

THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



BERRY PICKING TIME.

AUG. 1, 1907
VOL. XXVI., No. 15

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

It is probable that the British Dairy Farmers' Association may hold its next annual conference in Canada.

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Ontario Ladies' College

Parents who are considering to what college they will send their daughters this fall, should write for the new calendar lately issued by the Ontario Ladies' College, of Whitby, Ont.

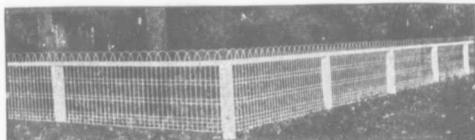
The many departments of the college are described and illustrated, and give an excellent idea of the advantages of this well-known institution.

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The musical department, under the title of the Ontario Conservatory of Music, is affiliated with Toronto Conservatory of Music for examination purposes. Well-known instructors are at the head of the instrumental and vocal departments. A large pipe organ in the college concert hall is available for practice.

Altogether, the calendar reflects great credit on its compilers, and is just the kind of literature that one would naturally expect to receive from this live and progressive educational institution.

Dr. J. J. Hare, principal of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, will send a copy of the calendar to any of our readers who will write for it.



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CONTENTS

EDITORIAL—	Page
Agricultural High School Work	696
Cost of Beef	699
Cattle and Beef Prices	699
Conditions on P. E. Island	692
Dairying vs. Beef Production	691
Echoes from the West	692
Irrigation Convention at Calgary	692
Our English Letter	697
Winnipeg Fair	694
THE FARM—	
Crimson Clover and Rape	698
Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n	698
Grain Competition	698
Grain Aphid or Blight	699
Roomy Farm House	698
LIVE STOCK—	
Farm Horses	700
Insuring Horses	700
Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns	701
Pol'd Herefords	701
Proportion of Sexes in Litters of Pigs	701
THE DAIRY—	
A Bad Showing	704
Cooling the Cream	703
Concentrated Food for Cows on Pasture	703
Dairy Notes	704
Improving the Product	702
Maker and "Green" Cheese	702
POULTRY—	
Dry Feeding Poultry	704
Dry Earthing for Poultry Houses	705
Lessons from an Egg Contest	705
HORTICULTURE—	
Apple Trees Dying	708
Budding	707
The Currant	708
Canadian Fruit in Ireland	708
Peach Yellows	706
Rose Beetle	706
Strawberries After Bearing	706
Successful Method	708
FORESTRY—	
Tree Planting on Waste Places	708
Trees and Water Supply	709
Nature About the Farm	709
THE HOME—	
Editorial	711
Some Flag Incidents	711
Practical Philanthropy	712
The Boys and Girls	713
Health in the Home	715
Restful and Helpful	715
In the Kitchen	717
In the Sewing Room	718
Women's Institutes and Their Work	719
Questions and Answers	720
Fair Dates Fixed	721
PURE-BRED STOCK—	
Gossip	723
E. C. Attrill Dead	723
American Breeders' Ass'n	723
Vaccine for Blackleg and Anthrax	723
Some Winners at Royal	724
Aberdeen-Angus Secretaryship	724
Shorthorn Sales at the Royal	724
The Highland Show	724
New Cattle Food	725
Horses at Toronto	725
The Bacon Hog in England	725
Market Review and Forecast	727

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMING WORLD.

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The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, AUGUST 1, 1907.

No. 1575

Note and Comment

The blight affecting the oat crop is likely to lessen the average yield from this cereal considerably. It seems to be pretty general over Ontario, especially in late sown grains. With this exception there is little change to report in the crop outlook for Eastern Canada. If anything conditions have improved. The hay crop has yielded much better than expected.

Reports regarding Western wheat prospects are somewhat conflicting. The westerner, with characteristic optimism, is looking for an average yield. Dr. Sammers, whose annual forecasts are made with care, predicts a three-fourths crop. Other Easterners equally careful and with no desire to injure the West, who have recently made a careful study of the situation, place the yield at about a three-fifths crop. Perhaps a 65 to 70 per cent. crop will be near the mark. There are varying conditions in the West and there will be varying yields, from a full crop in the fall wheat area and north of the Canadian Northern to about a 40 per cent. crop south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the district between averaging about sixty per cent. or better. With estimates of this nature the reader will have to be content till harvest tells the tale.

That relic of the past the toll-road has almost disappeared from Ontario. The purchase of the "proof line" between London and Lucan by the municipalities interested frees Western Ontario from the old familiar toll-gate. There is one between Paris and Ayr, but this has been put out of business by the Government Inspector. In Eastern Ontario there are about a dozen toll-roads, relics of a system that has outlived its usefulness and is no longer necessary to the welfare of the community in which it exists or the country at large.

The order of the Dominion Railway Commission revising the freight rates in Canada east of the great lakes will remove a

long standing grievance. For years Ontario shippers submitted to the injustice of paying a higher freight rate for a shorter distance as compared with the shipper in the United States for a longer distance. Henceforth a uniform rate for equal distances will prevail and through freight will not be favored on Canadian railways over that originating on this side. The Railway Commission is to be commended for its action, which means a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. on freight rates in Western Ontario.

Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M. P., leader of the labor party in the House of Commons, Great Britain, in addressing the Canadian Club, Toronto, last week referred to the extreme poverty prevailing in the old land, many able-bodied men being unable to obtain work in the cities even in these prosperous times.

While poverty is to be deplored under all circumstances it is a question whether, as he proposes, efforts should be made to supply such with work. In the old land as here farm labor is scarce and thousands of these able-bodied men could get work if they would only leave the cities. But they won't and look to the government or some one else to find them employment in the city and in case this cannot be had, their daily bread. The same conditions prevail in this country to some extent and they are likely to be accentuated owing to the desire of so many immigrants to remain in the city and not go on the land. The population of Toronto alone has been increased many hundreds this season by these arrivals who when winter arrives, will have nothing to live on, and it will become necessary for government and charity to look after them. Had these people gone to work on farms upon arrival they would have earned before winter set in enough to keep them going. While they may get something to do in the city during the summer, the opportunities to spend their earnings are many and there will be nothing left when the snow flies. The government and others interested

would be well advised if they stipulated that immigrants, for a while at least, must work or settle on farms.

Dr. Henry Smith, a Canadian, who has lived in Virginia for the past forty years, has been sent to Ontario by the government of that State to induce emigration to that country. He states that he has no desire to take from Canada anyone who is steadily employed and likes the country and its climate. But there may be some who are not satisfied and to these the Doctor offers homes in the milder climate of Virginia.

If our friend will confine his emigration propaganda merely to those who are dissatisfied with things here, perhaps little fault can be found with it. We want all the good, thrifty people we can get to work on farms in Eastern Canada and to settle the prairie lands of the West. Those who arrive here, not of this class, our Virginia friends are welcome to. Perhaps the Doukhobors might be more contented in the warm sunny south.

Why do apple growers persist in selling the product of their orchards several months in advance? Already contracts are being made for "orchards" at so much per barrel and in nine cases out of ten the grower will lose by the bargain. It is better business to wait till the fruit is ripe and take the best price going. And a better plan still is for neighbors to co-operate and do the picking and packing themselves rather than let the buyer do it. The Co-operative Fruit Growers Association will do more to regulate the apple market and enable the grower to make the most out of his orchard than any other agency we know of.

Prof. A. E. Parr, of the Iowa Agricultural College, has been appointed Director of Agriculture and Animal Industry for British India, at a salary of \$10,000 a year. The rewards of the student of scientific agriculture are not often of a liberal character, but it looks perhaps as if there were better things in store for him.

THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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TORONTO, CANADA

Eastern Agency of The Nor' West Farmer

The Cost of Beef

We are grateful to Mr. Gunn for his effort in last issue to enlighten us on the proportion of profit which rightly belongs to the several persons handling the steer intended for the butcher's block; the farmer, the drover, the wholesale butcher or packer, the retail butcher and the consumer. We are afraid the figures given by Mr. Gunn are not very exact and are open to correction. Unless they are absolutely correct they are of no service at all. In our calculation we propose to start with the consumer.

Unless we are misinformed, not much beef of fair quality is sold in Toronto for less than 10 cts. The highest is say 23 cts. Perhaps a fair average for good beef would be 14 cts., which would make the 625 lbs. of beef for which the farmer receives \$60 cost the consumer \$87.50. But what about the farmer who has not received more than 4 cts. Thousands of cattle have been sold within the last 7 years for that price.

This gives the farmer \$48 or at 4 1/2—\$54.

The point we would like to settle is what proportion of the \$87.50 paid by the consumer in Toronto rightly belongs to the farmer. We would be glad if Mr. Gunn will revise his figures and given us these in detail. The items look formidable when mentioned without giving particulars, such as freight, interest, feed, care, time in buying, market dues, and last though it may be not least, the tips to conductors. What we ought to have is an exact statement of each item. If this were done we are sure the interest would not startle us. The money is drawn usually on the day of shipment and whether it is one or four days before the market is reached would not much matter as in any case it would not be more than 3 cts to 5 cts added to the value of the steer. An average for freight ought easily to be obtained. We estimate it at from 50c. to \$1.00 per head according to distance. The care of a car load cannot amount to much as the cattle need none practically until they reach the yards and the time is arranged as far as possible to catch the first market day. The care and feed may well go together say at about 50c. per bullock. The market dues are plain 15c. each. Total \$1.45. As to the time in buying it all depends on the territory covered, but 3 to 5 days would be quite sufficient at \$3 per day. We believe the drovers would generally be satisfied with a profit of \$4.00 per head on a car load of 20, or \$80. Add \$4.00 to the other items gives \$5.45 as the drovers' share.

Next comes the wholesale butcher who kills the steer and should make a handsome profit on that operation out of offal and by-products. How much more he should receive is not for us to say but we will allow \$1.00 making \$6.45.

The retail butcher has the most difficult part to play, inasmuch as he must find the customer and take the chance of a slack demand and at times inevitable loss from spoiled meat, etc., and also loss from a credit business. Our estimate of prices as above gives him \$87.50—deducting the amount paid to farmer, with freight and other charges added or \$66.45, thus leaving \$21.05 as profit for selling 625 lbs. of meat or about 32 per cent.

To recapitulate, the farmer receives \$60.00, the drover, freight and other charges \$6.45, the retail butcher \$21.05. Total \$87.50.

We would like also to say to Mr. Gunn that it will pay the farmer to produce a better steer than he describes and if possible cater to a better class of customers and receive a better price. 6c. beef should be his aim and we are sure hundreds of customers who are vainly hunting for a better quality would be delighted to pay the extra price for first quality.

What are called butchers' cattle in these days are the scum of the country. Without form, color or quality they make a class of beef unfit for respectable people to consume. It has two qualities "Lean" and "Tough" which apparently suits the boarding house keeper who finds it lasts well and is above criticism as to presence of fat.

If there are any farmers who take pleasure in such production we have nothing to say in their defence but we would like to see the farmer who by the selection of the best breeding cattle and giving them proper care is able to produce a superior animal with meat of finest quality, given a price which will repay for his extra care and trouble. What has become of the people who demanded and were willing to pay 6cts and more (live weight) twenty-five years ago. We say advisedly and emphatically that the best cannot be produced at less and that there is no money for the farmer in the production of the so-called butcher's cattle at any price likely to be obtained. We repeat they have neither breeding-feeding quality, eating quality, nor profit making ability. Those who wish to produce them may do so but our doctrine is now and ever shall be "the greatest quantity of the best quality" and as a consumer we now say we would prefer to pay 25cts per lb. for 1st quality rather than attempt to eat poor "butcher's stuff" at 10cts.

Cattle and Beef Prices

Editor The Farming World:
Referring to the editorial note in your issue of June 15, comparing the price of beef to the producer and the price to the middleman and to your request for my views on the subject, I might say at the outset that the question is a large one involving many complex problems which have to be viewed from different standpoints. This is so much so that a thorough discussion of the subject would take more space than with my somewhat limited knowledge I would care to occupy.

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However, there are one or two observations which I feel like making, as while they will not wholly solve the problem may set some one thinking who can. These are as follows:

(1) The producer of beef is not and has not for some time been getting an increase in price proportionate to the increase in the prices paid for other commodities. In other words, while the cost of nearly all the other necessities of life has gone up enormously the price of beef has increased only slightly.

(2) As the middleman has to buy approximately 2 pounds of the live animal to get 1 pound of saleable meat, according to the illustration which you give, his additional profits are going to the producer.

A 1,200 pound steer, we will say for the sake of making the figures easy, will dress 50 per cent. (most of them will dress slightly more). And I think you will find that while the best cuts have increased in price to the consumer the poorer ones have not and in fact the poorer ones are hard to get rid of in the summer, but must go as they cannot well be kept. So that in the case of a 1,200 pound steer it ought to figure out something like this:

1,200 pounds live at 1c. increase, \$12.00

600 pounds dressed at 2c. increase, \$12.00.

If these figures are correct and I think they are approximately so the producer is getting nearly all the increase. I think, however, that these figures do not quite indicate what is wrong—but that more likely the true evil will be found in paragraph (1).

(3) I conclude, especially as the middlemen (except perhaps the large packers who really make their profits on the by-products), are not as a class making fortunes, that either the producer will have to realize that the by-products are valuable and get a corresponding increase in the price of his animal, or the consumer will have to pay more, especially in these times of high prices for everything the producer of beef uses, for his beef and the greater part of the increase will have to go into the pocket of the man who produces the animal.

Peter White.

Renfrew County, Ont.

Dairying vs. Beef Production

Editor, The Farming World:

I have read with interest your editorial of recent date entitled "Dairymen Must Make Good." \$84,000 is a very large sum of money to spend in a single year for the fostering of any one industry. For many years the dairy interest has been a plank in politicians' platforms everywhere throughout Canada, and one kind of appropriation has followed another, until the Government seems to dig up money for this purpose just as it runs into debt, viz., from force of habit.

Almost every hundred producers of milk have a cheese factory or creamery, and the Government sends an official round ever so often to see that things are running right, and to instruct the manufacturer and his assistants in all that is new and up-to-date; schools are established; legislation empowers the compulsory production of the right kind of goods all along the line.

A subsidized refrigerator service lands the dairymen's produce at the inspected cold storage, whence it is shipped in cold storage to its foreign market, and who knows how many dollars have been expended sending delegations to develop foreign markets and to further the interests of the Canadian dairymen there? When the dairymen exhibits at such a show as the Winter Fair at Guelph, popularly known as the Guelph Fat Stock Show, he takes his cattle into a place where fires keep them warm at night, he can sleep in the building, he can sell his milk, actually make money out of the trip (and incidentally do more kicking than all the other exhibitors), while the exhibitor of fat stock has to pay for accommodation at a hotel, is shut out of the building at a certain hour every night, and then after all this, one is repeatedly told, both by dairymen and others in a position to know, that the average dairy cow in Ontario does not pay for her keep. I notice also that your next article is entitled "Shipping Green Cheese," which would seem to add evidence.

Possibly this vast amount of money is, as you suggest, well spent. Possibly as might appear, more might be spent to good advantage in the interests of this departure also. But I am on the other side of the fence, a breeder of beef animals, and a producer of market beef. I can imagine how much could be

done for the good of that great branch of agriculture by the expenditure of a similar amount of money and solicitude in its behalf.

Have we anyone, like Mr. Ruddick, a monitor to tell us when the wrong kind of goods are shipped to the market, organized associations under Government patronage to instruct in what is right and what methods of procedure are wrong, inspectors to see that carefully devised laws for the protection of our industry are enforced and that all which tends to deteriorate the quality or reputation of our goods both at home and abroad is as far as possible eliminated?

The live stock freight car must make way for the refrigerator car. When it reaches its destination it is bought and handled by companies well enough organized in their own specialty, that of making the goods turn into the almighty dollar for them. They can buy it, kill it and market it in any unrestricted manner that seems to them most profitable, and it is an undeniable fact that the dealer and butcher can and do make more profit in thirty days from each carcass than the farmer ever does in the three years which it requires for him to produce it. The inducement to produce the best and only the best is a small one in the case of the feeder and grazer. It always costs a little more to do anything well than to do it ill.

If it pays better to do a thing well, it must always be because there is a demand for the best at an enhanced price. The beef producing industry is surely, as wide and important as that of dairying. Yet it has never received a tithe of the consideration which dairying has. Its possibilities need no further illustration than the cities of Chicago, Kansas and Omaha can give with their wide tributary territories, flourishing and prosperous, where land is worth more and is worked at half the cost, though only half as old, as in Ontario.

It is high time that more organized effort was made on behalf of the meat producing industries of Ontario, and of Canada generally. There may not be grounds for the imputations often heard and sometimes published, that our packing houses and handlers of market stock are a consolidated band of legalized public robbers, but there can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent man in any de-

gree familiar with the situation, that energetic Government patronage, such as is ungrudgingly bestowed upon the dairy interests of this country, would result in untold benefit, to this, one of the largest of agricultural interests, the production of beef.

J. H. M.

York County.

New Brunswick Notes

Over most of the Province the early part of July furnished splendid growing weather. It has been perhaps a little cool and crops of all kinds are late, but are now looking splendid. Where ever the ground has been in any kind of condition the hay crop is excellent. In Westmoreland and part of Kings County there has been hardly enough moisture, but elsewhere there has been more than enough, but it is only the low lands that have suffered. Hot and dry weather is now needed and if it comes with a fair amount of moisture N.w Brunswick will undoubtedly harvest crops above the average.

Labor is very scarce and contracts are being made at \$2 per day and board.

Hon. L. P. Ferris, Commissioner of Agriculture, has returned from Great Britain with thirty-eight heavy draft mares and two Clydesdale stallions. The mares are mostly Clydes of Scotch breeding, with some Percherons bought in France.

This stock will be sold at auction, twenty animals being put up at Fredericton on the 31st of July and the other twenty at Moncton on the 7th of August. The importation is stabled at the Exhibition grounds, Fredericton, and is in charge of two English grooms, who will fit it for sale. Visitors who have inspected this stock report it of exceptional quality.

Small fruits have yielded bountifully and apples promise a good average crop.

There has been almost a hay famine for the past two months and as high as \$24.00 per ton has been paid for small lots.

Both beef and dairy cattle are very scarce, butchers throughout the small towns have been importing beef on foot from the West, and dairymen have been scouring the country for cows with but poor success.

The potato crop while not forward is looking well and under the improved method of cultivation and general spraying with Bordeaux is almost certain to be satisfactory. There is a very

large increase in the acreage over last year. The C.P.R. is estimating upon an increase in crops for sale of between 50 and 75 per cent.

Macadam.

Conditions on Prince Edward Island

Institute speakers who have recently returned to Ontario from a tour over Prince Edward Island report that the crop prospects are very good. The hay crop will be lighter than usual but oats promise particularly well. The hay would, no doubt, be much better if meadows were more frequently renewed. Much of the stock is reported to be in thin condition, some of the cattle carrying old hair into the month of July.

From this it would seem as though the Islander is slow to learn the value of more generous feeding of farm animals. It seems to be the general custom of the people to sell about all

the hay, oats and potatoes, they can raise, compelling the stock to winter on straw. The evil results of this practise are two-fold—the cows come out in the spring too weak and poor to make profitable returns for their summer pasture, and the soil is year by year becoming more and more depleted of fertility and therefore less productive. Where dairying is the leading industry, it must sooner or later become apparent to the Island farmer that the land and the cows would each produce more profitable yields if both of these were better fed. This has been learned in the more progressive provinces until it is found necessary, not only to raise all the feed possible, but, to purchase large quantities of American corn and other feeds for the cows. Under this system both farmers and farms are becoming richer and it is seldom felt to be necessary for a dairyman to apologize for the poor condition of his herd.

S. B.

Echoes from the West

"Watch us grow" would be an appropriate motto for the city of Medicine Hat. Of course, as they have natural gas wells up there anyone from "the Hat" gets the laugh when they talk progress. Joking aside the development of Medicine Hat since the discovery of natural gas has been phenomenal. The city provides gas for domestic purposes both cooking and lighting at 15c. per 1,000 and a discount of 10 per cent. While for manufacturing the flat rate is 5c. per 1,000, and with all the development in the way of water works, granolithic sidewalks, etc., the rate of taxation is only 9 mills on the dollar. It is one of the odd things about Medicine Hat that the street lights (natural gas) burn all day because it costs less to burn the lights than it would to hire men to light them every night.

The days of ranching are drawing to an end round "the Hat" and the big holdings are gradually being divided up into farms, but stock raising and feeding will always be a main industry, and it will only be a question of time when this point will be a big packing centre.

St. Andrew's locks, on the Red River, form another staple joke of the West, but at last the Dominion Government have got down to business and this time it looks as if the locks would be

completed. This particular piece of Government work has been the shuttlecock of political parties for twenty-five years, and in the meantime the loss to the city of Winnipeg has been incalculable. On Lake Winnipeg are enormous reserves of cordwood not to mention a score of other things the city needs, but this wood, once the locks are established, can be towed up the river in large quantities and at very little cost. There is plenty of pulp wood on Lake Winnipeg and the finishing of the locks will see the development of pulp mills.

At Keewatin, in the latter end of June, the Lake of the Woods Milling Company opened "C." the third of their big mills, and now have the largest milling capacity of any company in Canada. The new mill has a capacity of 3,000 barrels, and is up to the minute. Western wheat is the only kind ground in these mills, although they are situated in Ontario.

The Irrigation Convention at Calgary

The First Western Canadian Irrigation Convention, held at Calgary July 17-20, was fraught with great interest to the people of Southern Alberta, and indeed to all Canada. Its object was to disseminate useful information on irrigation

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subjects and to urge such investigations and legislation as may be desirable in the interests of agriculture by irrigation methods.

The following representatives were present: W. Pearce, Calgary; W. Cousins, Medicine Hat; W. Huckvale, Medicine Hat; J. A. McDonald, Medicine Hat; J. T. Hall, Medicine Hat; Albert E. Ashcroft, Vernon, Edward M. Carruthers, Kelowna; R. M. Palmer, Victoria; H. L. Tweed, Medicine Hat; H. A. Greeley, Maple Creek; J. T. Child, Calgary; Chas. F. McHardy, Nelson; Martin Woolf, Carleton Place; T. J. O'Brien, Raymond; D. E. Harris, E. J. Wood, Carleton Place; P. N. Skanson, G. D. Fox, Raymond; F. A. Taylor, Kelowna; Arthur Venables, Vernon; A. E. Meigher, Kamloops; R. B. Bennett, W. E. Brooks, Calgary; W. H. Gaddes, Kelowna; Price Ellison, Vernon; Thos. H. Woolford, Carleton Place; R. H. Campbell, Ottawa; J. Stewart, Calgary; W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge; Frank Leavitt, Carleton Place; Chas. W. Peterson, Calgary; J. L. Lauder, Kamloops; V. D. Curry, Kamloops; Alderman White, Calgary; Mayor Cameron, Calgary; H. H. Owens, Calgary; Hon. Fred J. Fulton, Victoria; J. T. Robinson, Kamloops; Dr. M. S. Wade, Kamloops; Hon. W. H. Cushing; J. A. McKelvie, W. R. Megaw, Vernon; A. D. Shore, Gleichen; J. J. Young, Calgary; M. S. McCarthy, M.P.; J. H. Woods, Calgary; C. A. Fleming, Punjab, India; Wm. Leavitt, Leavitt; H. H. Stepney, G. H. Stepney, Gleichen; J. C. McDonald; J. L. Skeen, Gleichen; Geo. S. B. Perry, Vancouver, B.C.; D. McDougall, Morley; A. M. Crane, Medicine Hat; C. H. Webster, Calgary; J. R. Wheeler, Calgary; and G. R. Cottrelle, Toronto.

The meeting was opened by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Forget, who considered it their duty as a convention to make known to the country what has been accomplished in the direction of this most important subject. He congratulated Calgary on being not only the most suitable place for the holding of the convention but on being the great city of the West, established in that position without help on the part of governments.

The nucleus of the convention was embodied in two resolutions: The first urged upon the Dominion and Provincial governments the importance of making topographical and hydrographical surveys to deter-

mine the location and quantity of the water supply of the West, and the proper methods of conserving it.

This resolution was supplemented by another calling upon the Federal Government to cooperate with the Provincial Legislature in making sufficient appropriations towards the construction and subsidizing of such irrigation projects as shall prove feasible. Further that the said districts in the three provinces comprising the lands of the C. P. R., over which the Federal Government have jurisdiction, are capable of enormous development by the installation of extensive irrigation works which are beyond the reach of private enterprise.

The former resolution was submitted to a lengthy discussion, and many of the delegates were of the opinion that something in the nature of statistics should be sent to Ottawa before calling upon the Government to take action.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LOCATION.

Among other important things the convention turned their attention to the location of the agricultural college for Alberta, and the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"Whereas, arrangements are now being made for the establishment of a University in the unirrigated part of the Province of Alberta; and,

"Whereas, a proposal has been submitted to locate the Provincial Agricultural College in conjunction with the said University; and,

"Whereas, the far-reaching importance of agriculture under irrigation demands imperatively that proper attention be paid to this subject in the curriculum of the said Agricultural College; and,

"Whereas, such would be impossible if the college farm were not so located as to make it possible to conduct demonstration work under irrigation, thus giving students an opportunity to study the practical side of the artificial application of water; and

"Whereas, under the climatic conditions of the Province of Alberta, agricultural demonstration work without the aid of irrigation may be successfully prosecuted in almost any portion of the Province, thus making the location of the Agricultural College an immaterial one as regards the interests of non-irrigated lands; and

"Whereas, the gravest objections also exist to the principle

of associating too closely the administration of agricultural colleges and universities devoted to general educational work;

"Therefore be it resolved: That this convention emphatically places itself on record in favor of the policy of having the Provincial Agricultural College for Alberta located in a district where irrigation by gravity may be practised."

IRRIGATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

A paper was read by Mr. C. W. Peterson dealing with the industrial development following in the wake of irrigation.

Irrigation, he said, means small holdings, a dense rural settlement, and a prosperous and heavy consuming population. Such being the case, the industrial development of any irrigated section is by no means confined to branches of industry requiring for raw material the products of the soil. From the economic side of irrigation, Mr. Peterson claimed that the backbone of a successful farming community is the feeding and finishing of live stock, and owing to the fact that the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta will probably never lend themselves to fruit growing on a large scale, while conditions are almost perfect for live stock husbandry, it is reasonable to suppose that the extension of irrigation enterprises will simply revolutionize the live stock business. Instead of sending cattle and sheep to market half finished, they will be grain fed when marketed.

This will also insure the marketing of live stock during every month of the year instead of, as at present, confining it to two or three months in the autumn. Immense numbers of hogs will also be raised and fattened, and the western prairie section will become a ham and bacon exporting instead of importing country.

THE CULTURE OF SUGAR

Another point he maintained was that sugar beet culture is rightly considered a leading feature of irrigation farming. The northerly latitude of Canadian irrigated lands, with its long cloudless days is conducive to the production of saccharine matter in beets. Alberta has, therefore, a climatic or geographical advantage over southern competitors in sugar beet culture.

Other enterprises mentioned as familiar adjuncts to irrigated sections included textiles, woolen mills, malting, cereal milling, vegetable canning and starch making.

Many other excellent papers were read, summaries of which will appear in later issues of the *Farming World*.

Before the convention closed a resolution was unanimously passed calling for permanent organization.

The next convention will be held at Vernon, B. C., at a date to be arranged by the organization committee.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Hon. Pres., Lieut.-Gov., F. W. Dunsmuir, British Columbia.

Pres., Hon. F. J. Fulton, Provincial Secretary, British Columbia.

1st vice-pres., J. S. Dennis, C.E., Calgary.

2nd vice-pres., W. C. Ricardo, British Columbia.

Sec.-Treas., W. K. Megaw, Calgary.

Organization committee—J. T. Hall, Medicine Hat; W. Pearce, Calgary; A. Stirling, British Columbia; C. W. Peterson, Calgary; W. Humphrey and J. Woodford, Southern Alberta.

not always to the taste of the westerners. The winner in this class was Baroness, champion as a 3-year-old at Toronto Spring Stallion Show in 1906. She has developed into a big drafty mare of good quality. She is an Ontario bred mare, being sired by H. Hender's Lakeview Laddie.

The making of a class for veld mares was a happy addition to the show and brought out some of the finest Clydesdales in the country. With a true breeder's instinct, Mr. Gibson only allowed the typical and handsome but tightly put up and harnessy, Glasgow's champion, Rosadora to go to 3rd place, and put her drafter, roomier stable mate, Lady Rotha, herself a Highland and agricultural winner in 1st place.

In 3-year-old fillies the exhibits were of a superlative order. The winner, Eva's Gem, a get of the grand breeding stallion Baron's Gem is a mare of exceptional stamp and character. She is a big smooth but compact and massive 3-year-old, with sweet carriage and quality with grand underpinning iron-like feet and a fine mover. Baron's Lassie, shown by John A. Turner, of Calgary was a mare of very similar type and one-time champion of the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster. The exhibits of Bryce, of Arcola, Mutch and Turner, which followed were close competitors and few if any better classes of 3-year Clydesdales have ever been lined up in Canada, and with Canadian breds in 1st and 2nd places, the credit was a double one.

In 2-year fillies the class was headed by a big useful filly good at the ground but showing a hock too defective to allow her title to the place. Second place was won by a beautiful and typical red roan filly, shown by R. H. Tabor, a beautiful animal of great promise, showing all the quality and big sound feet which the gets of Baron's Gem are noted for. She is a grand mover as well. Third in place was another red roan very similar in character, size and appearance, shown by J. Burnett, of Napinka and sired by Marcellus. The class also had two others from the Bryce stables more slender, taller and more the Scotchman's type of youngster. The 2-year class was remarkable for the good action displayed by all the exhibits. The yearling class was of superior kind and brought out some further evidence of the kind of a sire Saskatchewan boasts in Baron's Gem.

THE WINNIPEG FAIR

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1907 has proved at least equal to the events of former years. In some respects considerable advancement was noticeable. Citizens' day gave a record breaking attendance, and the show can fairly be said to class among Canada's exhibitions as second to Toronto only. The citizens of Winnipeg, however, are very strongly of the opinion that this is merely temporary arrangement, and that soon their exhibition as well as their city will rank first in the Dominion. The irrepressible optimism of the west was evident in every department. The exhibits in art, in machinery, manufactures and process were instructive and interesting. The horticultural and floricultural displays were very creditable in kind if not in quantity. The grand stand features were the centre of attraction. An interesting spectacle was a relay race in which three western girls each changed ponies three times before the finish.

There was a large and attractive display of grains, roots, etc., and the visitor could compare wheat, oats and barley, from the Portage plains, and the south with samples from high latitudes and the provinces farther west, and gather some idea of the bountiful nature of the prairie harvest.

In the dairy department improvement over former years was commented on by the judge, Prof. Dean, of Guelph. The most uniformly strong exhibit was that of dairy butter prints, the highest score being placed 98 points. The cheese exhibits were as a whole, creditable.

In poultry the exhibits were extensive with many strong classes. Barred Rocks, Buff Cochins and Games were very strong, but turkeys, geese and

ducks, though good in quality were not numerous.

HORSES.

The wheat farmer of Manitoba and the rancher of Alberta and Saskatchewan evidently have a good horse. Around the horse ring were crowds of spectators who watched with interest the awarding of the prizes. In light horses the exhibits were not very numerous nor of a superlative order in point of character. A few promising colts from breedy-looking dams and sired by Hackney stallions were to be seen. The exhibits made by Geo. Pepper, of Toronto aided this feature materially. The drafter is without doubt the popular horse in the West, although, Shires, Percherons and Suffolks had only a few representatives of somewhat inferior character at Winnipeg. But things were lively among the Clydesdales.

The Clyde is the horse of the West as it is of Eastern Canada, and to meet Western Clydesdale men at Winnipeg was a treat to anyone who loves a good horse for its own sake. Mercenary interests are relegated to the background while king Clydesdale holds carnival, and his votaries indulge in a few days grooming and showing, discussion, praising and criticizing their favorites, and seeming fairly to revel amid Clydesdales love and Clydesdale horses. One immediately realizes that there are Clydesdale breeders, rather than dealers!

The female classes were particularly strong. Aged brood mares made a class of big drafty good ones, all showing splendid character. The judge was Mr. Arthur Gibson, of Ruddington Nottingham, England, and as a shire fancier and breeder might be expected to do, he displayed a partiality for size and a depreciation of quality

In stallions the quality of the exhibits was high but their character was scarcely as great a surprise as that of the mares to an eastern visitor. In the aged class there was a string of good ones out, and 1st place was given to Baron's Gem. A good horse allround rather low set, and a good mover, he is not quite as fresh as he once was and he was shown only in fair condition. Next came Scottish Fancy, a big good bodied black none too flashy at the ground and only a fair mover. Third place was for Baron Kitchener, winner of this year's championship at Glasgow. A hot favorite with many for 1st honors, his trip had certainly told on him somewhat both in freshness and action, and he was able only to land 3rd place. In 3-year-olds Van Horne's big red roan Lord Ardwell, a 1st prize Highland and agricultural stallion got 1st place. He is a splendid individual but carried too much flesh to show well in his paces. Second place was for A. and G. Mutch's Stipend, a big good going bay, with 3rd place occupied by a fine stallion from the Turner stables. In 2-year-olds, Acme King, shown by J. A. Turner was awarded first prize. A thick, sturdy, black, somewhat raw as yet, he is remarkable for his strength and quality of bone and big strong feet. Bron of Arcola, shown by Mr. Bryce, the second prize winner is a horse of remarkably perfect conformation, with the exception of a little plainness about his front kits. Third in place was Concord McGregor, a beautiful black Canadian bred that is a credit to his breeder and the country. In yearlings another splendid Canadian bred was 1st, a splendid get of Baron's Gem, shown by J. Turner. He comes by his character honestly as his dam is Montrave Geisha (imp). Another almost equally good son of the same sire carried second honors to the stables of R. H. Tabor, while 3rd was a good get of Woodard Garty. Prizes offered for best string of ten from any province went to Saskatchewan on the exhibit of Bryce and Tabor. Prize for best five shown by one owner was also won by Mr. Bryce, while the Free Press 500 trophy for best stallion on the ground any breed went to Mr. Tabor on the grand breeding sire, Baron's Gem.

The exhibits in Hackneys were light. First in stallions went to Alex. Gabraith & Son, on a

big plain brown, a fair mover. In fillies, W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, Ont., and W. H. Nesbitt of Roland, Man., had a few good ones out.

Standard bred and Thoroughbred were not well represented.

SHEEP AND SWINE

The exhibits of swine were light. A few pens of good typical Yorkshires and Berkshires, however, were to the front. The late severe winter no doubt having to some extent effected this.

The sheep pens contained a number of choice representatives of the Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire breeds, some fine Cotswolds were shown by R. McLaren, of Swan Lake and a strong pen of Leicesters was brought out by A. J. McKay, of MacDonald. A pen of Angora goats was a feature of interest to many.

DAIRY CATTLE

A keen interest in dairy cattle is evincing itself in the West. Two herds of Ayrshires were shown by W. Hardy, of Roland, and W. H. Nesbitt, of Roland, the former capturing both prizes and championship, while the latter won a number of firsts, on choice young females. In Holsteins the herd of the Munroe Pure Milk Co. was above the ordinary in character. Some fine females and a splendid bull were shown by A. Herriot & Sons, of Souris. Only a few Jerseys and Guernseys were out. Two herds of Red Polled cattle were on exhibition.

BEEF CATTLE

In the beef breeds the Shorthorn reigned supreme. A herd of Herefords of fair character was shown by J. Bray and a choice herd of Galloways was exhibited by Col. D. McRae, of Guelph. But in the Shorthorn ring there was competition and around the ringside there were interested spectators in plenty. Manitoba's leading breeders were well prepared to make a splendid showing of their own. A share of the honors however went to C. E. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn. Mr. Arthur Gibson was quite at home in the Shorthorn ring and gave entire satisfaction in his awards. The class for aged cows was a very strong one and if better individuals have appeared before, it is doubtful if a class of better all round average merit has ever stood in a Winnipeg show ring.

The top place was given to a representative of the Van Horne herd in Marchioness 14th, winner of championship of last year, 2nd honors went to Clarke's Welcome, of Meadow Lawn a fine smooth animal displaying more breadth behind equal smoothness except perhaps in the shoulder. In two-year-old heifers a very strong class was out and was headed by Clarke's Dorothea 2nd, a splendid thick roan, deep of middle, wide of rib with the well packed loin and smooth flesh of the ideal shorthorn. Winner of second place was Scottish Princess a fine white, from the Van Horne stables and a worthy competitor for the winner. In senior yearlings the quality was scarcely up to the mark of that set by the first two classes, but was of very superior order. Clarke again got 1st with Dorothea 3rd and J. E. Barron 2nd with Lady Sunshine. In the junior heifers the winner was a white youngster from the Clarke herd. The female championship went to Clarke for Dorothea 2nd.

In males, the competition was keen and in aged bulls Clarke got 1st with his big massive Bapton's Favorite. He is deep and thick and if he were as smooth in his lines as he is in flesh he would have been the champion of the show. In order to win his place he had more than one good one to conquer, among them Sir William Van Horne's Spray Marquis.

The Van Horne herd scored 1st in two year old bulls with one of grand type and character in body, deep, round true and level, well packed of rib and loin and sound and active, but with a very objectionable head and horn. A good white shown by J. G. Barron was placed 2nd. In senior yearlings Barron's Topman's Duke, a finely formed and promising roan was first and never left, it winning junior and grand championship in succession. Good allround there is little he lacks excepting a trifle in style and he reminds one of the Toronto winner of 1906. The Barron herd was very strong in males. The herds which came out were admitted to be the finest exhibition ever seen in the West. Six entries answered the call for herd bull and four females, and it was a grand display of reds, whites and roans. The Clark herd got 1st place, Barron 2nd, and Van Horne 3rd. In junior herds Barron had it all his own way getting 1st and 3rd with Van Horne in 2nd place.



R. S. HAMER, B.S.A.

Agricultural High School Work

The opening up of six high schools in September for the teaching of agriculture should prove of very great interest to agriculturists generally. The success of the movement will depend in a very large measure upon the men who will have direct charge of this work. If they have the ability to enthuse their pupils on agriculture and kindred subjects it will go a long way toward making the work a success.

The appointments have been made and the following brief sketch of the individuals selected gives some idea of their training and fitness for the work:

MR. MORTIMER.

Robert Elmer Mortimer, B.S.A., is the son of a farmer near Honeywood, in Dufferin County. He entered the Ontario Agricultural College in 1901. In 1905, when he was graduated, he was recognized as one of the best all-round men at the College. Since graduation he has been putting into practice on his father's farm, such knowledge as he has gained at Guelph. He goes as Instructor in Agriculture in the Collegiate Institute at Collingwood.

MR. HART.

Frank Cyril Hart, B. S. A., who takes charge of the work at Galt, is a Nova Scotian by birth. After serving his apprenticeship on a farm, he entered a high school and secured his



F. C. HART, B.S.A.

teacher's certificate. After teaching in that Province for five or six years he came to Ontario and entered the Ontario Agricultural College. By virtue of his early farm training and his teaching experience, he was soon among the first men in his class. Before graduation he was engaged by the Dominion Forestry Department for work in Manitoba. Since graduation he has been with the same department.

MR. MCKENNEY.

Angus McKenney, B. S. A., comes from Corinth, Ontario, in



W. A. MUNRO, B.S.A.

Elgin County. He was raised on a farm, and has made a specialty of live stock work. He was on the judging team at Chicago which won the trophy against all-comers, and also was first in his class of twenty-two in the live stock competition held at this College for a gold medal. Mr. McKenney has also worked out some problems in poultry culture which have



A. MCKENNEY, B.S.A.

been useful to the farmers of Ontario. He will take up the work in agriculture at the Essex High School.

MR. REED.

Francis Henry Reed, B. S. A., who goes to the Lindsay High School, comes from Georgetown. Mr. Reed was a member of the Agricultural College staff for two



R. E. MORTIMER, B.S.A.

years. He afterward resigned his position, and this year completed his Agricultural College course, securing the degree of B.S.A. Mr. Reed's people have been long interested in pure bred live stock. Mr. Reed himself has been a judge at Chicago.

MR. HAMER.

Roy Stokes Hamer, B.S.A., of Bradford, Ont., goes to the Perth High School. Mr. Hamer was a school teacher before going to Guelph. While at the Ontario Agricultural College he was managing editor of "The Review," and in his final year developed a special love for live stock. He was first at Chicago in the judging of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine in 1906, meeting all competitors and securing the highest score of all students from all colleges in the United States and Canada.

MR. MUNRO.

William Alfred Munro, B.S.A., of Chesterville, goes to Morrisburg High School, near his old home. After teaching school for a number of years Mr. Munro entered Queen's University, from which institution he was graduated B. A. He then entered the Ontario Agricultural College, graduating in 1906. Since that time he has been with the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton, Alberta, conducting Farmers' Institute meetings and short courses in the judging of grasses and live stock.



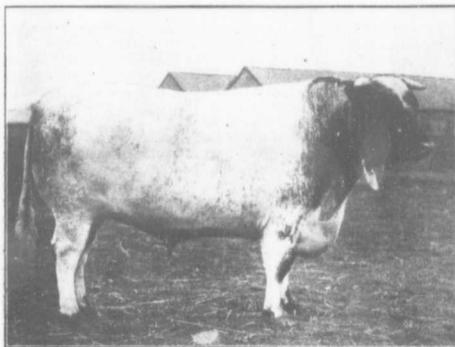
F. H. REED, B.S.A.

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LINCOLN



LINKSFIELD CHAMPION—CHAMPION SHORTHORN BULL ROYAL SHOW 1907

Our English Letter

The Royal Show

London, July 10th, 1907.

The Royal Show, held this year at Lincoln, was a brilliant success in every respect. For the five days over which the show extended the attendance reached the very large total of 133,006, as compared with 119,143 at Derby, which was a four days' show. There was thus a gain of 13,863 over the successful show of 1906.

The ancient city of Lincoln extended its right hand to the Royal Agricultural Society and the large number of visitors it brings in its train. Lincoln has long been actively identified with agriculture; indeed, it is not too much to say that it has always been its staple industry. In the old days, when so much English wool was exported to the continent, a duty had to be placed upon it to limit the trade, Lincoln then was a city of great importance.

Again at the present day the Lincoln longwool sheep is known all over the world, and some fabulous prices have been paid for these sheep by foreign breeders; while the Lincoln Red Shorthorn is rapidly making history at the present time. The principal business, however, of the city now is centered in the agricultural engineering trade, and traction engines, threshing machines, and other implements used in husbandry are sent out from Lincoln in enormous numbers.

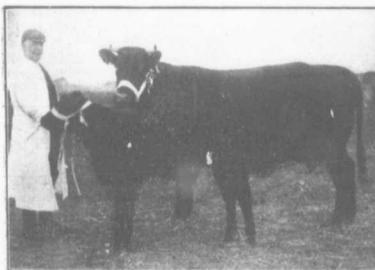
It is plain, then, that the Royal Show was indeed among its own supporters, and an excellent show was the result. The show-yard, which was so large as to be almost unwieldy, consisted of a portion of the Carholme, which is perhaps better known to the racing man than the agriculturist. In the days, however, when fairs flourished, and were practically the only means of interchange of goods,

the great Lincoln Fair, which spread over a fortnight, included all kinds of live and dead farmers stock, as well as a pleasure portion, was held on these identical grounds.

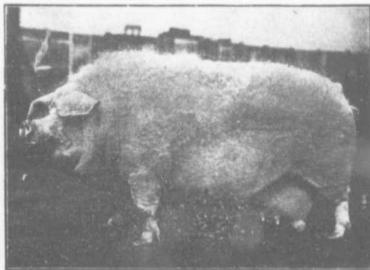
To turn to the show itself, enormous entries had been obtained in all the live stock sections. In fact, the danger is that the numbers will grow too unwieldy, and prevent the show from doing itself justice. Many animals this year—and these remarks are more particularly applicable to the Shorthorn section—were obviously entered for sale purposes only, and something like 50 per cent. of those in the showyard were not up to the standard of the Royal Show. This is unfortunate for the reason, that it conveys to the foreigner a false impression as to the excellence to which British breeders have raised their stock. Foreigners were present at Lincoln in large numbers, and I know of several cases where they had visited us for the purpose of purchasing pedigree animals, and it is for this reason we enter a protest against the exhibition of so many inferior animals.

The feature of the cattle section were the Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn classes, which were not only well filled, but also contained some fine animals of unmistakable milking properties. Here, again, however, there were a number of coarse and plain beasts, and the breed will need a deal of grading up. Devons and Herefords were naturally a poor show as regards numbers, although those that were present were of the choicest blood, and included all the principal winners of the season's exhibitions.

The sheep classes were of great interest to breeders and keepers of Lincoln sheep, which were shown both shorn and in



LINCOLN RED SHORTHORN COW AND CALF, 1ST CHAMPION



LINCOLN CURLY COATED BREEDING S-W, 1ST AND SPECIAL

their wool, and were of especial interest. The sheep shown with their wool on were perhaps the most interesting of all to the ordinary visitor, the length and lustre of the wool being remarkable, and to many visitors it was of a particularly interesting character, showing as it did not whence so large a portion of our garments were (or should be) obtained. The short-wooled and hill sheep naturally were eclipsed by the Lincoln in its own county, but they served a great educational purpose to local visitors to the show.

In the pig classes, too, there were to be found a breed of local interest. I refer to the Lincolnshire curly coated pigs, which have only just been raised to the dignity of a herd book, although they have been bred upon pedigree lines for something approaching a century in parts of the county. They are a useful type of pig, white in color and with a coat which is well described in the title given to the breed; they are, however, inclined to run to fat, and will be

improved by breeders upon rather finer lines.

The re-establishment of prizes for the best cultivated farm in the district in which the Royal Show is held was a most popular feature. For years there has been a movement on foot to revive this competition, and the announcement that the society had decided to do so in Lincolnshire was a most popular one. The prizes evoked keen competition, and their announcement, which was made at the annual meeting of members, was the cause of considerable local interest.

The business aspect of this year's Royal Show was of a very satisfactory character. In addition to the cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs sold by auction, animals were purchased privately for exportation, as well as for home use, while on the last day a walk round the implement and machinery yard showed that many exhibits had been sold.

A. W. S.

THE FARM

Crimson Clover and Rape

A correspondent asks which we would recommend crimson clover or rape to be sown on rye stubble after the rye is cut, for fall pasture and to plow under in late fall or early spring.

We are of opinion that it would be too late to sow crimson clover for the purpose our correspondent requires it; for this plant when late sown makes but little growth the first season and does not as a rule stand our winters.

Rape would be better, for if the season is not too dry at the time it is sown, it would undoubtedly give the largest amount of feed in the late fall and provide humus for the soil, though as it is not a nitrogen gatherer like the clovers it would not en-

rich the land to the same extent as they would.

The rape should be sown as soon as possible after the rye crop is off the ground.

The best variety for our climate is the Dwarf Essex. It should be sown either broadcast at the rate of three or four pounds per acre or in shallow drills thirty inches apart at the rate of from two to three pounds per acre. In the latter case it should be cultivated two or three times at intervals of ten days.

At about eight weeks after seeding the crop should be fit for use and may then be pastured or cut for soiling.

In an experiment with rape as a second crop at the Agricultural College, Guelph, the seed was sown August 12th, on ground from which a crop of fall wheat had been taken the same season. On the 17th October, sixty lambs were turned into the field and pastured there twenty-five days without any other feed and made in that time an average individual gain of 6.5 lbs.

A Roomy Farm House

The accompanying plans are of a very convenient farm house, belonging to Mr. Wm. Saunderson, McGillivray Township. It is built of brick and is 32 feet square, including porch. The kitchen, which is not shown

in the photograph, is 20 feet square. It is an ideal house for a farmer with a large family, there being seven bedrooms. There are two bedrooms downstairs. The location of the pantry is worthy of note, being located midway between the kitchen and dining-room. The cistern is immediately below the bathroom, off kitchen. The house is finished throughout with Georgia pine. The basement is built of cement, both walls and floors. The house is heated throughout with a furnace. E. J.

Grain Competition

There are 360 entries in the seed competitions which are being held under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The following gentlemen will act as judges: Mr. Simpson Rennie, Wm. Elliott, and T. G. Raynor. The judging will be done on the score card system, on the following basis: Freedom from weeds, 30; freedom from other grains, 20; freedom from smut, rust or insects, 15; apparent yield considering vigor of growth and uniformity; size of head, stiffness of straw, thickness of stand and state of maturity, 35. Total, 100.

Canadian Seed Growers Association

At a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Feed Growers Association, held at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, last month, the secretary presented his report for the year ending June 30 last. The total number of applicants during the year was 461; number of old members reporting satisfactorily, 57; number failing to report, 15; number of applicants reporting satisfactorily, 24. Total in full standing, 96; making a total membership now affiliated with the Association of 557. The principles of plant improvement have been applied under the direction of the Association in connection with practically all cultivated crops in all the provinces.



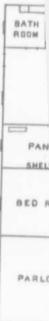
MR. WM. SAUNDERSON'S HOUSE



UPSTAIRS PLAN

MR. SAUNDERSON'S HOME

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Grain Aphis or Blight

Editor, The Farming World:

The oat crop in many parts of Ontario is suffering this year from a blight which causes the leaves to turn yellow and wither and the plant to die. In some cases the injury is the result of an attack by green plant-lice or aphids which appear in countless numbers on leaves and stems and suck out all the juices of the tender plant. In the majority of examples from widely distant parts that have come under our notice the trouble is due to an entirely different cause. The plants sent in showed no trace of insect attack or fungus disease, and the blight must be produced by something else. We have every reason to believe, and this opinion is shared in by several practical agriculturists, that the blight is

species of aphis may be got rid of by spraying with kerosene emulsion, tobacco wash or whale-oil soap, but these remedies cannot be profitably employed over fields of oats or other grain. Should a crop be found hopelessly injured, with no prospect of a yield worth the labor of harvesting, it would be well to cut it at once for fodder and thus prevent the aphis reaching the stage where eggs are laid for next year's brood.

C. J. S. Bethune,
Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph.

Will Lose 20 Bushels Per Acre

Editor, The Farming World:

I have your inquiry asking about the blight on oats and enclose a head of Siberian oats from our field. It is a medium one, some are worse and others better. You will see the large number of empty kernels, which will, no doubt, reduce the yield. We usually get about 60 bushels per acre, but I do not think ours will yield more than 40 bushels this year.

The enclosed head is from our first sown oats and the late sown are still worse affected. Numbers of late sown fields in this neighborhood are not started to head out (July 18th) and the brown leaves being all on top, they have quite a blighted appearance.

Barley is a fine crop and the mixed grain crop appears pretty good. Our ten acres of corn is from three to four feet high all over and promises a heavy yield, and mangels and turnips are very good. From nineteen acres of hay land we harvested forty-one loads, the yield being about one-third better than expected.

Our cows have milked heavily up to the present time, but are beginning to shrink a little. I am now spraying three times a week with a mixture of one gallon crude petroleum, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon fish oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon coal oil and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of crude carbolic acid to keep the flies off. We will begin this week to feed them all they will eat night and morning from our summer silo, which was filled last September for this purpose.

W. C. Shearer,
Oxford County.

The specimen of oats sent by Mr. Shearer is affected by blight, the cause of which we cannot positively state without further investigation, but there

is no sign of the grain aphis upon it, nor have any specimens of this aphis yet reached The Farming World office.—Editor.

Frost May Have Caused It

Editor, The Farming World:

With reference to the green aphis upon the oats, I might say that I have not seen any myself, but I understand they have been seen in this district in a few instances. There has been considerable unrest here over the oat leaves turning red. Some say it is caused by the green bug (aphis), but I have been unable to find it.

I am of the opinion that the frost of July 2nd was the cause of the faded leaves. But whatever was the cause the early oats that looked very discouraging ten days ago are heading very well, and with favorable weather from now on will no doubt give good returns, but the late

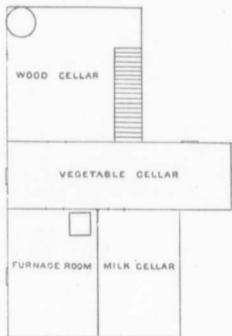


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

MR. SAUNDERSON'S HOUSE

the result of the late frosts or cold, almost frosty, nights followed by hot, sunny days which have occurred in very many places. Owing to the very backward spring this year the plants have not grown as strong and robust as usual and consequently have suffered more than they would have done in ordinary seasons and with a more vigorous vitality.

The green aphis on oats and other grains is seldom a serious pest with us, as it is usually kept in check by its natural enemies, the lady-bird beetles and other predaceous and parasitic insects. Occasionally it may be found in immense numbers on grain and then it does a considerable amount of damage—but these cases are happily exceptional. Any of the various



BASEMENT PLAN

MR. SAUNDERSON'S HOUSE

oats, however (most of which are late because the ground is low and wet) are still looking very sickly, and do not promise more than half a crop. Haying is pretty well along here and although the crop is lighter than usual it is much better than was expected a few weeks ago.

R. H. Harding,
Middlesex County, Ont.

Grain Aphis or Blight

Editor The Farming World:—

A great deal of the oat crop in this section was injured by frost in the spring and looked very bad. Since the recent rains they have improved considerably. There is a lot of yellowleaf all through the crop I have mentioned. Just what is the cause I am not prepared to say. Had

thought it was due to spring frosts. Since you brought up the question of Aphids, a neighbor and I examined a field today the only thing we found was a fly on the leaf. It is a small plump little insect of a gray color.

There are oat crops that look very well the head pretty well out, a good healthy cow, only short in the straw.

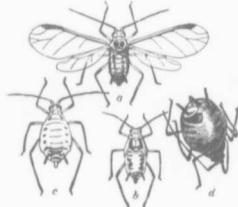
Millbrook, A. F. Fallis.

The Grain Aphid

(Nectarophora granaria.)

From several districts in Ontario this insect is reported as injuring grain. So far however this report cannot be authenticated.

The grain aphids are green, yellow, reddish or dark colored plant lice sometimes occurring in vast numbers upon wheat, oats, barley and rye, weakening the plants and preventing the grain from filling as it should. These creatures usually disappear just as the grain is beginning to ripen, being as a rule destroyed by their many natural enemies.



GRAIN APHID
(a) Winged male
(c) Wingless female

It is probable that there are two or three species of aphides which attack grain as described above. It is known that several species feed upon one class of plants during part of their lives and upon another class at other periods of their existence as for instance the apple aphid which is also found upon the wheat plant at times.

So far no mechanical means have been devised for controlling the aphides when upon grain crops, but as the apple aphid which frequently develops into a serious pest upon young fall wheat passes the winter in the egg stage upon the twigs of apple trees, regular spraying of the orchard with kerosene emulsion will not only clear it of a serious enemy but protect the wheat as well.

LIVE STOCK

The Farm Horse

A correspondent has asked us for our opinion as to which is the best horse for the average farmer to raise. In order to form an opinion of any value on such a broad question it would be necessary to take into consideration the circumstances of the farmer and the location of his farm; the demand for horses in the markets to which he has access and the adaptability of each breed of horses to the purpose for which they are required.

There are unfortunately amongst farmers (as in other classes of the community) some very unreasonable men, who expect to obtain in one horse all the qualities which are the specialties of many different breeds. This is an impossibility. The horse with weight and strength enough to handle modern farm implements with ease is not adapted to travelling fast upon a road, nor is the nervous, sensitive road horse at its best, when hitched to a plow.

Many farmers say that the pure bred draft horses are too large and too heavy for their purpose; they prefer animals which are lighter and quicker in movement. This may be correct in some few cases, but it seems to us that the great need to-day is better and larger horses to haul the farm machinery and the gang plow. In these days of high-priced labor, more machinery and heavier implements are required to make farming profitable and to handle this, heavy, powerful horses are absolutely necessary. The draymen and express companies, too, must have heavier and better horses, for, in order to meet the high wages demanded by their teamsters each team must draw more than a ton load. A first class farm horse, dray horse, or express horse are practically of the same class and are in demand always, in city and country alike. To get animals of this class the heavy draft breeds must be resorted to and the nearer pure bred they are the better they will generally be. It seems to us, therefore, that the best policy for the average farmer is to breed the heavy draft horse for work and the market and to leave the production of roadsters to those who make a specialty of the business. That every farmer can and should have a good driver is certain, no one can afford it

better than he can, but if he raises a draft colt and sells it he can with the proceeds purchase his driving horse and will usually have money left after paying for it.

We invite discussion on this subject and shall be glad to have the views of some of our readers upon it.

Insuring Horses

The question of a satisfactory plan for the insurance of horses is one which is claiming the attention of some of Canada's leading horsemen at the present time. Owing to the very heavy losses suffered by Lloyd's in Canadian risks there is a rumor afloat that that insurance company has failed to get Canadian risks in horseflesh underwritten. This will mean that they will be unable to insure horses in future.

If such is the case it is little to be wondered at. The rate of six and one-half per cent., at which policies have been issued is really a very low one. Nevertheless, the owner of a good, sound healthy horse will very often hesitate before paying it. The owner of the other kind of horse will not do so for a moment.

The result in net losses to Lloyd's has, we understand, been a very heavy one. What their exact losses have been during the past two years is not known, but must be very high. Taking four single instances: Baron Sterling, Sadie Mac, the carload lost by Dugald Ross, together with three lost in a fire by W. C. Kidd, and the total foots up to over \$40,000. Facts of this nature have to be faced by any company undertaking to handle this kind of insurance. The short average life of the horse would indicate an 8 per cent. rate rather than six.

Experience has shown that, in case of fire, the horse is about the hardest thing to save of all. He will refuse to budge from his place. If once gotten safely out, he will rush back again to die in his stall. A few breaths of strong smoke will cause him to drop dead after he is outside and in comparative safety. If he should become worthless there are many ways in which a dishonest owner can end his life and claim insurance.

There are many conditions, therefore, which make a horse's life a bad thing to gamble on.

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where, and there is no reason why this could not be done in Canada. Conservative lines of business, careful inspection of risks, taken at an adequate premium should insure the safety of the enterprise, and which would be of great assistance in enabling Canadian horsemen to invest a little more money in a better quality of horse.

Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn

Our English correspondent has sent us portraits of a cow and calf of this valuable dairy breed of Shorthorns, which while well known and appreciated in England has been too much overlooked in America.

In his history of "Domesticated Animals of the British Isles" Low gives the following account of their origin:

"In the fens of Lincolnshire and the other tracts of country towards the Wash, the cattle were of great bulk and coarse figure and had usually a dingy color of skin and short, blunt horns. More inland and following the course northward of the Vale of Trent and thence across the Duse through the central plains of Yorkshire to the river Tees and beyond it, the cattle assumed a less gross and unwieldy form, but were still a very tall race, of varied colors, with horns of medium length, but which might be termed short with relation to the same parts in the Longhorned breed."

Thomas Turnell before the beginning of the nineteenth century owned a very excellent herd of cattle of medium size which "originally came from the neighborhood of Darlington," the centre of the home of the improved Shorthorn, and he may be credited with leading the fashion for the deep cherry red color of hair which is now so much appreciated.

The Lincolnshire type of Shorthorn is now distinguished by its length of frame, good constitution, hardiness, capacity for milking, and great weight of carcase.

The Burton milk records relating to the registered Lincoln Red Shorthorn herd of Mr. John Evens are the most complete we have been able to find of this breed. The milk is weighed twice daily:

48 cows calving in 1901 averaged 758 gallons per cow.

40 cows calving in 1902 averaged 776 gallons per cow.

42 cows calving in 1903 averaged 780 gallons per cow.

43 cows calving in 1904 averaged 842 gallons per cow.

In the last year mentioned the forty-three cows yielded 362,147 pounds of milk and among these cows were included eight first calf heifers.

The Polled Hereford

This breed of cattle was recently given prominence by a public sale held in the sale pavilion of the T. F. B. Sotham Company, at Kanakee, Illinois, on July 9th, when the excellent average of \$225 was made under adverse conditions for a lot consisting chiefly of one year old bulls and heifers, all bred in Saskatchewan, Canada, at Red Deer Hill Stock Farm, near Prince Albert and owned by the well known firm of Mossom Boyd Company. That this variety is likely to meet with special favor is very probable because of the extra heavy and long horns with which the Hereford breed has been so long ornamented and which but for the very gentle disposition of these excellent cattle would be considered a very dangerous appendage. That a yearling heifer made \$400 at the sale and went (along with a bull at \$390) to one of the most prominent horned herds of the United States is a promising beginning towards popular favor.

The fact that one of the newest Provinces of Canada is to be credited with the breeding of this lot of cattle is matter for congratulation. Perhaps no better country can be found for the raising of valuable live stock than our Northwest Provinces with their luxuriant grasses and healthy climate. Cattle of this class, it will be understood, are not "ranged" throughout the winter like ordinary stock, but are stabled and fed during the winter as in Ontario. At Red Deer Hill Stock Farm there are stables that compare as favorably in comfort as they exceed in dimensions those usually seen on an Ontario stock farm. At this farm and its affiliated farms belonging to the same firm there are no less than 450 head of registered Hereford cattle, as well as 60 head of registered Suffolk draft horses. Of the Herefords, about one-third are polled, but the proportion of polls in the future will be much greater, as no other than polled bulls are being used in the herd this year.

Some of those who have read thus far will probably like to know how these polled varieties of Durham and Hereford cattle originated. In answer we would say that they originated from what are commonly known as "sports of nature." It is probable that in all horned breeds of cattle an occasional polled sport makes its appearance. In former years it was thought

that these sports could not be used to produce a polled variety and until the attempt was made by a few enterprising breeders with the Polled Durhams no one seemed to have believed in such a possibility. The actual success attained by these men and the recently discovered laws of heredity which fully explain the reason of their success have established not only the possibility, but the feasibility of producing polled varieties of any breed of cattle in which a polled sport can occasionally be found.

In next issue we will publish an article by Mr. Mossom M. Boyd dealing with this question and explaining methods followed in establishing new breeds.

Relative Proportions of the Sexes in Litters of Pigs

In response to requests, the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington has recently collected information regarding the relative proportions of the two sexes of pigs at birth, with quite interesting results. This information is not to be obtained from the herd books for the reason that, while the total number of pigs farrowed is usually given, the number of each sex is given only for the pigs raised.

Reports were received from 82 breeders, located in 23 States and 2 Territories (Indian Territory and Oklahoma). Eight breeds were represented, as follows: Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Hampshire, Large Yorkshire, Ohio Improved Chester, Poland China, and Tamworth. In a few cases the record of litters of grade and mixed breeding was given; these are included in the results.

The number of sows whose litters were reported was 1,477. The number of boar pigs was 6,660; the number of sows, 6,625; and the total, 13,285. The average per sow was as follows: Boars, 4.51; sows, 4.48; total, 8.99. The figures are mainly for litters farrowed during 1906. In 49 cases second litters during the year were reported for the same sows, which somewhat raises the average per sow.

Boars are seen to be slightly more numerous than sows, but for all practical purposes the sexes may be regarded as equal in number at birth. The relative proportion was found to be 1,005 boars to 1,000 sows. Expressed in another way, the proportion is 100.53 boars to 100 sows, which in lowest terms of whole figures is 201 boars to 200 sows.

THE DAIRY

Improving the Product

This is the season of the year when bad flavors are prevalent and the effect of the patrons' negligence is shown in the inferior quality of the milk sent to the cheese factory or creamery. Every patron should remember that his can of inferior milk will affect the milk of all his neighbors, no matter how well it may be taken care of. In other words the product of the factory whether in cheese or butter will be no better than the poorest lot of milk supplied. Cleanliness and quick cooling should be practiced by every patron in caring for the milk, and there will be little if any trouble with its quality.

A difficulty in the past in connection with this milk question has been the willingness of the maker, especially where there is keen rivalry between factories, to take in milk no matter how bad the flavor. Many farmers take advantage of this and take little care of the milk, knowing that if one factory will not take it in another will. It is poor policy on the part of the maker no matter how many patrons he may lose.

The decision of the Department of Agriculture, to have the instructors visit all the factories this season, though a costly undertaking, is likely to result in great good to the industry. The instructors are doing much to discourage makers from tak-

ing in all kinds of milk and at the same time are causing a marked improvement in the quality of milk supplied by patrons. There is much to be done yet, but a gradual improvement is being effected in the general quality of the milk supplied to cheese factories and creameries and in the quality of the products made from it. When all the careless patrons and indifferent makers and proprietors of factories have learned the lesson of good dairying and are putting into practice the teachings of the instructors and others, the standard of Ontario cheese and butter will be about what it ought to be. By perseverance and patience on the part of those in authority this is possible of realization. And it is desirable that the good work should go on. At the same time it is not always the best thing for either maker or patron to depend too much upon others. Persistent individual effort on the part of each one to do his best and make the most of his opportunities would not necessitate the expenditure of so much money or energy on the part of the Government and others in keeping up and improving the quality of our dairy products.

The Maker and "Green" Cheese

The "green" cheese evil seems to be widening its operations.

Last issue we reported that it had spread to Scotland. This issue we have to record its arrival in the United States, where several acute cases have been reported, the cheese leaving the maker's hands as soon as made.

If the "evil" spreads and the practice becomes general no one country will have any advantage over another in the world's market and the consumer in time may prefer the "green" stuff to the more matured and better cured article. But all said and done the evil, no matter where practiced, is something that should be stamped out.

There is a phase of this question, however, that should not be overlooked. The painstaking and progressive maker likes to follow his cheese for a week or two in the curing room in order that he may note the effect of his methods of manufacture and be guided accordingly. The maker cannot do this if his cheese is shipped as soon as made.

Every maker therefore should insist upon his cheese being kept long enough in the curing room for him to detect any defects in the make and for latent flavors to develop. Very often the curing rooms are unsuited for keeping cheese in for any length of time and when a tempting offer to sell "green" comes along little blame is attached to the maker or salesman for selling. The maker should insist upon the curing-room being in good shape for curing cheese properly and that he be allowed to keep his cheese long enough for him

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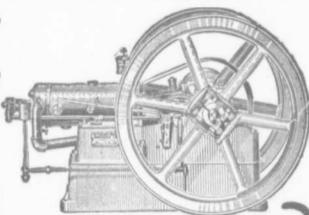
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Interest at best
78 Branch

to study them and until they are ready to ship. If the truth were known the majority of those guilty of selling green cheese have curing-rooms totally unfit for keeping cheese in for any length of time, and a couple of weeks' stay might injure the product more than if disposed of as soon as made.

Cooling the Cream

This point is of the greatest importance and is probably the most neglected part of all the work in connection with the producing of cream on the farm intended for creameries.

There is a tendency to assume that there is no need of cooling the cream, and for that reason, there is often a poorer quality of cream sent from farms where separators are used than from farms where deep setting is practised. Why? Because the cream from deep setting is cool when skimmed—probably about 50 or 55 degrees; it does not require much cooling to keep it sweet afterwards, while the temperature of the cream from the separator will be about 85 or 90 degrees, and it will spoil very quickly if left at that temperature.

Begin the cooling of the cream immediately after separating is finished. To do this effectually, ice should be stored for summer use. We recommend the use of a tank in which the cans containing the cream may be placed. The best vessel for holding cream is a plain "shot-gun can," about eight inches in diameter and twenty inches deep. These cream cans should be smooth on the inside and well soldered, with no taps or channels in the bottom. Such a can will hold about 3½ gallons of cream.

Proper cooling of the cream at the farm will improve the quality of gathered cream but-

ter more than anything else that can be done with that end in view. Bulletin No. 15, Dairy Division, Ottawa.

Concentrated Food for Cows on Pasture

Professors Gilchrist and Jones of Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have for some years been conducting dairy research work of an important character. In the transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland they report upon work conducted during the past two years to show the influence of food upon the milk-yield.

From the results of their work the influence of different quantities of concentrated food for cows on pasture the following general conclusions are drawn:

1. The advantage of giving dairy cows which are out on grass during the summer months a supplementary ration of from 4 to 8 pounds of concentrated food, consisting of Bonhay cake and corn meal, is exceedingly small as regards the yield of milk, provided the pasture is of average quality.

2. Any benefit derived from concentrated food, so used, is only shown towards the end of the season, when the pasture is beginning to get stale and the nights become cold.

3. It is doubtful, having regard to profit, whether any concentrated food of this description should be used on grass at all during the summer, if the pasture is of average quality, the season normal and the cows in a healthy and thriving condition.

4. To increase the concentrated food as the season advances is not to be recommended, as it does not except temporarily cause an increase in the milk, or even check the fall in the yield, which always takes place as the lactation period advances.

5. As regards the quality of the milk, there does not appear to be any advantage whatever, on the average, in using on grass concentrated food of the kind employed in these experiments.

6. Concentrated food supplied to cows on grass does not necessarily cause an increase in the live weight of the cows even when it produces no effect on the milk yield.

7. These experiments confirm, on the whole, the previous experiments carried out at Olferton, as regards the effect generally of an extra allowance of food on the quantity and qual-

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That is about what happens each year for the man who owns a live cow and does not use the Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairymen all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's a high time you



dit. You can't afford to lose the price of a cow more cows each year—large no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk, save time and labor and have your own sweet cream milk for the table. Don't buy some cheap milk-trap thing called a separator; that will do you good, and need a real skimmer that does perfect work, skins clean, thick or thin, and of cold runs away; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog & 2000th Proof? A postal will bring them.

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ity of milk, and show that, on the average, provided the cows receive enough food to keep them in a thriving condition, there is no advantage, having regard to profit, in giving them more than this. Presumably, when cows are fed on fairly good grass in the summer, they do not require much additional artificial food, and when such is supplied, it is at a loss as far as the milk yield is concerned. Confirmation is also given to the conclusion previously arrived at, that no addition to the food could prevent except temporarily, the falling off in the milk yield as the lactation period advances.

Note.—In this country when pastures become short and dry, supplementary feed such as peas and oats, alfalfa and corn, cut green, or ensilage is recommended for cows in milk. These are better than concentrated foods in keeping up the milk flow.—Editor.

A Bad Showing

Prof. Frank T. Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has at the request of Dairy Commissioner Ruddick made a thorough test of the Ideal Butter Separator sold by the Iroquois Manufacturing Co. Reporting on the test, Prof. Shutt says:

"The conclusions I drew from the test were all against the method. In all the trials, except with sour cream, there was an excessive loss of butter-fat in the buttermilk. With the ordinary methods of butter extraction, the loss of butter-fat in the buttermilk is from 1 to 3 per cent. In one of the five trials with this appliance, that with sour cream, the loss was reasonable, amounting to 2 per cent., but in the other four trials the loss of butter-fat in the buttermilk amounted to 1 to 3 per cent.

"But, had as this in the showing was even worse with milk. In the trial with sweet milk, one-seventh, or more than 14 per cent. of the total butter-fat was lost in the buttermilk; and with the sour milk one-fifth, or 20 per cent., was lost. The only claim made good was that in regard to churning."

Dairy Notes

Dr. H. S. Russell, Bacteriologist, has succeeded Prof. W. A. Henry, resigned, as Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station, Madison, Wis. Dr. Russell is well known from his work and writings on dairy bacteriology.

Patrons should pay special attention to the milk this hot weather. It should be cooled to 60 degrees before setting away for the night.



POULTRY

Dry Feeding Poultry

It is a commonly accepted maxim that history repeats itself and we find this true in matters agricultural, as well as political and in poultry feeding, as in other classes of business.

Early in the nineteenth century (prior to the year 1848) exhaustive experiments were carried on in England and France for the purpose of ascertaining the most economical method of feeding poultry for the production of meat and eggs with the result that what is now called the "dry method" and "hopper feeding" was ascertained to be both the easiest and cheapest. It would seem, however, that the knowledge gained by years of experience in Europe, was for a long time

That the system has much to recommend it is beyond all doubt. In the first place dry food does not go sour; wet food does. Sour food means diarrhoea; diarrhoea means death. In the second place the feeding of dry food is a great time-saver. In carrying out the system, whatever mixture of seeds or meals are required, a sufficiency may be prepared to be used over a lengthened period. Sufficient to last for a day, at least, may be placed within reach of the poultry. This (as will be seen) admits of sound food always being within reach of the denizens of the poultry yard, and in consequence much time saved in the preparation of the food and the supplying of the same to the fowls. Another advantage, and one not to be lightly esteemed, is the fact that to feed the fowl must work. The exercise obtained by scratching amongst the chaff in search of the grain is without doubt most beneficial to the bird, and goes a long way to ensure its profitability to the owner. Nothing is more detrimental to poultry than when they have to stand about shivering in the cold and wet and awaiting their moiety of food doled out to them at certain—and uncertain—hours of the day. Fowls so kept cannot be sufficiently prosperous to be profitable.



HOPPER FOR DRY FEEDING

disregarded by the poultry men of the United States and Canada and they adopted a system of feeding various combinations of wet messes which although they became more complicated and troublesome to make, as each new faddist forced his ideas upon the public, yet signally failed either to produce an increased number of eggs per hen, or better quality in the flesh of the birds.

Recently a change has come over the advocates of mess feeding and they are now urging the public to adopt "dry and hopper feeding" and in the opinion of the writer poultrymen will find it to their advantage to follow the advice now given.

The dry feeding system consists in providing dry food instead of wet food to birds of all ages and apparently under all circumstances. The food may take the form of a dry mash, i. e., various meals mixed up with lucerne, chaff, or broken grain mixed in with litter, such as chaff, etc., and which the fowls have to scratch and search for.

The dry mash is food given in the meal form without any added moisture. Meal foods have hitherto generally been mixed and moistened with either water, milk or gravy, fed to the birds in a crumbly condition. That the system must have great merit, is well proved by the old European experiments and by the fact that a number of farmers in the United States who rear poultry on a large scale are very successful with it.

The food is kept before the birds all the time so that they can eat whenever they like. The dry mash is kept in hoppers, which are frequently made large enough to hold a week's supply. These hoppers are of wood, consisting of the reservoir with converging sides and a sloping lid, and below is a tray, into which the food falls. As the birds consume it more comes

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down, so that the action is automatic. In some cases these hoppers are made in three sections, one for a mixture of meals, one for beef scrap, and the third for bran, so that the birds can help themselves to which ever they like. But in others all the various ingredients are mixed together in one hopper. Where grain is scattered in the litter, there is a double choice, as the inmates can either supply themselves from the hopper, without any exertion, or they can scratch for the grain. As they appear to prefer grain to dry mash, the tendency is distinctly to exercise. So far, as can at present be determined, American experience is in favor of dry mash hopper feeding, combined with the giving of grain in litter.

There can be no doubt about the reasonableness of the dry and hopper feeding for with it each bird gets its full share of the food just as it requires it.

A bird goes to the food-hopper and eats two or three mouthfuls of the dry mash, tak-

Fig. 23.



HOPPER FOR DRY FEEDING

ing time to turn over and properly moisten with saliva, and then turns away to search for other bits, as a seed or two, or a grain of wheat, or oats, or barley, or kernel of corn there being no frantic scramble for the feed-hopper, there is ample time for each bird to help herself to all she wants, and they all get their full share. The pith of the argument for dry feeding lies in eating slowly, a bit at a time, first a mouthful of dry mash, then to the drinking-fountain for a sip of water. It does not take us long to discover that this is exactly the way the fowl or chick eats when running wild, and finding its food bit by bit. It is nature's way for a bird to feed, and if we but do our part in supplying the essential food elements so that the birds can take what they want, and as they want it, the conditions seem to be right for them to eat in the natural way, and they will eat no more than they want, and eat it in the way their systems can best appropriate it.

Lessons from an Egg Contest

The individual and pen egg records recently made in the egg-laying competition at Ryde, Australia, have often been exceeded, but we do not remember so high an average for the whole competition. The 69 pens of six birds each, or 414 in all, laid a total of 72,878, or an average of 176 eggs during the year. The smallest number laid by any pen was 689, or an average of 116 for the six birds; the largest, 1232, an average of 222, or more than 100 in excess of the lowest pen's average.

The leading 11 pens, their records and averages were as follows: Black Orpington, total 1332, average 222; Single Comb White Leghorn, two pens each, 1259, average 109; 1232 206; 1222 203; Black Orpington, 1221, 203, Rose Comb Brown Leghorn, 1211, 201; Single Comb White Leghorn, 1211, 201; 207, 201; Rose Comb Brown Leghorn, 1202, 200; Single Comb Brown Leghorn, 1201, 200. Thus 11 out of 69 pens laid 200 eggs or more in the year. Ten other pens laid between 190 and 200 eggs; 14 between 180 and 190, and ten between 170 and 180. Thus 45 pens out of 69 made averages of 170 or more. Of the remaining 24 pens 14 exceeded an average of 150 eggs.

When it is realized that more than 350 of these fowls made records of 150 to 222 eggs a year, and when it is remembered that the average record of the American farm hen, as reported by the last census, is 65, we are confronted by the conviction that there is not only ample room for improvement but that the improvement will tend greatly to our financial advantage. Of course, the comparison made is not quite fair, because the record makers were picked fowls and the others were not. But we ask, why not have more of such fowls. The answer is we are having more of them. The whole country is waking up to the fact that fowls bred for business pay far better than those not bred at all, and breeders of such fowls cannot keep pace with their orders.

Dry Earth for Poultry Houses

In order to carry poultry successfully through the winter the houses must be kept dry and clean. Provision for this should be made now while dry earth can be obtained. A good plan is to clean out the house and every nest in it, thoroughly. Then get in a quantity of perfect dry sandy earth and spread

it evenly over the floor to a depth of eight inches or more and put some into the bottom of every nest box. This plan will work well whether the floor of the house is of earth or plank. It is probable that vermin and dampness cause more loss and disease among fowls than all other troubles put together. The dry sandy earth will counteract the dampness and discourage vermin for many months if properly managed.

In cleaning out the houses after you have put in the sand or earth, it will only be necessary to scrape off the droppings lightly with a fine rake, every few days, and you will have no difficulty in keeping clean poultry houses, while the health of your flocks will be greatly improved.

Many people make the great mistake of building their poultry houses on spots that are naturally ill drained, sometimes this is unavoidable, when this is the case, conditions can be vastly improved by digging a trench 12 inches deep and 12

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inches wide around each house near enough to them to catch the drippings from the eaves. And it would be also a good plan to continue this trench some distance say to feet from the house to carry off the water. By cleaning out these trenches once a year, you will have no trouble in keeping the floors of

your poultry houses dry enough to insure the good health of your fowls. Don't neglect these simple precautions during the hot dry weather of mid-summer, for if you put it off until the rainy fall season it will be too late and damp, unhealthy poultry houses will be the consequences.

ed before the grape blossoms had gone off, the beetles have attacked them with disastrous effect.

It is reported that all the sandy belt of Stamford Township, including the Lundy's Lane section and part of Niagara Township, are swarming with rose beetles and that the bunches of blossoms of the grape vines are covered with these insects. Rose bushes and other flowering shrubs all through this section of the country have been divested of their blossom and great damage has been done in the parks and ornamental grounds.

Some fruit growers and florists have employed large forces of people to pick the insects off their vines and destroy them, but the work has proved too costly and after all was ineffective, for the air on bright days is full of flying beetles, which come in to replace those which are killed.

These insects usually appear during the second week in June, about the time roses bloom, on these and on the grape vine, cherry, apple, plum and many other plants they feed; in fact, they are almost omnivorous. The beetles live from thirty to forty days, at the end of this time the males die, while the females enter the ground, lay their eggs and soon die also.

Each female lays about thirty eggs, from one to four inches beneath the surface of the ground. In two or three weeks the young larvae hatch and feed upon such tender roots as may be within their reach. They attain full size in autumn and then descend below the reach of frost and pass the winter in a dormant condition. When the frost is out

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HORTICULTURE

Treatment of Strawberries After Bearing

Just how long a bed should be kept in bearing is a disputed question. Commercial growers are generally agreed that from the dollar and cent standpoint more is made from the fruit of the first season than any other. It is larger; plants are less troubled with insect enemies and diseases and it costs less to plant a new than clean out an old bed. While this is largely advocated, it is not universally followed, as many growers hesitate before turning under a patch that looks well and promises fair returns for a second crop. That the fruit of the second season is earlier has been proved and also that the varieties fruit more readily; but because of their inferiority in size are less profitable.

The variety has a marked influence upon this question; in fact, if some were not grown for two years they would be discarded without a fair trial. But with the majority where the berry is only of medium size the first season as is the case with many of our market varieties, it naturally follows that they will be inferior the second year. Another reason for fruiting the second or third season is to obtain a crop of runners, as some year's plants do not set them abundantly. It is wise, therefore, for each grower to determine for himself by careful observation upon the varieties he grows, whether to take but one or two crops from a plantation before plowing it down.

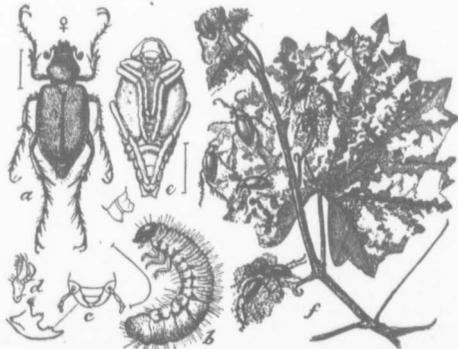
The beginner in strawberry culture will gain valuable experience by arranging to keep his first bed for two crops of fruit. If the plants occupy the ground three years and produce two good crops his income per year will be greater than if the ground is occupied two years for one crop only.

Where the bed is retained, it is necessary to clean out the frons as soon as the last fruit is gathered, properly cultivating

the intervening soil, for much tramping between the rows to gather the berries will have packed it, therefore deep stirring is necessary. If the matted row is from twelve to eighteen inches wide and densely set with plants about one-half of them should be cut out. Some practice burning over the plantation before ultivation. To do this mow off the tops of the plants and set fire to them. Rust insects and old mulch will be thereby destroyed. This should be done as early as possible to give the plants an opportunity to form new leaves and fit themselves for winter. While this method is often successful, more skill is required to manage the plants than with the renewal system.

The Rose Beetle

During the past few years this pest has been increasing very rapidly in the Niagara district and some other parts of Southwestern Ontario. Prior to this season the setting fruit was chiefly injured by it, but this year as the grapes are a week or ten days later than usual in flowering and the rose beetles appear



ROSE BEETLE—A, BEETLE; B, LARVA; C, PUPA



of the ground they ascend and transform to pupae in cells beneath the surface. In this state they remain for about four weeks, when they undergo their final change and become perfect beetles.

Light sandy lands are generally preferred by these insects as their breeding grounds, but they are liable to appear suddenly and in vast swarms in quite unexpected places at times and do an immense amount of injury.

The larvae when full grown are about three-quarters of an inch long, of a yellowish white color, with a tinge of blue towards the hinder extremity, which is thick and rounded. The head is pale reddish. When not feeding they lie in the earth with the body curved.

The beetle is about a third of an inch in length; color, ashen yellow, body slender tapering before and behind, thorax narrow, legs long and slender of a pale red color, feet black.

REMEDIES

This is a difficult insect to deal with. If its breeding grounds in any locality are known something may be done by the destruction of the insect in its larval and pupal stages. To effect this plough and cultivate the infested ground in the autumn and again in May and turn on it all the poultry and young pigs available.

Solutions of arsenate of lead or those containing Paris green if frequently applied will kill the beetles if begun with the first attack and continued until the insects disappear. On a small scale they may be shaken or jarred from the trees on to sheets saturated with coal oil. This can be readily done early in the morning or about sundown.

Almost every method that has been employed against other insects has been tried against the rose beetle, but a thoroughly successful remedy is yet to be discovered for the insects, when they appear in excessive numbers.

Budding

The best season for budding is in late summer, some time during August, for Ontario and Quebec. Young stocks of the

second season's growth from seed are generally used. The process of budding consists in inserting a bud with very little or no wood under the bark of the stock and on the surface of the wood.

Budding is best performed when there is still sufficient sap beneath the bark to permit of the latter being easily raised with a knife. On the other hand, if the work is done when the tree is still growing vigorously the bud is liable to be "drowned out" or in other words, forced out by reason of too much sap and growth of the stock.

The stock which is to receive the bud should be at least three-



eighths of an inch in diameter near the ground. The lower leaves are rubbed off to a height of five or six inches to work more freely. A perpendicular cut is now made in the stock as near the ground as possible from an inch to an inch and a half long and preferably on the north side of the tree, as the bud will not be so readily dried out by the sun on that side. The cut should only extend through the bark. Another cut should now be made across the top of the perpendicular one. The two cuts when made will appear thus: T.

The buds are cut from well developed and ripened shoots of the current season's growth of the variety it is desired to propagate. Before the buds are removed the leaves should be cut off the shoots; a piece of the petiole or leaf stem is left, however, by which the bud may be handled after it has been removed. A very sharp, thin-

bladed knife is necessary in removing the bud. The bud is cut off the shoot downwards or upwards, which ever is convenient; the general practice, however, is to cut upwards. The length of the piece removed with the bud should be about one inch long, and the cut surface smooth. It should be quite thin, as but little of the wood is taken with it. The buds or twigs should be kept where they will not dry out while the work is going on. The bud is inserted under the bark by raising the latter with the blade of the knife or the part of the budding knife made for that purpose. The bud is then pushed down and under the bark with the fingers, and finally the piece of leaf stalk which was left when it was removed from the twig is pressed with the blade of the knife to bring the bud into proper position. The bark on each side of the bud (which should now be under the bark of the stock) will hold it in position. In order to bring the bud and stock into close contact and prevent the former from drying up before the union takes place, they should be tied together with radia or some soft string, taking care not to cover the bud with it. The bud should unite with the stock in two or three weeks, and after that time the string should be cut, as otherwise the bud may be injured. If the proper season has been chosen for the work the bud should remain dormant till spring but should not shrivel. If it starts during the autumn it may be killed during the winter. In the following spring the stock should be cut off just above the bud, which will cause all the strength of the stock to be directed into the bud and produce rapid growth, three feet not being an exceptional growth for the first season.

Peach Yellows

As this disease usually shows itself first by causing the premature ripening of the fruit on a portion of the diseased tree, it can be more readily observed during the bearing season. Each variety should be inspected just before the fruit begins to ripen,



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and every tree that ripens prematurely should be marked, and destroyed as soon thereafter as possible.

One should not hesitate to destroy a peach tree in this condition because of the idea that it may possibly not be diseased with yellows, for it has now become an accepted principle among successful orchardists that peach trees beginning to decline should be removed, and thus prevent, as far as possible, any spread of insects or diseases to the healthy trees. The peach is a tender tree, and, when it has once become affected so badly as to begin to decline, one need not hope for good results from it. Any tree in this condition is a menace to healthy trees near it, and growers should not hesitate to destroy them.

Although there are very few peaches this year, peach growers should not lose sight of the fact that their orchards should be carefully inspected and every tree that shows the slightest symptoms of yellow destroyed.

While it will not be possible to find all the trees affected by this disease during an unfruitful year, the destruction of the trees that show the narrow, pointed leaves and small wiry twigs characteristic of the disease will greatly lessen the trouble for the coming year.

Fruit growers should not let anything prevent them from carrying out these eradication measures rigidly. If not done, it means a far greater loss to one's own orchard and also to other orchards in the vicinity.

The Currant

It is a common thing to find the currant bushes in some neglected part of the garden nearly hidden by grass and weeds, yet even under that rough treatment bearing fair crops of fruit. But though the great vitality of the plant enables it to endure a lot of hardship, it will well repay a more generous system of cultivation.

While thriving well in almost every class of soil it will produce the best results in a well drained clay loam which is deep and rich and if liberally supplied with manure the crop of fruit will be immense and very profitable.

The currant is easily propagated by cuttings or by layers. If the cuttings are taken off in August from the new wood and immediately planted in rich, moist ground, this wood will

make good growth and become well established before winter. The cuttings may be planted in nursery rows about a foot apart and six inches in the row. When winter sets in they should be covered with a mulch of coarse litter to prevent their being thrown out by the frost. This mulch must be taken off in the spring so as not to interfere with the growth of the plants.

It is the practice of some people to sink the cuttings so that the top bud only is above the surface of the ground and in some cases all the buds below that are removed before planting. This is done with the object of preventing the plants from suckering and may perhaps be successful in that respect, but as to that the writer has had no experience.

During the past few years white currants have been somewhat scarce in our markets, though they are always in demand and should be more generally grown. Of these the white grape is probably the best variety. It is highly productive and of good flavor.

Canadian Fruit in Ireland

The King and Queen visited the Canadian pavilion at the Dublin exhibition recently and were greatly pleased with the collection of Canadian fruits shown them by the Hon. Mr. Fisher. The Queen at first believed the fruit to be made of wax, but when told that the fruit was more than a year old and had been kept perfectly fresh in cold storage she was much surprised.

This is another proof of the advantages of cold storage for such perishable products as fruit. With properly equipped cold storage warehouses at central points our fruit crop could

be handled to better advantage for both grower and consumer. At Ottawa it is said that not a barrel of apples is to be had at any price just now and that the last one sold brought \$7.50. Cold storage would enable the crop to be held and not put on the market at once. About the same price would prevail the year round and the market would not be glutted with apples at one season of the year and without any at another.

Apple Trees Dying

Prof. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was in Durham County last week investigating the cause of many apple trees dying. A large number of trees have died since leafing out in the spring. A white worm about half an inch in length is reported to be working between the bark and trunk. Prof. Hutt is of the opinion, however, that many of the trees were killed by the severe winter, as the orchards chiefly affected are in northern and northwestern exposures.

A Successful Method

A method used in British Columbia for shipping fruit, has been very successful. The raspberries are filled into wooden pails, then pressed down till the juice shows over the top of the berries. A tight wooden cover is then put on and nailed down. The fruit was shipped quite freely last season in this manner and reached the market in Northwest towns in perfect condition. These wooden pails of fruit netted the growers \$1.65 each. The fruit packed in pound baskets and then in crates has also stood shipment very well if not picked too ripe.

FORESTRY

Tree Planting on Waste Places

The farm is the farmer's capital invested at its best, only when every acre is producing the most profitable crop of which it is capable.

In the most favored districts of Ontario one rarely sees a farm every acre of which can be worked to advantage. On the contrary much land is now under cultivation which never paid for the labor put upon it. It is only necessary to drive through

some of our best counties to realize how much land there is lying idle or which is unprofitable. Ridges crop out upon which the soil is too thin to support a growth of cereals. Swampy places there are, of large extent, too wet and sour for cultivation and small, irregular fields which cost more than the crop is worth to work.

Then there are in some localities wide areas of loose "blow sand," which are not only worthless in themselves, but

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VIEW OF THE SAND DUNES OF NORFOLK COUNTY

sometimes injurious to the better lands in their vicinity. All such places as these and the odd corners and fence rows would support a growth of timber which would not only be valuable in itself, but which would have a wonderful effect upon the fields and orchards by acting as wind-breaks and be of the greatest benefit in protecting cattle from the sun in summer and the cutting winds of winter.

It is not to be supposed that limited plantations confined to the waste places of the farm would have an appreciable effect on the general climate of a region, for the influence must be great that can affect atmospheric conditions over a wide area. Locally, however, the planting of hill-tops and the consequent heightening of elevations will often result in the creation of air-currents which will prevent cold air from settling in the lowlands between, thus obviating late spring and early autumn frosts and this protection can be made more efficient if the configuration of the neighboring lands be studied with a view to creating the strongest possible draft.

In districts where tender vegetables are largely cultivated such protection may be of primary importance and the clearing of adjoining hill crests and slopes will often result in serious disturbance of the local climate.

The great utility of tree plantations in saving snow water to the adjoining fields, I have already referred to in previous articles. The summer rains are also saved to the farm by the same means. Following the deep descending roots of the trees they are retained in the lower strata of the soil and then pass to the adjoining lands and

are brought within reach of the growing plants. Such plantations are beneficial also in checking evaporation from the growing crops by breaking the force of the wind.

Situated on the crests of the hills, the sides of which, together with the lowlands between are under cultivation, a tree plantation has much greater value as a wind-break than where the position is reversed or than when on level ground. As

the winds are in general parallel to the earth's surface any obstruction which turns them upward on a rising slope will protect the fields beyond it.

The matter of protecting a crop at crucial periods of its development is a vital one, severe windstorms frequently causing great damage in sections where excessive clearing has been carried on. It is as a protection against such storms that the planting of thin soiled ridges and fence lines and of that portion of the highways not needed for the purpose of travel is urged.

In many parts of the Dominion there are large tracts of "blow sand" which are now almost devoid of any form of plant life. Originally these sand dunes were covered with splendid forest trees; after they were cleared a few crops were taken off the land, but then the humus became exhausted and to-day these tracts are absolutely worthless in themselves and a menace to adjoining farms, over which the shifting sand is driven with every wind. In some places much success has attended the efforts of farmers to reclaim these barren sands by



A WHITE PINE PLANTATION ON SAND—A SOIL USELESS FOR FARMERS IN MAKING A PROFIT FROM FORESTRY

planting trees and there is no doubt whatever but that every acre of this seemingly worthless soil, can be put to profitable use by planting trees upon it and thus restoring it to its original condition. Our illustrations show better than many lines of description what a neglected sand dune is like and what can be produced upon it by judicious planting.

Effect of Trees Upon the Water Supply

We have received from a correspondent who signs "One Man" a letter containing two questions both of which raise most interesting problems. These will be thoroughly discussed. In the meantime I would ask "One Man" to read the article of this issue, which may perhaps assist him.

Nature About the Farm

By C. W. Nash.

This has been a very peculiar season, the cold weather of spring kept vegetation back so long that it seems now as if we were only at the beginning of summer, yet when we turn to the birds they tell us by their actions that autumn is not far away. All of them except the goldfinch and waxwing have got their young off and these two late nesters will be free from family cares very soon.

What a difference it makes in the life of a bird when the nestlings are able to fend for themselves. During their helplessness the parents are tied down to the vicinity of the nest and are kept incessantly busy hunting insects to satisfy the hunger of their little ones, as soon as these can provide their own food the whole family become wanderers, drifting hither and thither in search of happiness and with no care apparently beyond the preservation of their lives. Some, like the blackbirds, congregate into large flocks and scour the country for a time before they leave us; others again as soon as released from family cares slowly and singly drift southward to the land in which they will spend the winter. Some moult before they leave, losing all their bright colors and changing so as to be almost unrecognizable. A familiar example of this class is the bob o' link.

BOB O' LINK.

When driving from Guelph to Puslinch on the fifth of July I noticed that though the clover was very backward, yet there were no bob o' links to be seen or heard about the fields, they evidently had not been delayed by the cold season, but sharp on

time had brought up their broods and had taken them off.

Our friend Mr. Bob o' link is one of the most noticeable birds of the farm. Who can help noticing him? such a jolly, rollicking singer as he is. From the middle of May to near the end of June when the meadows are loveliest his rippling music can be heard as he restlessly flies to and fro over his haunts, singing incessantly as he goes. His plumage too is striking from the fact that it reverses the general order of coloring among birds, being black below and chiefly white above, with a creamy buff

patch at the back of the head. His mate is entirely different, so much so that I doubt if one person in a thousand has ever recognized her. Above she is yellowish brown, streaked with black, below a paler brownish yellow; crown with a median and lateral light stripe. In her ways she is just as secretive, as her husband is obtrusive, which is perhaps as it should be.

The bob o' links arrive about May the tenth and resort at once to the meadows where they raise their young. The nest is extremely hard to find. It is built in a natural cavity of the ground and is a very slight affair made of dry grasses and weed stems. The eggs are usually five, grayish white, heavily marked with various shades of brown and lavender, the general effect being a dark colored egg.

Whilst on the farms their food consists entirely of insects, of which those that feed on clover form the greater part.

After the hay is cut the males lose their black and white plumage and become like the females and young in appearance. They then associate in small flocks and frequent the marshes, feeding on wild rice and the seeds of some rush-like plants until the end of August, when they retire to the West Indies and South America for the winter.



THE BOB-O-LINK

Ever among creative interests in new crouses resorts

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

I ask a little rest, midway of Life's hours,
A space of soft and summer-like repose;
Time to glance backward on bright morning flowers.
On weary wanderings were the noontide goes;
Give me one hour of rest.

—C. M. Winslow.

EDITORIAL

Every year brings a greater desire among people for amusement and recreation, as may be judged by the interest shown and the space allotted in newspapers to sports and the numerous advertisements of places of resorts.

Recreation and amusement are thought by many to be synonymous. Recreation, as the word implies, means re-creating or building up again, so the tired body or weary brain seeks rest or change in different environment and companionship. Amusement, on the other hand, may entail great mental and physical fatigue. A man sits all afternoon on the top of a board fence, in the blazing sun, and watches a baseball game, quite oblivious of any discomfort while the excitement is on or the pleasure lasts, but when the game is finished, he goes home "dead tired" all over. In many instances we take our pleasures hard, and they are really very little, if any, recreation to us.

During the hot weather we should endeavor to take things a little easy, if possible. It is not necessary, but often better, to get away from home for a week or two. We should not make ourselves a burden to other people though. Many persons in town arrange to go to the country for their holiday, and there is certainly no place which lends itself to such complete rest and quiet.

But this is the farmers' wives busiest season. The harvest brings additional men, the fruit is to do up, the young poultry to look after, and a dozen other things that the ladies in town know nothing of, have to be attended to. Summer visitors on a farm cannot help but increase the labors of perhaps the already over-taxed housewife.

By picking and shelling the peas for dinner, cleaning the gooseberries, wiping the dishes, or taking the younger children for a ramble in the woods, one can offset the extra work a guest brings to a home, and on departing, leave pleasant memories behind and a sincere wish on the part of the hostess for a return visit. There is an art in visiting quite as much as there is in entertaining, and the secret of it is in keeping in mind the Golden Rule.

Women who work hard all through the morning heat should, after the dinner dishes are cleared away, bathe themselves and rest for an hour in a cool, dark room. You will hear them say they cannot take the time, but if they did, in the end they would be the gainers. Heat so lags one, that in summer more rest is needed, and if not taken, the whole system gets run down and a forced resting time comes.

During vacation, when the children are home, little excursions or picnics should be arranged. The preparation before going to the river to fish or to the bush for raspberries, causes quite

an excitement amongst the girls and boys, which is a pleasure to see. Have some little extra surprise in the lunch basket for them—a bag of bananas or some homemade candy.

Let the children amuse themselves, and you—the tired one—forget yourself for the time by stretching out under the shade of a tree and indulge in a good love story. That indeed brings recreation and amusement on terms of equality. I would that more of our tired mothers and daughters could get a breathing spell in God's Out-of-Doors during the summer days. We should feel it our duty to be in the fresh air as much as we can, and by a little judicious planning we can have many a pleasant outing.

Some Flag Incidents

At the great students' gathering at Northfield, Mass., early in July, an incident occurred in connection with the display of the flags of the two countries represented that is well worth recording. Students were present from several Canadian, as well as from a number of American universities, and the flags of both countries were everywhere in evidence. The Globe, dealing with it, says:

"The genuine spirit of friendship and good-fellowship between the two countries found marked expression when McGill was called on for a song and cheer. A score or two dozen McGill men responded from their place under the gallery at the left of the platform. Scarcely had their song finished, when from their locality came a terrific roar that was vibrant with suggestions of an Afri-



A COOL AND RESTFUL RETREAT

can jangle at night. Presently a huge lion stalked, out from their corner and took up his place in front of the platform, keeping time to the McGill song with the beat of his tail. The great American audience went fairly wild with delight, and when the majestic symbol of British power sat down, looked around benevolently over the crowd, and then marched up and saluted the West Point military delegation, and was answered with a West Point cheer, the enthusiasm of that typical and representative American gathering knew no bounds.

The incident here related is to me full of real, daring humor, coupled with good comradeship. So much common sense and neighborly spirit is exhibited that it is worthy of comment.

In contrast to this may be related an incident that happened last month in a town in our own province. At a public fête, small flags of different nations, among which were the Stars and Stripes, were used as decorations. Two or three persons objected so strongly to the American flags, that to avoid any unpleasantness the management committee had them taken down.

Students and those who read and come in contact with the great world forces, have a broader and kindlier view of national life.—Editor.

An Opportunity for Practical Philanthropy

The women of millions who desire to emulate Andrew Carnegie in devoting wealth to the betterment of social conditions are offered much interesting advice from William H. Allen in the June Woman's Home Companion. Mr. Allen outlines several practical plans as follows:

"Use her love of expensive clothes to make women's wardrobes more genuine, more beautiful. For fear of seeming eccentric, the shop girl, school teacher and the majority of mothers without millions dare not now avoid fashions that are damaging to health; they cannot pay efficient doctors to repair or conceal the damage; they ruin health and beauty by substituting artifice for Nature. Why not emancipate them from the persecuting corset, high-heel shoe and other prevencitors?"

"Conduct a crusade against un-beautiful schoolyards, flowerless school windows, treeless streets, un-attractive churchyards, town squares and public buildings. Make farm gardens of vacant lots, and convert gloomy windows and yards into spots of beauty and inspiration to whose income forbids a view of seashore and country or even city parks. If too busy to attend to such things personally, she could work through some society that is busiest 'when everybody's away.'

"Indulge a passion for cleanliness beyond the limits of her own house. I know one woman of wealth who set a good example by making the lowest bid for the garbage removal contract of her city. How can millionaire women endure the thought that all streets are filthy except those wealth causes to be cleaned?"

"Refuse to buy clothes or other things unless it is known that they were produced under healthful, humane conditions. Insist upon her friends supporting agencies that learn about child labor and that protest against sacrificing childhood and

motherhood to the greed, indifference, or ignorance of manufacturer and shop-keeper.

"When re-investing her millions, follow the example of Mrs. Pottet Palmer and the Misses Stokes, by erecting model tenement houses with plenty of light and plenty of air. Let her purchase six-per-cent. bonds of model pawn-shops that enable people in temporary distress to borrow on their modest belongings without being robbed; establish milk dairies and milk shops to sell clean milk that nourishes baby life; start a chain of stores near school buildings to counteract the pink ice cream and pickle evils.

"Avoid investments that rob or oppress the poor, the sick and the helpless.

"Make it universally known that if millionaire women never evaded taxes there would be less need for charity, less sickness, less vice, less ignorance."

Attorney-General Moody was once riding on the platform of a Boston street car, standing next to the gate that protected passengers from cars coming on the other track. A Boston lady came to the door of the car, and, as it stopped, started toward the gate, which was hidden from her by the men standing before it. "Other side, lady, please," said the conductor. He was ignored as only a horn-and-hred Bostonian can ignore a man. The lady took another step toward the gate. "You must get off the other side," said the conductor. "I wish to get off on this side," came the answer in tones that congealed that official into momentary silence. Before he could explain or expostulate, Mr. Moody came to his assistance. "Stand to one side, gentlemen," he remarked quietly. "The lady wishes to climb over the gate." —Ladies' Home Journal.

"Marquis, is it possible to confide a secret to you?"

"Certainly! I will be silent as the grave."

"Well, then, I have absolute need of two thousand francs."

"Do not fear; it is as if I had heard nothing."—Transatlantic Tales.

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

What Tommy Dropped

"Oh, dear me, isn't dinner served?
I think you're a swell!
And Tommy fumed and fretted till
His father said: "Oh, ho!
Go pick up what you dropped, my
son,
Before you came inside!"
And Tommy quickly ran to look,
But not a thing he spied.

"That's strange," quoth father, "for
I saw
Two boys with faces bright,
Who talked together at the gate
In manner most polite.
I heard a voice speak pleasantly,
Till on the porch it stopped,
And so I thought your manners, Tom,
Outside the door you'd dropped!"
—Pauline Frances Camp in Little
Folks.

How to Bring Back to Life a Person Seemingly Dead from Drowning

First, loosen all the clothing about the body; then place the boy, we'll say, face down, stand over him, and placing your arms beneath his stomach, lift him up and shake him to empty his stomach and lungs from the water he may have taken. Place the boy on his back, pull out his tongue and tie it with a handkerchief, otherwise it may fall back and close the breathing passage. Place a small roll, a coat will do, under the shoulders, and then start artificial breathing. Take hold of the arms and draw them up as far as you can toward the sides of his head, then slowly down again, fending the arms at the elbows and pressing them well into the sides of the ribs. Do this eighteen or twenty times to the minute. Occasionally turn the boy over on his face and lift him up to free his lungs of any water. Keep on moving the arms, not giving up, till you have worked faithfully for four hours.

When signs of life are seen, wrap the body in warm flannel and apply hot water bottles, and give the patient some hot milk.

We read every day of people being drowned, and many could be restored to life if these simple rules were remembered and used. Let the boys imagine one of their companions is drowned and practice on him.

L. R.

Whose Boy is in Danger

Dr. Cortland Myers, of Brooklyn, relates the following story, as told by a ship's surgeon:

"On our last trip a boy fell overboard from the deck. I didn't know who he was, and the crew hastened out to save him. They brought him on board the ship, took off his outer garments, turned him over a few times, and worked his hands and his feet. When they had done all they knew how to do, I came up to be of assistance, and they said he was dead and beyond help. I turned away as I said to them, "I think you've done all you could," but just then a sudden impulse told me I ought to go over and see what I could do. I went over and looked down into the boy's face and discovered that it was my own boy. Well, you may believe I

didn't shut the last thing had been done. I pulled off my coat and bent over that boy; I blew in his nostrils and breathed into his mouth; I turned him over and over, and simply begged God to bring him back to life, and for four long hours I worked, until just at sunset I began to see the least flutter of breath that told me he lived. Oh, I will never see another boy drown without taking off my coat in the first instance and going to him and trying to save him as if I knew he were my own boy.

Manners in Stores and Public Places—No 7

On entering or leaving a store in cold weather, we should consider the comfort of those behind the counters and shut the door after us.

We ought to state clearly and definitely what we want to buy, and patiently explain if the clerk does not at first understand our request.



PLAYMATES

We should not make unnecessary trouble for clerks by asking them to take down and unfold piece after piece of goods for us to examine, if we have no intention of buying. Many persons do this habitually because they enjoy it, and then wonder that the clerks are not more polite. If we wish merely to examine the goods, it is better to say so, then the merchant or clerk will not be disappointed if we do not purchase.

We should wait our turn at a counter and regard the conveniences of others as well as ourselves. If we are in great haste, and customers who seem to have plenty of time are at the counter before us, we may ask their permission to be waited on while they are looking at goods, sitting for doing so. If we are sitting at a counter, we should politely give our seat to an older lady or to one who looks weary.

If a clerk takes uncommon pains to please us, we must not forget to thank him. If customers are polite and considerate, they seldom have reason to complain of those behind the counter. The same is true at post offices, railroad stations and wherever we are served by others.

The post office is often the scene of most unmannerly conduct on the part of boys and girls, especially just after the close of school, when they all rush in for letters. Instead of quietly walking up to the wicket one at a time, they are apt to go crowding together and clamoring for their letters, making themselves extremely annoying to all grown people present.

The post office is a place of business like a store or bank. Our only object in going there is to mail or receive letters, which we should do like any other business—in a quiet, respectful manner. No one has a right to stand around in the way of others or to make it a place of idle resort. No well-bred person, even a child, will indulge in loud laughing and talking, staring at or making remarks about people here or in any public resort.

A railroad station is also a place of business, and unless it is necessary for us to go there, we had better stay away. In small towns it is quite a fashion for boys and girls to go to the station "to see the trains come in," but it is not improving to their manners or morals. If they could realize, especially the girls, how out of place they appear standing on platforms, where they have no occasion to be, jostled by passengers and baggage, and exposed to the rude remarks of passersby, they would never go there unnecessarily.

In all public places we should consider, in reference to our conduct, two things: first, the courtesy we owe to others; and second, the respect we owe to ourselves.

The Farm Boy Ahead

In every avenue of life where thrift, capacity and energy are required, the man who pushes to the front is the son of a farmer. He has the intellect and push to "get there." There is a kind of broad intellect, of the all-round sort, running through all his life. He has a constitution that enables him to endure hard labor. It is a notable fact that in all our colleges the very best students are the boys from the farms. In the workshops, in the halls of legislation, at the bar, in the forum, in the pulpit, ninety-nine hundredths of the men who stand upon the summit were once boys on the farm. They went barefooted, wore patched clothes, and worked for their bread. Less than one-half of the people of this nation live in the country, and feed themselves, and the other half, too. Where are our city lads in the race for life? Fooling, curling their hair and polishing their shoes while our rough country boys are plunging along, barefooted, up the road of honor and fame. With a few dollars in his pocket, a few books under his arm, and his valise in his hand, he starts to school. Dusty and tired, he is suddenly begrudged a cup of cold water by some wealthy millionaire in the city suburbs, but some day, in the by and by, that same millionaire will be voting for him for office or some other high position of honor. We may well ask in astonishment: Where did that boy get his noble purpose and unflinching courage? They were born in him, on the farm. They were woven into his fibre by years of hard toil and self-denials on the old country homestead, where the very warp and woof of his young life developed energy of character for future possibilities. Hurrah for the farmer's boy.



ENJOYING HIS VACATION

Riddles

Which is one of the longest words in the English language? Smiles, because there is a mile between the first and last letters.

What pain do we make light of? Window pane.

When is it a good thing to lose your temper? When it's a bad one.

What is the difference between a person late for the train and a school-mistress? One misses the train, the other trains the misses.—Children's Magazine.

Could See No Difference

Tommy, the newsboy, was on his first fishing trip with a man who fished for a living. He noticed that the man, whenever he caught a specimen of a peculiar kind, killed it and threw it back into the water.

"What do you do that for, Mr. Burgess?" he asked.

"Because those are dogfish, sonny," said the fisherman.

"Ain't they good for nothing?"

"Nothing that I know of, except to eat other fish."

"Ain't they good to eat?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Cause they ain't. That's why."

"I don't see any good reason," persisted Tommy.

"People eat catfish, don't they?"

"Yes."

"Well, is a dogfish any worse'n a catfish?"

How the Daisy Was Named

Of all the flowers of the field the daisy is the most appropriately named. Probably not one person in a hundred understands the significance of this little flower. Hundreds and hundreds of years ago it got its name, and in all parts of the world the name remains the same thing. The nature lover who named the daisy had in his study of the wild flower observed that it opened its eye with the opening of the day and closed it with the setting of the sun. So with the simplicity of the true artist he called it the eye of the day, the daisy-eye, or, as we spell it to-day, the daisy.

Dorothy, aged three, was to be taken on her first long trip. She seemed most interested when told that she was on a ferryboat, the day's few moments her mother noticed a look of disappointment come over her little girl's face. Asking the reason, Dorothy said:

"Where are they, mother?"

"Who?" asked her mother.

"Why, mother, you told me this was a fairy-boat, and I've looked and looked and can't find a single fairy."

sighed dear little Dorothy.—Philadelphia Record.

A six-year-old child who had to lie in bed for some time with scarlet fever, was made happy and kept amused for many minutes at a time by the following device, which could easily be destroyed. A large piece of paper, with a bull's eye centre marked 100, and radiating circles marked 20, 30, and 40, was fastened to the footboard of the bed on the inside. The little boy then threw in succession three tiny five-cent rubber balls, trying of course to score the 100 each time. His nurse kept tally and occasionally took a turn herself. The rubber balls were fastened to a piece of cord rubber so the little fellow could draw them back to throw again. M. S.

Girls Who Are in Demand

The girls that are wanted are good girls—

Good from the heart to the lips; Pure as the lily is white and pure, From its heart to its sweet leaf tips.

The girls that are wanted are home girls—

Girls that are mother's right hand, That fathers and brothers can trust, too.

And the little ones understand. Girls that are fair on the hearthstone, And pleasant when nobody sees,

The Water is Measured

THE Canadian government very carefully measures the flow of water in every stream from which water is taken for irrigation purposes—No one can secure a permit to build an irrigation ditch unless the water is there to supply it, and it must be of sufficient quantity to supply it at the season when the flow is least.

That prevents shortage of water at all times and in all places where irrigation flourishes—The result of this policy is that there is no litigation over water rights for everyone who farms has all the water he wants.

Just think of this combination:

All the water you can use for your crops and live stock right in your field at any season of the year, fine soil that will produce almost anything that will grow in the temperate zone, good climate, which assists in producing enormous crops and good health, as good markets as are to be found in America.

All these and more we have in

SUNNY SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

We have as good land as lies out of doors at very low prices, both irrigated and non-irrigated. We are selling this land on terms that anyone can stand.

You will prosper in Alberta—You can't help it if you are willing to work as hard as you now work, because there is everything here to assist you and no draw backs.

If you are laboring under a mortgage—if you are tired of trying to make high priced land pay—if you want to make money easier than you ever made it before—if you want to raise the largest crops you ever saw grow—if you want to live in a good neighborhood, among good people—if you want to enjoy one of the best climates on the American continent—if you want to enjoy the best health you ever had—if you want to educate your children in as good schools as you now have write us and let us tell you how you can see this glorious country at very small expense, and judge for yourself that what we say about it is true.

Now is the time to come, for land is going higher every day—The sooner you buy the larger your profits.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
IRRIGATION COLONIZATION CO., Ltd.
108 Ninth Avenue, West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. 12

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

(Trillium Castle)

Being in Windsor on the shores of Lake Ontario, amidst beautiful grounds, furnished an ideal, healthful home in which to do a education. Palatial buildings of modern type, an unequalled staff of teachers and unequalled equipment. Musical Department in affiliation with Toronto Conservatory of Music and under direction of well known teachers—large pipe organ in College Concert Hall. Its close proximity to Toronto enables students to take advantage of the important concerts, etc., held there, while at the same time they are removed from Toronto's many temptations and enjoy a growth, placed under influences that develop the highest type of refined Christian womanhood.

Will Re-open September 9th. Write for catalogue to REV. DR. J. J. HARE, Principal



Health in the Home

How to Keep Your Hands Smooth

Here is a sure cure for rough, red, hard hands. It comes from a woman who spent last summer at Warrenpoint, a famous watering place thirty miles from Belfast: "During the season Irish girls leave their chickens and cows and come to Warrenpoint to mind children for the guessts. They are big, strong, merry-hearted creatures, green as the country grows, with pink and cream complexions and the most beautiful hands imaginable. I couldn't account for them because they were frequently misshapen and disfigured by ugly, often claw-like nails. The texture was superb, and I made up my mind to get at the secret. Here it is: In every farmyard there are two bins, one containing bran for the cattle and the other oatmeal for the chickens. When the girls go to milk they wash their hands at the pump and dry them in the chicken feed. The result is superb hands—smooth, soft and white. When I left the village I took away as much Irish meal as I could carry. Now I buy the stuff in the feed store and use it. I keep it in a bowl in the bathroom; I wash my honey hands with castile soap and a pinch of meal, mop them with a towel and dry them in the bowl. My hands are not soft—bones never are—but look at them!"

They were beautiful—smooth, warm, fine skinned and as white as bread.

How to Rest

"You do look tired and worn out. Why don't you take a vacation?"

"Oh, I can't think of it. Who would get the meals and take care of the house and do the thousand things I must do every day? I wish I could but I never get time to rest!"

"You poor woman. Let me tell you how to take a vacation and do your work too. I think I have as many family duties to look after as you do, yet I am growing fresher every year. An old doctor told me how to rest and I've tried till I know he is right."

"Do tell me for I want to get rid of this careworn look in my face! I want to be rested so I will not be so cross and peevish with the children. I want to be sweet tempered like you are."

"The whole thing is so simple that you will probably not follow the advice."

"Oh, yes I will, I'll do anything."

"It is simply this: When tired, lie down flat on your back on the floor if you had is handy. Of course, do not get in a draught if sweaty. Loosen your clothes so as you can breathe freely."

"Then shut your eyes and take good deep breaths and forget work. In a few minutes you will be quite rested. You see the blood gets a big change of oxygen from your deep breathing. The heart has to work on and repair is rapid. Lying flat makes the work easier for the heart because it does not have to pump blood up hill. Forgetting work leaves the brain idle and that much blood

goes to repair muscles instead of brain cells. Worry always hinders digestion. Bad digestion upsets everything. A few short rests a day will soon build you up. I always like to take such a rest when the men have left the dinner table before I wash the dishes. It gives my stomach a chance to work while I rest my muscles."

"My husband would think I was lazy, if he knew I was lying around like that."

"No matter what he thinks. If you can show that your work is all done, and that you are looking better, then he will not object."

"Another thing. Maybe you don't drink enough water each day. The muscles and body are largely made of water and if the supply is short the brain is not complete. Drink lots of water and your health will be better."

"I never drink water. I drink coffee at meal times, but I never drink water between meals."

"That's just it. You would be better off, perhaps, if you quit coffee. Not many folks can stand coffee. No wonder you are cross and peevish. Try water or milk. Now I must be going. Hope you will follow the doctor's simple rule for rest."—Successful Farming.



Hives

Hives are easily relieved by aromatic spirits of ammonia; ten drops every hour until the irritation ceases.



To Cool a Hot Room

A wet cloth hung over the lower sash of an open window cools and moistens the hot summer air. A large cake of ice put in a tin pan and placed in the room has the same effect.



Inflammation in Eyes

The heat and dust in summer often causes sore eyes. A level teaspoonful of boric acid dissolved in a pint of freshly-boiled water and applied cold frequently is the best wash for inflamed, sore eyes or granulated lids.

This is also good as a gargle for an inflamed, sore throat.



Children's Flannels

If you are about to cut garments for the baby or for a growing child from flannel, do not fail to wash your piece of flannel in the ordinary manner before you cut into it. Nothing is more provoking than to cut a flannel garment according to the pattern only to find, after one or two washings, that it has shrunk until too small for further use. In cutting the garments even after thus treated, always allow a seam larger than pattern, even where there is a seam allowance on pattern.



Kiss a bride right after the ceremony and before the newly made husband has a chance to do so, and you will have excellent luck throughout the year.

Sleepless babies should never be given any of the so called "soothing" aids to sleep. They are extremely injurious. When a child is restless and sleepless it means, as a rule, that its general health is bad. The calm, restful sleep of an infant shows that it is in good health.

WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA
The most productive county in State. Fruit, Grain, Clover, Alfalfa, Potatoes, Stock, Poultry. \$10, \$20, \$50 in land per Acre, with premium double over that price. All money returned for land. J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH.

The Secret of A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION Now Revealed FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewelry. An opportunity for every woman to obtain both, for a limited time only.

The directions and recipe for obtaining a flawless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one half what others charge.

The recipe is free with every ring.

It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Batcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00. Notice style of ring.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring with size marked on diagram here with and \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods. Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

T. C. MOSELEY

32 East 23rd Street, New York City

FREE To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums send your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work write to-day. Address: C. T. MOSELEY Premium department, 32 E. 23rd Street New York City.



Restful and Helpful

Selected

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

—Dr. Bonar.

Folly of Hatred

In an address before a club recently, said Zion's Herald, Booker T. Washington said, in passionate earnestness: "No man is great enough and no force is strong enough, to induce me to hate any man, whatever his race or color. We are strong as we love or help, and we are weak as we hate and hinder." When we read those words we felt that we had learned the secret of Booker Washington's strength and success.

Hatred is the supreme folly. The man who takes a grudge of jealousy to be the guest of his heart for life takes a viper into his own bosom. It will cause the decay of the noblest within him. The last thing which we can afford to do, purely on selfish grounds, is to hate any man. The most selfish man in the world ought to be willing to listen to the appeal never to harbor a prejudice or cherish a grudge. Every man must live with himself, and so long as we are com-

pelled to do this, we want no such companions as hatred or suspicion. The companions which we need are love, peace and good-will toward all men.

When it comes to the highest grounds of appeal, the folly of hatred becomes still more evident. No man ever has been able to do his highest work and perform his greatest service to others by means of hatred. Only love saves and serves in the supreme degree. The best work that any man could otherwise do is utterly undone unless he uses the only means that ever can be successfully employed for its accomplishment; and this means is love.

Men understand love, they follow love, they yield to love; and in this way the greatest forces of influence are set in motion. But hatred repels men, crushes men, deadens men. The man who hates, kills; the man who loves, saves.

There can be no greater folly than this—to destroy all that is highest and best in a man's life and work. But hatred does this. Therefore hatred is the supreme folly. He that is wise will love his God, and his brother, and no force will be strong enough to make him hate any man.

Soul Loveliness

Near acquaintance with loveliness shows whether it is genuine or not. It is the kind of beauty that bears daily inspection that lasts and endures through old age. One may have perfect features, a dazzling skin, ideally

perfect teeth, a wonderfully graceful figure, but if one is fretful, whining, childish, selfish or arrogant—well, what's the use of the beauty part? The spirit must manifest itself with beautiful thoughts and beautiful acts, else the physical perfections will appear absolutely ugly and tiresome. Many a woman has started in with cosmetics and physical culture and while beautifying the physical self has discovered the possibilities of soul loveliness.

Clothes Cost Money Time is Money

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

THE DOWDELL MANUFACTURING CO LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

Continuous Crops Winter and Summer—Five Hundred Dollars Invested in a Bartle Farm Earns more Profit than Five Thousand Dollars in a Canadian Farm.

To the average Canadian farmer, used to five months of unproductive winter, which largely eats up the hard-earned profits of a short strenuous summer, the true facts concerning Cuba and its advantages are somewhat difficult to grasp.

There is no healthier or pleasanter climate in the world. It is perpetual June. The average temperature for the year is 74 degrees, the lowest being 47 and the highest 98. No unpleasantness is felt on a very hot day. The air is dry and light, tempered by the fresh "trade wind." The close, sultry days of Canada are unknown. Sunstroke or heat prostration are unheard of. Drinking water is clear, pure, and abundant. Foreigners on the island enjoy better health even than at home.

Rainfall is ample and well distributed. The distribution of showers is highly beneficial to the luxurious growth of crops, while the dry months of winter and spring favor their gathering at a time most advantageous for shipment to northern markets. Grass is green the year round. Fresh fruit and vegetables may be gathered from the garden at all seasons.

Here the orange and lemon are at home, yielding enormous and highly profitable crops. Groves once planted are not for yourself alone, but for your children's children. During the first two or three years while a grove is coming into bearing, pineapples and numerous other profitable crops are grown between the orange trees.

The garden spot of Cuba is Bartle, which is especially favoured by altitude, freedom from insects and location for shipping facilities. Our lands at Bartle, comprising some 25,000 acres of the choicest fruit-producing soil,

are crossed by the Cuba Railroad, Sir Wm. Van Horn's line, which furnishes two passenger and mail trains daily. Fifty miles up the road is Camaguey, a city of 50,000 people.

That so shrewd a financial man as Sir Wm. Van Horn saw fit to leave the C.P.R. and go to Cuba to build and operate a railway speaks volumes for the future of that country.

Col. Peter Rennie, a nephew of Mr. Wm. Rennie, Canada's well-known seedsmen, after being for eight years a resident of Cuba, bought a tract of land from the Cuban Realty Company. He says of the soil: "Your Company is fortunate in having secured such a large and desirable tract of land, which you can unhesitatingly offer as the best in Cuba."

In the brief space of a newspaper advertisement it is only possible to give but a vague idea of a district so favoured by nature as Bartle. An interesting volume could be written about it.

We would like to send you more complete information regarding Bartle. You would be interested in learning about the farm we are offering for \$500 (terms to suit purchaser), which will earn more profit than a \$5,000 farm can do in Canada.

Other companies have already advanced the price of their lands, and it is our purpose to do so in the near future. Write us at once for free printed matter concerning Bartle. Address Department "K."

CUBAN REALTY CO. Limited
Temple Building TORONTO, Ontario

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IN THE KITCHEN

COMMUNICATIONS

An old gardener gave me the following ideas for slipping roses, which I tried with great success last September, having 21 out of 24 live.

Choose a strong, woody stem, as thick as your little finger or thicker. Tear it from the parent stalk, leaving the bit of torn bark on the cutting. Remove all side branches and tip. Plant on an angle of 45 degrees, in good, rich garden soil. If planted straight, the rain washes the soil from the stem. When nicely started, transplant to the desired locality. Slips may be taken at any season if they are watered.—From a lady friend in Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. R., of Wellington Co., tells of a nice way to serve a beef heart: Wash well in cold water. Wipe and stuff with a well-seasoned dressing, the same as would be used for chicken. Steam or simmer for two hours, then bake till a nice brown, basting frequently with beef dripping or tried-out suet. Serve with thickened brown gravy.

When is the best time to take geranium slips for winter blooming?

YOUNG GARDENER.

The best time is May, so you had better get some started immediately. Take cuttings of sturdy, partly-matured growth. With a sharp knife, cut the slips off just below a leaf joint, and remove all but a few leaves at the top. Plant in a box of sharp sand and keep moist. When rooted, transplant in a nice loamy soil in small pots. Nip out all buds, as they must not be allowed to flower till the fall.

Lightning Cake

Three-quarters cup sugar, one cup flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder and a pinch of salt sifted together, one-quarter cupful melted butter. Break in two unbeaten eggs in the melted butter and fill the cup up with milk. Pour over the dry ingredients and stir well, and bake in a moderate oven.

A Good Cookie Recipe

Two eggs, 2 cupfuls sugar, a teaspoonful salt, 3/4 cupful lard, 1 cup thick sour milk, 1 level teaspoon soda, any flavoring you wish, enough flour to easily handle. When rolled out, take a sugar sifter and sift all over the dough and pass rolling pin over lightly. Cut out and bake in a quick oven.

When making cookies, if the ingredients are thoroughly mixed and about half the flour added, then set aside for a couple of hours, it will not take so much flour and the cookies will be softer.—Mrs. M.A.T.

Note—Since getting this recipe, I have made a batch and find them a nice, plain cookie. This mixture makes six dozens.—Ed.

Shrewsbury Cakes

Half pound butter, 3/4 lb. sugar, 1 lb. flour, 5 eggs. Use chopped nuts through the mixture or half an Eng-

lish walnut in centre of each. Drop on greased paper in flat tins and bake in a moderate oven.

Extract of Lemon

Half ounce oil of lemon, 8 ounces of alcohol. This is stronger and cheaper than anything you can buy. If you want it colored, grate the yellow rind of one lemon in the alcohol. Let stand a couple of days, then strain.

Gingerette

Juice of 3 lemons.
1 oz. tartaric acid.
1-2 oz. burnt sugar (caramel).
1-4 oz. essence of cayenne.
1-2 oz. essence of ginger.
3 lbs. granulated sugar.
Pour over these ingredients 5 quarts of boiling water and put into bottles or gem jars.

I have frequently made this and find it a refreshing, wholesome summer drink.—Ed.

Coffee Caramels

Take one pound brown sugar, one cup strong coffee, one-half cup cream and a tablespoonful butter. Cook until brittle when dropped in cold water, then pour into buttered tins and when nearly cold mark into squares.

Peanut Candy

For every cup shelled and blanched peanuts, allow one cupful each molasses and sugar. Boil these together until the mixture is brittle when dropped in cold water. Add a cup of prepared peanuts and take from the fire. Pour into buttered pans and mark into squares before it cools. Hickory nuts, English walnuts or almonds may be used in place of the peanuts.—Exchange.

Paper Pails for Milk

LATEST LONDON CONTRIVANCE FOR SECURING PURE MILK SUPPLY

For years London's milk supply has been blamed by medical men and health officers for a great deal of the infant mortality.

Now the dairy companies are to deliver milk at the doors of houses in paper pails or pichers, which are said to be absolutely proof against germs and water.

The paper pails are being made at a new factory at the rate of 80,000 daily, but they will require to be turned out at the rate of some millions daily if the demand is to be met.

These milk pails, made from wood pulp, can, of course, be used only once, says What to Eat. But they will be cheaper than metal pails, pichers, or glass bottles, for one reason, because all labor of cleaning and sterilizing will be saved.

The pail is a simple contrivance, twelve times lighter than the ordinary milk can, is strongly made and is finished off, after being rendered waterproof, by being sterilized in a furnace heated up to 200 degrees Fahrenheit. Every pail has a close fitting flanged cover with can be

Better
Butter comes
when
Windsor
Dairy
Salt
is used. It's so pure
and well-savoured.
At all grocers'.
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it's made too early—more
often it's made too late.
Sometimes there's too little
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much. These slips don't
happen when using
'CAMP'
COFFEE
Ask for it at your Store,
or
L. J. ROBINSON & CO.,
CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA

COWAN'S MILK CHOCOLATE

is guaranteed pure and made with the finest Canadian milk with all the cream in it.

quickly adjusted, and when fixed, effectually seals the milk from any outside influence.

A bedspread, with the worn portions cut out and the good trimmed into shape and hemmed, makes excellent towels for the children's use in the bathroom.

The Golden Egg

Father—"Now, see here! If you marry that young passer, how on earth are you going to live?"

Sweet Girl—"Oh, we have figured that all out! You remember that old hen my aunt gave me?"

"Yes?"

"Well, I have been reading a poultry circular, and I find that a good hen will raise twenty chicks in a season. Well, the next season that will be twenty hens; and as each will raise twenty more chicks, that will be 400. The next year the number will be 8,400, the following year 168,000, and the next 3,360,000! Just think, at only fifty cents apiece we will have \$1,680,000. Then, you dear old papa, we'll lend you some money to pay off the mortgage on this house!"—New York Weekly.

In the Sewing Room

A Practical House Dress

How many women abhor the loose ugliness of the wrapper and the dressing sack for wear about the house, and long for a little frock that will combine comfort with neatness—will allow freedom for the thousand and one morning home duties and yet preserve a trimness suitable for the garden and the verandah.



6700 Boy's Russian Blouse Suit,
2 to 8 years.

No. 5709.—Cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

For such as long for this and have never found it in that most uncomfortable of costumes for morning work, a shirt waist and skirt, this description of a house dress found in a magazine, may prove as great a boon to readers as it did to the writer.

The distinctive feature of the dress is its provision for a neat waistline without corsets. That most abominable of sights, a sagging skirt, is obviated by a waist finished to wear over the skirt, the fullness of the top being gathered into a wide, snugly-fitted belt, to which band little peplums are attached.

The waist, which is without a lining, is cut on any shirt waist pattern, with the underscam perfectly straight. This allows for a good blouse both at the back and the front. The advantage of a bloused back is twofold. First, it is pretty. Few women realize how very becoming a bloused back is to both slender



6655 Misses' Plain Serge Jumper Dress,
14 and 16 years.

No. 5655.—Cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age.

and plump figures. It hides the ugly line of the shoulder, which in nine women out of ten is either unduly



5659 Misses' Jumper
Corset Cover,
14 and 16 years.

No. 5659.—Cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age.

rounded or angular. The other advantage is obvious: freedom of movement, without which any house dress is unworthy the name.

The prettiest way for the slender woman to carry out this desire is to tuck both backs and fronts to yoke depth, leaving ample fullness over the bust, and finishing the opening in front with a box plait, trimmed on either edge with a frill of the goods or embroidery. The neck is cut as low as desired or left high for a band. The fullness is drawn into a



5710 Child's Box
Plaited Dress,
4 to 10 years.

No. 5710.—Cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, and 10 years of age.

shaped belt, which gives easily without the necessity of pinning and pulling, the graceful dip in front. At the lower edge of the belt attach the two peplums, cut to fit snugly over the hips and finish on the edge like the front box plait.

The sleeve may be as desired elbow or long; though a neat finish is a turn back cuff, frilled like the collar and the peplums. One inclined to stoutness may omit the frills, and substitute straight lines for trimming—folds, facings or bias bands. The skirt of course is short, round length, a simple five-gored skirt lengthened by a deep flounce and is easily laundered. A wide waist band of cotton belting insures comfort and firmness. A surface pocket on the right side, similar to one on the waist, is convenient and adds a finishing touch to a costume which is neatness itself, and prevents that scurrying away from the door when the bell rings because the distracted housewife, as herself explains, is "not fit to be seen."

The Rose the Fad of Fashion

The War of the Roses has broken out again. Lovely woman has assumed the rose as the sword and buckler for her summer conquest.

The girl who aims always for the original touch in her hats and gowns will like one of the new ways of arranging roses on a quaint little poke hat. The imported hat which showed this new trimming idea was a rough corn-colored straw. Its scarcity of trimming was one of its features. The shape was a very fetching poke. Soft pink ribbons were looped about it back and front, with the loops inter-twined. Where the hat drooped over the ear at the left side, the loops of ribbon held a bunch of exquisite pink roses and soft green foliage. The flowers had the effect of just falling



6702 Tucked Blouse
or Shirt Waist,
32 to 42 bust.

No. 5702.—Cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

off the hat and being caught in place by the ribbon loops. Certainly this little imported model introduces a very new and very charming trimming effect.—Grace Margaret Gould in June Woman's Life Companion.

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

Very often the petticoat is too short for the skirt and in the thin materials so much worn for gowns the effect is rather unsightly. A good plan is to put a frill of embroidery or muslin inside the skirt, fastening it below a tuck or fold. Silk or satin may be used in the unwashable fabrics.

To Shoot Straight

Aim straight, hold steady and use ammunition made and guaranteed by

THE DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO. LTD.
MONTREAL.

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Women's Institutes and their Work

I do not think we realize the great work this organization is doing. What the Farmers' Institute is to the farmer, the Women's Institute is to the farmers' wives and daughters. In addition to teaching us better methods of doing our work and caring for our families, we are being elevated and helped in the best sense of the word. You would never hear a member of an Institute say, as I have read of one woman saying, when asked for her recipe for a certain kind of pickle: "Oh, yes, I will give it to you, but you must promise me you won't not give it to anyone else." No, indeed, we are very glad to pass on our recipes, and any helpful ideas we may have, and what is, perhaps, as great a step forward, we are willing to profit by the ideas of others and acknowledge that we have a great deal to learn.

Our Institute branch is not very large and may not seem very far-reaching, but the organization as a whole, is becoming more and more important. In addressing the convention at Guelph, the Hon. John Bryden said: "I tell you, the ladies of the Women's Institute will move the Legislature of this country and you won't know how it has been done."

And why may that not prove true? In most homes the wife and daughter have a great deal of influence over the husband and son, and it we are careful to use that influence to unobtrusive and uplift, who can estimate the good we may be doing our country? Just here I would like to say that young girls should be encouraged to come to our meetings. It will surely benefit them and help them to feel that their mother's interests and their own are the same.

It is believed that Women's Institutes are going to have the same effect on our farm homes that the Schools of Domestic Science are having on the homes of towns and cities. These schools are teaching women and girls that household labor is just as dignified as any kind of office or shop labor, and gives a girl a better chance to develop her intellect and individuality. They are teaching girls that in none of the higher professions even can they find greater scope for their ambitions than in simple home-making. It takes a clever woman to make her house a clean, healthful, inviting home, so pleasant that her family will really feel "There is no place like home." This, it is, or should be, the aim of all wives and mothers, and I think the Institute will have done us a great good if it helps us to accomplish it.

MRS. A. HILL.

Randolph, Ont.

To Woman Who Toileth

This wise bit of advice to busy women is given by Julia Anna Walcott in the Home Maker:

Place a spray in thy belt, or a rose on thy stand.

When thou settest thyself to a commonplace seam;

Its beauty will brighten the work in thy hand,

Its fragrance will sweeten each dream.

When life's petty details most burden-some seem,

Take a look—it may give thee the solace thou'st sought,
And turn its leaves o'er till thou catchest the gleam
Of some gem from the deep mine of thought.

When the task thou performest is irksome and long,
Or thy brain is perplexed by a doubt or a fear,
Fling open the window, and let in the song
God hath taught to the birds for thy cheer.

And lean from the casement a moment and rest;
While the winds cool thy cheek, glance thou up at the sky,
Where the cloud ships are sailing, like argosies blest;
Bright-winged, they pass lingeringly by.

Then, steal a fair picture of mountain or glen,
A smooth gilding streamlet through green meadows sweet;
Or, if thy lot's cast 'mong the dwellings of men,
Of some radiant face in the street.

Then carry it back to thy work, and perchance
'Twill remind of thy childhood, or sweetly recall
Some long-faded page of thy bright youth's romances,
It may be the dearest of all.

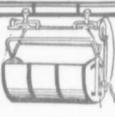
Oh, a branch of wild roses the barren ledge
Maketh fit for a throne, while the blossoming vine
Will turn to a bower the thorniest hedge;
So will beauty make stern life divine.

Cheese and Beefsteak

Cheese, at 16 cents per pound, is a better food for the economical housewife than beefsteak at 10 cents. There is no bone in the cheese, there is little waste; it requires no fire to cook it; it may be kept for weeks, whereas steak must be purchased at frequent intervals. Then, whence the prevailing conception that cheese is dear? The first explanation is simply that it is higher than it used to be—but so is meat. The second explanation is that cheese is not accorded its proper place in the dietary. It is often used—not instead of meat, as it should be—but as an extra, which it should not be; seeing that the majority of people already consume a great deal more food than is good for them.

The third reason why cheese is underrated is that but little good cheese is retailed in our Canadian stores. Not but what a fair representation of the factories' make finds its way there, but, as a rule, it is sold too green. Unripe cheese is neither nutritious nor wholesome. In the ripening process chemical changes take place which break up the insoluble casein of the green cheese into soluble, digestible forms, converting a rubbery, dyspeptic-breeding curd into a healthful, appetizing, nourishing food. When the public becomes educated to these facts, and use cheese as a food instead of a stuffing material, eaten as an extra morsel after

a full meal, they will cease to consider it dear at 15 or 16 cents a pound.—Maritime Farmer.



Make The Stable Work Easy and Pleasant!

Our stable fittings do just that and increase the profits from the stock as well.

HEALTHY LITTER CARRIERS, illustrated here, takes at foot half the hard work away from cleaning out stables. The tin lowers to be filled, then winds up and runs out easily on the overhead track, dumping directly into the spreader if desired. Every part is made for solid service.

Our FRESHENED STEEL WATERING BOWLS, always within reach of the stock, and always supplied with fresh water, are far more convenient and a great deal better for the animals than an icy trough in the yard. They are cheap and easy to install and rust proof.

Our U BAR ROTARY STANCHIONS make it possible for even a boy to tie up the herd in half the usual time. They give the cattle plenty of freedom, but prevent them from injuring one another, making partitions and stalls unnecessary.

Write for our catalogue No. 16. It will give you some valuable information on how to lighten your work.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. Limited,
PRESTON, ONT. 60

Talks on..

Banking by Mail

NOT an Experiment

Seven years ago Banking by Mail was an experiment, but to-day it is like the telephone or the railway train—a perfected fact.

Not everyone, however, knows of the advantages of Banking by Mail, because it has not been brought sufficiently to their attention.

People saving even in the smallest way who have hitherto been drawing only 2 per cent interest on their money, are enabled through Banking by Mail to secure the benefit of 4 per cent, compounded quarterly, and at the same time have equal security for their money.

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For paid-up Capital and Reserve of \$2,900,000 places the Union Trust Company in the front rank among Canada's strongest financial institutions, and is a guarantee of absolute security to depositors.

Our booklet C sent free on request, gives full information on Banking by Mail at 4 per cent. interest. Write it to-day.

The UNION TRUST Company Limited
TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO
Capital and Reserve, \$2,900,000

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Price of Roses and Small Fruit Bushes

Will you please tell me what would be a reasonable price for the following nursery stock: Six currants, 6 gooseberries, 3 crimson ramblers roses, 3 tree roses, and also what is the difference between a tree and a bush rose? H. P.

Lincoln Co.

The currants are worth 15c. each or \$1.20 per dozen. The gooseberries, 25c. each or \$2.50 per dozen. Crimson ramblers, 25c. each, two years old, 40c. each or \$4.00 per dozen. Perpetual roses, 30c. each or \$3.00 per dozen.

Bush roses grow upon their own roots and standard roses are budded upon other stock. We suppose by tree roses the latter are meant.

Yield Mare

Will you kindly tell me what a yield mare is? A. H. S.
Wentworth Co.

A mare not giving milk is said to be "yield." This does not necessarily mean that she is barren.

Horses with Swollen Legs

I have a four-year-old horse that has swelled in the hind legs. The right leg is swollen all round the knee. The left one is worst on the inside, giving it a roundish appearance. He has been working all season and has been fed a gallon of chop three times a day. I have been rubbing them with coal oil and lard, but it does not seem to have any effect. He does not seem to be lame at all, but I have laid him off work. SUBSCRIBER.

The cause of this trouble is generally poor circulation. This may come after an attack of lymphangitis, plebeitis, or injury of some kind. Any method that will strengthen the circulation is useful in removing the swelling, such as exercise, bathing with cold water, rubbing with the hands, etc. Drugs should be avoided if possible, but when any of the bodily organs get out of sorts they may require treatment. For instance, the kidneys may be inactive, and the urine scanty and highly colored; in this case give two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre three times a day until the symptom is relieved.

Worms in Horses

Please prepare a cure for worms in horses. J. K.

The horse should be well starved for at least 24 hours, withholding everything but a little sloppy bran mash. Be sure and put the bedding where he cannot eat it, for when he gets hungry anything is liable to be consumed. Then give the following: santonin, two drachms, oil of turpentine, two ounces, raw linseed oil, one quart. To be given in one dose.

Swollen Glands

A horse about nine years old, in good condition, eats and drinks well, but has a swelling on both sides of his neck up to his ears and half way down to his windpipe. It feels hard, has coughs in hot and sul-

try weather; the nostrils open a little wider than they should; the flanks rise and drop a little when on a heavy load. NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Clip the hair off the swelling and rub it daily with iodine ointment. The difficulty in breathing is probably caused by the swelling in the throat and should disappear when that goes away.

Diarrhoea in Colts

I have a mare that milked herself ten days before she foaled. The colt scoured twenty-four hours after it was born, and died in a few days. What would have been the proper treatment for this colt? S. S.

This is a very fatal disease when it attacks a foal so soon after it is born, and the foal might have died in spite of any treatment you could have given it. The following pre-

scription is useful in these cases:—salol, ten grains; bismuth subgallate, twenty grains; creta preparata, thirty grains. This is to make one powder which is to be placed well back on the colt's tongue. Restrict the diet of the mare to hay and water for a day or two, and repeat the powder every four hours until the diarrhoea stops.

What They Say About Us

It is a very useful publication indeed.—Smith Bros., Middlesex Co., Ont.

I think it is a valuable all-round farmers' paper.—W. H. Burnett, Ontario.

I think you have improved The Farming World very much and am glad to see it.—A. W. Smith, Alberta.

The Best Finish for any Room

In any building, is given by our *Classified Steel Ceilings and Walls*. They have a rich and elegant appearance, which would cost many times as much in any other material. Yet they cost little more than plaster, and they're good forever.

Steel Ceilings and Walls

are sanitary, fire-proof and vermin-proof. They are easily cleaned, and beautifully decorated, at slight expense. They may be put on over old plaster, without dirt or muss, and in much less time than it would take to replaster.

Our Classified Steel Ceilings and Walls

are the best you can buy. They are classified according to prevailing styles of architecture, thus ensuring perfect harmony in decoration. Our complete working plans make it easy to erect a ceiling with positively invisible joints—one which you'll be proud of all your life.

COTHIC CEILING CORNER



TRIVINDALE, ONT., Nov. 3, 1905.
I am pleased with the Ceiling. Am only sorry I did not put it all through the house.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. G. NICHOLSON.

Write us, and we will gladly give you complete information and send you our handsome catalogue and "Book of References."

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

Manufacturers and Dealers in

TELEPHONES, SWITCH-BOARDS, LINE MATERIAL and SUPPLIES

If you are interested in Telephones or Fire Alarm apparatus let us hear from you. We can supply you with anything or everything needed for a Telephone or Fire Alarm system.

Write us for our catalogue and prices.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.

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Bridgen
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Brighto
Bruce M
Burk's
Burford
Cayuga
Caydon.

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Fair Dates Fixed

The following is a list of fairs to be held this fall so far as heard from. We shall be glad to have the dates of others not mentioned here:

Abingdon.....	Oct. 16, 17
Almonte.....	Sept. 24-26
Alliston.....	Oct. 3-4
Alvinston.....	Oct. 3-4
Alfred.....	Sept. 24, 25
Alexandria.....	Sept. 9, 10
Ameliasburg.....	Oct. 4, 5
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 1, 2
Arthur.....	Sept. 19
Atwood.....	Oct. 1, 2
Aylmer.....	Sept. 2-6
Baden.....	Sept. 18, 19
Barrie.....	Sept. 23-25
Bayville.....	Oct. 2
Bar River.....	Sept. 24
Beeton.....	Sept. 26, 27
Becher.....	Sept. 25
Beachburg.....	Oct. 3, 4
Berwick.....	Sept. 12, 13
Belleville.....	Sept. 17, 18
Binbrook.....	Oct. 7, 8
Bobcaygeon.....	Sept. 25, 26
Bowmanville.....	Sept. 26, 27
Bothwell's Corner.....	Sept. 26, 27
Blackstock.....	Oct. 1, 2
Blyth.....	Sept. 23, 24
Bradford.....	Oct. 15, 16
Bracebridge.....	Sept. 26, 27
Brandon.....	July 22-26
Brookville.....	Sept. 10-13
Brussels.....	Oct. 3, 4
Bridgen.....	Oct. 1
Brockville.....	Sept. 10-13
Brighton.....	Sept. 26
Bruce Mines.....	Sept. 25
Burk's Falls.....	Oct. 3, 4
Burford.....	Oct. 1, 2
Cayuga.....	Sept. 24, 25
Caledon.....	Oct. 3, 4
Caledonia.....	Oct. 10, 11
Casselton.....	Sept. 17
Campbellford.....	Sept. 21, 25
Carleton Place.....	Oct. 1, 2
Carleton Place.....	Oct. 1, 2
Campbellville.....	Oct. 8
Cookstown.....	Oct. 1, 2
Colden.....	Sept. 23, 24
Cornwall.....	Sept. 6, 7
Coe Hill.....	Sept. 20
Collingwood.....	Sept. 24-26
Comber.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Colborne.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Clarksburg.....	Oct. 1, 2
Delaware.....	Oct. 16
Deshoto.....	Sept. 26, 27
Delta.....	Sept. 24, 25
Dorchester.....	Oct. 2
Durham.....	Sept. 24, 25
Dundalk.....	Oct. 3, 4
Dunnville.....	Sept. 17, 18
Dunchurch.....	Oct. 4
Drumbo.....	Sept. 24, 25
Dresden.....	Oct. 8, 9
Elmvale.....	Oct. 7, 8, 9
Enniskillen.....	Sept. 24, 25
Emo.....	Sept. 19, 20
Erin.....	Oct. 16, 17
Essex.....	Sept. 24-26
Exeter.....	Sept. 16, 17
Fergus.....	Oct. 1, 2
Feversham.....	Oct. 3, 4
Fenwick.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Fenella.....	Sept. 26, 27
Fort Erie.....	Oct. 3, 4
Florence.....	Oct. 3, 4
Flesherton.....	Sept. 26, 27
Frankford.....	Sept. 19, 20
Frankville.....	Sept. 26, 27
Galt.....	Oct. 1, 2
Georgetown.....	Oct. 1, 2
Gore Bay.....	Oct. 3, 4
Goderham.....	Oct. 3
Gordon Lake.....	Sept. 27
Glencoe.....	Sept. 24, 25
Grand Valley.....	Oct. 15, 16

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 20 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines - horse power, 2-horse and 4-horse. All machines can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

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Patent drillers known. Great money earners! LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

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There is no cure so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the blemish and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Send for one and one to three dollar applications free. Works just as well on applications and Bone-Spavin. Before ordering or trying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Thoroughly bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.



GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURE, MAY, 1907

The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Can.

Will Re-open Tuesday, September 17th, 1907

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

- Two Years' Course for Associate Diploma, Sept. 17th.
- Four Years' Course for B.S.A. Degree, Sept. 17th.
- Regular Courses in Nature Study, Manual Training and Domestic Science, commence Sept. 19th, '07.
- Twelve Weeks' Dairy School Course, commencing January 2nd, '08.
- Two Weeks' Course in Stock and Seed Judging, commencing January 14th, '08.
- Four Weeks' Course in Poultry Raising, commencing January 14th, '08.
- Two Weeks' Course in Horticulture, commencing January 27th, '08.
- Short Courses in Housekeeping, commencing September, January and April.

For further information, write

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., M.S., President.

Guelph	Sept. 17, 19
Hanover	Sept. 26, 27
Haliburton	Sept. 26
Harrison	Sept. 26, 27
Harrow	Oct. 8, 9
Highgate	Oct. 11, 12
Holstein	Oct. 1
Huntsville	Sept. 24, 25
Ilderton	Sept. 27
Ingersoll	Sept. 24, 25
Jarvis	Oct. 3, 4
Keene	Oct. 2, 3
Kemble	Sept. 26, 27
Kemptville	Sept. 17, 18
Kimournt	Sept. 24, 25
Kilsyth	Oct. 10, 11
Kirkton	Oct. 3, 4
Listowel	Sept. 24, 25
Lansdowne	Sept. 26, 27
Lakefield	Sept. 24, 25
Langton	Oct. 12
L'Amble	Oct. 1
Leamington	Oct. 2-4
Lindsay	Sept. 19-21
Lombardy	Sept. 38
London	Sept. 6-14
Lyndhurst	Sept. 19, 20
Maxville	Sept. 24, 25
Markham	Oct. 2-4
Marshallville	Sept. 27, 28
Madoc	Oct. 12, 13
Manitowaning	Oct. 1, 2
Mattawa	Sept. 26, 27
Markdale	Oct. 1, 2
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 26, 27
Merrickville	Sept. 19, 20
Meaford	Sept. 26, 27
Metalcle	Sept. 24, 25
Milverton	Sept. 26, 27
Milton	Oct. 10, 11
Midland	Sept. 23, 24
Midland	Sept. 26, 27
Morrison	Oct. 1
Morrisburg	Sept. 3, 4
Mt. Hope	Oct. 2
Mt. Hamilton	Oct. 3, 4
Mt. Brydges	Oct. 4
Mt. Forest	Sept. 17, 18
Murillo	Oct. 2
Napanee	Sept. 18, 19
Newboro	Aug. 31, Sept. 2
Newington	Sept. 10, 11
New Liskard	Sept. 26, 27
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept. 23, 24
Niagara Falls	Sept. 26, 27
Norwich	Sept. 17, 18
Norwood	Oct. 8, 9
Oakville	Sept. 26, 27
Onondaga	Oct. 1
Orono	Sept. 16, 17
Orangeville	Sept. 26, 27
Oshawa	Sept. 24, 25
Oranburg Centre	Oct. 1, 2
Ottawa	Sept. 6-14
Otterville	Oct. 4, 5
Owen Sound	Sept. 13, 14
Paisley	Sept. 24, 25
Paris	Sept. 26, 27
Palmerston	Sept. 19, 20
Perth	Sept. 4-6
Peterboro	Sept. 26-28
Petrolia	Sept. 19-21
Pictou	Sept. 25, 26
Port Elgin	Sept. 26, 27
Port Hope	Oct. 1, 2
Priceville	Oct. 3, 4
Queensville	Oct. 9, 10
Rainham Centre	Sept. 19
Renfrew	Sept. 23-25
Ripley	Sept. 24, 25
Richmond	Sept. 23-25
Rockton	Oct. 8, 9
Rocklyn	Oct. 3, 4
Russell	Sept. 27
Sarnia	Sept. 23-25
Scarboro	Sept. 25
Seaford	Sept. 19, 20
Simcoe	Sept. 24-26
Shelbourne	Sept. 24, 25
Shanty Bay	Sept. 17
Shedden	Sept. 25
Sherbrooke	Sept. 2-4
Shannonville	Sept. 28
South Mountain	Sept. 12, 13

Springfield	Sept. 19, 20
Smithville	Sept. 27, 28
Spencerville	Oct. 1, 2
Sprucedale	Sept. 27
Stirling	Sept. 26, 27
Stratfordville	Sept. 18
Streetsville	Sept. 25
Stoney Creek	Sept. 26, 27
St. Marys	Sept. 25, 26
Strathroy	Sept. 16-18
Sutton	Sept. 26, 27
Tara	Oct. 1, 2
Teeswater	Oct. 3, 4
Thedford	Sept. 24
Thamesville	Oct. 1, 2
Thorold	Oct. 9
Thorndale	Oct. 1
Tilsonburg	Oct. 1, 2
Tiverton	Oct. 1
Toronto	Aug. 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 2
Utterson	Oct. 1, 2
Underwood	Oct. 8
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 13, 14
Watford	Sept. 25, 26
Waterford	Oct. 3
Walkerton	Sept. 19, 20
Warkworth	Oct. 3, 4
Wallaceburg	Oct. 3, 4
Wallacetown	Sept. 26, 27
Waterdown	Oct. 1
Wellesley	Sept. 23, 24
Western Fair, London	Sept. 6-14
Wellandport	Oct. 10, 11
Welland	Oct. 1, 2
Williamstown	Sept. 25, 26
Windham Centre	Oct. 8
Wingham	Sept. 26, 27
Winchester	Sept. 5, 6
Winnipeg	July 13-20
Wiarion	Sept. 25, 26
Woodstock	Sept. 18-20
Wooler	Sept. 18
Wyoming	Sept. 27, 28

Takes The Lead

Alex. Matchett, Man., in renewing his paper for two years, writes—
"We are taking four farm and stock journals, but The Farming World takes the lead."

Have you a Farm for Sale? If so, advertise it in The Farming World.



Accidents to your horses may happen at any moment. GET READY for emergencies. Buy a bottle of

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

For Lameness in Horses
Only 50c. a bottle—and saves dollars worth of time by curing lameness of every description. At dealers, or from
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ADVERTISING

Is Business News

Read the Advertising in THIS ISSUE—Read it in every issue—you will gain VALUABLE INFORMATION even if you do not desire to purchase the goods : : advertised at present : :

DON'T PUT IT OFF

READ THE ADS.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The Editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Gossip

Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., writes:—"We have now on hand a very fine bunch of Shorthorn bull calves from five to nine months old and also a number of heifers in good condition, and of all ages. These belong to such noted families as the Killalea Beauty, Strathallan, Wedding Gift, and Crimson Flower. The most of them are got by that grand sire Ben Lomond (80468)—45160—. They are all low set, very thick, and the best of handlers." Any person desirous of founding a herd or of getting more good blood into their already established herd, would do well to visit Glenow Stock Farm at Columbus, Ont.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Huntlywood Farm, in which some young Shorthorn males and females are offered for sale. These are all sired by the imported champion, Cicely's Pride, and from imported dams, whose presence in the Huntlywood herd is an unimpeachable guarantee of their high merit both in breeding and character. They are all, as are their parents, of a thick-fleshed sappy kind, and can be guaranteed of superior quality. A low price is offered to those living at a distance in order to help defray expenses of shipment. Inspection or correspondence is invited by Wm. Gibson, manager, Beausfield, Que.

Mr. Chas. Groat, Brooklin, Ont., the owner of the Clydesdale stallion, Corner Stone, whose picture appeared in April 15th issue of this paper, is a breeder of some prominence. Mr. Groat takes pride in the production of the best, not only of horses, but Shorthorns also. With his Gloster and Meadowflower females and their progeny, amongst which are Gloster Fame (sire, Prince of Gloster—40998), a promising show animal worthy of his great sire. The heifers, one a full sister to Gloster Fame, show evidence of being born in the purple.

On the height of land near Taunton lies the Bain farm, at present occupied by Mr. C. E. Bain, who is prominent as a breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle, evidence of which may be found in his herd at present, in such animals as Clarified Prince—37947—(bred by H. Cargill & Son), his stock bull. This great son of Prince Royal (Imp.)—80111—of the Princess Royal family, has made his mark as a sire, his stock winning in show and sales rings wherever entered. The females, Nora—38575—Vol. 17, Duchess Gloster 13th, Gloster Star—37867—, Price of Gloster—38480—, along with a number of younger ones of equal breeding, make a herd worthy the attention of breeders in search of high-class stock.

E. C. Attrill Dead

Many Ontario stockmen will regret to learn of the death at Goderich, on July 18th, of congestion of the brain,

of Mr. E. C. Attrill. He was well and favorably known among Shorthorn breeders and horsemen, and made Ridgewood Park Farm famous for good stock. Mr. Attrill was for several years a director of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and did much to popularize that breed both by the purchase of choice animals and the breeding of high-class individuals. The primary cause of his death was a fall which he met with some weeks ago.

American Breeders' Association

The American Breeders' Association will hold its fourth annual meeting at Washington, D.C., Jan. 28-30, 1908. A number of prominent men, including Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, will address the gathering.

Vaccine for Blackleg and Anthrax

The disease known as blackleg in cattle, although entirely unknown in many extensive agricultural sections of Canada, and not at all widespread in any district or province annually causes quite extensive losses to cattle raisers. Anthrax, which is quite a different disease, although frequently confused with blackleg in the minds of many cattle-raisers, is also the cause of serious loss of stock. The former disease is almost entirely confined to cattle under three years, and is generally fatal. The latter attacks other classes of farm animals, and the human subject is not exempt from its infection, which generally results seriously.

By the aid of science, cattle-raisers are now enabled to protect their stock against these maladies. As the human family is vaccinated against smallpox, in the same manner cattle are rendered immune from blackleg and anthrax. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, through the Health of Animals Branch, is now in a position to supply preventive vaccine for each of these diseases at the nominal cost of five cents per dose. Until recently, by special arrangement with extensive manufacturers in the United States, these products were secured at a reduced cost, and were

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombaulk's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Gapes, Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind, Pulls, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other heavy lameness. Cures all skin diseases of Parasitic, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprain, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. **Prepared for descriptive circulars, testimonials and address.**

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Tuttle's Elixir



cures nearly all common horse ailments. When we say cure, and it fails, \$100 reward. Never claimed yet. Get free "Veterinary Examinations" 100 pages. Send for copy of horse ailments and diseases. Write for copy.

Tuttle's Elixir Co.,
130 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.,
CANADIAN BRANCH:
21 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Quebec.

You Can't Cut Out A BIG SPAIN OF THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE



will clean them off, and you work the horse some time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered.

Look for **ABSORBINE, JR.** for manking, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele, Ruptured Testicles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Ailays Pain. Genuine each, only by

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LYMAN BROS & CO., Montreal.

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Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
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YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and young ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETTHOUR, Burford, Ont.

placed in the hands of Canadian cattle-raisers at ten cents per dose for blackleg vaccine and fourteen cents per dose for anthrax vaccine. It is due to the fact that these preparations are now being made at the Biological Laboratory in connection with the Health of Animals Branch that they can be supplied at five cents per dose.

The vaccine for blackleg may be administered by any intelligent person by means of an instrument supplied by the Department at fifty cents.

Anthrax vaccine, which is also supplied at five cents per dose, is more difficult to administer, requiring a qualified veterinarian to treat an animal.

Cattle-raisers, who have fear of an attack of either blackleg or anthrax, would do well to apply to the Veterinary Director General at Ottawa for the proper preventive treatment.

Some Winners at the Royal

Elsewhere in this issue appears a general report on the Royal Show, held this year at Lincoln, by our English correspondent. There were 26 Clydesdales shown, the champion stallion being Messrs. Montgomery's two-year-old Diplomat by Everlasting. The champion mare was Mr. Kerr's Pyrene by Baron's Pride. Glan Forbes, by Royal Chattan, was the first prize three-year-old, and a colt by Everlasting the first prize yearling.

Mr. Miller's Linkfield Champion was the champion Shorthorn bull, with the King's two-year-old Royal Windsor, reserve. The champion female was Lord Callithro's Sweetheart with Mr. Taylor's Pivvie Roseland (H), reserve. In Aberdeen-Angus, Mr. Kerr's Juana Erica was the breed champion, with Mr. Thos. H. Baumbridge's Idelamer the champion bull.

Aberdeen-Angus Secretaryship

Mr. George H. Greig, of Winnipeg, has resigned the secretaryship of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association and has been succeeded by Mr. F. B. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask., who will be pleased to give information about the Association. All correspondence regarding the registration of Aberdeen-Angus cattle should be addressed to the Accountant, National Record Office, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Toronto Fair Dog Show

Prizes in money and plate to the value of nearly \$7,000 will be given at the dog show to be held this year in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition. There are 293 classes, including two for sheep dog trials. Entries close on August 15 at the Exhibition Offices, Toronto.

Shorthorn Sales at the Royal

At the cattle sales at Lincoln, conducted by Messrs. John Thornton & Co., business was very brisk, and Shorthorns made excellent prices. Mr. George Harrison, Gainsborough, got \$250 for his four-year-old sire Pioneer (86822), from Mr. E. N. Casares, for Buenos Aires; and another made \$700. Mr. John Handley sold his first prize

two-year-old Rosedale Diamond at \$3,500 to Mr. George Rodger, Bridglands, Selkirk. The fourth prize one, belonging to Mr. Hugh Baker, went at \$1750; whilst Mr. T. B. Earle's unplaced Aldboro' Augustus (90640), a two-year-old, went at \$200. The first prize yearling bull, Hayle Viceroy, belonging to Mr. W. J. Hosken, went to Mr. Robert Wright, Nocton Heath, Lincoln, at \$3,050. The second prize, Lord Brilliant, made \$5,000, to Mr. Rodger. Mr. Chatterton's first prize two-year-old Lincoln Red Shorthorn was withdrawn at \$650.

The Highland Show

The annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society, held at Edinburgh, July 9-13, was well up to those of other years. There was keen competition in the Border Leicester and Aberdeen-Angus sections, and the keenest rivalry between opposing camps around the Clydesdale ring. The milking tests in the Ayrshire section were a novel and interesting feature. All the animals entered gave results far in excess of the standard set up.

The Shorthorn sections were well filled, though in the aged bull class, owing to the presence of Linkfield Champion, the entry was light. This bull, champion at the Royal, headed the list here, carrying off all the honors coming his way, including the championship. He is a great level bull, sired by Scottish Prince and bred by Col. Johnston, Lesmurdie, Elgin. The two-year-old bulls made a great show, Royal Windsor, from

the Royal Farms at Windsor, getting first place. The notable feature of the female section was the giving of the championship to Pivvie Roseland H. over Sweetheart, thus overturning the decision of the Royal.

The Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways and Highlanders made a fine show, with some good animals to the front. The Ayrshires put up a show of the highest order and competition was keen, especially in the milk classes. All the females in milk passed the milk test, which is necessary to their admission to the show ring.

The horse exhibit was a good one, the Clydesdales, hunters and ponies being seldom better represented. The Clydesdale judging was done on the principle of two judging and one looking on. In the aged stallion class, Baron's Pride family was much in evidence. Montgomery's Ruby Prig was placed first over Park's Baron o' Buclivie. The two-year-olds were also strong. Glan Forbes, the Glasgow premium and sunner show horse and first at the Royal went to the top. The two-year-old made quite a unique display. The Hiawatha colt, Royal Review, was first, beating Montgomery's Iron Duke. The females made a fine show. Chester Princess, a daughter of Baron's Pride, won both the Cawdrot Cup and Prince of Wales medal.

WANTED

Copies of Volume one and eight of the Clydesdale and Irish Cattle. Parties having these in their possession and wishing to dispose of them, please write J. W. Sangster, Secretary, Treasure, Clydesdale Horse Association, Temple Building, Toronto.

CRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply
H. J. SPENCLEY, Box Grove, Ont.

Millcrest Clydesdales

We have now for sale 8 imported fillies, sired by such sires as Royal Favorite, Glan Chattan, Sir Huro, Baron Mitchell and Marston, etc. Seven rising 3 years old and linka to barres. Long Distance Phone, Manchester P.O. and Station, G.T.R., Myrie, C.P.R.

R. M. HOLTBY.

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 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.



THE CHAMPION IMPORTED OLYDESDALE STALLION

BARON KITCHENER (10499)

This year's winner of the Cawdrot Cup at Glasgow, will stand for service to approved mares for the season of 1907, at "The Firs," Woodstock, Ont. Mares from a distance will be kept on pasture at One Dollar per week. Terms to insure—\$25. For further particulars address the owner.

J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

Clydesdales and Cheval Normans

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

A Few French Canadians.

ROBERT NESS & SON,

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



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Clydesdales for Eastern Canada

The Donaldson liner *Athenia*, which sailed on Saturday last, carried a very valuable shipment of Clydesdales selected by the Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick. From Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, he had two fillies of quite superior merit, got respectively by the noted breeding horse Sir Hugo (10924), and that well bred horse Auchencloffer (12107), which stood second at the Spring Stallion Show when a two-year-old. The dam of the Sir Hugo filly was descended from the fine race of mares owned by the late Mr. Maxwell, Baraskomel, and her own sire was the Bute premium horse Lord Ailsa (5974), which won second prize at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Glasgow in 1888. The dam of the Auchencloffer filly was by the Glasgow premium horse Prince of Clay (10407). From Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcubright, the Commissioner had twenty-four mares and fillies and two stallions. A six-year-old mare, bred at Glasnick, was got by Count Cedric (11018), out of an exceptionally well bred mare, whose sire was the champion Prince of Carruchan (8151). Her dam was by the renowned Macgregor (1487), and her gr.-dam was Mr. McConnell's noted prize mare Clytie, which won first at Dumfries Union Show in 1883. Clytie was by the Highland and Agricultural Society's first prize horse Warrior (902), and, as every one knows, both Macgregor and Prince of Carruchan were first on several occasions at the same great gathering. There is also on board a three-year-old mare by the Lanark premium horse Acme, which both won several prizes at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows, and bred very superior stock. The bulk of the animals shipped were, however, two-year-old fillies, and these were got by well bred horses from mares of superior breeding also. Among sires represented are Pearl King (12690), Fiscal Policy (12145), the Machars premium horse Durbar (11695), the Kirkcubright premium horse Majestic (11421), the Clackmannan premium horse Fashion Plate year-old mare, whose dam was by the celebrated Orlando (8092), and her gr.-dam by the Darnley horse His Royal Highness (2165). There were two-year-old fillies by that favorite premium horse Baron Mitchell

(10688), one of the best of the sons of the great Baron's Pride (9122), Dunure Favorite (11692), and the noted prize black horse Lord Fauntleroy (10370); while three-year-old mares were got

by Prince of Bathgate (8013) and Leonidas (12207), both well known horses in the north. A four-year-old mare was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society's champion horse King

**Clydesdale Fillies**

A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting Royal Chattan and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.

**DUNROBIN STOCK FARM**

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Banking Orders Ahead

Order your young large **Yorkshires** from the choice of the litters of our **seventy-five** head sows to farrow in a few weeks, (25 young boars and sows now on hand. Pairs not akin a speciality. Write for prices. Inspection invited. Customers met at G.T.R. or C.N.O.R. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton

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Long Distance Phone.



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IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

We have now on hand only the choice imported colts, **Dashing King** 3 years old and **Baron Columbus**, the Toronto winner, as a 2 year old. Also a couple of good Canadian 7 and 8 year olds.

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

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**W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.**

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance phone.

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**Graham & Renfrew's**

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Young Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.

**Clydesdale Fillies**

A few big drafty ones, sired by Up To Time, Acme, Baron Mitchell, Lord Fauntleroy, Clan Stewart, and other noted breeding horses in Scotland. Also two grand Yearling Stallions sired by Baron McNeve and General Hunter. Personally selected in Scotland by myself. Come to St. Thomas for a grand imported Clydesdale Brood Mare.

ALEX. McNEVIN, St. Thomas P.O., Ont.

of the Roses (9927), and a choicely bred pair of full sisters were got by Acme, out of a mare by the celebrated £3,000 horse Prince of Albion (6178). A three-year-old by the solid, thick Kelso premium horse McKinley (10228) deserves honorable mention; and a Bute two-year-old by that fine horse Royal Blend (11893), is likely to be heard about again. The Lesmahagow premium horse Royal Charlie (11488), and the well known, successful breeding horse Prince of Airies (10103) have representatives of outstanding merit. The stallions are by The Provost (11560) and Baron Mitchell (10688). They are well bred, and likely to do good service in the Province of New Brunswick. It is a good symptom that the Eastern provinces as well as the Northwest provinces of Canada are buying up superior breeding stock. The Commissioner has taken away a class of animals which are sure to reflect credit on his judgment.

Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, sailed by the Athena with a shipment of good, well bred horses. They were chiefly purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, but one was a promising colt by the champion Hiawatha (10067), purchased from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock. From Netherhall and Banks Mr. Ness had two two-year-old stallions and one yearling colt, one two-year-old filly, and a yearling filly. The yearling colt was second at the recent Castle Douglas Show to the colt that was first at the Royal. Several of these purchases were got by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse Benedict (10315); two were by his noted sire Baron's Pride (9122); one filly was by Benedict, and another was by that choicely bred horse Royal Fashion (10878), the son of the celebrated prize mare Belle of Fashion. Mr. Ness is an "old timer;" he has been long in the trade and has made a reputation which will be enhanced by this shipment.—Scottish Farmer.

The Eastern Ontario Winter Fair

The date of the Eastern Ontario live stock and poultry show has been set for January 20-21, 1908, at Ottawa. Owing to the semi-failure of the 1907 show in visitors, the date has been advanced from March to January with a view to securing an attendance commensurate with the occasion. Since the city has provided a thoroughly up-to-date home for the fair, it is hoped that the people of

Eastern Ontario and the adjoining counties of Quebec will do their part in preparing to take part in the commendable and beneficial contests for honors. The management show a generous spirit in dealing with this educational fair which, if properly patronized, should do much for agriculture in a large area having the Capital for a centre.

To encourage a large entry, the fair management has agreed to refund freight charges advanced on carloads of live stock exhibits. Carloads made up by several exhibitors, with but a few head of animals each, will be dealt with as if owned by one exhibitor.

In the case of a car being only partially filled, a portion of the freight charges will be allowed.

The price list exceeds five thousand dollars. Of these \$850 goes to the beef cattle department, \$734 to the dairy cattle department, \$271 to swine, \$1,287 to poultry, and \$122 to seeds. Since most of the classes are closed to all countries west of Hastings, it is hoped that many stockmen in the eastern portion of the province, who have never competed in events of this kind, will get together a few head of choice animals and fit them for the contest.

S. B.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Unbroken record of several years' success at all leading Canadian Exhibitions, is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of Live Stock on the American continent.

When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON

Brampton, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs

FOR SALE—Two imported Clydesdale Stallions, six years old; one imported Hackney, five years old; five Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

R. REID & CO. Hintonburg, Ont.

Huntlywood Shorthorns

We have a few extra good young Bulls for sale, sired by Imported Cicely's Pride (78594). One Imported Lancaster just arrived from Sandringham.

W. H. GIBSON, Manager

Huntlywood Farm - - - Beaconsfield, Quebec

Conformation, Condition and Size

are absolutely necessary if you would succeed in either SHOW-RING or Market. Conformation may be obtained by breeding, but condition and size can only be got by FEEDING. That is why the SUCCESSFUL STOCKMEN use and recommend CARNEFAC for fitting animals for SHOW-MARKET or WORK; they will use no substitute and why should YOU? If your dealer has not CARNEFAC write us at once.

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New Cattle Food

Prof. Oscar Eri, Professor of Dairying at the Kansas State Agricultural College, is credited with having invented a process by which buttermilk is dried and prepared for cattle food. It is said to contain twice as much protein as a cottage-cheese meal, and is manufactured at less cost. This may not be good news for the hog, nor the packing-houses that are constantly crying out for larger supplies of swine but if it makes available protein in a palatable form cheaper than heretofore, dairymen who buy feed may welcome the invention.

S. B.

Horses at Toronto Fair

Besides numerous medals and plate, \$12,669 in cash is given in prizes in the horse classes at the Canadian National Exhibition. Of this sum, \$5,512 is given in the breeding classes; also in every breeding class, medals are given for sowsakes best horse and mate. In the Clydesdale section there is a special class for stallions owned by non-importers, the prizes for which amount to \$140. In the Shire classes, the Shire Horse Society of England gave two gold medals, valued at \$50 each, for the best stallion or entire colt and the best mare or filly. In all the classes but a very few, four prizes are given. Entries close on Saturday, August 3rd.

Equal of Caustic Balsam cannot Be Found

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 23, 1904. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

I used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam for blistering and its equal cannot be found. I never use any other.

P. C. CODD, V.S.

Last winter my mare coked herself. Hearing of Tattle's Elixir, I bought a bottle and used it, with the result that she is now perfectly cured. You may publish this testimonial—Geo. Roy, St. Knile de Suffolk, W., La Belle, Que.

Production of the Bacon Hog in England

The following taken from a leading English Agricultural Exchange shows concisely the methods adopted by an English farmer in feeding pigs so as to produce the high classed bacon for which they are justly famed.

"While there is no kind of animal more liable to fluctuations, pigs generally pay as well as any class of stock a farmer keeps, and there is nothing more generally appetizing than bacon, which is one of the kinds of food of which an Englishman never tires. It is never out of season, and is often more appreciated in the summer months than anything else, so we may consider it properly as a standard dish. Breeder, feeder, and consumer like a pig that will come into early maturity, with an aptitude to fatten, and when killed will produce most flesh of a choice sort for making the best of bacon; so that the class of pig kept should be selected with these objects in view.

A good open yard does better than a sty for pigs after weaning, until required for shutting up for feeding or bringing their pigs, and when the latter time approaches, the best sty for

them is part open with the bed under cover. They should be moderately fed on oatmeal or pollard and water, with ordinary wash, or a few scoops ground after boiling, taking great care not to give them any long straw for litter. Some wheat cavin is better than anything else, and when having pigs they should not be disturbed by anyone going near, so that the mother is not excited and the young lain on.

As the pigs get on to a month old, they should have the option of picking a few dry peas; they should also have an opportunity of getting out to another sty or yard, where they should have a trough with a little milk if possible, or flour and water, and that not too thick. When weaning time comes on they take readily to their food, and do not waste in condition as when they have not had the advantage of feeding

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian BRED BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS at all times for sale. Also some excellent CALVES of both sexes for show purposes.

Imported Yorkshire SOWS and YOUNG PIGS, all ages, of true bacon type. Write

H. J. DAVIS,
Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R., G. T. R.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milk- ing Strains. Prize-winning Leicester. Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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



HOLLYWOOD

STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON,
Mitchell, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

so Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock available for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.) Derby (imp.) and Golden Abel (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 5503b, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT

MAPLE SHADE

are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding, which is shown in the catalogue, where you can see the Cuckshank bulls used in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals.

Come and see them. Ask for a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Bracklin, Ont.

Maple Avenue Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character.

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale.

Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

F. H. NEIL & SON

Phone at Residence Lucan P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP AT FARNHAM FARM

We have for present offering a number of first-class imported and home-bred yearling and ram lambs, the home-bred ones being all bred by the same sire, also a number of yearling two-shear and ewe lambs.

Our flocks will be seen this fall at Toronto, London, Sherbrooke and other exhibitions.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.

QUELPH, G. T. R.

ARKELL, C. P. R.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorn from recent imports. Tamworth swine bred from prize winner at Toronto, London, prize winning Leicester sheep, English Leicester. For Sale: 1 Bull three years old, 7 Bull Calves Heifers, all ages. Cows in calf, 1 Tamworth boar, and young stock.

L. F. STAPLES, I.D.A., Ont.

12 Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE

from 10 months to two years old. Several of the fine dams or grandams winners in Toronto. Prices very moderate.

J. & W. RUSSELL,
Richmond Hill, - Ontario.

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

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

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

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Rockland, Ont., Canada

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale.

Farm 2½ miles from Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

ELMDALE STOCK FARM

THOS. BAKER, SOLINA, ONT.

Breeder of Shorthorns, and Importer and Breeder of Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies.

Young stock for sale.

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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, Ohio. See large ad.

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HODKINSON & TIDALE, Beaverton, Ont. Clydesdale, Shorthorn and fillies 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.

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

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Rowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont. — Leicester breeding ewes. Prize winners.

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

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JOHN ELLENTON & SON, Hensby, Ontario. Choice young Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

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

JAS. WILSON & SONS, Fergus, Ont., breeders of Yorkshire Swine. Young Boars and sows of choice breeding for sale.

J. COWAN, Ingersoll P. O., Atwood Sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Swine and Berkshire Swine.

D. N. GLAZIER, Marshand, Ont. Yorkshire Whites and Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

CATTLE

JOHN SCOTT, Dunblane, Ont., Shorthorns. Young stock for sale. Write us.

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS. Young stock of both sexes for sale, J. MALLSHALL, Jackson P. O., Ont. Tam Station, G.T.R.

ROBERT SHAW, Brantford, Ont., breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

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

HENRY REED, Mimosa, Ont. — Herefords — Young stock for sale. Write us.

THOS. ALLEN & BROS., Ottawa, Ont. Shorthorns — Gloucester, Friesian, Symes families.

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MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. — Académie. The famous Léonard Hériet at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several young 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 teats. Write for particulars.

JOHN BRYDON, Midverton, Ont., G.T.R. — Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Rowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont. — Imported and Home-bred Shorthorns for sale.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que. Springfield-Avalonians for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont. Merrie, J.G.R. and C.P.R. Some grand breeding young stock, sired by Village Secret and other sires. Price right for the goods.

GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such choice strains as Int. Waulding Grey. Young stock sired by Killbuck Beattie bull, Int. Ben Lomond and Int. W. of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to months age—all some very fine females. Prices right. Write, Smith, Columbus, Ont.

C. E. BAIN, Taunton, Ont., breeder of high-class Shorthorns. Registered young stock from best females for sale.

PHAS. GROOT, Brooklin, Ont., breeder of Divided-Ears, Shorthorns, Gloucester, Meadowlark families.

Miscellaneous

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfold, Ont., Sta. G.T.R. Imported and Home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

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

away from the mother. There is no reason at all why pigs cannot be sold out weighing twelve score at ten months old, if they have been properly fed and kept going steadily on. We want fleshy pigs. The proper, and doubtless the best, month in the year for young pigs is march. It is surprising how they grow as the days lengthen. Another great help is in giving them a run from the yard away from their mother, to a paddock; this supplemented, after shutting them up, by giving them a few mangels, green vetches, or beans, they grow rapidly, and keep in far better health than when forced with meal and dry corn twice a day.

Given a limited quantity of beans, maize, or peas once a day, then put on to meal in October, there is ample time to finish them for bacon by the end of the year. Pigs are often supposed to be specially dirty. I do not believe in that, generally speaking; if they are kept nicely cleaned they do better, and in addition make the most valuable of manure.

After a sow leaves her young and returns to the boar, she will do well with a few roots, swedes or mangels, and a pint of beans or maize and water for one-fourth of the year, which certainly means no more than two shillings a week. This is a very economical way of feeding, and that may and can be lessened by giving them a portion of the offal corn which must be to a large extent wasted if not used.

Without an Equal

Fred. H. Gould, Renfrew Co., Ont., in sending in his renewal, writes:— "I like The Farming World and consider it to be a first class farmer's journal without an equal."

Berkshire Importations

Mr. W. H. Durham, Inlington, Ont., has been making some extensive importations of Berkshires this season. He has now in his pens one hundred head and has on the water twenty more. He has been buying some of the best stock to be had in England, and has now in his possession all the daughters, excepting one, of the great boar, Baron Kitchener, one of the show pigs of Britain. In his lot now on the water is a brother of Polegate Doctor, a Royal winner, and also the champion sow at the Royal.

Mr. Durham will hold two important public sales of Berkshires, one at Toronto early in September, and the other in Ohio early in October. He will put up a good show at the coming Toronto fair.

Special Notice to Subscribers

Will you kindly look at the label on your paper and see if your subscription has expired? The date given there shows to what time you have paid. If you are in arrears, we trust that you will immediately remit the amount to us. If more convenient, you may send postage stamps. Subscription blanks will be found on page 687.

Have you a Farm for Sale? If so, advertise it in The Farming World.

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FORBAGE RIVER, N.B. March 5 '06.

"I am using your Spavin Cure and can say there is nothing to be compared with it." *Geoffrey Macdonald.*

Cures: Spavins, Thoroughpin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Sores, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, and all Lameness.

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Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure over fails. Our fair plan of sale, together with a full explanation of the Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Test-Point Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to give you the full story of the disease and illustrated. Write us for a Free copy.

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Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, July 29, 1907.

Wholesale trade continues fairly active and the volume of business doing is larger than at this season last year. In general trade, business is fair for the season. The money market rules steady with call 5/32 as at from 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. Mercantile paper is discounted at from 5 to 7 per cent. at the banks.

WHEAT.

We have reached the season of the year when the market is dominated largely by estimates of the probable yield of the coming crop. There would be nothing wrong in this if these estimates, whether based on fact or not, were not manipulated to suit the interests of speculation. There are signs, however, that the market cannot be swayed as easily as it once was by the schemes of the speculator and false reports as to crop conditions. Only a few days ago, the bull element on Chicago market published a scare regarding the Dakota crop, but it had little, if any, influence in boosting prices. On the whole, the world's crop estimates of wheat point to a shortage as compared with 1906. Beerholm puts this shortage at about 40,000,000 bushels, which the best authorities consider too high. There is enough truth in it, however, to show that those who are looking for cheap wheat are likely to be disappointed. It looks now as if Europe's demand for wheat from the United States and Canada will be much larger than usual. The bearish feature of the market just now is the continued increase in the visible supply, which a week ago was about double of what it was at this time last year. The market here rules steady at from 87 1/2c. to 88c., at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market, spring wheat brings 86c., fall wheat 90c. to 92c., and goose 83c. per bushel.

COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market continues active for this season. The reports of a blight attacking the growing crop are likely to influence prices somewhat, as the attack seems to be pretty general all over Ontario. Things, however, may improve before harvest arrives. At Montreal, oats are quoted all the way from 46c. to 49c. per bushel ex-store. Quotations here range from 44c. to 45c. outside, and on the farmers' market at 51c. per bushel. The demand for peas and barley is quiet. In the trade, prices are nominal. On the farmers' market here, peas bring 75c. and barley 51c. per bushel. Corn prices have declined at Chicago, which has caused an easier feeling here, American yellow being quoted here at 60 1/2c. to 61c. per bushel in car lots on track.

HAY AND STRAW.

The hay market is on the quiet side both here and at Montreal. Prices rule steady, owing to a fair demand for local consumption. Reports indicate a much better yield than was expected some time ago. Quotations for baled hay at Montreal rule at \$16 to \$16.50 for No. 1; \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 2; clover, \$13.50 to

\$14, and clover, mixed, \$12.50 to \$13 per ton in car lots. Here prices rule at \$14 to \$15 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$12.50 for No. 2. On the farmers' market, loose hay, old, sells for \$16 to \$18, and new at \$13 to \$14 per ton.

Prices for baled straw keep high. Baled straw in car lots is quoted here at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Egg prices keep firm. Dealers complain of the quality, which has a tendency to keep up prices. At Montreal, sales of selected stock in case lots have been made at 20c., while round lots of straight receipts, are quoted at 16c. Prices on this side are considered too high for export. Here case lots are steady at 17 1/2c. to 18c. On the farmers' market here,

strictly new-laid bring 22c. to 24c. per dozen.

On the farmers' market here, dressed turkeys bring 11c. to 15c., spring chickens, 15c. to 18c.; spring ducks, 15c., and fowls, 10c. to 13c. per lb.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

The vegetable crop in Ontario is late, but is looking well, report the correspondents of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. Frost in the southwestern part of the Province did some damage. The demand for green truck from Essex county exceeds the supply, and many new greenhouses soon will be built for cucumbers and other crops. All kinds of truck are looking well in the vicinity of Hamilton and Toronto.

The potato crop of the Province promises to be only fair. Table roots, including turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets are doing well, and will be plentiful. The celery prospects are bright. It is probable that there will be a large crop of celery. The onion crop will be quite late, but it is expected that the yield will be fair to



Underwood

The increase in Underwood sales this year has been over 100 machines a month. For any other typewriter this increase would be considered exceedingly satisfactory as total sales.

The Underwood Billing Typewriter has been sized up by business men as the greatest economizer and systematizer of office work ever produced. A large financial institution recently placed an order for forty, and in a few days duplicated the order.

Let us send you the book about the Biller.

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LIMITED

Adelaide Street East
TORONTO

good. Corn will be medium. Melons promise to yield an average crop. New potatoes are quoted here at \$3 to \$3.25 per bbl. in car lots.

At Montreal, three-pound picker beans are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel.

FRUIT.

The supply of berries has ruled light. Raspberries are quoted at 13c. to 14c., and strawberries at 10c. to 13c. The season for the latter is about over. Gooseberries and currants are coming in more freely. Cherries are quoted at from \$1.50 to \$1.75, and cooking at 90c. to \$1.25; gooseberries, 90c. to \$1.10, and currants, \$1 to \$1.10 per basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The cheese market shows considerable weakness and there has been a falling off in values during the past week. Prices at the country boards last week ruled at about 11c. for colored as compared with 11.38c. the week previous, and 10.34c. to 10.78c. for white as compared with 11.14c. to 11.8c. There has been quite a falling off in the offerings and buyers and sellers are apart. There has been little selling, the producers evidently

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or size allowed. Rich initial and number counts as one word.

Farms for Sale

FOR SALE—Two hundred acre farm, Township of Mara, One mile and a quarter from post office, church, school and good market. One hundred acres in good clean state of cultivation, balance first-class wood land well timbered, with cedar, two good wells, all well fenced, good frame dwelling, fair outbuildings. Will sell cheap and on easy terms. Apply to E. BUCKLER, Breslin, Ont.

FOR SALE—One hundred acres good land. Good buildings, orchard. One mile from Ottawa, Ont. Will be sold cheap on terms to suit buyer. Possession to close after harvest buildings Oct. 1st. W. J. STEVENSON, Box 620, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—First-class 128-acre farm, Township of South Dumfries, 3 miles from town of Paris; 33 acres wheat; large brick house, 2 barns, granary, etc. Price, \$2,000. Terms, \$2,500 cash, balance 5 per cent. Possession to-day. Apply to S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

Help Wanted

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

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in their own homes. Waste space in cellar, garden or lawn can be made to earn \$10 to \$20 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

For Sale

FOR SALE—One imported Mare, 7 years old, with first-class horse foot, 5 weeks old and bred again to the best Clydehead Horse living today.

NEIL SMITH, Brantford.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and canning factory produce farms in the Niagara District. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Dundasville, Ont.



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

Canadian National Exhibition

Toronto, Canada

August 26 to September 9, 1907

\$45,000 IN PRIZES

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 31st

MAGNIFICENT NEW
AGRICULTURAL HALL

Most beautiful building on the grounds. Just completed for this year.

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holding for higher values. The situation, considering the falling off in the market and the condition of the market would seem to warrant them in so doing. At the same time, it is well to remember that the make in the old land is large, which may have some effect on the market.

The butter market shows little change. Some of the Eastern Township creameries have obtained a little higher values than the week previous. Outside of this, prices rule steady. Montreal quotations rule from 20c. to 20 1-2c. for creamery. As far as exports go, the situation should favor a strong market, as the total shipments since May 1st amount to 15,300 packages, as compared with 13,703 packages for the corresponding period of last year. There is a good demand for butter here and prices are steady at 21c. to 23c. for creamery prints, and 19c. to 21c. for solids, and 17c. to 18c. for solids.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts at the cattle markets here were larger last week and prices are lower. The bulk of the offerings continue to be the common to medium kind. The cattle market ruled dull, with good cattle 25c. per cwt. old, and common cattle 40c. to 50c. per cwt. old. Few exporters are offering, and those sold at from \$5 to \$8.25 per cwt. A better quality of cattle would bring \$5.50 per cwt. Export bulls sell at from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle sell at \$4.90 to \$5.15, good cattle at \$4.50 to \$4.90, fair to good at \$4.30 to \$4.65, medium heifers and good cows at \$3.75 to \$4.25, and common cows at \$2.40 to \$3 per cwt. There are more stockers coming forward, chiefly coming from 500 to 800 pounds and of inferior quality, selling from \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt., and likely to go lower. A few good feeders, at from 900 lbs. upwards, are offering, and bring from \$3.65 to \$3.80 per cwt. Steers, 750 to 850 lbs. each, sell for \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt. There is a demand for this quality, but the common stocker kind are not wanted.

The demand for milch cows is a little better, with prices ruling at from \$75 to \$77.50 each. There is a demand for springers that will come in about October. Prices for veal

calves are lower in sympathy with beef cattle. Quotations range from \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt. Pruing, new milk-fed calves will bring \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs are weaker, in keeping with the general tendency of the market. Export ewes sell at \$4.50 to \$4.75, bucks at \$3.75 to \$4, and culls at \$2 to \$3.75 per cwt.; lambs sell at \$6.75 to \$7.50 per cwt. At East Buffalo, lambs are quoted at \$5 to \$8 per cwt.; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50, wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75, and ewes, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Hogs are the exception so far as a reduction in prices is concerned. They

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RHEUMATISM CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE

Most wonderful treatment ever discovered, guaranteeing absolute cure. Address for full particulars: H. HUGHES RIGGLEMAN CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dept. A-7

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ruled 10c. per cwt. higher last week, and were quoted on the market at \$6.90 per cwt. for selects and \$6.65 for lights and fats. Packers were paying \$6.65 to \$6.75 per cwt. at country points, and \$7.15 to \$7.25, off cars Toronto, for unfiled and unsorted hogs.

BACON MARKET.

Our London, Eng., correspondent sends the following on the bacon trade situation of date July 1:—

"Since our last report to the bacon market has shown some improvement in all selections. Particularly is it noticeable in the case of leanest selections weighing 56 lbs. and under. The heavy fat selections have not improved to any material extent, and unfortunately quite a large proportion of the Canadian receipts continue to be of heavy and fat bacon. We do wish the Canadian farmer would pay more attention to the marketing of his hogs at the period that they can be classed as selects, as with the select weights, we are able to compete for the best trade. Bacon that averages 66-70 lbs. and heavier (as so much of the Canadian hogs are at present doing), causes Canadian agents to sell this meat to a different class of trade, and one in which the American article largely competes. We cannot impress upon you too strongly the absolute necessity of doing everything that is possible to avoid shipping this heavy bacon.

Danish hogs, which have been marketed very plentifully, are now slumping in supply for the time being, but our reports are to the fact that there is a good crop of hogs in Denmark, and that we are likely to have large killings in the Autumn. It therefore behoves the Canadian farmer, if he wishes, to hold the bacon trade in this country, "to wake up."

Note.—Our correspondent, who is in the trade, must be receiving his supply from sections of Canada that have not yet taken up the production of the bacon hog in a systematic way. In the hog-producing centres, the percentage of selects will run about seventy-five per cent.—Editor.

HORSES.

Receipts at the repositories have ruled light. There are not many shippers in the market at present. Prices continue firm and horses that are useful sell fairly well. Retailing prices are as follows: Heavy workers, \$175 to \$225; one special pair sold for \$550; first-class drivers are \$175 to \$225; medium, \$125 to \$150; second-hand drivers, \$90 to \$125; express horses, 1,350, \$175 to \$200; wagon horses, \$160 to \$180; chunks, sound, 1,300 to 1,400, \$160 to \$185; second hand, \$90 to \$130.

Good Crops in West Assured

Mr. Wm. Ayres has received from Mr. W. C. Austin of Peterboro, who is at present in the West, a letter from Battleford, Sask., on date July 20, in which he says:

"Reins have been coming down gently for two or three days, and there has been an enormous growth. Everything looks fine, and an excellent crop is almost assured for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Northern Manitoba.

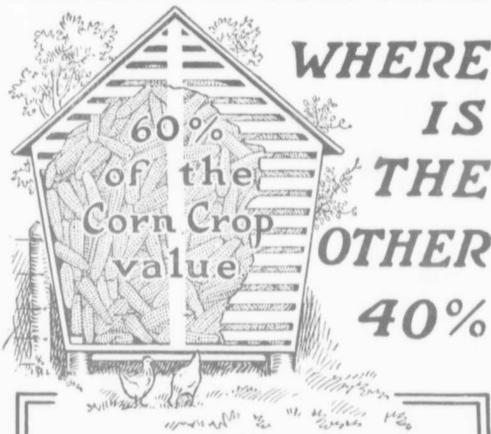
"Southern Manitoba is dried up, I am told, and the crop will be very light.

"Tramping Lake has an abundance of rain, and Mr. Tate, who came up from there yesterday, reports that all crops west of Tramping Lake are very fine, and lots of rain. Had dinner with Mr. B. F. Ackerman here to-day."

Western Wheat Prospects

Dealing with the crop prospects in the West, the Mail and Empire says: "While the prospect is not the gold-

en one that might have been presented at this season, we believe it is brighter than is made to appear by professional crop reporters. According to the estimate of one of these, the wheat yield of the three prairie provinces will this year not exceed 70,000,000 bushels. It will be a disappointing harvest if the wheat production is less than 80,000,000 bushels. Last year, on an acreage practically the same as that sown this year, there was a return of about 90,000,000 bushels."



THE CORN CROP Measured By Dollars Instead of Bushels

ONLY 60 per cent of the value of the corn crop is in the ears.

There is 40 per cent of the value in the stalks, leaves and husks. The Government Experimental Stations, the highest agricultural authorities, we know anything about, are authority for the foregoing statement. Other scientific authorities and practical feeders say the same thing.

That means simply this: You can get nearly one-half as much value out of the fodder from the ears if you proceed right in the harvesting and preparation of the crop. But many corn growers, indeed most corn growers, do not proceed along the right line—they do not handle the corn crop properly.

Most corn growers do not even yet fully appreciate how much profit annually goes to waste in corn fields. Moreover, they do not know just exactly how to proceed to save all of the corn crop—the stalks, leaves and husks as well as the ears—and thus add 40 per cent to the value of the crop.

In order to secure the largest profits, corn must be cut at the proper time, just as the ears are beginning to glaze.

The fodder will thus cure without turning into mouldy fibre. It will all be digestible and nutritious.

Corn will not remain in that delectable condition very long, and hence the crop must be harvested quickly to insure the best results.

When cut at the proper time the sweet, nutritious juices are preserved in the stalks, leaves and husks.

After being cured and shredded this fodder has almost the same feeding value as good timothy hay, which is about the best forage produced on the farm.

The point we wish to make is that the corn crop—all of it—must be harvested at just the right time and shredded, after curing, when convenient, if you wish to save all the profits.

In these days when farm help is so scarce it is utterly impossible to have the corn crop by hand labor. Therefore, corn harvesting machines have become indispensable.

With a view of supplying the constantly increasing demand for corn machines, the International Harvester Company has perfected both the corn binder and corn harvester and shucker, as well as the husker and shredder—machines which will enable the corn grower to save all of his corn crop with a minimum cost of labor.

Are you provided with a corn binder or harvester and shucker so that you can harvest your corn quickly and get the full value of the crop?

Corn machines will make dollars for you in another way, besides merely doubling the value of your corn crop.

The machines will save time, labor and expense, because with them you can harvest your corn in less than half the time and with less than half the labor required by the old hand methods.

Have you a husker and shredder which will enable you to crop and quickly bank your corn and reduce the fodder—stalks, leaves and husks—into a palatable feed stuff, which animals will eat with relish?

These machines are now farm necessities. You can choose either the Deering or McCormick corn binders, Deering or McCormick corn harvesters and shuckers, Deering or McCormick huskers and shredders, and all are carried in stock by different local agents throughout the West. Call on them for the number of corn machines. They will be glad to furnish you with catalogs and give you any particular information you may desire, or advise nearest branch house for catalogues.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES: London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Toronto.
International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

In addition to corn harvesting machines mentioned these lines embrace—Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers, Binders, Hooplers, Headers, Header Binders, Mowers, Hay Trolleys, Hay Bales, Broom Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Choppers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Traction Engines and Tractors, and Binder Twines.

THE FARMER'S LIBRARY

The following is an excellent list of books which can be had through the FARMING WORLD

No person has as much time for reading and study as the farmer. The evenings are free in most farm homes and afford an excellent opportunity for acquiring information about agriculture and kindred subjects. It is also well to note that no calling demands a greater diversity of knowledge than does the farmer's. He must know a great deal about many subjects and everything about some subjects. No citizen can make a better use of a good library than he.

To enable the farmer to acquire this information at the least cost to himself, the following list of books has been compiled with great care and selected with a view to their meeting the needs of the farmers of Canada. These books can be had without any cash outlay. Secure the requisite number of new subscriptions and the book is yours, postpaid.

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Draining for Profit and Health.....	\$1.00
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Forest Planting—JARCHOW.....	\$1.50
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