull. They are the straightest bred Duches of Glosters in the world, and they are very much appreciated."

Shorthorns at Winnipeg Fair.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition has taken on a new lease of life under the management of Dr. A. W. Bell. Active measures are now under way for the coming fair, to be held on July 23-28 next. The grounds and buildings will be greatly improved. A feature of the prize list is the large premium list for Shorthorns, which totals \$2,100. This should be the means of bringing out a record entry in what is doubtless the backbone of the live stock industry of Western Canada. Parties interested should write Dr. Bell for a copy of the prize list.

Gossip.

Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., report the sale of the Clydesdale stallion Royal Dean to William Hodgins, of Portage du Fort, Que., for a long price. They have also sold to the same buyer Princess May, a filly rising three and full sister to Baroness, 7917, champion Spring Clyde and Shire Show, February, 1906.

Mr. Charles Calder, M.P.P., Brookline, Ont., reports the sale of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep as having wintered well. He has a splendid crop of lambs this season, over fifty in all. Parties desiring good Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep would do well to see Mr. Calder's stock.

Messrs. Jas. Leask & Son, Taunton, Ont., have sold the fine young bull, Mima's Prince, sire Allan (18434), to Mr. J. S. Dicks, Little Britain, Ont., also another good one, same sire and dam, to Mr. J. McLaughlin, Tyrone, Ont. The rest of the herd are doing fine.

It is reported that the Macdonald Collection at stc. Anne de Bellevue, Que., will start a Holstein herd this year. It already has one of the best Ayrshire herds in Canada, formerly known as the Reford herd.

We are offering 8 bulls, 3 heifer calves, 4 yearling heifers, all for sale at once. First come, first served. They are reds and roans, and are in first class condition, and should command a ready sale. The red bull calf, dam Myrtle, is a very good calf and will make a good substitute for his brother Improver, sold at the March Guelph sale, 1905. The 2-year-old heifer Rosalind, sired by Vicar (imp.), Knockie's Dasher, fine sire. We purchased her at the November 1st sale of W. D. Flatt last year. The roan bull calf, dam Village Maid, is a breezy looking fellow, and will, no doubt make a very impressive sire. The roan bull calf, 6 months old, full brother to the thrice crowned junior yearling of last year at Winnipeg, Toronto and the International at Chicago, will make a grand bull if he holds his own as he has every indication of doing at present. The great grand junior yearling, Matchless 35th,

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CARNEL

SPRING IS A CRITICAL TIME FOR THEM. . .

out of Matchless 16th, bred by W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., will, no doubt, make a winner.

Any one intending to show would do well to make a visit to the Rose Cottage herd of up-to-date stock. A grand young heifer, calved September 15th, 1905, is a smooth, straight, thick calf, and will be head of later. Her full brother, Success, was sold to a Mr. Dodson, Comber P.O., Ont., Stony Point, via Lake Erie Railroad. We have a few very breedy looking heifers in calf, all for sale at right prices.

Our stock bull, Royal Prince, is doing grand work in the herd as an impressive sire, and will be retained until a better one can be procured. The cow, Juliet, who won at Guelph Dairy Show, 1900, has just given us a red bull calf. She has an udder that can hardly be duplicated. This grand cow was bred on the farm, and her value as a mich cow cannot be estimated.

H. K. FAIRBAIN,
Theford, Ont.

Myrtle Shorthorn Sale.

The combination sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Myrtle on April 12, under the auspices of the Myrtle Sales Association, was a decided success, and the prices realized averaged higher than at any other combination sale held so far this year. Thirty-six head, over half of whom were males, averaged \$85. A Wedding Gift heifer contributed by Wm. Smith, ex-M.P., Columbus, topped the sale at \$107.50. She was bought by Peter Christie, M.P. for South Ontario. The highest priced male was contributed by Mr. Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., and sold to Mr. J. Harvey, of Grilla, for \$125. Mr. Clarence Bain, of Taunton, contributed five females and one male of good individual quality and breeding, that made him a high average. Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, contributed a bull of good breeding and quality, that brought him in good money. Six head of good ones, sired by Royal Archer (imp.), that made a high average, were contributed by Mr. Wm. Bright, Raglan. Mr. David Birrell, Greenwood, contributed four good individuals from his famous Mimas and Crimson Flower families, that brought good prices. Mr. James Bishop, auctioneer, of Oshawa, handled the sale in good shape. Mr. John Bright, Myrtle, who is a host in himself at any auction sale, assisted in the sale.

The management throughout is to be congratulated upon the success of this, the first sale held by the Myrtle Association. We understand that it is the intention to hold these sales regularly, and to take in other kinds of live stock.

A Wilkesbarre man has invented a rubber hen, fully covered with feathers, upon one side of which he has a target. When the target is hit with a base ball the wings flap widely, the hen cackles for a few seconds and—lays a hard boiled egg for the delectation of the thrower. There are said to be large orders for them as summer resort attractions.



SwEEPSTAKES Saddle Mare at the Huron County Spring Stock Show. Owned by Dr. J. N. Gunn, Clinton, Ont.

Guelph Fat Stock Club.

The annual meeting of the Guelph Fat Stock Club was held on April 7. There was a good attendance. Mr. A. F. H. Jones presided. The report of the directors was a satisfactory one. The following officers were elected: President, A. F. H. Jones; Vice-presidents, A. W. Tyson, W. R. Elliott; Secretary-Treas., J. N. Duff.

Directors—R. G. Strachan, Robert Barber, R. G. E. Day, O.A.C.; W. Argo, Geo. Amos, Herb. Wright, R. Shortreed, J. M. Tyson, Col. White, H. H. O. Stull, H. Lockwood, R. Harvey, James Anderson, G. B. Hood, A. Stone, Jas. Laidlaw, H. C. Schofield, A. Crosbie, A. Whitelaw, W. Hamilton, Jas. Hewer, Geo. North, R. McQueen, A. White, W. Laidlaw, W. Young, W. F. Barber, A. Hales, Wm. Wakefield, John Barber, W. F. Galbraith, A. E. Meyer, A. G. Fletcher, Geo. Henderson.

Clydesdales for Canada.

Considerable numbers of Clydesdales continue to be shipped to Canada. Last week Mr. John Vance, of Tavistock, Ontario, sailed from Glasgow with twenty-seven very good fillies mainly bought in Wigtownshire, the breeders including Mr. Findlay, Bailliewhurr; Mr. James McConnell, Boreland; Mr. Gordon, Kirkland; Mr. McLure, Broadweig; Mr. Young, East Barr; Mr. Muir, Barshammy; Mr. Crawford, Broughton; Mr. Smith, Culbæ, and several others. The animals were by such noted sires as Lord Fauntleroy, 10370; Eureka, 11021, a son of Baron's Pride; Royal Chief, 10876, by Royal Gattley; Baronson, 10981; Argosy, 11247; Toward Castle, 12320; and Rosario, 9996—North British Agriculturist.

Guernsey Cattle Club.

The annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on May 16th next. Guernseys have made some good records during the year. One cow gave 14,920 lbs. of milk, containing 857 lbs. of fat, which is equivalent to 1,600 lbs. of butter.

Winter Fair Dates Fixed

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Winter Fair held last week, it was decided to hold this year's fair at Guelph on December 10-15, inclusive. The committee waited upon the Hon. Mr. Monteith and asked for an increased grant for special prizes in several classes, and that steps be taken to secure enlargement of the fair buildings.

Change of Secretaryship

Mr. J. A. Nelles, for several years secretary of the Western Fair Association, London, has resigned, and Mr. A. M. Hunt has been appointed to succeed him. At the board meeting when his resignation was accepted a resolution was adopted specially referring to the good work Mr. Nelles had done for the fair. Mr. Hunt is a new man, and has his laurels to win yet. He has, however, had several years' experience as president and manager of county fairs, and will, no doubt, give a good account of himself in this new field.

North Bay Sale

A sale of pure bred Shorthorns was held at North Bay on April 26th under the auspices of the Widdifield Agricultural Society, assisted by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, the latter paying all expenses, including transportation, advertising, etc. Mr. John Bright, Myrtle, superintended the sale and Geo. Jackson, Port Perry, acted as auctioneer.

The offerings, which included seventeen bulls and seven cows and heifers, were contributed by the leading breeders of Ontario. The bulls sold at from fifty to ninety-five dollars each. The females averaged sixty-six dollars per head.

Appointments to Manitoba College.

Prof. W. J. Rutherford, B.S.A., of Ames, Iowa, has been appointed professor of agriculture at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Prof. Rutherford spent his early life in Eastern Ontario. He entered the Ontario Agricultural College in 1899, and after a brilliant course, was graduated in 1903. After graduation he went to Ames, where he has done good work in the live stock and agricultural branch of that institution.

Another good appointment is that of Dr. F. Torrance, B.A., V.S., of Winnipeg, as lecturer in veterinary science. He is an acknowledged leader of his profession in the West. He was one of the founders of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba, and is at present secretary and registrar of that organization. The management of the Manitoba Agricultural College is to be congratulated upon the excellence of the choice they have made in these two appointments.

The Royal Show.

The 67th annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, will be held at Derby on June 27-30, 1906. During the past three years the show has been held at Park Royal, near London, where the society had fitted up permanent quarters. But the shows held there have been financial failures, and it has been decided to return to migratory shows.

To Ayrshire Breeders.

The officers of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association have issued a neat circular to all breeders of this class of cattle, outlining the work of the association and the con-



WATERLY FARM

Hackneys have stood the champions of America's leading shows. We were never in a better position to supply our customers with the right goods than at the present time.

Come and see what we have to offer.

R. BEITH, Bowmanville, Ont.

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I have landed one of the best importations of **Clydesdales, Shires and Hackney Stallions**, mares and fillies, ever landed in America. The goods are such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Blacon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best sires obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one-half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write.

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ont.

dition of the Ayrshire market at the present time. Reference is made to the opening up of a market in Japan for Ayrshires, the nationalizing of the records, advanced registry and other matters of interest. The new secretary of the association is W. F. Stephen, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

Expert Judges.

Owing to the increased cost, fair boards will have to pay more for expert judges this fall. The price fixed is \$8 per day, the Government paying the salary and hotel expenses. Where the dates are fixed so that it will be possible for the exhibition to be arranged in a circuit of three or more fairs, the charge for each judge will be \$6 per day. The charge for an extra judge will be \$8 per day. Formerly the charge was \$5 per day.

Good Settlers for Calgary Irrigated Lands

The present season marks the throwing open to investors of the irrigated lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The lands for which water is available this season are between Calgary and Gleichen, though the scope of the enterprise includes land stretching all the way between Calgary and Medicine Hat, and amounting in all to about 3,000,000 acres, on fully half of which water will be available. The first offering of the company includes 110,000 acres in the neighborhood of Gleichen. The water will be turned into this district by May 1. Mr. W. H. Fairchild, an expert who has done much to assist the progress of irrigation in the Lethbridge district and who has had distinguished success in growing a variety of fodders, cereals, roots and fruits under irrigation will have charge of the operation of a series of demonstration farms established there unique. The buyers of irrigated area as construction work progresses.

The character of the colonization on the new irrigated country is rather unique. The buyer of irrigated lands are not needy pioneers, but men in possession of considerable, or even large, capital. They are nearly all from States in the Union where irrigation is practiced, and have succeeded well in year to year operations. Land values have gone so high in most of the irrigated States that the holding of such farms represents the investment of large capital, amounting in some cases to \$100 or \$200 an acre, and while the acre yield may be high the interest on the capital involved is low. Most of the buyers of Canadian Pacific irrigated land are not out for necessarily better land, but for land that is cheap and good both, and for which the returns will be high from operations and rapid increase in value besides. Land at \$20 an acre under irrigation seems ridiculously low to the irrigators. It is certain that a skilful and intensive class of farming will be speedily developed and that as an investment the buying of irrigated lands will show much higher wins than the cheapest and best non-irrigated land.

J. McC.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in tons and arlots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Big Sale of Ponies.

As announced elsewhere, an opportunity will be offered for the acquisition of something fancy in the line of Shetland ponies, as Mr. Dalgetty is offering a very select shipment for sale at The Repository, Toronto, Wednesday, May 9th, 1906. The growing popularity of the Shetland pony as a family horse is warranted by his hardihood, strength, good looks and even temper and docility. He is a safe and cherished acquisition for the children, and, hitched in front of an appropriate conveyance, makes a turnout of which no one need be ashamed. There is an immense demand for the family pony, and this sale will make a splendid opportunity for obtaining a good start in breeding them. The sale will comprise a number of well broken and educated ones, together with a few choice stallions and mares. They will be shipped by Dalgetty Bros., Dundee, Scotland, of the Shetland.

Angora Goats

The feature of the Angora in which they excel all other sorts of domestic animals is their peculiar habit of browsing. In this they even surpass the sheep in that they prefer browsing to grass, and will eat nearly anything in the line of shrubs.

The Angora has been used to clear

CLYDESDALES — HACKNEYS.

I have a large consignment of stallions and a few fillies. Good ones of the right kind at right prices. Come and see what I have to offer.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

CLYDESDALES — Winners at Toronto, London and other leading shows. Some choice young fillies. Pair young stallions, sired by Pearl Oyster and Prince Romeo, for sale. **Jas. Henderson, Belton, Ont.**

Farmers' Sons Wanted — with known stock on fair education to work in an outfit, \$600 a month, with clean, comfortable, desirable residence, most desirable and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Medicine Ass'n., High St., London, Ont.**

CLYDESDALES

Stallions and Fillies by Scotland's leading sires. Terms right and a square deal. Call or write.

JOHN BOAG & SONS, Ravenshoe, Ont.



SMITH & RICHARDSON
IMPORTERS OF

High Class Clydesdale Horses

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

COLUMBUS, ONT.
Oshawa Station, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

CLYDESDALES AND CHEVAL NORMANS

New importations, all ages, some ton weights. **The Best of Quality and at Low Prices.** Must sell. Write for breeding and prices.

A few French Canadians.

ROBERT NESS & SON,

Long Distance Phone. "WOODSIDE," HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

land of brush to enable the grass to secure a start, and later sheep have been turned in to graze. We have seen such pastures where every vestige of brush has been entirely destroyed.

A great many goats that are termed Angoras are merely crosses of the Angora onto the common goat, but these crosses are very good stock when they have been bred down to the fourth or fifth generation by constant use of pure blood.

The Angora reaches the size of an ordinary sheep, but is slower to mature, so that there is less profit in attempting to raise young stock for market.

The meat of the pure bred goat is excellent and very similar to mutton. At present practically all the Angoras slaughtered are sold from the markets as mutton. However, the Angora Association is very anxious that the breed should be sold under its own name as Angora venison.

The average Angora goat will produce about six or eight pounds of mohair, but everything depends on the breeding. Some will produce considerably more.

Mohair is valuable and is frequently used in dressing goods, where there seems to be a growing demand for it.

Good authorities report that the Angora hide for leather is comparatively inferior to that of the common goat, but is frequently used for various pur-

CLYDESDALES

Imported Cycle Stallions for sale. Good individuals of choicest breeding. Prices low for quick sale.

ALEX. MCGREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.

THOS. MERCEZ, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.
Breeder and importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

CLYDESDALES

I have for sale a few grand young stallions and several splendid fillies, which I offer at reasonable prices, considering breeding and quality of goods.

Write for prices and particulars or call at my stables at HOWICK, QUE.

GEO. G. STEWART,
Long Distance Phone. Importer and Breeder.



Sheep and Cattle Labels.

If you are putting stock out this spring you will need them. They are cheap and very useful. Sample and circular free.

F. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

poses. The pelts are frequently made into rugs. A number of years ago, when all were imported, good Angora rugs sold for big prices, but are now more common and within the reach of all.

An Angora is a good deal like a sheep in that the important part of its shelter must be such that it will keep it dry; otherwise, Angora goat raisers of the West assert, all that is necessary is an open shed facing the south.

An ordinary fence that will confine a sheep is generally effectual with a goat; their tendency is generally to go through a fence, rather than jump over.

We see no reason why the Angora is not going to be a valuable adjunct to any farm in a new section of the country, where an animal good for clearing land is in demand. It has been found in California, according to a government bulletin, that the Angora is far ahead of hired labor for clearing land, both in cost and thoroughness.

JAMES LEASK & SON, Taunton, Ont.

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

For Sale—Four young bulls and one heifer, sired by Count Sarcosis (Imp.)—2307—(7420). Four young bulls, sired by Allan (Imp.)—Oshawa Sta., (G.T.R.), Myrtle Stn., (C.P.R.). Long Distance 'Phone in Residence.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering—20 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with heifer calves at foot, and again bred to imp. Prime Favorite and imp. Scotch Pride. Also 30 head of one and two-year old heifers. Bred on a line and receive our own calves, just landed. Burlington Jct. Sta., G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

Choicely bred Shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on choicest lines to choose from. Can supply a number of fine young bulls at square prices.

D. MILNE & SON, Ethel P.O. and Sta., G.T.R.

CHAS. BANKIN Wyebridge, Ont., importer and breeder of **Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.** Herd headed by Fride of Scotland (Imp.). **For Sale**—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM MITCHELL, ONT.

A choice lot of Young Bulls for sale—promising herd-headers, of the most desirable breeding.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

DAVID MCRAE, Janeline, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of **Leicester Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep.** Choice animals for sale.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Oph. Thalmia. No one with Blindness and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

GLEEN PARK FARM Scotch Shorthorns

Matchless, Jilt, Nonpareil, Mina and other fine strains—Here headed by the grand imp. Bessie bell, Pride of Scotland (Imp.), dam, Hoan Bessie 3903, dam of Lord Banff (7801). Some choice young stock for sale.

W. DOHERTY, Prop.,
CLINTON, ONT.

WOODROFFE FARM AYRSHIRES.

FOR SALE—Four yearling bulls of choice breeding; a number of bull calves, two spring and four autumn calves. Parties wishing females may have a splendid choice. I have twelve yearlings bred to freshen in August and September. Breeders invited to look over the stock or write for particulars.

J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

Auction Sale OF PONIES

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT

The Repository, Simcoe Street, Toronto

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9th

A Consignment of **THIRTY HEAD** of imported Shetland Ponies aged from 3 years and over. A number broken to harness.

JAMES DALGETTY.

GREENWOOD SHORTHORNS



D. BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont.

offers for sale at bargain prices grandly bred young Shorthorn stock tracing to grand imported cows, every top-cross a carefully selected imported bull. A large selection to choose from.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Three young bulls for sale. Sires, Spicy King (Imp.) = 50096 = ; Quarantine King (Imp.) = 32088 = ; Dams, Strawberry 2nd and Venus = 48815 = . Prices \$175.

Thos. Allin & Bros., Oshawa

Springhurst Shorthorns.

Present Offering—7 Young Bulls and 10 Young Females,

All from grandly bred dams of individual merit, and such sires as Gold Drop, Royal Prince, Rosy Morning and Abbotsford. Good value for your money and a square deal.

H. SMITH,

Exeter P.O. and Sta., G.T.R.
Long distance 'phone at residence.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.
Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal,
Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited
Superintendent, Proprietors.
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of **CLYDESDALE HORSES, BERSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.**

FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH SOWS—Bred to farrow in May.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farms 2½ miles from Weston Station, G.T.R., and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

We have now for sale a number of choice young bulls fit for service. They combine size, birth, quality, flesh and bone, and should be useful for producing the best type of steers, or mating with the best Shorthorn females.

A square deal and a reasonable price.

JNO. DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R.
Brooklin, G.T.R.

Ashtland Stock Farm

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MARRSHALL, Jackson, P.O., Ont.
Tara Station, G.T.R.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HORSES

- S MITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbia, Ont. See large ad.
- T. H. HARRARD**, Millbrook, Ont. See large ad.
- O. SORBY**, Guelph, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- T. HOS. MERCER**, Markdale, Ont. See large ad.
- G. BO. G. STEWART**, Howick, Que. See large ad.
- T. J. BERRY**, Hensall, Ont. See large ad.
- J. R. S. PROUSE**, Woodstock, Ont. See large ad.
- R. R. RESS**, Howick, Que.
- GRAHAM BROS.**, Charentum, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN BRIGHT**, Myrtle, Ont. See large ad.
- D. R. J. WATSON**, Howick, Que. See large ad.
- W. H. PUGH**, Charentum, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.
- W. COLOUHOUR**, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and G.T.R., importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
- DAVIS & GRAHAM**, Schomberg, Ont. Clydesdales imported and Canadian-bred. A few good bargains on hand.
- W. J. WELLS**, Temperanceville, Ont., mill from Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan Railway. Some grand offerings in Canadian-bred Clydesdales, gets of Young McQueen and Laird of Argo.
- FRANK RUSSELL**, Cedarville P.O., Ont. Two imported Clydesdale stallions for sale, five and seven years old.
- HODGKINSON & TISDALE**, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.
- DONALD GUNN & SON**, Beaverton, Ont. Clydesdales—Choice young stock.
- LAVIN & RICHARDSON**, Harrison, Ont. High-class Clydesdales for sale.

SHEEP

- TALPER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- JOHN GARHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.
- G. B. O. 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, showing and breeding stock imported and home-bred.
- T. HOS. ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.
- G. BO. SWELL**, Yerville, Ont.—Shorthorns, Newbon 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**, Redgrave P.O., Harrison sta., C.P.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not skin furnished. Write for prices.
- J. COWAN**, Donagel P.O., Alwood 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.
- R. J. MACKIE**, Oshawa, Ont. Registered bulls and a few heifers. Good stock. Seven sons.
- W. J. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.
- W. G. PETT & SONS**, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN GARHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- H. SMITH**, Exeter, Ont. See large ad.
- G. B. O. 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.
- D. BRIDELL**, Greenwood, Ont. See large ad.
- W. SHIRING**, Selkingsville, G. T. R. Ont. Holdsters of best milking strains. A number of young breeding stock to select from.
- MACDONALD COLLEGE**, Ste. Anne de Belle-Herbe, Que.—A prizebred—The famous Belle-Herbe, Que. and 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 tails. Write for particulars.
- AMOS SMITH**, Townbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.
- W. HAY**, Tara, Ont., Clydesdale Horses, W. Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch strains. Present offerings some choice young bulls, also a number of females.
- W. F. STEPHEN**—Box 103, Huntington, Que. W. Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.
- J. A. GOVERNLOCK**, Forest, Ont. Herefords, Jr. young stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prizewinners at leading shows.
- H. K. FAIRBAIN**, Theford, Ont. Short-horn, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.
- R. J. PENHALL**, Naber, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.
- JOELVINS** Ayrshires—Lachine, 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 breeders.
- D. DECOURCEL**, Inornahill 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. CLARKE**, Malton P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. Ont. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lin. Co. Sheep. Some choice youngsters for sale.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

- D. GUNN & SON**, Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.
- JAMES DOUGLAS**, Calsonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

DOBT. NICHOL, Brussels, Ont., P.O. and sta. N. G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont., sta. G. T. R. Importer and breeder of young Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

JOHN MCFARLANE and W. A. Galbraith, Dutton, Ont. For sale—Shorthorns (imported and homebred), both sexes, from an dark red bulls, from five months to one year, and Oxford Down sheep.

GEAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns, Shropshires. Good selection in young Shorthorns.

G. B. O. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale fillies, a few a good imported and homebred ones at right prices.

A. ELLIOTT, Bond Mills, Oxford Sheep, Collie Dogs and Narragansett Turkeys. London Station, Ont.

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

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

F. & G. PARKIN, Oxford Centre, Ont. Fr. Berkshire Swine, Barred Rock Poultry, Prices right.

Toronto Horse Show

(Continued from Page 310.)

bred stallion, was won by a sturdy saddle exhibited by Alfred Rogers, Toronto, and sired by Chateau. Of the exhibits shown in this class two were sired by Chateau, and two by King Joseph. Championship in the saddle class was won by the gilt-edged mare Lady Sapphire, shown by Mr. A. Yeager, of Simcoe, another laurel to the chapel of Hillhurst Sensation. This mare won first as best combination horse, first as best ladies' saddle horse, and first and championship in the saddle classes. She is a mare of wonderfully smooth and even conformation, good action at all gaits and perfect manners. Her strongest opposition was made by the fine dark chestnut gelding, Gingalee, a smooth, handsome and perfectly mannered horse shown by J. Knicker, Toronto. The championship harness class open to horses winning a first prize in single harness was won by Mrs. A. Beck, of London, with Lady Elgin, her fine little winner of the King Edward Challenge Cup, going second. The champion harness was found in Capt. Evans' Sweet Briar. The pony stallion class had, as usual, some very choice, if diminutive representatives, and Messrs. Graham & Renfrew's Fly-mouth Horace, a handsome little brown, with a whole world of high style and speed, had a fine looking, smooth, and trappy competitor in Hillburn, Bonny, shown by C. E. Gudewill, of Montreal.

Promoted

Mr. James Murray, B.S.A. for several years representative of the Seed Division, Ottawa, in Manitoba and the West, has resigned to accept the position of Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes for Saskatchewan.

B. W. Chipman Dead.

Mr. B. W. Chipman, for fifteen years Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, died on April 24th, after a three weeks' illness from pneumonia. He was an enthusiast in his work, and rendered valuable service to Nova Scotia in organizing agricultural societies and farmers' institutes, and in connection with the importation of pure bred stock and the establishment of model orchards. He was seventy years of age.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, April 30, 1906. General trade has improved considerably since last writing, and prices continue at a fairly satisfactory basis. Money keeps in good demand both on call and time, call loans rule at 5%.

WHEAT.

Reports from the fall wheat districts of this province are most encouraging. Never, perhaps, for a number of years has the crop shown up better in the spring than this season. Speculation seems to be rife in the market, and there is evidently a movement on to bull the market. Whether due to this or other causes, prices are higher than a fortnight ago, quotations here ruling at 80c to 81c for white, 79c to 80c for red and mixed and outside points, 73c to 74c for goose and 74c to 75c for spring.

COARSE GRAIN.

The oat market is firmer and higher under a good export demand. No. 2 white is quoted here at 36½c outside, and 38½c Toronto. Barley is dull at 50c to 51c, and peas at 76c to 77c outside. The corn market is firmer, mixed and yellow being quoted at Montreal at 56c to 56½c, and American yellow at 56½c on track Toronto.

SEEDS.

Red clover seeds is in special demand and prices all round are very firm. Local dealers here quote seeds as follows: Red clover, \$12 to \$15; alsike, \$13 to \$15; alfalfa, \$16, and Timothy, \$4.85 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs., according to grade.

HAY AND STRAW.

The hay market has improved. There is a better demand in the British market for Canadian hay at higher prices, and American buyers have been on the Canadian market looking for stocks. At the moment, owing to light receipts, prices are very firm here at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$7 to \$7.50 per ton for No. 2 in car lots on track, Toronto. At Montreal quotations range from \$6 to \$9.50 as to quality. Baled straw rules steady at \$5.50 to \$6 for car lots on track here.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market is lower, though not low enough, according to the dealers, for pickling. They want a price of about 12½c which some of them expect to get before long. At Montreal new laid are quoted at 15c to 15½c in case lots, and here at 15c to 16c per dozen. On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 17c to 19c.

Poultry is scarce, with little business moving at following prices: Choice dry plucked turkeys, 18c to 20c; fat chickens, 14c to 15c; thin, 10 to 12c; fat hens, 9c to 11c; thin, 7c to 8c; ducks, 12c to 13c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese values are on the down grade, and lower prices than present quotations are looked for. A big make is in prospect, and prices will have to drop considerably before there is consumption enough to take the quantity exported when the new season rightly opens up. At Montreal quotations are 11c to 11½c, with quotations at the factories ranging from 10½c to 10¾c per lb. New cheese is quoted here at 13c in small lots, and old at 14c.

The butter market has also made some rapid strides downward since last writing. The prospects are for a

large make of creamery butter. Supplies are increasing at Montreal and a limited demand. Prices there are down to 19c to 19½c for the choicest creamery. Here creamery prints bring 22c to 23c; and solids, 21c to 22c; and choice dairy, 17c to 18c in a jobbing way.

WOOL.

Though business is quiet wool prices are very firm. Some dealers believe that the supply of new wool will not be equal to the demand, and look for higher prices. Unwashed is quoted here at 16c to 17c. At Montreal Canadian washed fleece is quoted at \$7.00 to 28c, and unwashed at 18c to 20c per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

Deliveries of stock last week were moderate and prices ruled steady to strong for the better grades. There was a rather slower demand for the rougher and common grades. Trade in exports has ruled steady, and the quality of the cattle offering fair, with prices ranging from \$4.75 to \$4.90 for the bulk, some extra choice loads bringing \$5.15 to \$5.20 per cwt. quality of the cattle offering was fair, to good classes. Choice butchers' are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.60; cows, \$3.25 to \$3.75; bulls, \$3 to \$3.50, and canners, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. The demand for short keep feeders is not strong. Farmers seem to be holding back, as prices for feeders are on the high side, and to buy largely for feeding just now is somewhat risky. Prices for feeders are well maintained as follows: Short-keeps, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.95; feeders, 950 to 1,150 lbs., \$3.85 to \$4.40; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4;

stock calves, 400 to 650 lbs., \$3 to \$3.60 per cwt.

Calves rule firm owing to light runs. They sell at from \$3 to \$6 per cwt. Milch cows are in fair demand, with quotations ranging from \$30 to \$55 each.

Though supplies of sheep and lambs have ruled light, trade is not very brisk. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.25; culls and bucks at \$3.50 to \$4; grain-fed lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.50 per cwt., and spring lambs at \$3 to \$6 each.

Hogs are offering in fairly large numbers, though perhaps not in sufficient numbers to suit packers. Prices are steady at \$7.15 per cwt. for select bacon hogs, and \$6.90 for lights and fats.

HORSES.

"The horse market was never better than it is at the present time," so said Mr. Burns of The Repository, Toronto, to THE FARMING WORLD today. There is a good demand for all kinds, though prices have not changed much during the past few weeks. Good general purpose horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. each sell at from \$150 to \$180. Horses weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 at \$180 to \$225; carriage at from \$150 up to almost any price, depending on quality; express horses at from \$140 to \$190, and delivery horses at from \$140 to \$180 each.

+

Bonus Will Be Continued.

The bonus of \$100 on cold storage at creameries will be continued during 1906 by the Dominion Government. To qualify for this bonus creameries must be built according to plans and specifications supplied or approved by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. Parties desiring to take advantage of this bonus must make application to the above individual before July 1st, 1906.

1906

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB.

TORONTO.

SPRING MEETING

May 19th--June 2nd.

The King's Plate will be run on SATURDAY,
May 19th, at 4.30 p.m.

A REGIMENTAL BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

WM] HENDRIE,
President.

W. P. FRASER,
Secy.-Treas.

LOCK



Wear and long life are two things you should consider well and wisely in buying wire fence. They are the chief reasons why so many miles of Peerless Fence have been bought. We want to tell you why it lasts so long and wears so well. It's the way it is made and the material it is made from. Big, heavy Galvanized Hard Steel Wire that wind, wear and weather cannot phase, so perfectly uniform in size and quality that it will stand double the strain ever required, is used throughout. Then the construction of the

Peerless Woven Wire Fence

is based on **locking** principles. Look at the **Lock** on the left. Note how the upright and lateral wires are securely locked—they can't be rooted up from below, shoved down from above nor spread sideways. It's the **Lock** part of any wire fence and the Peerless Lock makes the Peerless Fence firm and rigid. Stock can't injure it, weather can't harm it—that's why it lasts. It's the fence that ends all fence troubles. Our free book tells you why the Peerless is the fence to buy.

The Banvill Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Dept. C, Hamilton, Ont.

THAT'S WHY IT LASTS

The scales are still accurate, for I frequently carefully weigh a load of some product on the farm and then have it weighed on other scales in the same manner and they often agree to the pound. And right here, I would like to say that I do not believe that grain or stock buyers object to farmers having big scales. I was once told by a dealer that the easiest farmers to buy from were those who had scales of their own.

We never charge neighbors for weighing if we are near the scales or they do the weighing themselves, but if we come from the fields to weigh, we charge them ten cents. We often sell wool, grain or stock at home and the buyer takes it away, thus saving us both time and shirkage. But the greatest satisfaction I get out of my scales is in weighing stock that I am feeding. If I am feeding a calf or of cattle I weigh once a month, and each steer is weighed separately. At the end of the feeding period I know what the bunch has gained, what each steer has gained and the grain each month. It helps me to know something of the effects of the weather on the cattle and other stock, what they are paying for the feed they get and what kind of an animal it pays the most. It tells me whether my horse is gaining half a pound, a pound and a half, or two pounds per day. It gives me some points in stock feeding that I could not get any other way, a confidence to sometimes continue feeding in spite of the advice of men whose judgment I respect in all matters except where it fails to agree with what the scales are recording.—F. S. G.

The late Louis Gaylord Clark is said to have invented what he called the "patent back-action hen persuader." It consisted of a net with double bottom, in which the egg, when laid, dropped on a springboard and disappeared beneath the hen, turning to see her egg and feeding note, would promptly lay another. In trying this machine Mr. Clark discovered that he put one of his hens on it one day, looking at the door and went away; shortly after he returned and found nearly a bush of eggs in the receptacle, but on the box where he had placed the hen there remained only a few feathers.

American Fence Talks

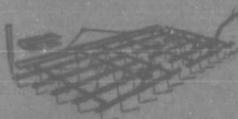
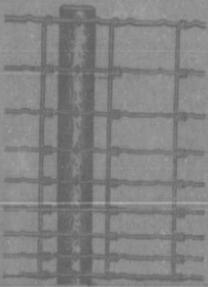
American Fence is standard of the world. More miles of it are in use than all other fences combined.

It is made of steel that is exactly fitted for it. A woven wire fence can be made of wire too soft or too hard. It must be exactly right to render good service.

The structure of the American Fence is perfect. It is built of big, solid, galvanized wire, all No. 3 gauge if you prefer it, with the upright or stay wires hinged in all heights and for all purposes.

American Fence and Gates are for sale by dealers everywhere, or write us direct and we will send you a catalogue free, and tell you where you can get the fence and save money.

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The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Limited,
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GS12—A very smartly tailored Eton Suit of French Cheviot in black, navy and green, jacket lined with mercerized, and trimmed with wide strapping of self, very effect, formed with fancy braid; size, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, skirts from 37 to 43 inches in length, with waistbands 23 to 25 in., very special value, postpaid to your address . . . **\$9.20**

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THE FARMING WORLD, TORONTO

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