

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Mounting Birds and Animals

Hundreds of people are learning to successfully mount birds and animals, tan skins, etc., through the instruction given by mail by the N. W. School of Taxidermy, 221 E. St., Omaha, Neb.

They receive many testimonials of graduates who are making big money as taxidermists. These testimonials and fine catalogue will be sent free on request. Better write to-day if interested.

Took Spavin Off and Will Cure Fistula

Redwing, Ont., Aug. 30, 1906.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.:

I have had a horse with fistula on withers for two years. Will GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM cure it? (Yes—L. W. Co.) I took a bone spavin as large as a hen's egg off the same horse with your BALSAM some years ago; no blemish nor lameness since.

PETER DOBSON.

Milk Can Be Made to Yield Larger Profits

But the volume of the profits depends largely on the way your milk is handled. Everybody knows it is the cream that makes milk "rich," as we say, yet a large number of milk producers are letting dollars slip through their fingers by continuing the use of old-fashioned methods of skimming cream, when a modern cream-saving machine like the United States Separator would make their profits very much larger. The United States has proved to many a dairyman that it is the most profitable machine ever put on a farm. This is strikingly shown in the experiences related by Mr. R. A. Shufelt, on page 758, which may give some "pointers" to dairymen who still persist in using the old gravity methods of skimming. The United States is a thoroughly standard, reliable cream separator, and made by a concern who have been successfully manufacturing dairy machinery for more than thirty-three years. Their new catalogue is very interesting reading, and contains many illustrations from photographs of the different parts of the machine, so that its construction and operation is made perfectly plain. They will be very glad to send one if you will just write to send new catalogue No. 110.

A Curb Removed by "Absorbine"

Waverly, Ky., Jan. 16, 1906.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.
Dear Sir—Having used two bottles of your Absorbine, and having taken a curb off my saddle and harness horse, which I afterwards sold for \$250.00, I think it is the best liniment I ever used. Please find enclosed \$2.00, for which send me another bottle.

Yours truly,

HUSTON SPENCER.

Absorbine is a pleasant remedy to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used during treatment. If you have a lame or blemished horse get a bottle of Absorbine now—it will not only add to the comfort of the horse, but will

L. H. C.

Spreader Pointers



A good spreader costs considerable but it is worth more than it costs.

A poor spreader is an expensive luxury, no matter what it costs.

When you buy an L. H. C. Spreader you are buying something standard.

You get for your money—

—A substantial, durable machine

—One that is easily handled

—It handles manure in any condition.

—No spreader made does better work

—No spreader is lighter in draft.

L. H. C. Spreaders are well proportioned machines. They are strong

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CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

Send three 2-cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States.

Treats practically every farm topic in the most forceful, money-making way.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

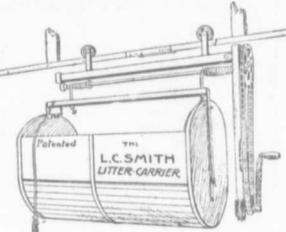
but not needlessly cumbersome—strong where strength is needed, with due regard for light draft and load to be carried.

The L. H. C. apron is driven at both sides, by both hind wheels. This eliminates all binding, friction and undue strain.

It has a vibrating rack to level the load—exclusive feature.

It has a wide range of feed, consequently a large or a small amount of manure per acre can be distributed. It is the only spreader controlled and operated entirely with one lever.

Made in three sizes for each of the two types, Cloverleaf, endless apron, and Corn King, return apron.



The L. C. SMITH FEED AND LITTER CARRIER

**Strong,
Simply Constructed,
Easily Operated.**

No cog wheels to wear and slip, nothing to get out of order.

LYMAN C. SMITH

OSHAWA, Ont.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

when you require a
TUB, PAIL, WASH BASIN or MILK PAN

ask your grocer for

E. B. EDDY'S

FIBRE WARE ARTICLES

**YOU WILL FIND THEY GIVE YOU
SATISFACTION EVERY TIME**

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

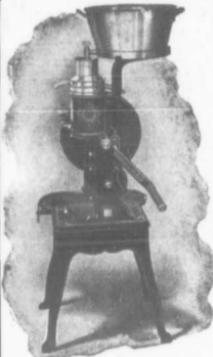
Insist on being Supplied with Eddy's Every Time



make him more valuable and increase his usefulness, \$2.00 per bottle; at your druggist, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F., Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.

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Folks are constantly confusing "cheapness" and "profitableness"



DeLAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Outwear 3 to 10 of the cheap kind

3 "Cheap" Machines, at \$50 \$150.00
DeLaval, at 120.00
DeLaval Cost less by \$ 30.00
and suppose it was 10 cheap ones.

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Over half a century's experience goes in every Tudhope Sleigh. Those at the head of the great Tudhope Works have been brought up in the business and "know how."

Every Tudhope Sleigh is guaranteed to be free of any imperfection in material or workmanship. And this guarantee is backed by a Canadian house established in 1855.

TUDHOPE No. 43
Two beams Democrat Bobs. Body 7 feet 6 inches long. Supplied with one or two seats, pole or shafts, as desired. A splendid family sleigh—excellent for general use.

Let us send you a free copy of the Tudhope Sleigh Book.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. - ORILLIA, Ont.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

WINTER FAIR

A Combination Exhibition of both LIVE and DRESSED CATTLE—SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY; also a DAIRY SHOW and a SEED SHOW, will be held at

GUELPH, Ont., DEC. 10 to 14, 1906

Entries should be received by the following dates—Live Stock, Seeds and Judging, November 24; Live Poultry, November 26; Dressed Poultry, December 1.

OVER \$10,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES

Instructive Lectures by Practical Experts Will be Given
Each Day of the Fair.

Railway Rates: SINGLE FARE from all Points in Ontario.

For Prize List, Entry Forms, Programme of Lectures or other information apply to the Secretary.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, President. A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

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Short Courses at the O. A. C.

The short course announcements for the Ontario Agricultural College for 1907 have been published. These include dairying, stock and seed judging and poultry raising. The course in dairying will be conducted as follows:

Dairy school, long course for factory cheese and butter-makers, January 2—March 22. Courses for dairy instructors, April 1-6. Summer course for butter and cheese makers, May 1—Sept. 30, 1907.

The stock judging and seed judging courses, including the extermination of weeds and weed seeds, January 8-19. Poultry raising, January 8—February 2, 1907. For announcement giving full particulars apply to G. C. Creelman, president, O.A.C., Guelph.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 1 NOVEMBER, 1906.

No. 21.

Protection from Weed Seeds

THE representations made to the grain commission in regard to the spreading of noxious weed seeds in Ontario, as noted elsewhere in this issue, are worthy of careful consideration. Above all things farmers should be protected against the dissemination of weed seeds, whether in foods prepared for stock or from any other source. If existing laws cover the case, as presented to the commission, then means should be taken to have them properly enforced. If further legislation is needed, then there should be no hesitation on the part of those in authority in providing for it. The farmer has enough difficulty to keep his farm free from weed seeds arising from local sources without having to guard against their introduction from outside places when he buys feed for his stock. The grievance is a serious one, and it is to be hoped that the members of the grain commission will make such recommendations to the Government as will safeguard Ontario farmers from this source of weed seed infection in the future.

Enforce Seed Control Act

The Seed Control Act has been in force now since the beginning of the year, but we have yet to hear of any convictions under the Act. We have it on good authority that there have been several cases of fraud under the Act detected by the inspectors the past summer. Why, then, have not these cases been brought to trial? Are we to understand that it is not the intention of the Minister of Agriculture or the Seed Division to prosecute under the Act this season? If so, it would have been better had the legislation regulating the seed trade of this country never become law. It is a most farcical proceeding to pass important legislation regulating any trade and then allow parties who deliberately break the law to go unpunished.

If seed merchants or seed growers have been deliberately breaking the Seed Control Act, and sufficient evidence has been secured to bring them to justice, and we understand that such evidence has been secured, then it is the duty of the Department at Ottawa to prosecute, and let the people know that the law is being strictly and impartially enforced. The farmers of this country, in whose interest the Seed Control Act was said to be passed, demand that examples be made of those who have deliberately broken it. If this is not done,

why pass a law at all? If the Act is not to be enforced better have it repealed, and give everybody a chance to do as his conscience dictates in selling seeds. The buyer would then know what to expect, and could act accordingly.

Toronto Exhibition Fire

The total loss to the Canadian National Exhibition, as the result of the recent fire, is placed at \$137,000. This amount is made up as follows: Grand Stand, \$70,000; Transportation Building, \$60,000, and cattle stables, \$7,000. The total insurance on the buildings burned is \$99,000, leaving a net loss of \$38,000. But as the buildings will have to be replaced on

Are You Doing It?

Is every reader of THE FARMING WORLD doing his duty towards helping us increase our growing subscription list? Don't think that a kind word from you to a neighbor who does not read THE FARMING WORLD will not help. It will help us very much indeed. It is these little helps which, when put together, enable any paper to grow.

Always remember that we do not ask you to do this for nothing. If you send us in one new yearly subscription at 60c. we will advance your own subscription six months. If you send in two new yearly subscriptions at 60c. each we will advance your own subscription one year. Look up special offer on outside back cover, and also book premiums, this issue. Is there not something here you want and can get by securing subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD.

a larger scale and with a view to lessening the risk from fire in future, the outlay necessary for replacing them will be at least double the amount of the insurance. Even if this be so, the buildings should be replaced by better and more up-to-date structures at once, so as to insure their being ready for next year's show. The citizens of Toronto owe a duty to themselves and to the country at large in this matter. They cannot afford to allow the exhibition to retrograde at this juncture. It is too good an investment to lose, even if another large appropriation is necessary to restore the buildings burned. We understand that the fire will not interfere with the building of the new fruit, flower and honey building in time for next season's show. This is well, as new quarters for these important departments are urgently needed.

The Need of the Fruit Trade

The great problem to be solved by the Canadian fruit grower at the present time is not so much the growing of the fruit as of preserving it after it is grown. While, no doubt, some of the fruit grown in our orchards is hardly worth preserving because of its nondescript character, still the great bulk of the apples grown in this country are of a kind and quality that will pay somebody well to pick and pack carefully and preserve for the market. Thousands of barrels are lost every year because the facilities for getting the fruit

to the grower to the consumer are totally inadequate, while the packing in many instances is not what it should be.

The chief need of the industry at the present time is cold storage. With this provided it would be possible to preserve apples a long time before they are put upon the market, and have them reach the consumer in better condition. With proper cold storage there should be no difficulty in keeping summer apples well on into the autumn, fall apples well on into the winter, and winter apples over until the next crop of apples arrives. The writer sampled an English Russet the other day that was picked on an Ontario farm in October, 1905, and preserved in the bottom of a barrel in an ordinary cellar until a week or two ago. The color was good, the flavor was good, and all the essential qualities of the apple seem to have been preserved intact. If this can be done in an ordinary cellar, what cannot be done in a well equipped cold storage warehouse properly managed.

But cold storage in sufficient quantities to help the fruit trade cannot be secured for nothing. And it is this question of cost, perhaps, more than anything else that has prevented our fruit growers and others interested from taking up the question in a large way ere this. Nevertheless, though the cost be great, a good cold storage warehouse, suitable for fruit and other perishable food products, should pay good interest on the money invested. It is possible that some pressure may be brought to bear upon the Dominion Government to assist financially this cold storage movement. If so, the Government should guard against a monopoly of the business being given to any one person or body of men. This difficulty might be got over if it can be shown that public funds are needed to help the movement, by granting

a sufficient bonus to induce fruit growers and others interested to build and equip adequate cold storage warehouses where needed. With these and more co-operation in picking and packing the market end of fruit culture would be in much better shape than it is to-day.

The Farm Separator and Export Butter

The following item from the Trade Bulletin, the recognized mouthpiece of the export provision trade of this country, gives the farm separator a place in our butter industry that many of our exporters who have condemned it will be loath to accord to it:

"A considerable portion of the butter used for local requirements this season is said to be dairy, made by farmers with their baby separators, sales of which have been made on this market at 23c to 23½c for best qualities and reported to be equal to creamery, some of which has been exported to England as creamery, in both tubs and boxes, and has given every satisfaction."

While the exporting of dairy butter as creamery is not to be condoned under any circumstances, yet it is gratifying to know that butter made on the farm with the hand separator has passed muster at Montreal and has been given in Great Britain, where it "has sold every satisfaction." It shows that the advent of the farm separator has not been the bane of the butter industry that some would have us believe. It has supplied the farmer with an effective means of separating all the cream from the milk, and at the same time its advent on the farm has induced the farmer to procure other up-to-date appliances necessary to good butter making, and, more than all this, it has induced him to give more attention to the making of the butter itself. Whether it is the most economical way or not, the conditions on the farm are such that if properly handled as good butter should be made in the private dairy as in any creamery.

But this extract supplies another thought worth considering. If the farmer, by the use of the hand separator, can make butter good enough to be sent to England and sold there as choice creamery, why can he not do part of the work just as successfully and send the cream to the cream-gathering creamery on the co-operative plan and have it made into creamery butter? It seems to us that if he can do the one sufficiently well to merit the commendation of our leading trade journal, surely he can do the other. If he is not doing it sufficiently well in connection with the cream-gathering creamery of to-day, it is not the system itself that is at fault, but the way it is operated. It would be much better to have the cream from the farm separator made into butter at a creamery than to deceive the consumer abroad by selling him dairy butter as creamery.

Advance in Farm Values

According to information just published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, there has been an advance of 33.5 per cent. in the value of farm lands in the United States during the past five years. In addition to this the Department points out that the conditions affecting land values are such as to indicate a further improvement in prices in the future.

Lack of available public lands, the abundance of which held the price of older agricultural lands down so long, is one of the chief reasons given for this advance. The Government report just referred to announces that the national land in the United States, that can be utilized agriculturally, is now reduced to 300,000,000 acres, and that all of this is suitable only for grazing, since it cannot be used in dry farming or under irrigation. More plentiful money and lower interest rates have also helped to bring about this advance. Farmers have been more prosperous and have been increasing their holdings, while many city people are buying farm lands for country homes, where they may spend a portion of the year. These and other agencies have contributed to this marked improvement of the farmer's position to the south of the line.

This enhancement in the values of the farms of the United States cannot but have its effect upon farm conditions in Canada. Already the west is reaping the benefit in the thousands of farmers from the western States, who are "trekking" to the prairie lands of the Dominion in search of cheaper farms. The effect upon land values in Eastern Canada may not be so noticeable at first, but it is bound to be felt sooner or later. Higher priced lands in the Eastern States should mean higher priced lands in Eastern Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The wealthy natives of the Argentine love the horse race, and will pay big money for a "winner." Recently \$30,000 (\$50,000) was paid for an imported race horse from England. The tracks there are of sand, and the horses are ridden on the curb only, the boys adopting very much of the Yankee style.

The Polled breeds of cattle seem to have gone clean out of fashion in the Argentine. The talk now is of Shorthorns and Herefords, and all other breeds are in the shade. The Rural Society in drawing up the prize list for the Pomeria show has eliminated the classes for polled animals, so that it is hardly likely that many breeders will go in for them. Dehorning is now very little practiced.

They grow big potatoes in the Yukon. At Sunnydale a farmer grows potatoes for the Dawson market,

some of them running as much as a pound and three-quarters each, and all averaging a good size. The crop is expected to average ten tons on two acres. There is already talk, when the local market is supplied, of utilizing the surplus for making denatured alcohol for fuel purposes.

The corn crop of the United States for 1906 is estimated at 2,730,000,000. This crop, if divided among all the people of the globe would give about two bushels to each person. Illinois and Iowa are the largest corn growing States, producing 305,000,000 and 382,700,000 bushels respectively in 1905.

The indictments against the Chicago packers are to be dropped by the Washington authorities, owing to a decision of one judge granting immunity to the defendants as individuals. Under these circumstances, even if a favorable verdict against the packers were secured, a fine could be the only punishment inflicted.

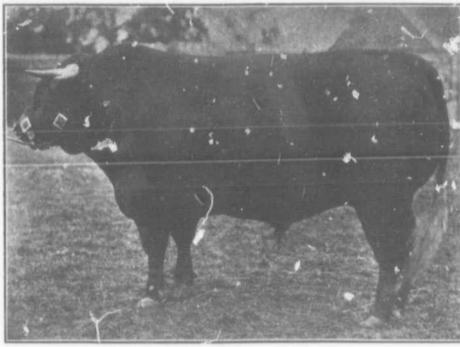
What with election scandals, questionable land deals and speculation with bank funds, the name of Canada has come into disrepute of late. Canadians should do a lot of house-cleaning, and that very quickly and thoroughly.

When will the speculation craze end? Since last issue one of Canada's most successful banking institutions has been wrecked by the speculations of its general manager. Bank funds to the tune of a million and a half of dollars have been squandered. Someone should suffer for this gross breach of trust.

Again the agitation is on for the formation of local or county dairy associations. Looked at from nearly every standpoint, we cannot see any real need for more organization of this kind. The farmers' institute system covers the field sufficiently, in our estimation, and any educational work necessary can be carried on through it without going to the expense of separate associations.

Of the 222,325 telephones in use in the State of Iowa, 104,324, or well on to one-half are in use on the farms of that State. No invention of modern times is more beneficial to the farmer than the telephone. In every farming district there should be a local phone company.

The Scottish Farmer, dealing with agricultural experiments, suggests that when these are given to the public the professor or teacher expounding them should aim to give summaries, taking in all the essential facts. The public will read these when they would pass over the great mass of detail given by many lecturers. This is very good advice. The plainer and more concise form the teachings of experiments are given to the people, the more good they will do.



First prize Sussex Bull, Royal show, 1906. Bred and owned by the Earl of Derby.
(See letter press for description of Sussex cattle.)

Our English Letter

Weather, Crops and Stock—Wheat Growing and Electricity— Carrots and the Color of Butter—Sussex Cattle—Items

October 6, 1906.

The gentle soaking rain of the beginning of this month came as a welcome, and in one sense of the word, as a pleasant change in the weather. Everywhere rain was needed, and it has done an enormous amount of good, but we still want more of it, and it is not unlikely that the present month will fully replenish the springs and wells. In various districts water has to be carted long distances for stock, while the heavier soils need a thorough soaking to bring them into even a moderately workable condition. Under such conditions as we have experienced during September wheat sowing is more than usually difficult. There is apparently no chance of sowing in mud as our old sows direct, and the problem is complicated by the extraordinary hardness of the sub-soil, which seems as solid as a rock, and would probably prove impervious to the heaviest rainfall. Wheat thrives in a moderately stiff bottom, but this is too solid for anything, and probably many who would now be usually thinking about drilling wheat will prefer to await the winter's frost rather than trust anything to ground in so intractable a condition.

Stock-breeders' prospects for the coming winter are assuming a very serious aspect, so much so as to affect the price and demand for milch cows. In thousands of cases it is absolutely essential that these should be purchased, as too many of the milk contracts are so absolutely binding that the dairyman has no means of extricating himself, and to keep up the supply will entail a very heavy loss. On the majority of farms it means a terribly long winter for thousands of cattle which in a good average season would have taken care of themselves up to the middle of November, but will be put on winter rations almost at once, and most of the foods to be purchased are at a high level of prices.

WHEAT GROWING AIDED BY ELECTRICITY

Wheat grown by the aid of electricity was one of the remarkable products on view at the recent bakers'

exhibition. The grains of the wheat were remarkably large and well flavoured, and we were told that the cost of treatment was more than covered by the increased yield. In addition to this we were assured that the nitrogenous content was greatly enhanced, an ordinary English grain proving to be of such strength as to be satisfactorily worked alone.

The system under which it was grown was that running across the top and bottom of a fifteen acre field, at a height of 15 feet from the ground, were thick cables charged with electricity, while stretched lengthwise between the two, and about 12 feet apart, were smaller cables. Electricity was thus discharged into the air over the entire area of the field, taken up and absorbed by the plant and conveyed by the roots to the soil. The result was that the growth was stimulated, the grain ripened earlier, and the crop was some 30 to 40 per cent. larger. We are promised more data later on, but the flour made from the wheat was so white that it almost appeared to have been bleached. The authorities at one of the universities are taking an interest in the experiments, and further light will be thrown on the matter as soon as definite results are assured.

CARROTS AND THE COLOR OF BUTTER

An experiment was carried out at Wye College to ascertain (1) how long a period it takes before a change in color becomes marked; (2) what is the minimum quantity of carrots required to alter the tint; (3) will a mixture of carrots and mangels answer the same purpose; (4) what effects have carrots on the churning character of the cream, the quality of the butter and the percentage of fat in the milk.

For the experiment four Lincoln Red Shorthorn cows were picked out, the animals having calved down a few months previously. Two of the animals were fed upon 28 lbs. of carrots and their ordinary allowance of cake meal and hay. Two others were fed in a similar way, mangolds being substituted for carrots. The records were taken in February and March,

and the feeding reversed, i.e., carrots being substituted after the first month of the trial. A brief summary of the results is as follows: Length of time before the effect on the color of the butter is apparent. Butter made from carrot-fed cows, first week very slight difference compared with that of mangold-fed cows. Second week, difference more marked, less time occupied in churning and better grain and flavor. Third week, a very good high colored butter considering the time of the year.

On reversing the order of feeding it was noticed that the color was maintained in a diminishing degree over two or possibly three weeks, whereas the cows that had previously had mangolds responded slightly to their change of food, and would no doubt have done much the same as the other cattle. The experiment did not last long enough to finally answer the question as to how few carrots will give the required tint, but it may be said that half carrots and half mangels gave a more saleable quality of butter than those getting a full ration of mangels. The change of food had the effect of slightly lowering the butter fat in the milk of one cow, but it practically made no difference in the other. In no case did it fall below 3 per cent.

THE MERITS OF SUSSEX CATTLE

The Sussex Herd Book Society has published an interesting booklet on "The Merits of Sussex Cattle." Few breeds, if any, trace back their origin further than the Sussex. As long ago as 1790, when Arthur Young wrote his remarkable series of letters, published in his "Annals of Agriculture," they were recognized as a well established breed of very high repute, and were in the hands of the best breeders, for he reports an experiment in feeding which proves that the breed then had a remarkable proclivity for rapid fattening. Summing up their merits he declared that "Sussex oxen were remarkable for the fineness of their hides as they are for the closeness and delicacy of their flesh." The breed is in great favor on the heavy walden clays and the heavy lands of Sussex, Kent and Surrey, comprising as this does all qualities of grazing land from the poorest to the strongest. It is on the former that they are mainly bred and on the latter finished off for the butcher.

In the olden time, indeed down to a very recent period the steers were largely used for draught purposes in cultivating the land and clearing the produce of the woods, for which these powerful oxen were admirably adapted, as with their constant and steady pull they were able to move great weights with few breakages. It is probable that as the cattle were so much used in their native districts for draught purposes that early breeders did not endeavor to find buyers from outside. In fact, it may be said that at home they had such a ready market at remunerative prices for all the cattle they could produce. An advantage, and one that the expert breeder should fully realize, has resulted from the practice which prevailed until the middle of last century of breeding Sussex cattle largely for draught purposes. It being necessary that they should have been bred for ages with the object of producing an animal capable of withstanding the rigors of cold and exposure and of furnishing a good carcass of beef after its working career.

Absolutely red in color they are esteemed one of the finest of our breeds, and for their ability to thrive and do well under the most unfavor-

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able circumstances, as regards feed, soil and climate. It is no exaggeration to say that the Sussex are unequalled for beef production, draught purposes, hardiness, early maturity and thriving disposition; in fact, experience has proved the breed to be one of the most profitable in existence.

ITEMS

It is many years since we have had such a brilliant summer as 1906. For the townsman it has been ideal, but for the farmer it has brought a lot of ills in its trail.

There is every prospect of next year's Royal Show, which will take place at Lincoln, being of a record character. A large prize list has been secured, and a bumper exhibition is expected.

Business of all kinds still keeps slack. English fruit is coming into the markets in increasing quantities. The apple crop is an exceptionally variable one, and will be soon disposed of.

The timed meat revelations at Chicago have had the effect of putting many people off this sort of diet. In one case—tinned salmon—a cigarette was discovered in the centre of the tin. This case came directly under my notice.

The cheese market is firm and prices better than a year ago. Values ought to be maintained, owing to increased consumption.

A. W. S.

Road-side Improvements

The advantages of setting out trees along the highway, the planting of shrubbery and flowers, and the elimination of features tending to make attractive, have been frequently dwelt upon in these columns. In some of the States the question is looked upon as much a part of the system as the roadbed itself, and laws have been passed providing for planting trees and cutting noxious weeds, while in others the subject does not appear to have been given the consideration it deserves.

Many farmers believe that nothing but grass should be allowed to grow along the roadside. The reason for this is no doubt due partly to the fact of their conservatism in following in the footsteps of their ancestors, and this prevents them from looking at the subject in any other light than that it is the best thing to do to make a clean sweep of everything in the shape of trees and shrubbery. Among their arguments are, that the trees cause drifting during the winter season, and their shade produces a dampness in summer which is undesirable. The building of macadam roads has materially changed conditions. Trees do make moisture, and that is what is wanted to preserve and prolong the life of the stone road.

The highways of France are noted for the beautiful trees along their sides, and the French road builders recognize their value in affording shade and moisture, the latter being considered an essential element in maintenance. Fruit trees and walnut or other nut bearing trees can be made to yield a profitable income, as well as to furnish shade and add beauty to the landscape. Flowers in the yard close to the roadside are always attractive. How to beautify the roadside is a subject one that cannot be given too careful consideration, and we should like to have a full discussion of the subject in these columns.—"Good Roads Magazine."



Residence of Mr. John Darch, Bowmanville, Ont. (By courtesy of The Canadian Statesman.)

How a Run-down Farm was Built Up

That it is possible to build up a run-down farm and make it a dividend paying proposition in a comparatively few years is proven by an experience that has recently come into the light in Durham county in the vicinity of Bowmanville—the old Epingham farm, formerly owned and occupied by Stephen Cotton. Previous to 1902 this farm had for some years been in a somewhat dilapidated state, and had every appearance of desertion and neglect. In April of that year Mr. John Darch, of Bowmanville, obtained possession, and in the few short years that have elapsed since has converted it into one of the best farm properties in that section of the province. He had little opportunity to do anything the first year other than to put in the crops as best he could. Needless to say the harvest was a light one, as had been the case for several years previous.

When Mr. Darch secured the farm, not only was the soil impoverished but very dirty as well. There was no house, no buildings to speak of, and no fences worthy the name. But Mr. Darch set to work with a determination to succeed, and what a transformation. To-day the Epingham farm is looked upon as one of the best in the district. New stock buildings and a fine new house, a photo-engraving of which is shown herewith, have been erected. New fences have been built and the farm and its surroundings have an up-to-date and thrifty appearance. In regard to crops, in 1902 one load of hay was the product of three acres in one field. Just three years after, in 1905, he took 18 loads from 4½ acres and had 2½ bushels of clover seed from the same plot. This year he gathered 17 loads of hay from this same field.

This has been accomplished by proper cultivation and rotation of crops. And the change in the hay yield was brought about by clovering, a practice which it will pay any farmer to follow up. This 4½ acre hay field has a history. When Mr. Darch got the place it was full of twitch grass. He plowed once in the spring and cultivated it with a strong tooth cultivator, using three horses, half a day at a time, as it was very hard work. During the fall he cultivated several times. The wild mustard which had

overrun the farm pretty freely is now nearly cleaned out. This has been accomplished by spraying, which was only a partial success, and by pulling. In this way Mr. Darch has expended a large amount of time and labor, but the success which has crowned his efforts has amply repaid him.

In live stock Mr. Darch's speciality is beef cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. He buys young cattle in the spring and is pasturing this season 31 head. The farm contains 150 acres. He grows hay, oats and barley, and some wheat. And the character of this year's crop shows that he has succeeded beyond a doubt in converting one of the worst run-down farms in that part of Ontario into a profitable and up-to-date farm property. Of course he has expended a large amount of money in new buildings and equipment, but it has paid him.

We are sorry that we are not able to furnish our readers with an inside plan of the house and barns, but may do so on some future occasion. The house is undoubtedly one of the best farm houses in the province. It is heated by a furnace and hot water. The basement combines a furnace room and workshop combined, a kitchen, dairy, fruit and vegetable cellar. Cement floors, white walls and ceilings are the rule, and everything is kept clean. A hydraulic ram at the creek near by supplies all the water required for domestic purposes. On the first floor are the living rooms, which are all well lighted and ventilated, and on the second floor are the sleeping rooms and bath-room. A beautiful wide verandah runs along the west and south sides of the house.

Lincoln's Estimate of Wealth

A New York firm applied to Abraham Lincoln some years before he became President as to the financial condition of a neighbor. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows: "Yours of the 10th instant received. I am well acquainted with Mr. — and know his circumstances. First of all he has a wife and baby; together they ought to be worth \$50,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth \$150 and three chairs worth, say, \$1. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rat hole which will bear looking into."



A fruit orchard showing good cultivation.

In the Orchard and Garden

Apple Day

Tuesday, October 16 was apple day in Chicago. Extensive preparation was made for its celebration. One of the plans was to supply several thousand school children with apples, and everybody in Chicago was expected to eat one apple on that day. Not only was the demand for apples on that day largely increased, but it is expected that the general demand in the future will be greatly increased because of this effort to induce people to eat apples and acquire a taste for them.

What's the matter with trying the same game in some of our Canadian cities?

Some Questions for Fruit Growers

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I intend shortly to go into orcharding somewhat extensively, and would like to get some advice from readers of THE FARMING WORLD who are interested in fruit culture as to the best way of going about it. I contemplate planting a ten-acre orchard of commercial apples to begin with, and will increase this from year to year until I have an orchard of from 50 to 100 acres. Perhaps the information I want could best be secured by asking several questions. These questions I have arranged as follows:

- (1) What would be the best varieties of commercial apples to plant?
- (2) At what age are the trees in the best condition for planting?
- (3) What distance apart should the trees be planted?
- (4) Is much care required in planting the trees?

(5) What care and cultivation are necessary for the first four years of the trees growth?

Any person answering these questions through THE FARMING WORLD will confer a very great favor indeed upon one who is comparatively new at the business, but who desires to start right, and to manage his orchard in the most profitable way.

T. Mc.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Note.—We shall be very glad indeed to give space for answers to these questions in future issues of THE FARMING WORLD. They are practical questions and the answers should be of value to everyone interested in growing apples, and what farmer is not so interested?—Editor.

Fruit Culture in Nova Scotia

Among the many interesting addresses delivered at the fruit conference at Ottawa last March was that delivered by Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia for Canada. Speaking of fruit culture in Nova Scotia, he gave the following reminiscences:

"Apple trees were first planted in Nova Scotia by the French in the early part of the 17th century. I can remember myself when I was a boy a number of French orchards in the county in which I live. I can remember even when there were not apples enough raised in the Province of Nova Scotia, even, I think, in the county of King's, to supply the local demand. I can remember when apples were imported from the United

States, Rhode Island Greenings, by the schooner load. I can remember when potatoes which were grown in the Cornwallis and Annapolis valley were sent to the United States and among other things brought back in exchange for them were, as I have said, large consignments of apples. That was about 45—I do not want to give away my age exactly, but it was between 40 and 50 years ago. Now, during the last five years I rather think there has been an average export from the county of King's—I am not speaking of the whole Annapolis valley, but of the county of King's alone—of something like 200,000 barrels a year. We thought in those years, in the sixties, after the United States had refused to continue the treaty reciprocity, and to any longer admit our potatoes to their markets that that was the end of us; we did not know what would happen, we would all probably have to emigrate or live on very scant board. To-day we are better off than we ever were, we are getting more money out of our apples than we ever could have got out of potatoes, and we do not care, may I say a rap, whether we get reciprocity or not. (Applause.) In the early sixties, as I say, we were actually importing apples. There were then perhaps 2,500 acres of that whole valley, including Annapolis and King's, in orchard. To-day, I dare say, I have not inquired particularly, but I rather think there must be something like twenty times that number of acres, from 40,000 to 50,000 acres, as against 2,500 acres years ago. That, I say, is very praiseworthy, but I do not think it is anything like what we ought to do or what we might do. I believe there is no reason in the world why in that valley of the Annapolis and Cornwallis rivers, 100 miles long by an average, if you include the slopes of the two hills, an average of 10 miles wide, quite fit for fruit growing, there is no reason in the world why we should not have ten times as many trees as we have to-day. We have a population in that valley to-day of something like 50,000; there is no reason in the world why we should not have a population of anywhere from 150,000 to 250,000 souls."

Origin of the Seedless Apple

Prof. H. E. Van Deman writes to the California Fruit Grower that any statement to the effect that the man Spencer evolved the "seedless" apple by a mysterious process after years of careful experimenting, is "a lie, pure and simple." The truth of the matter is, according to Prof. Van Deman, that Chas. Waters, a brother



A Burbank plum tree two years old; product two bushels; owned by Ralph S. Eaton, Kentville, N.S.



Picking and jacking Hynes' Surprise Peaches at Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, N.S.

in-law of Spencer, got scions of the variety from Virginia in the fifties and propagated trees from them in Wisconsin, but concluded that the trees were too tender for that part of the country. He moved to White Salmon, Wash., in 1884, but had sent scions of the variety to his son-in-law, A. H. Jewett, in 1879, and when the trees bore, the fruit was so poor that nearly all the trees were at once dug up and destroyed. Waters went to Grand Junction, Colo., in 1890, to look up a man some of this "Waters' Seedless Apple," as he called it, and gave them to John F. Spencer. That is where Spencer got the stock for the wonderful new discovery which he is advertising as a revolution in apple growing. Waters states that he knows that Spencer propagated trees from the scions he gave him, for he stayed there several years and saw it done. The original Spencer Seedless Apple Co. claims to have 17 sub-companies. Prof. Van Lanman writes that an attempt is being made to have the post office department issue a fraud order against them.—Country Gentleman.

Good Keeping Apples

Mr. G. E. Bonfield, Milton, Ont., had on exhibition at the Milton Fair a basket of English Russet apples that were picked in October, 1905, and kept in a barrel in the cellar until a couple of weeks ago. They were fine in color and had retained their original flavor and firmness in a marked degree. No special care had been exercised in keeping them.

Orchard Experiments

At the Maine station, in an experiment to determine the effect of potash fertilizers on the development of apple scab, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and kainit, respectively were used on different plants at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre over an area of fifteen feet radius around each tree. The orchard was about twenty-five years old when the experiment began in 1895, and each year since then the trees have been fertilized as noted.

An examination of sample lots of apples from differently treated plots in 1902 shows 24 per cent. of the fruit on the kainit plot free from scab, 28 per cent. in the sulphate of potash plot, 47 per cent on the check plot, and 28 per cent on the muriate of potash plot free from scab.

It appears from the figures that an excess of potash, in whatever form applied, has no effect whatever in warding off attacks of the apple scab.

Work in the renovation of an old orchard is under way, and the plan of the undertaking is outlined. Several different fertilizers were applied experimentally in 1902 and cultivation given. At the end of the season the good effects of both could readily be observed. The use of nitrogenous fertilizers alone greatly increased wood growth, but there was a noticeable lack of color in the fruit.

Trees fertilized with acid rock alone did not appear better than those in the check plot. Potash alone produced a distinct improvement. One of the lessons learned in this work is that in order to control the bud moth and leaf roller the tree must be fed and cultivated as well as sprayed; spraying to be effective must be done before the buds unfold for the bud moth and as soon as the leaves appear for the leaf roller.

Vegetable Crop

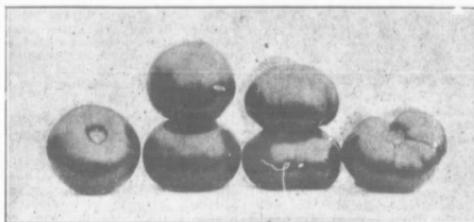
The potato crop is only medium; in some localities there are not enough on hand to supply the demand. They have

not been stored in large quantities, and this makes it possible that they will bring a good price. Root crops have been fair to good, except turnips, which are slightly under average. Onions being scarce will be in great demand, and prices will advance. There has been a poor crop of winter cabbage; it will be scarce and good prices will rule. Cauliflower are practically a failure, both in crop and quality. Brussels sprouts also are scarce. The celery crop is variable; in Leamington district it is excellent, in Niagara Falls district it is poor. On a whole the crop is fair, but winter stock will not be over abundant; prices should be firm.—Vegetable Growers' Association.

Value of Selection in Horticulture

The cut shown herewith was reproduced from a photograph sent to G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, by G. A. Robertson, a prominent young fruit grower, who lives near St. Catharines, in the Niagara peninsula. Mr. Robertson is very enthusiastic about the value of selection in seeds as well as in live stock to the farmers of Canada. He believes that much of the farmer's success in future will be based on his ability to select and follow up that selection to its logical conclusion. He thinks we are just touching the fringe of discovery in the application of this principle to the development of farm crops, fruits and vegetables.

He bases his conclusion on his ex-



perience in growing tomatoes for a number of years. For commercial purposes he divides tomatoes into two classes of early and late. The late varieties have been well developed to be good yielders, as well as being good in type, color and flavor. In these essential points the late varieties excel the early kinds. The ideal Mr. Robertson was aiming to achieve was to secure these virtues in an early variety, knowing that if this could be done it would prove a money maker.

It is well known that late tomatoes usually bring 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel, while the early fruits of the earlier varieties often sell as high as \$3.00 per bushel. These are usually from the early or first ripening clusters; while the later clusters ripen with the earlier clusters of the late varieties, and on account of their lack of shape and quality are sometimes unmarketable in competition with the late varieties, usually of better quality and more perfect in shape.

Mr. Robertson for a number of years had been trying such early varieties as the Ruby, Dominion Day, Chalk's Early, Jewel and Earliana. Of these he has come to favor the two latter varieties. The Jewel embodied most of the desirable features he was aiming at, but it was a little late in ripening.

For the last three years he has been working with the Earliana, and

through careful selection he has secured a strain which has become quite fixed in character and has most of the desirable features of the Jewel, but it is much earlier.

The illustration speaks for itself. The original type of Earliana are those on the right. They show the deep creases, irregularity, lack in depth, and what is not reproduced in the cut, the unevenness in ripening. Those to the left are the Improved Earliana, the result of careful selection to secure those desirable qualities of smoothness, prolificness, even ripening, firm flesh, and early maturity. Such tomatoes will sell even in competition with the best late varieties.

Mr. Robertson says "that often he has eight and nine good sized tomatoes growing in a cluster, and that his whole crop this year was much better than in any previous year in that his percentage of rough, flat, unmarketable tomatoes was greatly lessened, many vines having full crops without any ill-shaped fruits."

Fall Feeding of Bees

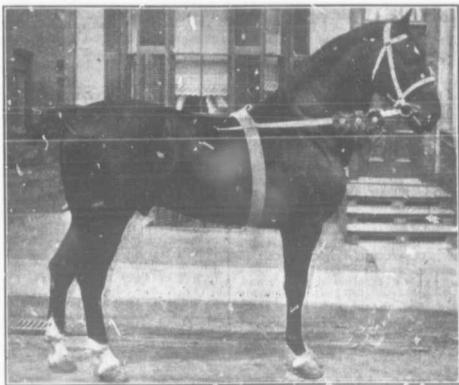
The time for fall feeding is right here, and a little bit of personal experience might be in order.

For years we extracted from supers when there was considerable brood in the brood chamber, and not sufficient honey for winter. A little later, when the brood was mostly hatched out, the colonies were weighed and fed, on the average, about 30 pounds of sugar syrup. This involved a great

deal of work, and danger of robbing. The extra honey had to be marketed, and the sugar bought, and when made into syrup and fed, the gain in weight to each hive was not more than the weight of the dry sugar used in making the syrup. There was also the suspicion caused by the feeding of sugar to bees, even though the reason was ever so carefully explained.

Recently I have done away with all this. At the time of extracting and removing supers each hive is weighed, and combs of sealed honey put down in the place of lighter combs, which are taken out and extracted. Ample allowance has to be made for brood, which weighs as much as honey, yet will not answer for winter stores. Allowance must also be made for the eggs which will hatch and the unsealed brood which will consume quite a quantity of honey before it is matured. After all brood is hatched and the colony is clustered for winter, there should be about 30 pounds of stores to carry them safely through to the next honey season.

To make doubly sure, we store in a dry, warm place combs of sealed honey, about one for each hive, to be put in the brood chambers as soon as convenient after they are removed from winter quarters. It is particularly important to have these extra combs in a warm place, to avoid granulation.



A very good type of the high-class harness horse.

Bitting and Training the Horse to Drive

By J. W. Sangster—(Farming World Man on the Wing)

The mouth of the horse is the one vulnerable point in his armour of superior brute force and strength. Through this one tender spot we are able to control his wildest and most determined efforts, subdue him to our requirements, and avail ourselves of his superior power, endurance, speed and activity. On examining the interior of the mouth of a young unbitted horse, we find the bars of the mouth covered with a tender, pink flesh and light transparent skin, which even to the uninitiated in the mysteries of nerves, sensory and otherwise, looks as if it would be very "tender." The tongue, likewise, which lies between them, shows a sensitiveness which makes the comprehension of what the bit means to the horse all the easier.

If you place in your own mouth a small, round stick, or bar of iron, though it cannot, as in the case of the horse, rest on the jaw bone between the teeth, yet one can gather a very accurate idea of what the bit must feel like to the horse. One readily notices that, while the "bars" of the mouth are quite responsive to roughness, yet a pull on the bit must either be severe enough to cause pain, or else, as far as they are concerned, it will pass unnoticed. It is the tongue in which dwells the most understanding, which can appreciate the slightest touch, the little tremble of the iron bar, the slightest pull to one side, and can gauge with accuracy the weight of the pull, and seem to "feel" just what might be intended. It is to the tongue, then, to which the intelligent trainer wishes to impart the understanding which goes to make the finished, educated horse. If you can teach the tongue understanding without at the same time destroying its sensitiveness, there is very little that you cannot do in the way of training your horse. When you first placed the iron "bit" in your own mouth, the

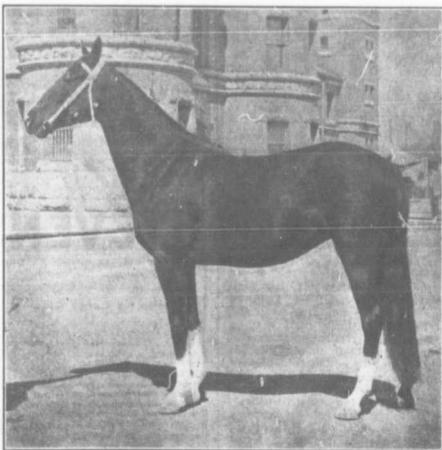
SENSITIVENESS OF THE TONGUE was very great. It could feel every part of the iron, every little roughness and every move. But if you can

continually resting some weight on the bit, you can speedily destroy all the sensitiveness of the tongue, if you pull harder still, and it does not take a very heavy pull, together with weight of bit, bridle and reins, to weigh several pounds, you will do the same to the sensitive bars of the mouth, and the horse, while still retaining a strong recollection of the suffering he has experienced in the past when he fought against the bit, may be afraid to try to do as he pleases; still, if you want him to turn, you must haul on him just as if you had a rope around an ox's horn, and if you pull up a little harder on the lines, expecting him to respond by stepping promptly off, the shaking which your heavy, clumsy-looking efforts give to his head is the only intimation he has of the fact. To

KEEP THE MOUTH SENSITIVE,

then, is one of the things you must know how and remember to do from the very first time you put a bit into a horse's mouth. Never indulge in a steady pull for more than a few minutes. Even in the case of the hardest "lugger" you ever saw this holds good, and you will get along with less trouble if you make him stand still until feeling returns, as he will not fight the bit so hard for the next few minutes, and more can be done to cure him of "lugging" in this way than in any other. He has acquired this habit in the first place by learning that he would only feel the pain of a heavy hand on the bit for a short time after starting, and he soon learns to pull all the harder until feeling ceases. If he lets up on this pull of his the feeling of pain will return, and he soon learns this too. He would never have acquired this habit with a driver who understood his business. You can do more to cure him by never giving him the chance to "dead-end" his mouth, and by giving him to understand that he will not be hurt if he does not "take hold" of the bit, than you can in any other way. Use the bit firmly on him, if necessary, but only to the instant that he yields, then, instantly let up. But, first of all,

attach to each end of this bar a weight of say five ounces, again place it in the mouth, and allow it to remain there for say fifteen minutes, you will have noticed long before this time that the tongue was losing some of this sensitive, "alive" feeling. Of course, if the tongue can get away from the pressure from time to time this will not be noticed, but if it cannot, and the pressure continues, a great measure of the sensitive feeling will be lost. This is exactly the case with the horse, and right here is where a great many trainers and handlers first stray away from the right path. By a pull, not necessarily a heavy pull, but a steady one



A very good type of the light Roadster horse.

THE BIT MUST FIT

It should be a snaffle at first, no horse should ever be broken with anything else. It should be just the right length, for a bit that is too short will chafe and irritate, and often the rings at the side, continually working, will fairly "eat holes" in the horse's cheeks. It is scarcely to be expected that you can command all his attention yourself while all the while a sore burning spot on the side of his mouth is being chafed and bruised with the bit. On the other hand, a bit that is too long slides backward and forward through his mouth, the ends become moistened, then dry, particles adhere, it gets rough, in winter time it gets cold, and it is a constant annoyance; like sand in the works of an eight-day clock, little things often greatly interfere with greater ones. About the first lesson that the colt should have with the bit is to place a strong, plain bridle over his head, put the bit into his mouth, and, looking carefully that it fits comfortably and hangs neither too low nor too high, allow him to stand in his stall or his paddock for an hour or more. After a few lessons of this kind, it is well to

COMMENCE TO HANDLE HIM SOME,

using the bit a good deal of the time, and accustom him in some degree to respond to it, to lead and to turn, before attempting to drive him or to guide him absolutely by it alone. It is usually little more to get him along as far as to be willing to turn or to stop with the use of little or no force, and, if so, so much the better. Many colts are of so docile a disposition that if aggressiveness is never shown, they will never make any fight from the bit, but will train very easily and show surprising willingness to learn. There is, in fact, very little comparative trouble in teaching a horse all the other things which it is necessary he should know. He can be taught to respond promptly, to carry himself in a well balanced manner, to be prompt. It is in the mouth itself wherein a great deal of the difficulty lies. He is apt to learn to carry his mouth open, to wear the tongue over the bit, or, worse of all, pulling to one side. This is usually found in a horse whose gait is bad and who carries its hind feet either to the right or to the left of his front, placing one hind foot between the front ones and the other to the outside.

Many plans have been tried to overcome this fault. Lunging or exercise to lead line on the opposite side from the one on which the horse hangs has made some improvement, but about the only thing which has ever been of real advantage is an irregular bit about three-quarters of an inch too long to the inside of the ring on the side to which the horse turns, so that a pull from the other side will bring the bridle and bit against his cheek. This has proved a success as far as appearances go, but a one-sided horse can scarcely be driven with the same comfort. It often happens that this habit is acquired through defective mouth or teeth and a careful examination is the first thing called for on observing indications of the development of this habit. If the horse is to be worked double changing the sides will sometimes help a one-sided horse. From the first lessons given to the colt to the last, whether he is intended for a work horse on the farm or for the most aristocratic equipage, always

WORK FOR PROMPTNESS

to the word or to the line. In the

high-strung horse this is easily accomplished, but in the animal of sluggish disposition a great deal depends on the manner of handling him at the first. If his first lessons are such as to exact promptitude and responsive action without the use of brutal severity, the lesson is worth a great many after he has been broken for some time. Above all, never fatigue a sluggish colt during his early training. Teach him that he will not be asked to do anything more than he is well able to do and he must do it promptly, and the colt which gave promise of little more than a "lunk-head" will show a great deal of improvement. In fact, the plan so well known to the trainers of fast trotters will work equally remarkable results here. That is, to teach the colt to think he can do a great deal more than he is ever allowed to do, and, while ever mindful that he quickly responds to the bit, yet when going straight away, always appear to him to be restraining his slow gait, which will cultivate in him an eagerness to try to do a little more.

After the colt has been broken to fair handiness with the plain snaffle, his future destination must decide

WATERING STOCK IN WINTER

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what his further education will be. The technical education of the high-class saddler, hunter, or the fancy leather high stepper, are each subjects on which volumes could be written, and each will be dealt with in future numbers.

A FEW GENERAL RULES

may be enumerated, which throughout all and every training in the use of the bit should never be forgotten:

(1) In the giving of all lessons to the horse, let them be short, ten minutes is long enough.

(2) Nature never made a horse balky, and very seldom vicious.

(3) If a horse be shy through nervousness, coolness and coaxing him to familiarize himself with the object will cure him. If it be through defective eyesight nothing will.

(4) A one-rein horse is generally so through defective mouth or teeth. If it is through defective gait, proper shoeing will do as much to balance him as biting.

(5) The great art of the reinsman should be to make the horse carry himself well, and do it himself, and appear to do it himself. This is what all good horsemanship aims at, and is aptly called "balance."

(6) The horse that bears heavily on the reins is never sure of himself, and does not look as if he was. The instant he rests on the hand he is out of "balance."

(7) The plain snaffle is the only bit for the novice, and no less the test of the expert. It is the only bit for the colt, and the one in which the educated equine aristocrat appears to best advantage.

(8) Teaching a horse to back well does not give him a loose, finish and control of his limbs than many trainers seem to be aware of.

(9) On feeling the movement of the bit, a horse's first inclination is to comply with it. Teach him to do so promptly. This is all that is necessary to avail oneself of. Further hauling on the reins can then be dispensed with. It only makes the horse open his mouth, while the driver is compelled for the time being to assume an awkward looking position with body and hands, and a man sitting in an ungainly position behind a horse with a cramped neck and his mouth wide open is not aesthetic looking.

(10) At all stages of the game, this is the golden rule. As soon as the horse yields to the bit, then instantly yield the bit to the horse. This is a different plan from that used by many who think they are good horsemen, who will hold the horse up on a tight line, giving him a cut with the whip and a jerk or two on the lines every now and then for good measure. It is also a good deal of the difference between the man who can get along with a reputedly balky horse, and the man who can make any horse balk.

Hard Mouthed Horses

A trainer gives this practical advice to any one driving a horse that pulls on the bit: Fasten a small ring to each side of the bridle and as near the browband as possible. Pass lines through bit-rings and snap them into rings at browband. This, with a common jointed bit, will enable a child to hold a "puller" or hard-mouthed horse with ease under almost all circumstances. It can be used on a fast horse in double team, or on both, as desired. It is cheap and easily applied and it won't make the mouth sore. It is better than any patent bit.

Mr. Duthie's Impressions of Toronto

In a letter to the Breeders' Gazette, Mr. Wm. Duthie, who judged the Shorthorns at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, gives his impressions of the show as follows:

My visit to Canada seems to have gone all too quickly like a bright vision of the night. You ask me to give you some of my impressions of the exhibition at Toronto, where I had the pleasure of meeting good friends from various parts of the great republic. My prevailing feeling was that of surprise and pleasure. The situation was convenient and picturesque, the permanent buildings spacious, handsome and full of objects of utility and interest; the crowds orderly and agreeable without a case of intoxication that I saw. In Canadian manufactures—both in process and finished—the display was varied and wonderful, the Transport Hall filled with carriages of every kind and harness light and beautiful; the display of grain, fruit, vegetables and dairy products worthy of the Dominion, while in art there were pictures to satisfy the eye and music to delight the ear. Then if it was amusement that was wanted—and who does not desire and need recreation?—why, every kind was there, from Punch and Judy—the wonderful theatre of youth, and, and of age—up to Ivanhoe and the storming of castles.

And now, last and not least, about the great and most important department of live stock. Others better qualified than I can tell of horses great and small, swift and strong; of the sheep that grow the best wool and carry the choicest breeds of pigs which please the shipper and pay the farmer; of the cow with the crumpled horn and dogs that she tossed; of the cocks that crow and the hens that lay; the cats that catch mice and those that do not; of the birds with beautiful plumage and those with sweetest song. Others have sung the praises of the Hereford and the Galloway. For me it seems best fitting that I should discourse of the "red, white and roan"—how they fared at the Toronto show and how they looked to an old country judge.

The work of judging was conducted under favorable conditions, the weather being all that could be desired. The arrangements of the board of administration were excellent and carried out with order and promptness. The show ring was of sufficient size, fairly level and well enclosed with a convenient grandstand on one side, of which full advantage was taken by interested onlookers. The cattle were brought out in fine shape and well handled in the ring and the decisions of the judge received with courtesy and respect.

About 60 bulls came under review, the average merit being very good. The first class (3 years and above) included three imported animals of Scotch blood and could be considered creditable to the land of their birth. The first prize was given to Messrs. Gardhouse on Scottish Prince, bred by Alex. Watson, of Anchrone, Aberdeenshire, and sold to Messrs. Pettit on Prime Favorite, bred at Uppermill. Section 2 was noticeable for variety of type among the 1098, Senator Edwards' first prize bull, of Messrs. Dryden's breeding, possessing great substance, good shape and rare quality of flesh, while Peter White's second prize winner excelled in style, color and breed character. Section 3 contained the

best bull in the show, well named Royal Favorite, bred by W. D. Platt (and owned by Senator Edwards), from imported parents, his sire being the Uppermill-bred Roan Lady bull Royal Diamond and his dam a Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster. This champion is one of the right sort. None too big, and of aspect none too masculine, not without weak spots made visible by general excellence, he is nevertheless of the type which breeders delight to own and honor. Sections 4, 5 and 6 were filled and closely contested, quite a number of the youngsters showing good color and breeding, with sufficient substance and quality. It is worth while for young breeders to compare the catalogue and prize list and observe the value of such sires as Redmond's Sailor Champion, Amos' old Lancaster, Dryden's Prince Gloster and others.

Fights for the standard are always interesting alike to umpire and spec-



This cut shows where the great sire Hillhurst (senior) resembles his illustrious dam (Miss Baker), and why he is a great sire of high-class harness horses.

tators. In the first of these at Toronto—for senior bull championship—the palm was awarded after careful inspection to Messrs. Gardhouse's Scottish Prince, closely followed by Senator Edwards' first prize red bull under three years. For junior bull championship several very good young bulls competed, but here the judge awarded extra commendation cards. Here again the value of good sires was manifest, Cicely's Prize, Marquis of Zenda, Royal Prince, Langford Eclipse, Gold Drop, Missie Champion and others taking high rank as heifer-getters. The senior female championship was handsomely won by Sir George Drummond's Queen Ideal, bred by H. K. Fairbairn, of Ontario, a beautiful heifer, hard to beat in any category on either side of the sea. Butterfly Girl, bred by Miller Bros. and owned by Peter White, carried all before her in the junior classes.

She is a heifer of high breeding and individual excellence, being sired by the Sittytown Lavender bull Langford Eclipse and having for dam the Uppermill-bred Butterfly Queen. It was a sight worthy to see when these two champions walked into the arena for the last assault. To the judge it was a feast of eye and hand and soul over which he loved to linger. At length, with general assent, the trophy was given to the grand roan heifer, and she reigned a queen indeed.

The groups were numerous—above 40—very creditable, very interesting and difficult to decide. Sir George Drummond won on Senator Ideal, which was greatly aided by Queen Ideal 4th, while Senator Edwards triumphed with his junior herd headed by his unconquered young champion bull. It is worthy of notice that in the class of best three animals, get of one bull, owned by exhibitor, there were no fewer than 16 entries. The judging of steers (sired by Senator Ideal) on Wednesday brought some very good animals into the ring and finished off my official duties.

In conclusion, permit me to express my warm appreciation of the great kindness accorded to me everywhere in my recent tour in Canada, and which culminated in the complimentary banquet given to me at Toronto, Sept. 5. This I regard not only as an honor to me personally, but as a compliment to Shorthorn breeders in the old country. I thank the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association which instituted, and all the friends who attended, this function. If there is one thing more than all others which I prize in this great business of cattle breeding, it is the wide and ever-widening circle of noble, honorable and big-hearted men to which it has introduced me. Let Shorthorn breeders on both sides of the Atlantic join heartily in the prayer of our Scottish bard:

Then let us pray that come it may,
And come it will for a' that,
When men to men the world o'er
Will brithers be for a' that.

Plan for Beef Ring

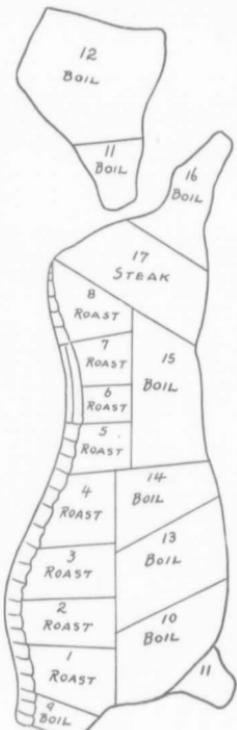
Would you kindly publish a plan for cutting a beef for a twenty-shared beef ring; also a chart to distribute the shares by—A Subscriber, Peel Co., Ont.

On page 344 of the issue of May 15th, 1906, we published a complete plan and full particulars for a beef ring. But as a number of new names have been added to our lists since September 1st, we give below some extracts from that issue together with the chart and plan of distributing the shares, and which may be what inquirer wants. Parties desiring fuller information should refer back to May 15th issue:

The accompanying chart was prepared for a ring of sixteen members, but it could be easily adapted to a ring of twenty by making the cuts a little smaller, so as to provide for ten roasts and ten boiling pieces in each side of the carcass. Sometimes two small families combine and take one share between them.

Fig. 1—Represents one half of a beef lying on table ready for the saw. Before letting this half down divide it in the middle by running a saw across at line between roasts 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on hand quarter. After laying both quarters on the table, divide forequarters into five between roasts and boiling pieces.

No. 9—Represents neck. Saw neck off, leaving three joints on it.



No. 1.—Represents roast No. 1. Saw roast No. 1 off, leaving three joints on it.
 No. 2.—Represents roast No. 2. Saw roast No. 2 off, leaving three joints on it.
 No. 3.—Represents roast No. 3. Saw roast No. 3 off, leaving three joints on it.
 No. 4.—Represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 4 off, leaving four joints on it.
 No. 11.—Represents front shank. Saw front shank off above the upper joint.
 No. 14.—Represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.
 No. 13.—Represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.
 No. 10.—Represents brisket.
 No. 12.—Represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket, as represented in Figure 1.
 Then take the hind quarter and divide it at lines shown.
 No. 15.—Represents flank. Cut flank off.
 No. 5.—Represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.
 Nos. 6, 7, and 8.—Represents sirloin, rump No. 3 and rump No. 1 respectively. Divide these three as near to the same weight as possible.
 No. 17.—Represents steak. Cut steak into slices, giving a slice to each person.
 No. 16.—Represents hind shank after steak is taken off.
 After this half of the beef has been cut up, it is divided among the first

eight persons, as shown by time table, giving each person a roast, a boil piece, and a slice of steak; the other half is cut up in the same manner and divided among the remaining members of the ring.

The table below shows the method of distributing the shares and keeping the accounts. The table represents A's animal being weighed out among the members of the ring. Share No. 1, consisting of the boiling piece No. 10, roast No. 5, and a piece of steak goes to A the first week, to B the second week, and so on. This is done

by moving the table of shares on the left down one line every time an animal is killed, which changes the share of each man. This slip is let down each week until share No. 2 is opposite A's name, by which time he has used up the whole of one side of beef. The slip is then shoved up again until share No. 1 comes opposite A's name. Shares 1 to 8 contain all the cuts in one side of beef, and shares 9 to 16 contain the corresponding cuts in the other side of beef.

The table shows that A's animal dressed 441 pounds, of which he has

SHARES

Each share includes a piece of steak.

No.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
12	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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Before you buy roofing for any building, from a small poultry house to the largest mill or factory, it will pay you to get samples and complete proofs of quality from the oldest makers of ready roofing in America. (We originated the roll of roofing ready to lay with fixtures packed in the center.) Our concern was

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ROOFING

GOOD HOMES IN VIRGINIA

Virginia offers fine opportunities to the farmer and investor. Climate is mild and healthful; soil is fertile and grows all crops and fruits. Near the great markets. Land is selling below its value, but increasing in price every year. Many Canadians are living in Virginia. The State Department of Agriculture gives any information. Address

G. W. KOINER,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Richmond, Virginia.

taken out 26 pounds himself. At the end of the season the figures below each man's name will show the amount of beef contributed, and the figures opposite his name the amount of beef taken out during the season. The difference can then be readily adjusted according to the plan already outlined.

Selecting the Ram Lamb

The following advice given by a recent writer in the American Sheep Breeder is to the point, and will aid farmers very materially in selecting their ram lambs for the breeding flock:

First—Don't wait until the best of the ram lambs are sold. Get into the market early. If you are the first, so much the better. It is better to be six months ahead than one week late.

Second—Take occasion to investigate the sire. Ram lambs are rarely better than their sires. If he is good a ram lamb that is decidedly like him will be apt to impart his qualities.

Third—If possible, see the mother of the ram lamb. She should have a wide face, large but refined muzzle;

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her nostrils should be full and open. She must be deep, strong in bone, and should have a good strong tail head. Of course, she should be a good milker. Never forget that the ram lamb is sure to be like that mother. You cannot get a strong, brave masculine ram and a weak, fastidious, spindling ewe. In choosing a ram lamb the breeding is always to be relied upon first. Often a strong milking ewe of little quality and unguessable breed defects may have the lustiest, plumpest, most attractive lamb in the lot. Beware! That rich milk supply has covered in baby fat a multitude of faults. Buy that lamb, and don't be surprised to find him like his mother next year.

Fourth—In form demand four points: A short, wide face with strong muzzle; a short neck with full scrags; width across top of shoulders and deep chest; a large scrotum and full testis. The wide face and deep chest insure constitution. The wide shoulders generally insure good mutton form. The strong muzzle and full scrags mean strength and masculinity. The large scrotum means breeding power. The writer never saw a ram with a little scrotum that ever proved a strong breeder.

Fifth—In appearance take the ram that has the bright eye, is alert in his movements, carries himself like a lord and holds his head up as if he felt himself the monarch of all he surveyed. Once the writer witnessed a big contest in England between some of the finest in Shropshire rams that ever graced a ring, and the winner was drawn up for review. One pen attracted universal attention for their nobly get-up and their remarkable uniformity. Men were heard to remark, "They are all the same, they are sure to get it." The writer was near them and was looking right into their faces. Seeing the dull eyes of two of them and a hang-dog expression about their faces, he expressed the hope that the judge would look them in the face before passing on them. His hope was useless, for the eye that missed nothing soon caught the defect, and he at once ordered them off for a walk. There were two, at least, of the spectators who were not surprised to see the bunch wobble along as if they would rather lie down than show themselves. These were not the kind, and, in spite of their fine get-up and matching appearance, they deserved to be set "away back." They got their deserts.

Sixth—In disposition he must be ambitious, active, fearless and bold. See two lambs in a tight field and you generally depend upon the plucky one, the one that knows no such thing as quit. One of the best breeding rams the writer ever knew could stand heart-breaking punishment from larger rams. He never knew how to give up. He was born a king and would die for his crown. It is not out of keeping with the above characteristics to find such a ram gentle and kind in disposition and even fond of caressing.

Wire Fence as Sheep Protector

A great deal has been said and written about mutton-loving dogs, but nothing very satisfactory so far. A dog large enough to worry sheep cannot get through a well-woven wire fence. If those who keep sheep had their farms, or even fields or two, thus fenced to keep their sheep in at night, they would reduce the danger from dogs a very great deal.—Reader.

Some Valuable Hints on Piggeries*

The question of buildings for swine is such a complicated one that it seems almost a hopeless task to attempt a discussion of the subject. Almost every piggery that is built possesses certain features peculiar to itself and rendered necessary by the circumstances which it is intended to meet. All that can be attempted in a book of this kind is to discuss the most desirable features of a piggery, for the general guidance of those who wish to build, but every man will have to adapt his building to his own peculiar requirements.

The most important qualities of a piggery are dryness, ventilation, light, freedom from draughts, reasonable warmth, and convenience.

DRYNESS

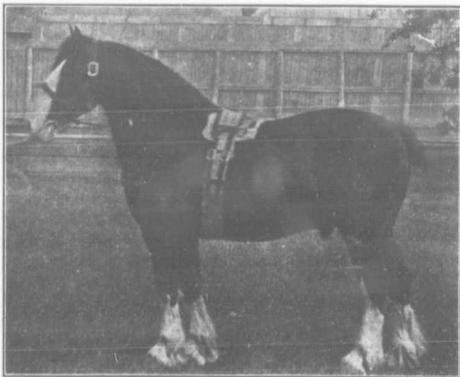
Dryness is closely associated with ventilation, but is also influenced by the material of which the building is constructed. Good results can not be obtained in a damp pen, and dripping walls are a pretty sure indication of impending disaster. Stone and cement walls are very cold in winter and chill the air of the pen, causing it to deposit its moisture upon their surface. In a short time the wall becomes quite wet, and trouble is stored up for the pigs. A hollow cement wall is much less objectionable than a solid one, but there is little doubt that wooden walls constructed in such a way as to form a complete dead air space in the centre are the best. The floors and foundation may be constructed of cement concrete, and the foundation may rise about two feet above the surface of the floor. This will preserve the wood of which the walls are constructed and is not likely to prove at all injurious to the pigs. A very good wall can be made by setting two by-four scantlings on end, and first boarding inside and out with rough lumber. This rough lumber should then be covered with tarred paper, and then the walls should be tightly boarded up with matched lumber. If preferred, the outside of the pen may be clap boarded, or boarded up and down with good lumber and battens placed over the cracks. Matched lumber is best for the inside

*These hints on buildings for hogs are taken from that very valuable book, "Swine," by Prof. G. E. Day.

of the pen. If it is thought desirable to have a loft over the pen, the ceiling can be made of poles, placed a few inches apart, and well covered with straw. The straw absorbs moisture and helps to keep the pen dry. Where this is done the straw should be renewed at least every year, otherwise it becomes a harbor for dust, and, possibly, disease germs.

VENTILATION

Thorough ventilation is a great help in preserving dryness, but it is a difficult thing to secure in a piggery without unduly lowering the temperature. It is an aid to ventilation to provide a large air space; in other words to have a high ceiling. The tendency at present is to do away with the common loft over the piggery, and to have the space above the pigs extend to the roof. This gives more air space and makes ventilation a simpler problem, but it necessitates lining the under side of the rafters with matched lumber in order to prevent the pen from becoming too cold. The admission of fresh air can be provided for by constructing shafts in the walls at intervals of fifteen or twenty feet. These shafts should not be more than about four by six inches in size, and should open outside near the ground, and inside at the ceiling. Provision should be made for closing, or partially closing, of the intakes when cold air is admitted too rapidly. The outlets may consist of shafts about eight inches square extending through the roof and equipped on the top with a device for preventing the wind from blowing down the shafts. If a feed cooker is used, it could be utilized to great advantage in assisting ventilation. If the building is not a very long one, the chimney may be constructed at the opposite end of the building from the feed cooker, and the pipe from the feed cooker run the whole length of the building before it enters the chimney. In a long building the chimney may be placed about the centre, so as not to have too great length of stove pipe. The heat from the stove pipe has a wonderful influence in aiding the circulation of the air in the pen, as well as modifying the temperature and helping to keep the air dry. In fact, where winter litters are raised in large pens, some such device as this is absolutely necessary.



Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Baron Richardson by Baron O'Lucklyvis, owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

LIGHT

Light, especially sunlight, has a wonderful influence in promoting health. So far as possible, the windows should be on the south side of the building, because the south gets the most sun and is least exposed to cold winds.

DRAUGHTS

While ventilation is necessary, draughts are extremely injurious, and their prevention should be kept in view when building.

WARMTH

Warmth is a good thing, but it

should not be secured at the expense of ventilation. A somewhat cold pen, well ventilated but free from draughts, is preferable to a warm pen where the air is damp and foul, and the pigs will suffer less discomfort in the former than in the latter.

Very young pigs require warmer quarters than older ones, and when a sow farrows in winter, special pains should be taken to secure warmth and freedom from draughts. If she is in a large piggery, it is often a help to lay poles across the tops of the partitions over the bed, and then cover these poles with straw.

Prince Edward Island's Big Show

Specialy Reported for THE FARMING WORLD.

This exhibition was held in Charlottetown from Oct. 8-12 inclusive. It was the biggest and best affair of its kind ever held here. The weather was all that could be desired except Thursday, the third day, when it rained hard most all day. The result was that the program had to be adjourned till Friday. As Thursday is always the big day of this show, when it is fine, the total attendance was not up to the usual standard. Great improvements were noticeable on the grounds. Large new cattle barns had been erected and old open cattle sheds closed in, making it much more comfortable for the stock. This exhibition is now well housed and the management are to be congratulated upon being so well equipped for an agricultural show. Some improvements are still called for. One which we heard several stock exhibitors mention is that water should be supplied to the different cattle barns.

There are, we believe, only two watering places on the grounds, and with over a thousand animals to water morning and evening, it is slow work. It has been suggested that pipes be laid just under the ground, so as to be out of the way of traffic, to convey water to the principal barns. This would cost very little and would save exhibitors a lot of work and worry.

Notwithstanding the greatly increased accommodation provided beforehand the entries in stock were so very large that temporary sheds had to be erected at the last minute, and many exhibitors from near the city were asked to keep their herds home, only bringing them in when their class was to be judged. This trouble will not likely occur again soon, as we will not likely have so much stock from the other parts of Canada at future shows.

In the

MAIN BUILDING

which was nicely decorated with bunting, evergreens and maple leaves, there was placed a grand show of the products of the farm, garden, orchard, dairy, and the exhibits of the schools which have taken up the newer idea in education in manual training and nature study. The grapes, roots and fruit were the equal of anything to be seen in Canada. The apples and plums were a strong argument in favor of P. E. Island as a fruit-producing country. Fruit there was from the far-famed Annapolis Valley, and some of which was bigger and better colored than that grown on the Island on account of their longer season. But Island fruit in plates, as well as in boxes and barrels, for export, left little to be desired. One of the features of the main building

was the big show of the Nappan Experimental Farm. It was beautifully and artistically arranged by Mr. R. Robertson, the superintendent, and was quite an education in the matter of the varieties of grain that had proved most productive at the farm for a period of four years. The dairy exhibit was larger than usual, and the quality declared by the judge to be satisfactory. A feature of the dairy show was the large exhibit of butter packed in boxes for export. The cheese scored high and were a very even lot of excellent finish.

But the great attraction of the show was the stock.

THE HORSES

were a good lot in all the classes and there were over 300 of them at the show. Only two faced the judge in the Thoroughbred class, Thomas Robbin's "June Day," a horse of good style and weight that has been in the stud here long enough to prove his great value as a sire of fancy drivers, and Woodburn, owned by Stanley de Horse, a very stylish horse of less weight but more showy and of a little better quality than the other. These horses have competed here often, and have been differently placed in different years. A great interest was taken in them, as they were the only two Thoroughbreds shown. Dr. Standish gave the red ribbon to Woodburn, as he thought him the more typical Thoroughbred.

The Standardbred class was not so well filled as in former years, but W. S. McKit's "Oakley Baron" was an outstanding winner in it. S. W. Morton, Digby, N.S., took second. The roadster class was a big one, and contained many useful horses. John McPhee, Freetown, got first on stallion over 3 years. W. Stead, of High-

field, got first on 2-year-old, and F. McKinnon's "Mermaid" first for yearling. The carriage class was also large, and some of the winners showed considerable action. Others in this class would have shown better in the roadster class, as they had not the high, trappy action called for in carriage horses.

There is very little Hackney blood in the Island horses, and the most of the blood horses are by Standard sires, and are very useful and durable drivers. Some fine matched pairs of carriage horses were shown. Gentlemen's and ladies' saddle horses were a fairly good show and gave evidence of having some Hackney blood in them.

In draft horses three fairly good aged stallions faced the judge. Goldfinder, owned by F. Andrews, got the red. David Reid, Victoria Cross, took second, with a low-set Clydesdale of excellent quality and good action. Stanley & Horne, Charlottetown, got third for a good, blocky horse that has been quite successful in the stud. Frank R. Heartz showed a purebred Clydesdale stallion 3 years old, and some 3 years old and two-year-old fillies. The general purpose class was very large and a very useful looking lot of agricultural horses, none of them purebred.

The greatest attraction of this show was the

BEEF CATTLE.

There were three principal herds of them that were as good as the best at any Canadian show.

Senator Edward Short horns were an exhibition themselves worth going a long way to see. They were a surprise to many of the stockmen here who had never attended the larger shows of Canada. They were of the highest type of the beef-producing Scotch Short horn, and were fitted about to perfection. Island stockmen thought them overdone a wee bit, and thought that the pace set by those who fitted them was too fast for them to follow. Many could hardly believe that a year-old bull in this herd could not be bought for less than \$6,000. However, they illustrated the ideal in type and fitting and were a good lesson to Island breeders.

The Aberdeen-Angus herd of James Powman, Guelph, was just such an other lesson in type and fitting in the black "doddies." John Richards, an Island breeder of Aberdeen-Angus, showed a small but choice herd not so well fitted as Bowman's, but containing some superior animals. Richards got first on aged bull and Bowman got most of the other prizes.

(Continued on Page 775.)

Pay Day

Don't fritter away your earnings on Pay Day. Saving does not mean stinting.

The man with the saving habit has always money and to spare for all his needs and luxuries.

\$1.00 will open an account in our Savings Department. Interest paid 4 times a year.

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How Large Milk-Producing Herds Are Built Up

The returns from the cow testing associations already published form a rather sad commentary on the cow-keeping operations of many Canadian dairymen. As stated in last issue, the average milk yield in Ontario and Quebec is very little over 3,000 lbs. of milk per cow per annum. There are, however, many cows that will average 5,000 lbs. or over, which means that there are hundreds of cows that average away below the 3,000 lbs., or not sufficient to pay for their keep even in a year of high prices like the present one. The owners of these "non-paying" cows should aim to get rid of them at once, and, if possible, substitute more profitable ones. The following letters from several members of the cow testing associations whose cows have given large yields this season, give the methods adopted by them in building up their dairy herds, and will be found helpful in this connection. More letters of this kind will appear in later issues. We would also be pleased to hear from others on this topic.

Keeps Milking Shorthorns

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

My herd is a very small one, consisting of nine head of cattle, all pure-bred Shorthorns.

A few years ago I bought heifers of good milking descent, and I keep bulls only from first class milking cows. In June last one of these cows in competition with 15 other cows gave 39½ pounds of milk, which tested 5.30 and took first prize. She was kept on good pasture without any meal.

I winter my cows with good hay

Why Wait Till Spring?

Why Waste Cream and Butter All Winter?

We can prove that the Melotte will pay for itself in increased cream and butter yield alone. Why not let us send you a Melotte on free trial and let it speak for itself? 20% more cream and butter every week is well worth saving. The universal advice of Melotte users is, be sure to

Get A "Melotte"

Let us send the Melotte on trial. State the number of cows and we will tell you the best size to try. No risk, no trouble, no expense to you, simply write us to-day. Cash or credit. Terms can be arranged. Use a Melotte and commence getting that extra butter yield at once.

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited

Head Office and Factory,
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and a gallon of bran or middlings every day. Two of these cows gave me good milk for 1½ months last year. I stop milking only three weeks before calving.

I am buying and selling stock, but am very particular as to breeding. The cows are kept in a fair condition. As my farm is small I cannot keep much stock. I can dispose of a yearling heifer and a heifer calf of milking descent from my two test cows for \$50 and \$75 apiece.

St. Camille, Que.

J. H. CREPEAU.

Aims for a High Standard

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

Over twenty years ago I began dairying by buying a pure-bred bull and a heifer calf, from which my present herd is descended. Since then I have used only the very best bulls I could buy, selecting them as individuals and from records of their ancestry, always having regard to the dairy form and endeavoring at all times to keep clear of anything approaching "Beef Form."

While endeavoring to breed them right, I have culled out any that were unsatisfactory from any cause, setting a higher standard as I gained experience in caring for, feeding and improving my herd. Now the standard is to put my herd in the Record of Merit, and I am pleased to state that none that I have had tested so far have failed to qualify. Two cows have been in the association test for 7 months; one has given 9,166 lbs. milk and 253 lbs. fat, the other, a three-year-old, has given 7,870 lbs. milk and 261.5 lbs. fat, an average of 8.71 lbs. fat per week.

As to feeding, I endeavor to have plenty of ensilage and hay with a small feeding of meal each day while the cows are dry, so as to have them in fine condition at time of calving, after which I increase the grain to full feed (how much depends on the individual cow). In summer I feed grain till the grass is good, after which I depend upon pasture, supplementing with green feed (buckwheat, oats or corn) or hay. This year I have fed hay since the last of July, starting a grain feed at stabling time.

In selecting a bull I always endeavor to get one whose dam is a large performer and his sire's dam as well. To illustrate, the bull I have in service now has a dam with a record of 20.55 lbs. butter in 7 days and his sire's dam 26 lbs. butter in 7 days, official tests. The breed I have is the Holstein.

Leeds Co., Ont. THOS. DAVIDSON.

Raising the Dairy Calf

In no country is more attention given to raising good stock than in Scotland. Not only is the breeding looked well after, but the feeding and rearing of the young animal is given special attention. In cattle raising more particularly the Scotchman's skill in feeding shows itself. The following from the Scottish Farmer shows how he rears calves in the dairy districts where Yorkshire cattle predominate:

"In most dairy districts the calves are reared by hand on skim milk, and for this the calf should be removed from its mother not later than the third day. During that period it will have received the colostrum or special

oil cells contained in the first milkings, which will cause expansion of the mesenterium or waste products contained in the stomach intestines, the result of the growth of the body while in the womb.

"For two weeks after, the calf should receive from 10 lbs. to 15 lbs. of whole milk not less than three times daily. At the end of two weeks some skim milk may be substituted for a part of the whole milk, making the change gradually, until in three or four weeks skim milk only is used. By the end of a month the calf will do all right on two feeds daily.

"The greatest difficulty and danger is at the weaning time, when, if the calf has not been taught to eat solid food, it may lose weight, or, at least, make no gain. With regard to dairy stock, it is generally considered that no breed of cattle can continue as a first-class dairy breed if the calves are allowed to run with the cows. Hand milking seems to increase the flow of milk and, at the same time, continue the duration of the secretion for a longer period than when it is drawn by the calf.

"Skim milk contains all the elements of full milk, with the possible exception of the fat, and this can, to a great extent, be replaced by cheaper substitutes. One of the best substitutes is flax-seed boiled until reduced to a jelly and a small quantity given at each feed, stirred into the milk. Oil meal is cheaper and serves the same purpose.

"Each calf should be tied separately, with a rack in front for hay, and a

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the casein—the cheese part—forming a spidery web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



casein web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you connect the milk with the Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharpley Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 15,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge butter. Casein don't bother the tubular. The Tubular is positively guaranteed to greatly increase your dairy profits, no write at once for catalog I-22 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharpley Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

box for meal, etc. For feeding, use either whole or ground oats, bran, oil meal, or a mixture of these. By the third week have a mixture containing the grain fed at hand, and as soon as the calf is finished with the milk, slip a little meal into its mouth. It will soon learn the taste, and in a few days it will eat regularly. Place the meal in the boxes sparingly, emptying out any food that may remain before each feeding time. Change the kind of grain or combination if the calf seems to tire of it. Regularity in feeding is an essential in calf rearing. The calves should be fed at the same time each day. Fifteen to eighteen pounds of full milk is a ration; with skim milk 15 lbs. to 24 lbs. may be fed, depending on digestion of the calf. More calves are injured by over-feeding. The milk should be fed at a blood-temperature, say of 98 degrees to 100 degrees Fahr., and a thermometer should be used to ascertain this. The pail should be kept thoroughly clean by scalding once a day, and, as a preventive to indigestion, the use of a tablespoonful of lime water is beneficial.

Blood Disorders

If your blood is not right, you ought to set it right, and right now. Hundreds of diseases owe their origin to impure blood. Vite-Ore has been most successful in curing blood disorders. Read the trial offer on inside back page.

Principles of Plowing

The common plow is essentially a wedge-shaped instrument, which is forced through the soil to loosen it. The topsoil is forced aside, thrown up, and usually turned over. This action loosens the soil by spreading the soil grains. The loose soil occupies more space than the compact soil did, and a cubic foot of the former, therefore, contains more space for water to enter. Each separate space, however, is also larger, and has less capillary action and a smaller power of

drawing water to the surface. If the soil, by reason of its fine texture, or wet condition, is lumpy after the plowing, the spaces in the soil will be of very unequal size, and it frequently happens that the surface of the ground is not left in a suitable condition to draw water up from below.

If small seeds are sown on such a rough surface, they are liable to suffer for want of moisture. It is customary, therefore, and very advisable in such cases to harrow the soil to level the seed bed until all the larger lumps are broken down and the surface left smooth and even, in order to ensure a supply of moisture to the seed during the germinating period. However, soil which has thus been rolled will lose more water by evaporation than soil which has been simply harrowed. The evaporation of this moisture is an incident, which it is always possible or desirable to prevent. With some crops the surface may be harrowed after the seed has germinated. This is desirable when it can be done without injury to the crop, as it tends to retard evaporation.

There is one serious defect in the principle of the common plow, which, upon some soils, and with certain kinds of plowing, is liable to have very serious effects. If a field is plowed for many successive years to a depth of six or eight inches, the tendency each time is to compact the subsoil immediately below the plow, thus rendering it more impervious to water; that is, the plow, on being dragged along, plasters the subsoil, just as a mason with his trowel smooths out a layer of cement to make it as close and impervious to water as possible. This is undoubtedly an advantage to some soils, but on the other hand, it is very injurious to many.

The injurious effects of this compact layer, formed by the plowing, is two-fold. It makes it more difficult for the rainfall to be absorbed as rapidly as it falls, and increases the danger of loss of water, and injury to the soil by surface washing. Soils plowed at a depth of three or four

inches, which is quite common in some parts, would have a thin layer of loose material on the surface, with a compact subsoil below, into which water would descend rather slowly. With a rapid and excessive fall of rain the light, loose top soil is liable to be washed away by the excess of water which cannot descend into the subsoil as rapidly as it falls.

While all other farm implements and machinery have been improved, especially of late years, so that we are able now to harvest more crops than ever before, and to handle them with better advantage, our common plow has not been essentially improved or modified in any important particular, except as to mechanical construction, since the days of the early Greeks and Romans. It would seem only necessary to call attention to this, the fundamental and simplest principle of agriculture, to have some new method devised of stirring the soil without compacting the subsoil. The highest art of cultivation which has ever been practised is that of trenching, so earnestly advocated by early writers on agriculture. With a large class of lands there is no implement so effective for loosening and improving the soil conditions as the spade. The spade does not cut the soil from the subsoil, as the plow does, but breaks it off, and there is little or no disturbance, and no compacting at all. Everyone is familiar with the difference in the tith of a garden, which has been thoroughly spaded and a field plowed. The old method of trenching with a spade cannot be used in the extensive systems of cultivation in vogue, but if this principle could be worked out in a practical method of cultivation, it would be of great benefit to agriculture.

W. R. GILBERT.

After a Taste

"Why won't you let your little brother kiss you? You should encourage such affection."
"Aw, g'wan! De foxy kid knows I hen eatin' lasses."

It makes a Big Difference

which way you skim your milk. Just LOOK at those two cream pails. One is EXACTLY twice as big as the other. And both were filled from the SAME quantity of milk because— but let Mr. Shuffelt tell the story.

"COROES, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1906.

"About three years ago I was selling my milk at 2 1/2 cents per quart to a creamery, but I thought that I could do better by selling the cream and keeping the skim milk on the farm for feeding pigs and calves. I set the milk in coolers and skimmed with dippers. The best I could do was about 20 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows. I sold the cream for 12 1/2 cents per quart. I made up my mind to get and try a No. 6

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

By keeping an accurate record I found that with the U. S. I was getting about 40 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows, a difference of \$2.50 in favor of the U. S. Separator, making a gain of \$75.00 in 30 days. Then I value the skim milk at 33 1/3 cents per hundred quarts for feeding purposes on the farm, amounting to \$15.00 for 30 days at 150 quarts per day. As the total amount gained by the U. S. paid for it in 30 days, I will say that it is the best investment I ever made.

If those who may have any experience with the U. S. Separator have any questions to ask or want any information other than what I have given, if they will write me, I will answer and do it with pleasure.

R. A. SHUFFELT, R. F. D. No. 1.

Now, the question is, How much cream are you losing? Do you really know? It will pay you well to look into it and also to look into the reasons why the U. S. Separator will stop all leaks—big or little. Cream is money—the U. S. gets more than any other separator. The U. S. holds the World's Record for cleanest skimming.

Our big, handsome new catalogue shows plainly all about the construction and wonderful skimming records of the U. S. You can see for yourself from the many engravings the difference between the old and the new simple U. S. Is now easy to clean and durable. Durability is unquestioned. It is a highly interesting reading and we'll be glad to send you a copy right away if you will just write us. Send new construction catalogue No. 110. Write today, addressing

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Eighteen distributing warehouses centrally located in the United States and Canada.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



Cheer Up

When you're feelin' kind o' blue,
An' things comin' bad for you,
Don't give up in blank despair,
Weep or wail or tear your hair;
Grit your teeth an' bow your neck;
Show th' world you're right on deck.
Smile an' say, "Well, here we come—
Stand aside an' watch us hum."

You've good reason to be glad
That though things are comin' bad,
They might easily be worse;
So, you're foolish if you curse
'Stead o' tryin' to catch sight
Of th' silver linin' bright.
Grit your teeth an' hustle out
An' you'll win without a doubt.

In your mind the fable bear
Of th' tortoise an' th' hare,
You may be a movin' slow—
That don't matter—only go.
Don't stand still an' weep an' wail,
But keep pluggin' up th' trail.
Smile your troubles all away
An' you'll land all right some day.

Heating the House

THE advancement of civilization is marked by the way people have cooked and heated their homes. From a family huddled around an open fire in the field or tent, we have come to the condition where the family is scattered comfortably throughout the house with the fire down cellar in a modern furnace. The natives scorched their knees and faces and froze their backs. They lived in the smoke of the fire that warmed them. We can guess they shed many a tear caused by the smoke.

The beginners of history cooked a few simple dishes in a simple pot over a simple fire. The principle of cooking has not changed. The laws of heat making have not changed. It is now as then, the oxidation or burning of the fuel. But we have improved on the stove from time to time and now have an intense and uniform heat in a modern steel range that allows little waste fuel and energy. The modern range doesn't heat up the kitchen as the old-fashioned stoves used to. They are neater and cleaner. They lessen the burden and fatigue of the women who strive to fill the long felt want three times a day. The steel range is far ahead of the old cast-iron stove. Stoves are used in most farm houses.

Just a word of advice about house heating. In buying a stove, get one larger than you need, or think you need. There's a big difference between a warm house and a hot one. The small stove has to be poked and fed and crowded to its full capacity all the time in the severe weather, and your room is not comfortable then. The stove heats around it to an unendurable degree and leaves part of the room too cold. This sort of a thing soon burns the life out of a stove. Get a "too large" stove and you do not have to crowd it. When a blizzard is without, there is comfort within. A stove that is never forced to red heat will last many years longer than one that is crowded.

A stove that will hold a fire and keep a room warm all night is cheaper than one that has no capacity to hold a fire. It is cheaper to keep a room

warm than to reheat a room that becomes cold during the night. This applies to kitchen ranges as well. Why have the wife stand over a hot stove on a cold floor in a room where the water is frozen when she might go into a comfortable room to get breakfast? Beforehand look up the question of winter heat and buy stoves and ranges before the cold weather comes. It is economy to do this.

The Mother's "No"

There are few things more conducive to disobedience and stubbornness in children than the constant use of the word "no" and "don't." The mother should hesitate more than once before saying them. Listen patiently to a little one's request before saying "no," no matter how trivial it may seem to you. It may mean much to him. If the request is reasonable, even though it may cause you some little inconvenience, try to grant it. If, however, saying "yes" to the child is going to cause a great deal of discomfort to some one else, if it is not for the child's good, or if after deliberation what is asked seems wrong in your judgment, give the child a short but intelligent reason for a denial, then let no amount of teasing change your decision. It is not necessary to be stern in this matter, but firm, and the child will soon learn to accept your judgment without fretting, satisfied in the feeling that you know best. Always think twice before saying "no" but once said, stick to it; do not retreat.



The Anger of the Sea

Save Your Money

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, 5141 Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE you MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

Screen Doors in Winter

A writer in the "Designer" gives her way of making the screen doors useful in winter as well as summer. She says: "Just before winter sets in I buy a roll of heavy tarred felt and carefully tack to the frame of my screen door or doors. After tacking the paper to the door I hang it in place, with springs attached, so that it will always close after one has passed through, and thus have an inexpensive storm door that will keep the cold wind from coming in to the rooms should the outer be left open a few moments. When spring approaches I remove the paper and am ready to fight the first troublesome fly that makes its appearance by having my spring door in place, thus making the spring door useful both in summer and in winter."

Consumption Cure

An Illinois friend, whose wife was very greatly benefited by the following prescription for consumption taken from an English medical journal, sends it to us for publication:

Put one dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too



Aches and Pains.

Hirst's Pain Exterminator quickly relieves lame backs, strained shoulders, sprained ankles, bad knees, bruises, cuts and burns.

Hirst's Pain Exterminator

40 years the old reliable family medicine. 25c. at all dealers'.

Try Hirst's Little Liver Pills—natural tonic and effective. Ask your dealer or send us 25c. direct. Handsome Souvenir Water-Color sketch free.

F. F. DALLEY CO., Limited,
Hamilton, Ont.

soft); roll and squeeze until the juice and pulp is all extracted; sweeten enough to be palatable. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity and use five or six a day. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. As you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions and we know you will never regret it if there is any help for you. Keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both patients were given up by the physicians and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cured by using lemons according to the directions we have given. One lady in particular was bedridden and very low, and had tried everything money could procure, but all in vain. She was persuaded to try lemons, and accordingly she began to use them in February, and in April she weighed 140 pounds. She is a well woman to-day and likely to live as long as any of us. Do not boil the lemons too long, as it makes them bitter—just let them come to the boil.—Wallace Farmer.

The Kicker

Away down East, in a backwoods town,
Lived a lanky critter, named Jabez Braown;
'Nd nothin' sated him under the sun—
Whatever wuz sed or whatever wuz done,
By gum, he'd kick.

Ef he went ter meetin' on the Sabbath day
'Ter hear aour minister preach in pray,
The sarmon warn' good, 'nd the prar warn' right,
He'd jest pith in with all his might
'Nd kick, 'nd kick.

When he set down to eat a meal,
Whether 'twas roast turkey er chicken er veal,
It made no diff'rance ef 'twas ever so good—
All the while that he wuz swalerin' his food—
By gum, he'd kick.

He'd kick at the rain, 'nd he'd kick at the snow,
He'd kick at the wind, er 'cause it didn't blow;
'Twas either too wet or too bloomin' dry—
To be contented he never would try,
But jest kick.

'Nd so he kep 'kickin' all his life,
Tormentin' his neighbors 'nd worryin' in his wife;
Complainin' of everything under the sun—
Haow this wuz sed or that wuz done—
'Nd so he'd kick.

Till one day he met Aunt Nancy Green,
The pleasantest critter thet ever you seen.
She see on his braow thet terrible fraown,
'Nd she sez, sez she: "Naow, Jabez Braown,
You needn't kick.

"Jest take a little advice from me,
'Nd practice it allurs, wherever ye be;
Whatever folks do er whatever they say,
Onless yeou can do it much better'n they,
Don't you kick."

—Boston Globe.



TAKES
ALL
THE
WORK
OUT
OF
WASH
DAY

Get out your easy chair and a hot-tilt tub half full of hot water—put in the clothes—and start

The New Century Washing Machine
going. Soak and wash the clothes. Isn't that a luxury after the hand-chopping, back-breaking rub, rub, rub over the wash board?

Sold by most Dealers at \$8.50
Write for free catalogue about the new and better way to wash clothes at home.
The Downwell Mfg. Co., Limited
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RETURN LIMIT || STOP-OVERS DEC. 31st || ANYWHERE

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Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you how to do the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business in detail. Send us a clear postcard of \$3 for every day a week, absolutely sure, write at once. HERRICK BILKREWEAR Co., Box 908, BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

VETERINARY COURSE AT COMPLAIN'T. Year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest, English, Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed. Write free. **Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.**

Malice and Misery

"Cherishing malice is nurturing misery." So runs a proverb of old. The habit of so doing leads to ill-doing and that to receiving ill. The one then follows more bitterness and still more ill-doing and so on and on. Evil purpose in the heart drives out sweet, noble thoughts, shrivels the soul, brings one down to where he can see only the hard, bitter side of life—misery indeed. The best thing to do with malice in the heart is to will to forget it, to ignore it, to invite love in to usurp its place. Cherishing sweet thoughts is nurturing happiness.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Three Black Hens

Three hens of a color—
And that's why you see,
'Twas quite hard to name them,
Each one, and all three.

We call this one Blackie.
Because she is so smart;
And that's the "cross black hen."
Because she is so tart.

This third one is Mrs. Black—
So big and fat,
That she broke all her nice eggs
The last time she sat.

What Bessie Found

"Oh, I wish I were all grown up!"
exclaimed Bessie, coming in from
school and dropping down before her
mother in a dejected mood.

"You are doing a little toward that
every day," said her mother. "But
why?"

"Well, school is so hard. Now
what do you suppose we have to do?"

"What?"

"Notice something. Some bug or
flower, and come to school and tell
all about it."

"That is not hard," said mother,
smiling. "Why not take some cookies
down by the brook, and perhaps
there you will see something interest-
ing. Watch the bees and frogs."

"Billy Jackson is going to choose
frogs, but I might choose grasshoppers."

Cheered by the cookies, Bessie
strolled away, and after playing about
the brook a while, she thought she
would return to the piazza. Her
mother was entertaining a caller; she
kept close to the side of the house.
She heard her mother saying that she
wanted her to see Bessie, she had
grown so tall. Not wishing to be
found, and prove this statement, Bessie
crawled farther under the vine,
and found that she could get entirely
under the piazza, where there was a
cozy place—almost like a playhouse.
She sat here some time, listening to
the voices overhead.

It was a nice place to play—"en-
chanted palace"—her favorite make-
believe.

The next thing she knew she was
feeling chilly, and it was dark. She
tried to think whether she were in
bed, when a queer little spark flashed
beside her. It shone brightly enough
to tell her that she was still under
the piazza, but she was not wide
enough awake to realize that it was
night. She wondered if mother's
caller were gone. Again the little
flame passed her face, and she began
to grow timid. Now it was on her
hand, and now upon her dress. Just
as she was about to call for her
mother a light flashed in her eyes,
and she saw her father coming with a
lantern. Several men were with him,
and her mother came behind, bring-
ing her jacket. "She must have gone
to the hill and lost her way," she
heard some one say.

"Papa, here I am!" she cried, for
she knew in a flash they were hunt-
ing for her. Some one parted the
vines, and she came crawling out.
Mother rushed up and took her in her
arms.

"We thought you had gone to
grandma's," she said, "and father was
just going after you," and then there

was general questioning and surprise
from every one.

Mother took Bessie in and gave
her some bread and milk, but when
she was eating it she suddenly stop-
ped. "Mother, where is the little
candle," she said, "the one under the
piazza?"

No one could understand her for
some time. Then papa went out, and
after a while returned with a little
firefly held in his hand; and without
crushing it at all, he showed Bessie
how it glowed like a little lamp, and
told her all about the habits of the
lightning-bug. She listened until she
felt she could tell her teacher all
about it. "I didn't know there were
any bugs that carry lamps round with
them!" she exclaimed.

"Every bug and every flower is
made in a wonderful way," said her
father.

"I am sorry I lost myself," she said,
sleepily, as she went up to bed. "It
was nice to find something to notice
for the nature class."—Youth's
Companion.

"How Do You Like It"

One of the company leaves the
room, and the others fix upon some
word to be guessed by him when he
returns. He then goes around, ask-
ing each of the company "How do
you like it?" It is better to select a
word having a variety of meanings,
as it is more difficult to guess. Sup-
pose the word "stick" to be selected.
One might answer that he liked it
when he was out walking; another,
when he was sealing a letter; another,
when he met a savage dog, etc. If
the questioner is unable to guess the
word the first time, he goes around
again, asking, "When do you like it
?" and if not successful this time, he
asks, "Where do you like it?" Failing
in three trials, he must retire and let
another word be selected. Succeed-
ing, he must point out the person
who gave him the clue, who must pay
a forfeit, and go out to be puzzled
in turn.

Her First Visit

It was Priscilla's first visit to the
country; she had heard the cackling
of the hens, and connected it with
the laying of the eggs; she heard the
cow moo, and called to her mother,
"Mamma, come quick, the cow has
laid more milk."

Was It You?

Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day long;
Somebody thought 'tis sweet to
live."

Somebody thought "I'm glad to give!"
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right;

Was that somebody you?

Feather Game

The players sit in a circle, each tak-
ing hold of the edge of a sheet with
both hands and holding it up to the
chin. A feather is placed on the
sheet, and the players are to keep it
in motion by blowing it; while one of
the company is outside the circle,
trying to catch it by reaching out

his hands. The quickness with which
the position and direction of the
feather can be changed by blowing
sharply, will make the efforts of the
catcher futile for some time. When
he catches the feather, the person in
front of whom it is caught must ex-
change places with him.

Conundrums

Why did the lobster blush? Be-
cause he saw the salad dressing.

Why is roast veal like the letter
"f"? Because it is the end of "café."
"What is it that is bound by the
yard and worn by the foot? A car-
pet.

On which tree has fire no effect?
The ash, because even if burned it is
"ash" still.
If water were cast adrift on the
sea, where would they steer for? The
isle of Man.

When does a son not take after his
father? When his father leaves him
nothing to take after.

Why is a naughty boy like an old
chair? Because a good caning would
do them both good.

Why is a postage stamp a most
unfortunate thing? Through it sticks
to its duties to the very letter, it gets
its head punched, its face disfigured
and a good licking.

A Fable of a Hen

Once upon a time a hen went on a
strike and refused to lay. Other hens
followed her example and eggs be-
came so scarce that they actually re-
tailed at fifty cents per dozen. At
any rate, strictly fresh eggs laid by
scab hens would sell readily at fifty
cents and no questions asked. They
were worth at least five cents each
in the shell. Even cold-storage eggs,
which were highly explosive and
dangerous, would bring thirty cents
on the market.

The people got together and resolu-
ted, but the hens were not changed
in their views. The people met the
hens, but the hens still held out for
more satisfactory arrangements. Fi-
nally an arbitration committee waited
on the hens and tried to persuade
them to go back to work. The arbitra-
tion committee pointed out that
only the rich could afford to eat eggs,
but the hens refused to return to
work. Then the arbitration
committee told the hens that if they
still refused to go back to work they
would bring race suicide upon themselves.
Then a wise old hen arose and said:
"In the spring when we hens wish to
sit the people will give us porcelain
door knobs to sit on. If porcelain
door knobs are good enough for us
to sit upon they are certainly good
enough to eat. Tell the people to
eat porcelain door knobs."

The arbitration committee could
not answer this and the strike re-
mained unbroken. Moral—Deceit will
return home to roost.—The Home
Maker.

"Are you ever bothered with
tramps out here?"

"No; I have a sign on the gate
reading: 'We are vegetarians, but our
dog isn't.'"

He Lost Nothing

Harry's mother had given him an
apple and told him to peel it before
he ate it. Returning to the room af-
ter a few moments' absence and see-
ing no peelings, she asked:

"Did you peel your apple, Harry?"

"Yes," answered Harry.

"What did you do with the peel-
ings?" she asked.

"Ate them."

Health in the Home

Keeping Well

The patient doing of little things, at the right time, and in the right way, secures returning health after sickness. So also by the right doing of little things is good health retained. A mother of a family, who takes a heavy share of her household work, needs to husband all her strength. Let us suggest a few "little things" in that line.

A light lunch in the middle of the forenoon; a drink of milk and a cracker, or malted milk or fruit, And always it should be taken sitting and with a ten minutes rest. The whole day will go easier for it.

Sometime during the day, preferably after dinner, take half an hour's absolute rest lying down, with the eyes closed. This is not a waste of time, in any sense, because a refreshed body will turn off work faster than even a slightly tired one.

One inescapable law for the preservation of good health is to keep well. A good stepping stone to that is the afternoon rest. Many a tired woman has to toss on her bed for hours before she gets sufficiently rested to sleep.

Also, do not work too long in the evening. It does not pay in the long run. Especially, do not read late. The brain must be fairly quiet when retiring, if it is to be easily composed to sleep.

After a good night's sleep, do not hurry to rise in the morning, unless you must. This in spite of old—and foolish—maxims to the contrary. A little rest, or sleep, in the early morning may do more good than the whole night.

Fruit as Medicine

It is a fact that such fruits as the apple, plum, and pear, when taken ripe without sugar, diminish acidity of the stomach, aid digestion, prevent calculus growths by helping the kidney secretions and disinfect the mouth.

Most fruits aid digestion, either directly or indirectly; and if properly used and used freely they lessen the desire for stimulants. Fruits taken in suitable quantities with proper foods, give us an agreeable, healthful diet. An excess of any kind of food at meals will prove injurious, and fruits present no exception to this rule. Do not eat too much for your stomach, or it will abandon you.

A Remedy for Stammering

A lifelong stammerer cured himself by the following simple method: Once or twice a week he went into a room by himself and read aloud from a book for two hours, keeping his teeth tightly closed and moving his lips only while speaking. The result was a rather severe aching of the muscles of the jaws and of the tongue at first, but this soon disappeared, and the stammerer found himself able to speak with much less difficulty than before. He stated that he felt as though something had been loosened. Many cases may be entirely cured by this simple means.

Colds

Bake a lemon for twenty minutes and squeeze the juice upon half a cupful of sugar to make a syrup.

Take this for hoarseness and to break up a cold.

To prevent catching cold keep your rooms at as even a temperature as possible and not too high. Seventy degrees is the proper temperature for living rooms.

A Healthy Appetite

A lady once asked a physician where she could get an appetite. "Out in the fresh air," he said; "just go out and get one. Nature has thousands of appetites to give away. All that she asks is that you come after them yourself."

Sunday at Home

Let I Offend

Lord, keep my lips, not only from the sin,

Of idle words and cruel words this day,

But from the silence that would shut within

Unsaid, the kindness Thou wouldst have me say.

Lord, keep my hands, not only from the soil

Of evil act this day, and grasping greed,

But from the nerveless sloth, the loveless toil

Which would not turn to meet my brother's need.

Lord, keep my feet, not only from the ways

Of open wrong this day and vanity; Let them be glad in heralding Thy praise;

Let them not linger now nor tire for Thee.

Let I offend this day some little one, Not only in the deeds which men might blame.

But in love's daily ministries undone, Keep me, dear Lord, to glorify Thy name!

To-day

To-day is the golden age of your life, and mine. To-day is the garden of our career. To-day the love of God broods over our souls.

To-day Christ is ready to bestow upon you the gift which will give you power to become a son of God. To-day the air is like magic. Breathe it with faith and courage. Act not in some to-morrow, vague and illusory, but now.

Thoughtfulness of Others

There is a gentle art in being thoughtful. Most of us know what ought to be done to help others along, but many of us neglect to do it. Our own small worries, our own distracting little business, our own children or home cares or social duties, engross our attention and hold us back from the timely word, the cordial ecnium, the letter of congratulation that would mean so much to another heart.

The Danger of Over-Confidence

It is not significant that, when the real test of his character came, the self-confident Peter failed just where he supposed he was strongest? He thought himself the bravest, most loyal and devoted of the little band of Christ's followers; and yet when the sifting came, it was at his most perilful point that he gave way.

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Presumption is the most insecure of all our sins, the most fallible of all our failings. How unlovely it must always be in the sight of God! There is something pitiful about presumption, even in the strongest spirit. It is like walking blindfold on the edge of a precipice. There is always that element of extreme and unwarrantable risk. Better, far better, is humility associated with the profoundest cause for being humble than a presumption which for a long time makes good its claim. It behoves us to magnify our strong points, for it is there that the stress of the testing is likeliest to fall.

Keep Your Mind from Evil

"A man often creates his own strongest temptations" by dwelling on the possibilities of gain or pleasure that lie in some form of wrong-doing. He makes what was at first, perhaps, a mere suggestion develop into fierce temptations. He looks so intently on one thing that he forgets all the better things that lie around it. Notice how one thing can absorb your mind—a friend's affairs, a pleasure in prospect, a new venture, a chosen profession. At last other things sink into insignificance, or are entirely forgotten. If you would help yourself to power of resistance to evil, take care not to let your mind dwell on any form of wrong-doing. Turn away from it, forget it; turn your mind resolutely upon some good enterprise, throw all your energies into carrying that enterprise through.

God's promises are always conditioned upon a command. He says we must ask Him for them, and serve Him, and then He will bless us. He has no promise for the people who don't want his blessings.

A big, Scottish gamekeeper was suffering from a serious attack of pleurisy. The doctor gave earnest instructions to the man's wife to apply leeches to the side of the sufferer. "I see that your husband looks brighter," he said, when he called the next day. "I'm thinking the leeches did good work." "Leeches, did ye say? Do ye think that worms could help man Tam? Na, na—I put a ferret to his side!"

IN THE KITCHEN

Pumpkin Pie

The season's almost on us,
When from the russet field,
We'll bring the yellow pumpkin,
The autumn's choicest yield.
We'll put it in the cellar,
And mother, by and by,
Will stew it, then she'll bake it
In good old pumpkin pie.

There's nothing more delicious
That I could ever find
Than pie made of the pumpkin,
The yellow, mellow kind.
The sort which has its filling
An inch thick, just about,
The sort of which you never
Stop eating till it's out.

The autumn gives us melons,
The peach, the pear, the plum;
O, from the fields and orchards
A world of sweet things come.
I'm fond of all, you bet you,
But I must say that I
Like most of all the pumpkin,
In good old pumpkin pie.

The King's Bread

To two quarts of pure, fresh milk
and one of spring water add one-
eighth of a pound of yeast cake
dissolved in a little warm water. Mix
this with the best wheat flour into a
thin, light dough and let stand for
about an hour. Add salt, dissolved
in a little water, to taste, and work
in enough flour to make a consistent
dough, which should again be let
stand for half an hour.

Form into baton-shaped loaves
about two feet long and one and one-
half to two inches in diameter, scor-
ing with a knife at regular intervals,
and bake in a warm oven. Size, of
course, should depend on size of
oven.

This is a famous French bread, and
will not keep for days as ours will,
but must be eaten the day baked—so
preferably bake in the early morning.
This, doubtless, is due to lack of
greasy concomitants, common in ours
—erring in lack of simplicity—which
is bad art if not bad bread.

The Use of Left-Over Meats

Mince fine left-overs of any sort of
meat, season highly, put a tablespoonful
on a four-inch square of pastry
rolled thin, fold, making a three-
cornered turn-over, and fry in deep
fat, and you have a dish fit to set
before the king.

Oatmeal

With all the new-fangled breakfast
foods now on the market there is not
one of them that holds such a uni-
versal place on the breakfast tables
of this country as does plain, old-
fashioned oatmeal.

The oat is as near a balanced ration
for man as for beast. There is
scarcely a cheaper food of equal value
than oatmeal. It is good for the
growing child or the laboring man.
It is a dish that we never tire of.

While of such universal use, it is
too often served without being pro-
perly cooked. Being a cereal con-
taining much starchy matter it needs
a very thorough cooking to render
the oat easily digestible. While some
hardy persons can eat it when cooked
but a few minutes, there are more who
cannot without injury.

Let oatmeal cook on a slow fire all

night or in the afternoon, and it will
have a decidedly better flavor and be
more digestible.

In a double cooker no stirring need
be given it and a long cooking will
not make it mushy. Where cream is
plentiful the meal can be cooked quite
dry before serving. If cream is a
luxury then a thin gruel may be made
by adding more water. By all means,
give oatmeal a long cooking.

Some Good Recipes.

Apple Butter.—For 20 lbs of apples,
cored, take 5 lbs. brown sugar, two
tablespoons cinnamon, one teacup
pure cider vinegar if the apples are
sweet, but if sour, a scant cup; stew
apples without paring and put
through a sieve, then add the other
ingredients, cook until thick.

Apple John.—This is an old-timer.
Make a dough with one cup sifted
flour, heaping teaspoon baking
powder, quarter teaspoon salt, one
tablespoon butter, one egg, half cup
milk. Pare, core and slice a pint of
good cooking apples and put them in
padding pan, spread them with the
batter which should be very thick.
When baked reverse on a heated dish,
grate nutmeg over the apples, sprinkle
with sugar and dot with bits of but-
ter. Serve with good cream.

Chocolate Custard.—Here is some-
thing dainty for lunch: One pint milk
in double boiler, add one-half cup
sugar, yolks of two eggs, one table-
spoon chocolate dissolved in a little
hot water, one tablespoonful corn-
starch; cook until it thickens, then
put in glasses and add the whites
beaten stiff with a little sugar; flavor
with vanilla.

Pickled Onions.—Peel four quarts
of small white onions, and cover with
a brine made by adding one and one-
half cupfuls of salt to two quarts of
boiling water. Let stand for two
days, drain, and cover with a similar
brine; let stand two days, and again
drain. Make more brine and heat to
the boiling point, put in the onions
and boil for five minutes. Drain and
put in bottles.

Roast Chicken Dressing.—For
dressing take one quart of grated
bread crumbs, season with salt, pep-
per and sage, four tablespoonfuls of
butter; pour over this one half cupful
of boiling water. Have chicken ready
and fill with dressing. Take a clean
cloth and dry it good, then place in
oven and brown nicely all over. This
closes the pores and keeps the meat
from becoming dry. Have the liver,
heart, gizzard and neck stewed till
tender in water enough to make about
a cupful of broth when done. Make
a sauce as follows: Three tablespoonfuls
of butter, three tablespoonfuls
of flour, salt and pepper to taste, mix
well and pour in gradually two cupfuls
of water, the cupful of broth,
with the liver, heart and gizzard
minced and one cupful of milk. Baste
the chicken often with this sauce,
using a cupful at a time till all is
used, and when the chicken is done
the gravy is made and ready to serve.

Stomach Trouble

If your stomach is ailing, if your
food distresses you and fails to feed
you, you ought to try Vite-Ore. Sent
on thirty days' trial. See offer on
inside back page.

Be Particular
about the little things you eat.
Impure salt is just as injuri-
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There is one salt you can
absolutely depend upon as being
absolutely pure and whole-
some—

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A Safe Way to Pack Eggs

Put a newspaper in the bottom of
a box or basket, place upon this a
layer of eggs, packed as closely to-
gether as possible, so there will be
no room for them to roll around.
Place two thicknesses of newspaper
over this layer of eggs, and upon this
paper another layer of eggs, and so
continue. Upon the top of last layer
of eggs, place a covering of a little
more weight, a lap robe or an old
shawl will answer this purpose. In
this way the writer has filled large
clothes baskets with eggs, and taken
them in a lumber wagon, over rough
roads, to a market six miles distant,
without breaking an egg.

This method of packing eggs is
much superior to packing in oats,
bran, etc. Try it, and you will be
convinced.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

MISSER'S ETON JACKET WITH GIRLIE 5365

Short Etons worn over fitted girdles are among the latest dresses of fashion and suit young girls admirably well. This one is made of white mohair trimmed with bands of the material edged with braid and with collar and cuffs of moire antique edged with the material, while the vest is of Oriental banding, which gives a touch of color to the whole. The design is an exceptionally desirable one, the tucks giving exceedingly becoming lines to the figure, while the little vest allows of treatment of various sorts. The collar and cuffs



5365 Misser's Eton Jacket, 14 and 16 years.

5394 Tucked Lingerie Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.

can be treated in a number of ways. They can be plain silk, they can be of colored linen in contrast with the material or of broadcloth on silk or on voile.

The jacket consists of the fronts, side-fronts, vest portions and back. Both the backs and the side-fronts are tucked and trimming bands are arranged over the seams that join the side-fronts to the fronts. The vest is attached to these last and the collar finishes the neck. The sleeves are full, gathered into straight bands which are concealed by the cuffs.

TUCKED LINGERIE BLOUSE 5394

Every fresh variation of the lingerie blouse is certain to be met with enthusiasm for no woman ever yet had a sufficient supply. This one is as simple as it is dainty, and is exceedingly attractive, while at the same time it involves comparatively little labor in the making. As shown the material is Persian lawn with trimming of embroidered banding and frills, but all the lingerie materials are appropriate with trimming of lace or embroidery as liked, while also the model will be found desirable for the thin silks that are made after the same general style as the wash waists. The lines given by the tucks and the trimming are exceedingly becoming ones, and the sleeves are the most comfortable of all lengths, terminating just below the elbows.

The waist is made with front and backs, the backs being tucked from the shoulders to the belt while the front is tucked to yoke depths only. There is a regulation collar at the neck and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The sleeves are simply full, gathered into bands.

DOUBLE-BREADED TOURIST COAT 5464

Long, loose coats are always the most satisfactory ones. Here is one that includes the very latest features and that is adapted to almost every cloaking material, and also to many of the suitings. The model in the illustration is made of cloth with collar of velvet and stitched with Belding silk, but it can be utilized in a great many ways. It is charming in mohair and other light weight materials, it is admirable in rain-proof cloth, and for the real cold weather every cloaking material will be found appropriate. The seams at both back and front extend to the shoulders, so giving exceedingly becoming lines to the figure, while there are always the convenient and satisfactory patch pockets.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs, and is finished at the neck with collar and lapels in regulation style. The sleeves are in two pieces each, stitched to simulate cuffs at their lower edges and gathered at the upper.

NIGHT-GOWN WITH SQUARE YOKE 5467

The night-gown that is made with a slightly open neck is by far the most comfortable and sensible one. Here is an exceedingly attractive yet simple model that includes that feature and that allows a choice of three-quarter or long sleeves. In the case of the model the material is nainsook, the bands being made of wide insertion and the frills from embroidery. Lawn, batiste and all materials use for night-gowns are correct, however, and the trimming can be lace with the bands embroidered by hand, or, indeed, anything that the individual may fancy.

The gown is made with a shallow square yoke and the front and back portions. These last can be either



5467 Night-gown with Square Neck, 32 to 42 bust.

5391 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.

tucked or gathered at their upper edges and the closing is made at the left of the front. The sleeves are comfortably full, finished with bands.

NINE-GORED SKIRT 5471

The skirt worn with a girdle of the material is a favorite one. It gives the suggestion of the corselet effect without the disadvantages which that style has for certain figures, and is what is generally becoming. Here is one that is absolutely novel in effect and that is plaited after a quite new and distinctive manner. In the illustration gray broadcloth, in the shade known as opium smoke, is stitched with Belding silk and trimmed with little folds of the material, and with

handsome buttons. All the suiting materials of the season are, however, appropriate, the skirt making a desirable one for the more severe and useful costumes of mannish suitings and tweeds as well as for the dressy ones of broadcloth.

The skirt is cut in nine gores. The front gore is laid in two box plaits with outward turning plaits at the edges, while the side front gores are cut with extensions that lap well over onto it and are stitched into position. The back gores are laid in two box plaits that meet at the centre and the girdle is cut in sections, the seams of which meet those of the skirt and which provide perfect fit. The closing of the entire skirt is made invisibly at the centre back.



5464 Double Breasted Tourist Coat, 32 to 42 bust.

GIRL'S DRESS 5391

Such a pretty, simple little frock as this one is sure to be in demand at all seasons of the year. For the warm weather can be made with the low neck and elbow sleeves, as illustrated, while for cooler days yoke and cuffs can be added. In this case it is made of pale blue French gingham, trimmed with banding and frills of white embroidery, but it will be found charming in linen, in Madras and the like, in white as well as in color, indeed, in every seasonable material. The berth is a most becoming one, and is cut in one with the plastron at the front that gives something the effect of a wide box plait and makes continuous lines with the skirt, while at the back it is simply round, meeting at the centre.

The waist portion is tucked at both front and back and can be lined or unlined as material renders desirable, while the skirt is cut in six gores, and is laid in plaits that meet at the under-arms. The two are joined, the seam being concealed by a belt. The sleeves are simply full puffs that are finished with bands. When high neck and long sleeves are desired the yoke and cuffs can be added.

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

Diseased Kidneys

Thousands of people have said there is nothing like Vita-Ore for curing kidney troubles, people who knew what they were talking about from having used it. Read offer on inside back page.

"Eh—good morning, brother fox. You are up early."
"Yes; I'm up before breakfast, brother rabbit."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Hogs in Rape—Vaginal Catarrh

"(1) Some complaint has been made that hogs running in rape have lost their ears and tails. Can you suggest the cause and name a remedy for this?"

"(2) Some of my cows have failed to get in calf, although bred regularly since last summer. A yellow, lumpy vaginal discharge is noticed. The cows were well wintered, and most of them fresh during the winter. Can you tell me what the trouble is?"—J.

(1) There are some plants used for forage, buckwheat for example, which are known to affect the skin of animals fed on it, and rape may be one of these. Professor Henty, however, in describing successful experiments made in feeding hogs on rape at the Wisconsin station, makes no mention of any injurious effects, so that these may occur under special conditions. The hogs should be moved and given a change of diet.

(2) Cows suffering from a catarrhal discharge from the vagina will not get in calf until the condition is improved. Wash out the passage with creolin solution (1 to 50) three times a week until better.

Stocks Up

I have a mare that stocks up badly every night. I was advised to rub with vinegar and saltpetre; but it did no good. What is the remedy for acute indigestion?—Farmer.

The cause of this is what you should locate and endeavor to remove. It may be over-feeding, indigestion, impure blood, weak circulation, or debilitating disease. External applications, as a rule, are a failure, for the reason that they do not remove the cause, but only deal with the effect. In the case of a weak circulation, however, the relaxed blood vessels may be braced up by cold water bathing followed by brisk hand rubbing. The favorite remedy for acute indigestion is aromatic spirits of ammonia.

Broken Wind

I have a mare that always has her nostrils extended and her sides rise and fall more than they should and she coughs now and again. She eats well, however. Would you kindly tell me what is the matter?—J. S. P.

Your mare is suffering from broken wind and may be relieved to a certain extent by care in feeding. Don't give much hay; see that hay and oats are sound, as free from dust as possible, and sprinkle all feed with lime water.

Slobbering

My horses when eating their oats slobber a good deal. One of them does it also when working. Their teeth are all right.—D. C. H.

Slobbering is usually the result of some irritation in the mouth, such as projecting points in the teeth, loose, broken, or decayed teeth, injuries to gums or tongue. Sore throat also causes slobbering by rendering painful the act of swallowing, but in this case food is generally refused to a greater or less extent. You should have the mouth examined by a good V. S.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Legality of Marriage

If a man goes through the marriage ceremony with a woman before a person who was not an ordained minister and was not a citizen of the United States, is he legally married? All the persons lived in the United States and all were citizens of the United States except the person who performed the ceremony?—W. C. J. (B.C.)

You do not say in what country the ceremony was gone through, but we presume it was in the United States. If the person who performed the marriage ceremony was one authorized at that time by the laws of the United States to perform such ceremonies, the marriage would be legal, provided there was no legal objection to the parties themselves contracting marriage. We understand that in the United States, as well as in certain other countries, certain persons other than ordained ministers are authorized to solemnize the marriage ceremony between parties desiring to be married.

Life Insurance

Can a person under twenty-one years of age insure his life, and is he responsible for the premiums?—J. C. (Simcoe).

By Section 150, Sub-Section 6, of "The Ontario Insurance Act" it is provided as follows: "In respect of insurance heretofore or hereafter, by any person not of the full age of twenty-one years, but of the age of fifteen years or upwards, effected upon his own life, for either his own benefit, or for the benefit of his

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"father, mother, brother or sister," the assured shall not by reason only of his minority be deemed incompetent to contract for such insurance, or for the surrender of such insurance, or to give a valid discharge for any benefit accruing, or for money payable under the contract."

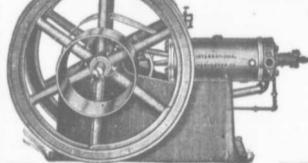
From the sub-section we have quoted you will see that any person of the age of fifteen years or upwards is able to contract for and is responsible in respect of any contract entered into by him for insurance on his own life in the same degree as if such person were of the full age of twenty-one years.

Selling to His Wife

Can a husband sell his farm to his wife, and if he does can she raise money on it on a mortgage?—H. J. (Perth)

Under "The Married Woman's Real Estate Act" a married woman is, capable of holding real estate as fully and effectively as if she were unmarried, and a husband may sell to his wife or a wife to her husband as he or she may see fit. The wife may also mortgage any real estate she owns at her discretion, provided, of course, that she is of the full age of twenty-one years and competent to execute a valid mortgage.

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You cannot afford to buy an engine you do not know to be dependable. We cannot afford to sell any other kind.

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Just look over your needs for a good reliable power and then call on the International agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

In the Poultry Yard

Preparing Chickens for Market

Ease and despatch in handling the feathered market stock are important considerations at this season; and the most attractive appearance of the dressed birds, placed before the prospective buyers is always desirable and profitable. In this connection the following directions, given by Mr. F. C. Elford in his bulletin on Profitable Poultry Farming will be suggestive and helpful:

Starving.—The chickens should be starved 24 hours before killing. This will prevent food remaining in the crops and intestines, which would decompose and spoil the flavor of the birds. Several hours after the last feed allow the chickens what water they wish to drink. They should then have a complete fast until they are killed.

Killing.—For chickens going into immediate consumption on the local market it will be found most convenient to kill by dislocating the neck. With the left hand hold the chicken's legs and wings on one side. Place the first finger of the right hand on the right side of the neck, and the remaining fingers on the left side. Grasp the head in the hollow of the hand, with the fork of the fingers behind the head where it joins the neck. The back of the chicken being upwards, hold the legs against the left hip, and the head near the thigh or knee. Bend the head backwards as far as possible, and at the same time stretch the neck, until it is adequately stretched; pull the head about 1½ inches from the neck. Hold the wings firmly after killing, and allow the chicken's head to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck; the head is attached to the body simply by the skin of the neck.

Chicks that are to be exported or put into cold storage must be killed by sticking in the mouth. Cut the large arteries at the sides of the neck, just below the ears. This can be done by introducing the knife into the throat and by giving a couple of quick motions up and down. When bleeding freely, drive the blade at an angle with the bird's bill into the back part of the roof of the mouth. Be sure the blade is through the bony structure and has entered the brain, then give a quick half-turn to the knife. This causes paralysis, which loosens the feathers, making them much easier to pluck. Allow the bird to hang by its feet until cooled.

Plucking.—When the neck is dislocated dry plucking should be commenced as soon as the chicken's neck is dislocated.

Directions for Plucking.—While still holding the chicken in the left hand, extract the tail feathers and the quill feathers of the wing. Allow the chicken's head to hang down, and commence plucking the feathers on the back and wings; then pluck the breast and lower part of the neck, and work back on the body to the tail, and turning the bird over again, finish the back and wings.

Leave the feathers on the neck for three inches from the head. Leave, also, a ring of feathers around the legs at the hock joints, and the small feathers on the outside joint of each wing.

Clean pluck the rest of the chicken. Remove all pinfeathers, and make the chicken as attractive as possible. Use care in plucking so as not to tear the skin. If a tear is made, use the flesh brought together with white thread.

Plucking the Chick that is bled—

As the bird is hanging on a level with the operator's chest, grasp the wing between the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, holding the neck between the third and little finger. This gives the operator control of the bird.

Remove the large wing feathers with the right hand and also the stiff feathers at the shoulder joints. Remove tail feathers with one quick twisting motion. Pass the right hand rapidly down the back, from rump to neck, removing the feathers with thumb and forefinger. Shift the bird then to the right hand and use the left hand in picking the soft feathers from the breast.

If the sticking has been done properly the feathers will all come out easily and without danger of tearing. The bird is again held in the left hand while the feathers are quickly stripped, the neck wing and hock feathers are left the same as in the other case.

Poison in Ducks' Bills

It is very usual for people to keep ducks in the same yards with their chickens, and then to wonder why the chickens do not thrive. The chickens that are found dead they usually conclude have been crushed, because they present a flattened appearance. It is usual for chickens to appear flat when they have been dead for an hour or two, and this fact often deceives those who find them. In point of fact, ducks should not be kept with any other creature, as the slime from their bills is injurious to every living thing. I have seen a pig at death's door from the fact that the food left by the ducks was poured into the pigs trough. A pig has a very strong stomach and can digest food that would kill a chicken, but at the same time even a pig cannot thrive if asked to eat from the same dish as the ducks. There was a very pretty picture in the September number, and as I am more of an artist than a poultry woman, I could but admire it, but at the same time I could not help feeling a little sorry that the "Typical Farmyard" should be more typical than wholesome. As soon as my ducks arrive home from the lake, they are shut up and as soon as the sow arrives with her brood from the stubble, she is conducted to her comfortable pen. The geese are also yarded before the gander has time to ease everything within his reach. The chickens are called to roost before the stable doors are opened, so that they cannot roost on the horses and cover them with lice. Everything on the farm should have a place to itself. I have seen a sensitive horse turn from his food in loathing when the clean, sweet-smelling cows were chewing their cud near his manger. However picturesque the creatures appear herded together in the yard, it is the greatest mistake to keep them all under one roof and beyond all, keep the ducks to themselves.

MRS. OCTAVIA ALLEN.

Ganges, B.C.

How to Feed for Eggs

Generally speaking, the food value of food stuffs is not so well understood by the average poultry raiser and farmer as they should be for the largest profit. I have found that low-priced food stuffs, as a rule, are the most costly feed in the end.

Food stuffs to have a practical

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$2.00 per. Write as usual for free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Canastota, Ont.

HARVEY PERKINS, Oshawa, Ont. Buff Orpingtons, B. F. Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

I HAVE some young Barred Rocks to dispose of at very low prices. Young stock ready first November; an looking orders now. All birds first class. Enquiries answered. A. S. WERLDEN, Annesia Farm, Bethel, Ont.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS—Birds from Donluis; first prize fat here. Brown Leghorns, first; Buff Orpingtons also first. Few sell those varieties. Pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$1.00 and \$2.00. DAVID HOWSE, Niagara-on-Lake.

PRIZE WINNERS—8 C. Black Minorca Cockerels and Pullets for sale. From Penn and Shoemaker's strain. At \$1 and \$1 a pair. W. M. RUTER, Bowmanville, Ont.

I HAVE some fine Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices; mostly cockerels. No trouble to answer enquiries. A. S. WERLDEN, Annesia Farm, Bethel, Ont.

value, must be sweet and clean, and be of a variety that will furnish the poultry just the nutriment required to develop whatever particular product that may be desired, without the poultry having to digest a lot of waste material that they have no immediate use for. As the old saying goes, "It's just what you put into a thing as to what you take out." This saying is certainly true in the poultry industry, as hens are only capable of developing eggs up to the capacity in accordance with the material they have to work with. Nature has not given them the power of converting what they eat into any element different from the element the feed actually contains.

To illustrate the matter in a plain way, supposing that 160 hens were fed one bushel of corn, which is a fair day's ration for that number. The bushel of corn alone would contain one ounce of protein enough to develop over thirty-two eggs per hen in a year, but it contains fat-forming material enough for 320 hens for one day, or as much again as 160 hens should have for best results. Now, as the whole food stuff must be digested before the egg-producing material is available for the development of the eggs, it is plain to be seen that the energy of the digestive organs when fed on a corn ration would be taxed to about double the capacity they should be, which means a loss to the raiser of no less than 50 cents per hen in a year.—"American Cultivator."

Hens yarded alone will produce as many eggs as when kept with the male birds, but the eggs will not hatch. The rooster has no influence on the production of eggs.

One poultry keeper says that egg shells make good material to feed to chickens. Pulverize them very finely as there is danger of teaching the hens to eat them. If the shells are put in the oven until brown they will crush very easily.



MORGAN'S CHICK FEED

Makes chicks grow and keeps them healthy. Write for free article on "Feeding Chicks and Poultry." Use postage paid. Use Morgan's Meat Meal, Leg Brands and Markers.

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 is not in the nature of an advertisement but 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

Mr. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., has this year a grand string of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions at his barns. They comprise a number of first prize and premium winners in the old country as well as getting a full share of the money offered at Canada's leading shows. In aged stallion he has three fine Clydesdales of choice breeding. Sir Mark 40353 (19018), sire Fortune Still 44036 (9732), a son of Prince Fortunatus, by Merryton, Pat of Wales, is his paternal ancestry. On his dam's side he is from a daughter of Darnley 222, g.d. by Farmer, g.g.d. by Biggar (45), and he was bred by J. Lockart, Mains of Aries, Strathgordon, Scotland. He is thus of the famous Prince of Wales—Darnley strain, and he possesses a full share of their size, conformation and quality, with action, activity and style in a superlative degree. He was 3rd in a very strong class at Toronto this year, being only beaten by the champion of the show and the famous Acme at Ottawa he was adjudged the champion of the event.

Fiscal Member is a five-year-old, bay in color, with a few white hairs and white markings. He is a big, rangy and heavy horse, with very wide, flat, clean legs, good big wide feet and good action. He is a son of Prince Alexander, and his dam is Sally Hood—9244—, by Flashwood's Best. His g.d. is Hermione—4447—, by Prince Romeo, g.d. Hermione—4448—, by the renowned Darnley—g.g.d. Rosie (543), by Prince of Kilbride, and with Lochfergus Champion, Young Clyde and Sproutson behind those.

Caudram Prince (6148)—12117—is a big, smooth and handsome son of Prince Thomas, brown in color and 4 years old. He is a showing horse and his dam is by the McGregor horse MacLennan—4406—, by Old Times. Two grand 3-year-olds are the Up-to-Time colt Vigorous—6432— and the Baron o' Buchlyvie colt Dunure Baron. The former, first in his class at Toronto, is a colt unbeaten in his class in Scotland, winning first at Paisley, Bishopston, Barhead, and East Kilbride, and having the Renfrewshire premium. His dam is by Belvidere, a son of Knight of the Lothians, he by Darnley, g.d. by Lord Derby, g.g.d. by Young Champion (936). Dunure Baron is also a colt of superlative promise, being very smooth and active and of grand quality. This year he had the Central Ayrshire premium. His dam is by the great Royal Garty, g.d. by Darnley's Last, g.g.d. by Lord Derby (485), g.g.g.d. Maggie—4456— (1356), by Cain Tom (117).

Darvel is a big and useful two-year brown, by Crown Derby, dam by PeaceMaker—6166—, Conqueror (196) and Largo Jock (41), both that.

Prospector—6145—is a bay, two years of age, a grand, thick, drafty hind, sired by Lord Londonderry, he by Lord Stewart; dam by Scottish Banner 6163, and with Gartsheerie

and Dumbarton also on his maternal side. Dunure Castle is a good, thick, quality colt, sired by Dunure Castle, he by Baron's Pride; dam by Flashwood, g.d. by Old Times (579), g.g.d. by Londont Tom (369), g.g.g.d. by Cumnock Jock (112).

Castleton King is a bay two-year-old by Hillhead Chief, dam by Prince of Erskine (9647), and with four grand maternal sires behind that.

Black Arrow is a very smooth, black two-year-old, sired by the Sir Everard stallion Sir Lachlan and his dam is Iris Garty, by Royal Garty, and with this backed by Goldindier, Marston, Crown Prince, Lorne and Largo Jock, his pedigree leaves little to be desired.

In Hackneys there is also a large choice in a string of ten head. Silfield Mikado is a fine brood by Lord Donogue, and with three recorded dams, sired by such horses as Monarch 463, Cadet 1251, Prickwillow 614.

Fregarth—309—is a nice, smooth chestnut, with white markings, sired by Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Actress 6346, by Danegelt.

Cedar Conquest—340—is a fine, flashy, high-going chestnut, four years of age, sired by Conquest 5560, dam Cedar Primrose 14216, by Revival (7236), g.d. Garton Primrose 7405, by Garton Denmark (3618), g.g.d. 3439 Beatrice, by Rufus (1343), g.g.g.d. (219) Daisy, by Denmark (177).

Lonely Squire—307—is a nice, smooth, stylish and typical Hackney, a good mover, sired by Cranworth Squire (6317), dam Lonely (12096), by Marvel (4893), g.d. Shotover (4175), by Norfolk Comet (491), g.g.d. Kitty (163), by Quicksilver (614), g.g.g.d. Flirt, by Fireaway (239).

Dainty Lord is a thick but stylish dark chestnut, sired by Garton Duke of Connaught (3099), dam Dainty (1071), by Denmark, g.d. by Schuloff, g.g.d. by All Fours (15).

Angram Duke of Connaught and Angram Forest King are two fine bays, now four years of age, a very closely mated pair all over. They are both sired by Challenger, the dam of the former being by Garton Duke of Connaught, that of the latter being maternal sister by Forest King, their g.d. being Annie Laurie, by Sir Charles (768). They are both grand harness horses, being well broken.

Croome Swell 748—is a big dark chestnut, sired by Danebury (4724), dam by King of Diamonds (3705) and with Prickwillow (629), St. Giles (678)

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's
Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Pouches, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Strains and other horse lameness. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Stitches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is warranted to give satisfaction, or sent by express charged post with full directions for its use. 1/2 and 1/4 sized for despatch to Colonies, customhouse free address.

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AN INFLAMED TENDON

NEEDS COLICIN.

ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments, muscles, etc., without Firing. No blister, no hair-growth, and you can use the horse. \$1.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C Free.

ABSORBINE, J.E., for swabbing, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Tera L. Muscles, Varicose Veins, Varicoid, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Always pain quickly.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box.

71 Northmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.

Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & Co., Montreal.

and Tally Ho also to his credit.

Gay Falconer (8895)—347—is a nice, trappy chestnut of the quality kind, with four recorded dams, and with such a list of sires as Vinquelt (4022), Falcon (2470), Buchrose (1629), Prince Charlie (1113), Fireaway (249).

British Yeoman—251—is a splendid son of Pilot 28 (864), and has now at least two Canadian championships to his credit. He is a sensational mover and of good conformation. His dam is Brown Bess 1040, by Royal

Glenhodson Yorkshires

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not skin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle, Stilton, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. LOBNE FOSTER, M.C.R.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHER, BURFORD, ONT.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. W. H. DURHAM, Box 1052, Toronto

Charlie 2nd (1341), while her dam was sister to Queen of the Forest, by Fireaway (249).

At the present time Mr. T. H. Hassard's stables present an attractive appearance to the horse fancier, and from the foregoing it will be seen that the breeding of his stock is of a gilt-edged character. Those wishing to get something attractive will not be disappointed in a visit to Millbrook.

The herd of Shorthorn cattle at the Pine Grove Farm of W. C. Edwards & Co., at Rockland, Ont., is this year in as fine shape as ever, and in spite of the recent loss of their splendid barns and stables by fire, the entire herd is in a flourishing condition. The preparation for new stables and barns, this time to be built entirely of cement, are now in full swing, and give promise when completed of being the finest on the continent. The arena erected two years ago by Mr. Edwards gives accommodation for the herd meanwhile, and when weather has permitted they occupy the pasture fields. It is a memorable sight to see the grand herd of aged cows, magnificent in full maturity, which were gathered together in a back pasture lot when visited by the writer. This year's crop of calves is also, if anything, more choice than heretofore, and in both heifers and bulls this year's sale will offer to the public a number of genuine jewels, both in breeding and in individual merit. The annual sale at Pine Grove Farm offers each year to America's breeders the richest tribute in blood and breeding which they can now obtain, and this year will prove an exception only in surpassing former events in this regard.

Mr. Jas. Cochrane, until recently proprietor of the famous Hillhurst

Farm, has purchased a smaller property at Lennoxville, P.Q., where it is his intention to continue to handle live stock to some extent. Mr. Cochrane, in common with a large number of Canada's Shorthorn men, is convinced of the importance of maintaining the milking qualities of the Shorthorn cow, and it is possible that the development of a high standard, both of feeding and dairying qualities, may receive some attention at his new farm.

Gossip

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., have sold their Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion, King Cobalt, to Mr. Emery Brossard, La Prairie, Que., for a sum, we understand, running up into the four figures. King Cobalt is a fine colt of pleasing appearance, and one of the nicest and smoothest of movers. He is sired by the Sir Everard horse, King Cross, dam Granite Queen, and was the champion in the Canadian-bred class at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. He should give a good account of himself in Quebec.

Mr. W. C. Kidd, Listowel, Ont., met with a severe loss on October

22nd, in the burning of three of the valuable horses, one a Belgian, and two Clydesdale stallions. They were in a barn separated from the main stables, and the fire was well under way before discovered.

The annual ram sale held under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, will be held on November 7.

J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., writes on October 18 as follows: "We leave for Scotland, Thursday next, and will buy 30 head of the best Clydesdale fillies that can be bought in Scotland, regardless of price. My sale, held on October 16, has convinced me that I can sell first-class fillies at auction in Ontario, and I will buy nothing but the best. My next sale will be held on December 20 next."

Dr. C. E. Esaid, Simcoe, Ont., has an importation of 30 Clydesdale fillies on the ocean. They were bought for him by Peter Crawford, of Dumfries, Scotland, who had instructions to get the best he could buy.

In all probability most of the Royal exhibit of Shires, seen at Toronto, Ottawa and London fairs, and later at the American Royal Show at Kansas City, will find buyers in the

Dunrobin Stock Farm

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES

Won more than any other individual breeder in the breeding classes of Clydesdales at recent National Exhibition. Young stock and imported fillies at reasonable prices. Shorthorn bulls and Yorkshire swine.

G.T.R.

D. GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ont.

Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man., Importing Barns

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

The Greatest Importing Establishments of the Different European Breeds of Horses in Canada.

Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions. Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies.

Do you want stallions and fillies and don't know what breed? Come to Weston. If you need a stallion in your locality weighing 1,700 to 2,100 lbs., of any breed, write and come to Weston. I have many such horses and will place one there on my new and successful plan. Come any time of year; no danger of all the good ones being gone. I keep a buyer constantly in Europe. Owing to the great number handled and facilities for buying, I can sell a first-class horse below all competitors. I invite importers and breeders to come here and buy. I can sell good ones cheaper than you can buy in Europe. Address J. B. HOGATE, WESTON, ONT., for any further particulars. Weston is 9 miles west of Toronto, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and is reached every 30 minutes by Street Railway.

AUCTION SALE

AT MY BARN

WESTON, Ont.

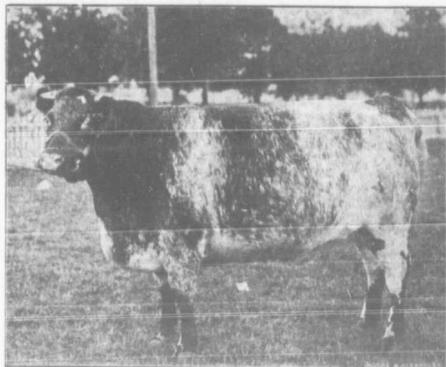
DECEMBER 20th, 1906



30 Clydesdale fillies, the best that can be had in Scotland, two and three years old. Three months time will be given on the fillies, without interest. Bankable paper. 6 Clydesdale stallions, three and four years old, 1,700 to 2,000 lbs., the best blood of Scotland. 2 Shire stallions, four years old, 1,600 and 1,800 lbs. each, sired by Gunthorpe Advance. 2 Percheron stallions, three and four years old, black, 1,800 lbs. each, have both won prizes in France. Stallions will be sold on time—3 months for the first one—4 of price and 18 months for balance. 6 per cent. interest from date. Bankable paper. Stock will be at barn for inspection after Dec. 5th. Write for Catalogues. They will be ready Dec. 1st. Sale rain or shine, under tent.

Auctioneers: J. K. McEwen, H. Russell, Weston; James Myles, Thornbury, Ont.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor, Weston, Ont.



DISPERSION SALE

OF

Col. John A. McGillivray's
Shorthorn Cattle
Dorset-Horn Sheep
Clydesdale and Shire Horses

AT BEDFORD PARK
NORTH TORONTO

December 14, 1906

Will be offered for sale Col. McGillivray's entire herd of 40 high class imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns, 25 head of Dorset-Horn Sheep and imported Clydesdale and Shire mares, together with other Farm Stock and Implements.

Owing to ill health Mr. McGillivray is retiring from active life, and all offerings will be sold without reserve. Sale of implements will commence at ten o'clock sharp. Sale of pure-bred stock to commence at one o'clock sharp.

Street cars leave North Toronto (C.P.R. Crossing) every hour and stop at farm. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, special railroad rates will enable visitors from all parts of Canada to attend the sale at reduced rates. For catalogues and full particulars address

F. W. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneer
BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

United States. Lord Rothschild's Premictor was bought at Kansas City by Robt. Burgess & Son. The mares will doubtless find buyers in the United States, but the King's stallion, Girton Charmer, will likely be taken back to England.

Judges at the International

The following are the judges selected for the Chicago International in the classes in which Canadians are particularly interested:

HORSES

Percheron and draft horses in harness—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

Clydesdales—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Fort Collins, Col.; Prof. Geo. C. Humphrey, Madison, Wis.; Prof. F. R. Marshall, College Station, Texas. Shires—Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

Hackney—Henry Fairfax, Aldie, Pa.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle; Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa, Referee.

CATTLE

Shorthorns—J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.; Wiley Fall, Des Moines, Iowa; John Lewis, Lafayette, Ind.

Angus—Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Winnipeg; Louis Pfalzner and Louis Keefer, Chicago.

Herefords—N. H. Gentry, Sidalia, Mo.; W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.; Thos. Mortimer, Madison, Neb.; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.

Galloways—J. Calvin Ewing, Youngstown, Ohio.

Grades and Cross-bred Champion Steers—Arthur P. Turner, Pembroke, England.

It Pays to Breed the Good Ones

It has paid me and it will pay you to breed good ones better than the other kind. I can now supply you with the means of breeding something git edged and HIGH PRICED in pure bred Clydesdales. From my recent importation of nearly fifty head of Clydesdale Fillies, you have a wide selection. Some are prize winners in Scotland. Some others can be bought for less money. I am selling all at a very low price for the goods.



G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

Clydesdales, Hackneys



I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Marcellus and other noted sires.

Parties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor,
MILLBROOK, ONT.

J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager,
REGINA, N.W.T.

Advertise in The Farming World

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

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 Cotswold—J. Hal Woodford, Paris, Ky.
 Lincoln—To be selected.
 Leicester—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

SWINE

Berkshires—W. D. Fletcher, Lowell, Mass.
 Tamworth—E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.
 Yorkshire—J. J. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.

COLLEGE CLASSES

Arthur P. Turner, Pembroke, Eng.; Frank Wisner, Chicago; Chas. Goepfer, Chicago.

A Record Shorthorn Sale

The last issue of the Scottish Farmer to hand gives a full account of the annual Collynie and Uppermill Shorthorn sales, held on October 9th. The sale was a record one and one of the most notable events in the history of the Shorthorn in Scotland, as the appended summary of average prices will show. Mr. Duthie's 18 calves averaged nearly \$120 more than in 1905, while the seven from Mr. John Marr's herd at Uppermill averaged nearly four times as much as his 1905 sale did. The Shorthorn business in Scotland is certainly not a bit druggy. The bidding for Duthie's stuff was exceedingly brisk and there were not nearly enough animals for the buyers present. Three of Mr. Duthie's calves sold for over \$4,000 each. Prince of the Blood, sire Pride of Avon (86378) went to J. Deane Willis for \$3005. Gold Mint, sire Collynie Mint (88221), sold to Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, for \$3005, and Collynie Monarch, sire Collynie Mint, sold to Leopold de Rothschild, Ascot, for \$6005. Canadians were fortunate in securing two of Mr. Duthie's calves. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., secured Blood Royal (W), sire Pride of Avon, for \$2005 (\$1,100) and John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, Ont., secured Scottish Mint, sire Collynie Mint, for \$525. (\$325).

SUMMARY

COLLYNIE

	Average.	Total.
18 Bulls	\$304 15 10	£5486 5 0

UPPERMILL

	Average.	Total.
7 Bulls	£122 5 0	£855 15 0

The Collynie herd averages for the last eight years were:

Year.	No.	Average.
1899	20	£123 18 0
1900	19	150 8 6
1901	20	157 11 0
1902	18	115 15 10
1903	22	144 2 6
1904	18	226 12 6
1905	16	186 8 9
1906	18	304 15 10

Mr. Marr's averages last year and this were:

Year.	No.	Average.
1905	10	£33 9 10
1906	7	122 5 0



Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the hunch without scarring the hump, hump the joint, locking joint or it dead before the bluish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for both old and new blennitis—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Blood Clots, Capped Tendon, etc. It is a stimulant not a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can be instilled—easy to use, only a little required, and your pony's back is never failed.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blennitis, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of remedy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists.
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Imported Fillies Sell Well

The sale of imported Clydesdale and Shire fillies, held by Mr. Hogate, Weston, Ont., on October 16th, was in several respects a successful one. The fillies offered were of a very good kind, and brought fair prices, though considering the quality none of them sold for more than they were worth, while several were real bargains for the buyer. Mr. Hogate had taken special pains to select good ones, and the outcome of the sale has justified him in his endeavor to supply the farmers of Canada with a good line of breeding stock. Mr. Hogate intends holding another sale of fillies on or about the middle of December next.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle. In tone and carlots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, O.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

My new importation comprises a number of the deep, smooth, stylish cows with dairy qualities strongly developed. I can furnish showing cattle and grandly bred bulls and heifers of the right kind at a reasonable price. If in want of something good and something useful drop me a line.

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Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

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Breeders of **CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS**

GRAHAM BROS., - - - Clarendon, Ont.

P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. 25 Miles East of Toronto

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Lady Fashion, foaled May, 1903; to E. Parlow, Montreal, \$50.
 Lady McIntosh (Vol. 25), foaled May 1, 1903; to W. H. Huck, \$300.
 Western Rose (Vol. 27), foaled, 1903; to Wm. Kersey, Castlemore, Ont., \$355.

Bounce (Vol. 27), foaled May 22, 1903; to W. H. Huck, \$500.
 Lady Marshall (Vol. 28), foaled June, 1902; to B. J. Boak, \$315.

Polmaise Fashion (Vol. 25), foaled May 6; to W. J. Church, Arthur, \$425.
 Maggie, foaled May, 1902; to W. J. Snider, Brampton, \$380.
 Miss White, foaled 1903; to D. McMillan, Sarnia, \$400.

STIRES

Daisy (Vol. 25), foaled 1904; to Daniel Maybee, Bolton, Ont., \$270.
 Tarnare Flower 4456, foaled 1903; Emery Brossard, \$255.

Annabel 1276, foaled March 17, 1903; to Wm. Pears, Toronto Jct., \$198.
 Landsale Model 49286, foaled 1904; to Emery Brossard, La Prairie, Que., \$390.

22 Clydesdale fillies sold for \$8,055, average \$364.13; 4 Shire fillies sold for \$1,293, average \$323.25; 26 fillies sold for \$9,384, average \$359.53.

Spring Grove Dispersion Sale

The dispersion sale of the Spring Grove herd of Shorthorns the property of Captain T. E. Robson, Ideron, Ont., held at London on Oct. 23, was fairly successful. The herd was brought out in fine condition, and considering their general quality and breeding, should have brought better prices. There was a large attendance of breeders and importers from a distance, although the American was conspicuous by his absence. Forty-three cattle sold for a total of \$5,005, an average of about \$115.30 each. Thos. Ingram, Guelph, A. M. Hunt, London, and J. Wright, St. Marys, were auctioneers. The following is a partial list of the sales:

Madge, Haining Bros., Highgate, \$200; Lavender Thyme 7th, Prof. Day, Guelph, \$230; Wanderer's Wimple, E. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs, \$125; Winnie Wimple, E. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs, \$199; Claret Cup, J. Watt, Salem, \$210; Strawberry Fourth, J. Laurence, Clearwater, Man., \$240; Jealous Girl, Jas. Cowan, Sefford, \$300; Sittytown's Gloster, J. Goddard, Coldstream, \$70; Lady Gloster, F. G. Simpson, Selton, \$90; Goldie, J. A. McKenzie, Alvinston, \$190; Matilda, Mr. Pardo, Cedar Springs, \$190; Matilda H., Chas. Hack, St. Catharines, \$150; Pineapple, I. M. Beaton, Glencoe, \$160; Buchan Fancy, Harry Smith, Exeter, \$115; Helen's Rose, A. G. Smiley, Hensall, \$100; Reabro Maid, Alex. Mitchell, Coldstream, \$80; Marchioness XVI, J. Jos. Robson, Telfer, \$180; Myrtle Red Rose, Mr. Beaton, Glencoe, \$100; Mary Ann XIV, Thomas Gowan, Bryanston, \$85; Janet, G. H. Smith, Fanshaw, \$60; Belvedere Lily IX, F. R. Shore, White Oak, \$80; Mary Ann XIII, S. Weaver,

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
 FREEMAN, ONT.

Scott Shorthorns

Present offering—30 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with heifer calves on foot, and again bred to imp. Prime Favourite and imp. Scotch Fries. Also 39 head of one and two-year old heifers. Drop to a line and receive our catalogue. Just issued. Burlington Jct. sta. G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

DAVID McGRARE, Janefield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

Waterloo, \$115; Whitehall Ramsden, A. and J. Broadfoot, Seaford, \$275; Sittytown Marquis, J. McFarland, \$230; Lavender Harry, Jas. Moore, Kirkton, \$115; Rosy Monarch, D. Smith & Son, Belmont, \$110; Sir Walter, Wm. Charlton, Ideron, \$105; Royal Gift, Jas. Bryan, Granton, \$100; Lovely's Pride, Wm. Dunbar, St. Ives, \$65.

Sale of Imported Shorthorns

The sale of pure-bred and imported Scotch Shorthorns, held on the farm of H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., on Oct. 24th last, was considering the condition of the Shorthorn market on this side of the water, a success. The attendance of breeders from a distance was large. Among those present were Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture; W. G. Pettit, President Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Prof. Day; Chas. Calder, M.P.P. Before the sale com-

menced, several of those present spoke, congratulating Mr. Davis upon the high quality of his cattle and his endeavors to build up a good herd. The bidding was brisk, and though prices were not high, considering the quality of the cattle offered, the result was a successful sale. Captain T. E. Robson, Thos. Ingram and P. Irwin were the auctioneers.

These sales were made: Collynie Rosewood (imp.), to Robert Miller, of Stouffville, \$240; Beauty (imp.), James Douglas, Caledonia, \$305; Scottish Rose III. (imp.), Ben Field, Woodstock, \$195; Tilbourne Douglas III. (imp.), H. S. Smith, \$220; Royal Jealousy (imp.), W. Scott, Highgate, \$330; Nellie III. (imp.), James Innes, Woodstock, \$215; Golden Bracelet II., James Smith, Inneskip \$150; Broadbrook's Girl P. J. Stuckey, Mechessburg, O., \$200; Deedle Roan, Hon. Nelson Monteith, \$150; Scottish Lassie (imp.), James Innes, \$155;

Dalgetty's Clydesdales

I have at the present time to offer a few splendid individuals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.

JAS. DALGETTY,
 Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

LANGTON STOCK FARM CO., LTD.

Hackneys, Shropshires, Berkshires, Collies

IMPORTED AND HOMEBRED

PRESENT OFFERING—18 head Hackneys, 20 head Imported Shearling Rams, choice type from Minton and Harding flocks. Choice young Sows and Boars.

All stock at Moderate Prices. Farm three miles north of Brantford. G.T.R. line Station. Electric cars every half hour one-half mile from farm.

T. A. COX, Manager.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 10 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number being from best imported sire; we also have for sale 30 yearling and two-year ewes and a number of ewe lambs.

All Canadian National Exhibition, London, Ontario, and New York State Fair, we won this year practically everything, both with our imported and home-bred stock.

Guelph, G.T.R.
 Arkell, C.P.R.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
 ARKELL, Ont.

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.

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

Choice bred Shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on choice 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. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., Importer of Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-tipped Shorthorn Shire Horses, Lancast and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farm 3 miles from W. Station, Guelph, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

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. G. EDWARDS & CO., Limited Superintendent, Proprietors, Rockland, Ont., Canada.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of CLYDESDALE HORSES BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

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

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd. Most successful Vet. Institution in America. Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

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

- SMITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbus, Ont. See large ad.
- M. GARDHOUS**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- THOS. HERCER**, Markdale, Ont. See large ad.
- R. R. NESS**, Howick, Que.
- GRAHAM BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont. See large ad.
- W. H. PUGH**, Clarendon, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.
- DAVIS & GRAHAM**, Schomberg, Ont. Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred. A few good bargains on hand.
- J. W. WELLS**, Temperanceville, Ont., mtle from Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan Railway. Some grand offerings in Canadian-bred Clydesdales, gets of Young Mackay and Laird of Argo.
- MODKINSON & TISDALE**, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.
- LAVIN & RICHARDSON**, Harleton, Ont. High-class Clydesdales for sale.
- JOS. EADY**, Vars P.O. and Station, G.T.R.—Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. Right prices for the goods.

SHEEP

- LLOYD JONES**, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire sheep.
- J. A. JULL**, Burford, Ont. Oxford Downs, About 25 head of choice young Lambs. Also a few breeding ewes. All by imported rams.
- J. C. ROSS**, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.
- TELFER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- JOHN GARDHOUS & BROS.**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUS**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SONS**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.
- GO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep. Prize winners.
- DETER 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.
- THOS. ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.
- GO. SNELL**, Veerville, Ont.—Shorthorns, Oxford Newton Prince and Lady May (imp.). 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.
- W. N. HARRIS**, Lynden, Ont. Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs.

SWINE

- J. E. BRETHOUR**, Burford, Ont. See large ad.
- W. H. DURHAM**, Toronto. See large ad.
- J. COWAN**, Donipon P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

CATTLE

- ASHLAND STOCK FARM**, Pure Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Come bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont. Tara Station, G.T.R.
- J. D. HEARTHUR**, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Shorthorns.
- W. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont. See large ad.

- JOHN DRYDEN & SONS**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.
- HENRY REED**, Minosa, Ont.—Herefords.—Young stock for sale. Write us.
- W. G. PETT & SONS**, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN GARDHOUS & BROS.**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- H. SMITH**, Exeter, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN BRYDON**, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Short-horn calves, 1 young bull calves from well-bred imported dams, and sired by imp. Stittion Victor—9500—.
- GO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale.
- MACDONALD COLLEGE**, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires.—The famous Herford and the Buller's Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large tests. Write for particulars.
- AMOS SMITH**, Townbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

- W. F. STEPHEN**—Box 163, Huntingdon, Que. A Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.
- J. A. GOVERLOCK**, Forest, Ont.—Herefords, young stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prize-winners at leading shows.
- H. K. FAIRBAIN**, Thedford, 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.
- GOVLIE'S** Ayrshires—Lachine, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Robt. Hunter, Manager. Phone M 225.
- R. A. and J. A. WATT**, Salem, Ont. Shorthorn choice herd heifers.
- D. DOUCEURCY**, Harbomh P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Improved Ojé Chester White Swine. Shorthorn Cattle. Leicester Sheep.
- JOHN WATT & SONS**, Salem P.O., Ont. Elera Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice females.

- W. CLARKSON**, Malton P. O. and Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Some choice youngstock for sale.
- GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, from such choice strains as imp. Wedding Gift. Young stock sired by Killbuck Beauty bull, imp. Ben Lomond and imp. Toy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age. Also some very fine sows. Price right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.
- W. W. BALLANTYNE**, Stratford, Ont. Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Some choice young bulls for sale.
- D. SINCLAIR**, Keady P.O., Ont. Shorthorns of best beef and milking strains. Young stock from choicest strains. Close to imported stock. Tara station, G.T.R.

MISCELLANEOUS

- JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.
- DOET NICHOL**, Brussels, Ont., P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeders' stock.
- J. T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., sta. G. T. R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.
- RICHARD GIBSON**, Dalwara, Ont.—Short-horn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to mail orders.
- F. & O. PARKIN**, Oxford Centre, Ont. Berkshire Swine, Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right.

Lady Leaflet III, Hon. Nelson Monteith, \$165; Clara's Princess VIII, James Kerr, Stratford, \$110; Rosetta XV. (imp.), W. J. Sheary, Owen Sound, \$245; Crimson Bessie, Hon. Nelson Monteith, \$105; Bertha VII. (imp.), W. Ford, Dutton, \$190; Lady Leaflet IV, A. Colquhoun, Cliford, \$115; Cadby, Tarry Rose (imp.), Prof. Van, O.A.C., \$410; Sweet Lady, J. W. Boyle, Woodstock, \$150; Red Duchess, A. Colquhoun, Cliford, \$155; Rosedale Queen II, J. W. Boyle, \$100; Spicy Maud, J. W. Boyle, \$150; Helen Beatty (imp.), A. Colquhoun, \$155; Queen (imp.), W. Scott, Highgate, \$150; Gay Princess (imp.), J. W. Boyle, \$130.

The following bulls were sold: Roan Champion, 2 years old. E. M. Pardo, Cedar Springs, \$150; Clipper Chief (imp.), 7 months, Kvie Bros., Ayr, \$290; Vicecendant, 1 year old, H. Graham, Ailsa Craig, \$140; Red Emperor, year old, E. Wilson, Berlin, \$135; Protector (imp.), 2 years old, W. Ford, Dutton, \$235; Bellephone (imp.), 1 year, George Amos, Moffat, \$200; Red Conqueror, 1 year, Hugh Thompson, St. Mary's, \$100; Jim's Lad, 9 months, J. Innes, \$155; Spring Valley Chancellor, 9 months, E. Pardo, \$245.

Mr. Johnson's Filly Sale

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies, the property of J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ont., held at Woodstock on Oct. 25th, was most successful. To be sure, he had a splendid lot of horses to offer, but the prices realized show that farmers desire to buy good fillies of the popular breed. The Clydesdale Mr. Johnson was to be congratulated upon the success of his sale, Captain Robson, Ilderton, and Major Almas, Norwich, were the auctioneers. The following is a list of the sales with prices:

Florence Chetan, foaled May, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, London, \$400; Royal Blossom, foaled May, 1904, N. A. Walker, Manitoba, \$335; Belle Cole, foaled March, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, \$345; Queen Anne, foaled May, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, \$400; Balgreen Polly, foaled May, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, \$310; Coullie Binda, foaled May, 1903, Rev. A. Hughes, Tilsonburg, \$540; Golden Daisy, foaled May, 1900, Rev. Mr. Hughes, \$600; Lady Chattan, foaled April, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, \$235; Darling, foaled May, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, \$365; Kate Dalrymple, foaled May, 1904, L. Creitchen, Ailsford, \$100; Jess Chattan, April, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, \$205; Coullie Leda, July, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, \$405; Nell of Pitman, foaled May, J. W. Boyle, Woodstock, \$400; Carrie Bell, May, 1903; J. D. O'Neill, \$125; Miss Astor, June, 1903, F. J. Kenny, Springfield, \$300; Kate Argo, June, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, \$340; Lady MacEachran, April, 1905; James Green, Brookside, \$230; Pretty Jane, foaled 1904, R. B. Pinkerton, Essex, \$330; Tarnis Pansy, May, 1905, J. W. Boyle, \$400; Juliet, July, 1904, J. D. O'Neill, \$220; Best Maid, foaled 1905, J. D. O'Neill, \$275. The 21 fillies sold for \$7,550, or an average of about \$360 each.

Announcement

The Originator of the Combination Oil Cure for Cancers and Tumors says that using his present management, the chance for a cure are far better than ever before. Write for free book to Dr. D. M. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The fellow who tells a girl he would lay down his life for her often balks when he has to tell her father.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Oct. 30th.

A good fall trade is now in progress and conditions are very favorable, though there is too much inclination to speculate in some sections. Money is firm at 6 per cent. on call.

WHEAT

There does not appear to be much life to the wheat market just now. One of the reasons given for this is that certain speculators are endeavoring and are succeeding in bearing the price down to a level that is a stock of cheap wheat for sale later on. However, this may be, the situation has not changed and since last writing and prices are about the same, quotations here being 71c at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market keeps steady under a good demand. Stocks are reported light at Montreal, where quotations rule at from 38½ to 41½c. Here oats are steady at 35 to 36c at outside points. The barley market shows little change from 45 to 50c being the quotations here, as to quality and place of shipment. Peas are quoted at 80c east. The corn market is on the quiet side. No 2 American is quoted at Montreal at 57c ex-store and here at 53 to 53½c, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market is strong and prices are on the up grade. The demand for Canadian hay in England is keen and a good market is assured there for any surplus we may have. It is reported that on the north side of the Ottawa River farmers are already buying feed for their stock, and as the hay crop in many places is short there is not likely to be a very large amount of surplus hay to export. Prices in the States are also high. At Montreal baled hay is quoted all the way from \$10.50 to \$13 per ton, for car lots on track here. Here car lots are quoted at \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1 timothy. On Toronto farmers' market loose hay sells from \$13 to \$16 per ton.

Baled straw is firm at \$6 per ton in car lots on track here.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The crop report published elsewhere in this issue shows that the potato crop of Ontario is likely to be short. However, at Montreal supplies are liberal. There is a good demand. New Brunswick potatoes are quoted there at 87½ to 70c for car lots on track. The market here is steady, with Ontario potatoes quoted at 55 to 60c and eastern at 65 to 70c per bag in car lots.

The bean market shows little

change. At Montreal there is a scarcity on spot and 3 pound pickers are quoted at \$1.45. Car lots to arrive there are quoted \$1.35 per bushel.

SEEDS

The market is quiet owing to little export demand. Fancy to choice red clover is firm, but lower grades are not active. Quotations here rule as follows: Alsike \$4.50 to \$6.50, red clover \$6.50 to \$7.25 and timothy \$1.20 to \$1.80 per bushel, as to quality.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules strong at Montreal. Exports have been large. Selected fresh stock brings 24c in case lots. Here the market is firm with supplies light. Quotations rule at 21c to 22c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 23c per dozen.

The poultry market is quiet. Quotations here in a jobbing way are as follows: Chickens, dressed, 9 to 11c, chickens, live, 7 to 9c; old fowl, dressed, 8 to 9c, chickens, live, 4 to 7c; Ducks, dressed, 9 to 11c; geese, dressed, 9 to 11c; Turkeys, 14 to 16c.

FRUIT

The apple market keeps active at satisfactory prices. Some recent sales at Liverpool have netted Ontario shippers from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bbl. Some recent sales at Liverpool points have been made during the week at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for the west. At Montreal quotations are \$3 to \$4 for No. 1 and \$2 to \$2.50 for No. 2. Here apples are quoted at \$1 to \$2.50, snows \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market is easier and lower, though a sale at Brockville last week is reported near 13c. At the local markets, however, quotations are lower than two weeks ago, ranging from 12 to 12½c. At Montreal Ontario Octobers are quoted 12½ to 12¾c, Septembers 13 to 13½c and eastern Septembers at 12½ to 12¾c and Octobers at 12½ to 12¾c.

The butter market is a little quieter, with very little business doing on export account. At Montreal choice eastern township creamery is quoted at 24c and good to fine at 23 to 23½c. Receipts are light here. Creamery is quoted at 25 to 26c for prints and 23 to 24c for solids, dairy prints at 22 to 23c and solids at 18 to 20c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock at the city and Toronto Junction markets have ruled steady. The quality of the fat cattle offering is not of the best. As has been the case for several weeks past there has been too many half-

fat and too few of the well-finished kind. The scarcity of feed in several sections may account for this. The cattle market on the whole is better than at last writing, especially for the good kind. The poorer quality has been draggy. Exporters sell at about \$4.40 per cwt. for the bulk, with some choice ones going higher. Export bulls are quoted at from \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. The best butchers' cattle sell at from \$4 to \$4.40 per cwt. good, \$3.65 to \$4; medium mixed, \$3.50 to \$3.70; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50, and canners \$1 to \$3 per cwt. There are more feeders and stockers offering, and many of the common to light medium kind, the market for which is draggy. Quotations are as follows: Best shortneck feeders, 1100 to 1300 lbs., \$4 to \$4.12½; best feeders, 1000 to 1100 lbs., \$3.70 to \$3.90; best feeders, 900 to 1000, at \$3.35 to \$3.75; light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3 to \$3.35; medium stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.90; common stockers, 400 to 500 lbs. Good milk cows and springers are in demand at good prices, at prices ranging from \$35 to \$65 each. Veal calves rule strong at from \$1 to \$7 each, the bulk selling at \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. More prime calves are wanted.

The market for sheep and lambs keeps firm. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75; bucks at \$3 to \$3.50 and lambs at \$5.25 to \$6 per cwt. Canada lambs are quoted at Buffalo at \$7 to \$7.10 per cwt.

Hog prices have taken quite a drop since last writing, and at the moment quotations here are \$6.12½ for selects and \$5.87½ per cwt. for lights and fats.

HORSES

The horse market keeps active, with all offerings selling readily at good prices. Prevailing prices at Toronto are as follows:

Single roasters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horse, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$135 to \$175; matched pairs, cob and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500. Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, \$125 to \$170; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$125 to \$185; draught horses, 1,500 to 1,750 pounds, \$150 to \$190; servicable second-hand workers \$40 to \$60; servicable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$75.

Rheumatism Cured

Vite-O has been successful in curing thousands of cases of rheumatism, many old and chronic. Sent on thirty days' trial. Read offer on inside back page.

DRY YOUR APPLES

It is a great pity that such large quantities of culls and wind-fall apples are wasted yearly in Ontario. These apples should be cut in quarters and dried, and thereby a considerable revenue gained. Dried apples will be worth fair prices this season.

Canadian quartered dried apples have gained a high reputation in foreign markets, but there are still many lots of inferior, dark, and often badly burnt goods offered to country merchants, which are really disgraceful, and show either great carelessness or ignorance. Apples should be dried quickly on a rack, and often badly burnt goods offered to country merchants, which are really disgraceful, and show either great carelessness or ignorance. Apples should be dried quickly on a rack, and often badly burnt goods offered to country merchants, which are really disgraceful, and show either great carelessness or ignorance.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FARMERS' DRIED APPLES. We buy outright and make prompt remittance.

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FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

OR

Springhurst Shorthorns

Twelve Scotch-bred Bulls and 20 Cows and Heifers

FOR SALE

Many of them prize winners and a number by imported sires and out of imported cows. Herd headed by Gold Drop - 43723 - whose record as a winner and sire of winners is unequalled by any bull in Canada.

Farm adjoins Exeter, on the G.T.R., 30 miles north of London.

Catalogues on application.

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One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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FARMS FOR SALE

VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—Six miles from Brantford, 1 mile from schools, churches, post office, railway station, etc. One hundred and two acres, well watered. Good stone house, bank barn, other outbuildings. All in good repair. Price \$2,300; easy terms. Write or call upon S. J. K&A 48 80'S, 125 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

I HAVE some buck farms and improved farms that I can sell cheap for cash or part cash. For particulars apply to J. A. MAHESHALL, Burk's Falls, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best crop, stock and dairy farms in Madison Co., Ill., only 20 miles from St. Louis, with buildings and well watered, 375 acres. Price, with oil and mineral rights, \$25,000. Address M. D. TIBBETTS, Highland, Ill.

NURSERY STOCK

HIG WAGES selling northern crown Trees Quirt supplied. Pay weekly. WISNER'S NURSERY, Port Egin, Ontario.

HELP WANTED

LEARN TELEGRAPHY. No trade or profession offers better opportunities or pays so well. Write for free book giving particulars. B. WALKER SOMERS, Principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto.

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Farmers' lowest quotations on No. 1, baled hay and oats, from one to twenty carloads, to b. at your station, shipments to be made this fall and winter. Apply to BOX 71, Burk's Falls, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three extra good imported Clyde Stallions, in color, style, quality and breeding. Some over a ton. Sound and choice stock getters. WM. McHAREY, Kinsell, Ont.

Feed Adulteration

The Dominion Grain Commission, when in session in Toronto recently, heard from farmer representatives in regard to the spreading of noxious weed seeds, chiefly through western wheat screening being ground and sold for feed in Ontario. The seeds of noxious weeds are so small that they escape being ground, and eventually find their way into the ground in such a condition as to take root and grow.

The first speaker, Mr. G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, stated that he had collected information by means of circular letters sent out to secretaries and friends of institutes. General objection had been made by farmers to screenings, which contained weed seeds that escaped being ground owing to their smallness. If refuse grain was to be allowed for sale the farmers wanted the seeds ground so as to pass an inspection that should be instituted; otherwise the weeds from the west would become a source of annoyance and loss to Ontario farmers. With reference to grading grain many farmers had complained that the millers used testers only when the wheat was

light, and when it was heavy they bought wheat without the use of the tester, the farmers being at a disadvantage in this. They thought the tester should contain at least half a bushel, instead of one or two quarts, as at present. Farmers thought the tester too small to test grain accurately. As to grading oats, farmers wanted a standard for Ontario separate from Quebec, instead of the oats of both provinces being graded together.

Mr. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, lecturer of the Farmers' Institute, said that bran, shorts and mixed chop were adulterated to an alarming extent with noxious weed seeds, such as mustard and false flax, which were not ground up by the millers, and also with ground oat hulls that were devoid of any food value. He produced samples from Ontario mills, and said that the adulteration would result in curtailing the hog-raising industry considerably. It cost farmers from \$5 to \$7 per 100 pounds to feed hogs at present prices; bran \$15 a ton and shorts \$20 a ton. Shorts and mill feed were chiefly used for hog feed.

The adulteration was difficult to detect. The law, if it covered the case, should be enforced for the farmers' protection. Screenings should be sold as screenings, not mixed with bran or shorts. Mr. Clark said he was sorry to state that many Ontario farmers sold grain that was not cleaned, their excuse being that help was short. As to the grain tester, he thought farmers were at a disadvantage with it in the millers' hands.

Mr. W. S. Fraser, Bradford, Farmers' Institute lecturer, corroborated Mr. Clark's statements about weed seed and other adulteration of mill feed. He said that the worm seed mustard, which was a recent arrival in Ontario, was so objectionable to hogs that they would not put their noses into chop containing it.

Prince Edward Island

On Oct. 7 a terrific gale set in, which blew down trees, wires, fences, apples, etc. Many trees fell across the roads, making it dangerous to travel. Since then the weather has been beautiful and farmers have had a grand time to dig potatoes and finish up their plowing. Up to Oct. 17 we have had very little frost. Potatoes are reported a poor crop. The markets have been well attended recently. On Oct. 16, eggs sold for 20c per dozen, and chickens sold for 50 to 60c per pair. A few weeks ago some little pigs were bought for \$2.00 a pair, as the market was overstocked.

There was a meeting of the cheese board on Oct. 12. All the cheese boarded except Kensington and Hillsboro was sold to R. E. Soillet at 125c. A cable report showed the English market dull, Montreal 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c, Kingston 12 1/2c.

On Oct. 10 a very disastrous fire occurred in Summerside. The burned district includes 150 buildings totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$225,000, with about \$75,000 insurance.

Dr. Standish, of Walkerton, Ont., who judged the horses at the Exhibition, is of the opinion that P.E.I. horses are splendid, and if carefully looked after will be a credit to the province.

The races at the fair were viewed by a large number of people. The weather was fine, with the exception of one wet day.

Mr. E. B. Elderkin President of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association attended the exhibition. He said that in horses, cattle, sheep and swine, there was a decided improvement over

other years and the Government is amply justified for the extra expenditure they have made this year. He believed that the advance in quality of the stock was in a measure due to the educational work of the Maritime Winter Fair. This fair will be held from Dec. 3 to 6.

Many of our farmers are hauling oats to market. They are in good demand and sell for from 38 to 40c per bushel.

T. Curran, St. John's, Nfld., has been in the city in the interest of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. for purchasing stock for breeding purposes. He has purchased a fine Clydesdale stallion from D. J. Morrison, Georgetown, some pigs from C. Crockett, Union Road, and some heavy horses for the Louis Miller Co., N.S. A. R.

The Combination Sale

A combination sale of Clydesdale fillies and Shorthorn cattle, the property of J. W. Imness, Geo. McLary, J. A. Lattimer and H. K. Fairbairn, was held at Woodstock on Oct. 25th. The fillies sold very well, though the average was not as high as J. R. Johnson's, whose sale was held the same day. The 19 head sold for \$5,445, an average of nearly \$287 each. The filly Nell of Plumland, foaled June, 1902, was bought by Hon. Mr. Monteith for \$310. The highest prices were \$605, paid by Mr. Shafers, Maplewood, for Miss Carnegie, foaled May, 1904, and \$600 paid by J. Lindsay, Brookdale, Ont., for Farm Lass, foaled 1904. Dr. J. D. O'Neill, London, Ont., was the large buyer.

The Shorthorns sold at low prices. The quality and breeding was good and the offering should have brought more money to the contributors. Thos. Ingram, Guelph, and Geo. Jackson, Port Perry, were the auctioneers.

Gossip

The herd of Hereford cattle which Mr. Henry Reed, Mimosa, Ont., advertises in the breeders' directory this issue comprise eight head of very fine animals. The aged bull is one of Hunter's breeding, and is giving a good account of himself with Mr. Reed. Included in the herd are two bull calves of very good quality.

At the Erin show on Oct. 19th there was a good turnout of horses. The display of fruit was also very good. Owing to wet weather the society will be behind financially this year.

Among the breeders of Angus cattle in the Erin district are J. W. Burt, Caningsby, and Alex. McKinnon, Hillsburg, Ont.

Their many friends will be pleased to learn the Graham & Renfrew's string of Clydesdale and Hackney horses were in no way injured in the recent fire on Toronto Exhibition grounds. Since the exhibition last September they have kept a number of their horses in the stables on the grounds. The fire, however, did not reach them, being in another part of the grounds.

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Persons subscribing now will receive a copy of Exhibition Number.

Write us for a FREE sample copy to show your friends, or send us their names and addresses and we will mail copies to them.



Agents Wanted!

We desire to arrange with capable and responsible persons to represent THE FARMING WORLD at the Fall Fairs and throughout the country in general. Write for our proposition—it will interest you.

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