

THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



APRIL 15, 1907
Vol. XXVI, No. 8

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60 CENTS A YEAR
TWO YEARS FOR \$1.00

Farming in Roumania
Success of the Canadian West Assured
New Era in Horse Breeding
Provincial Dairy Show and the Winter Fair
Top-Working Orchard Trees

PUBLISHED BY FARMING WORLD, LIMITED.

TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO

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

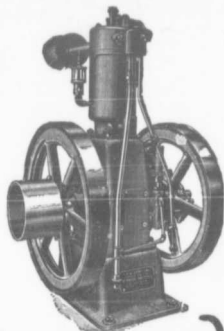
A good many times, no doubt. For grinding or cutting feed, sawing wood, separating cream, churning, pumping water, grinding tools, and a score of other tasks. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay.

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

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

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

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



These engines are available in the following styles and sizes—Horizontal (stationary or portable), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power. Vertical, 2 and 3-horse power.

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

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

Tudhope Carriages

have been made better carriages every year since 1855. Constant study is given every detail—and each improvement is carefully considered and tested before it is adopted. Whenever an idea presents itself, that will make Tudhope Carriages easier in running, stronger in construction, smarter in durable style, more satisfactory in every way—that idea is developed and proved.

Little wonder then that people, all over Canada, find such thorough excellence in Tudhope Carriages.

They save you money right along—for repairs are few and far between.

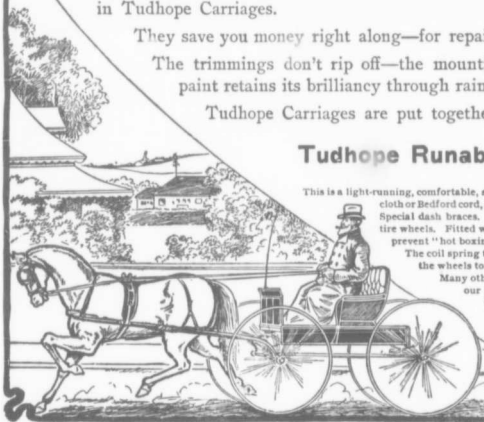
The trimmings don't rip off—the mountings keep bright—and the paint retains its brilliancy through rain, snow and mud.

Tudhope Carriages are put together to stay together.

Tudhope Runabout No. 12

This is a light-running, comfortable, serviceable trap. Trimmed with green wool cloth or Bedford cord, richly upholstered. Divided driver's seat. Special dash braces. Long distance steel axles. Rubber or steel tire wheels. Fitted with "Perfection Steel Nuts" that absolutely prevent "hot boxings" and the annoyance of wheels rattling. The coil spring takes up the wear of the washers and allows the wheels to run free, yet noiseless.

Many other styles of Tudhope Carriages are shown in our new catalogue which we will take pleasure in sending you free. Write for it before you decide on the new buggy.



The Tudhope Carriage Co. Limited
Orillia, Ont.
81

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

Made of High Carbon Wire—its price is for you. COLLAPSIBLE, not crimped. This makes it still stronger in service. It stays true. Painted WHITE over heavy galvanizing—rust proof. Experienced laborers to erect it. Leads all in value, as in merit, and illustrates booklet and 1917 prices before buying.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, S. John, Winnipeg

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Fastest drillers known
LOOMIS MACHINE

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Special machine, supports
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engine. Write for CAT

The Mutual Life OF CANADA ASSURANCE CO.

1906 shows large gains over 1905. New business amounts to \$5,503,547 in 3,026 policies, of this \$46,000 was written in Newfoundland and the balance entirely within the Dominion. The following are some interesting facts from the Company's 37th Annual Statement.

INCOME.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Premiums, less reinsurance	\$ 1,004,581.74	Death Claims	\$ 327,975.50
Interest and rents	404,646.98	Matured Endowments	108,865.90
Profit from sale of Real Estate	3,194.41	Purchased Policies	88,907.47
		Surplus	83,947.55
		Annuities	10,645.35
		Expenses, Taxes, etc.	328,717.40
		Balance	1,054,643.53
	\$ 2,072,423.13		\$2,072,423.13

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Mortgages	\$ 5,013,047.45	Reserve, 4%, 3½ and 3 per cent	\$ 9,053,332.18
Debentures and Bonds	3,429,025.49	Death Claims unadjusted	3,001.96
Loans on Policies	1,129,517.25	Matured Endowments unadjusted	43,083.00
Premium Obligations	25,786.38	Matured Endowments unadjusted	3,000.00
Real Estate	900.30	Present Value of Death Claims payable in instalments	45,338.00
Company's Head Office	30,875.79	Premiums paid in advance	13,781.50
Cash in Banks	207,552.05	Accrued rents	805.00
Cash at Head Office	3,540.53	Credit ledger balances	10,307.50
Due and Deferred Premiums (net)	286,081.81	Sundry current accounts	2,370.00
Interest and rents due and accrued	197,712.83	Surplus on Company's Valuation Standard	1,209,378.58
	\$10,385,539.84		\$10,385,539.84

The Company has a surplus on Government standard of valuation of \$1,552,364.26. The following are some striking gains made in 1906. In Income, \$115,904.22; In Assets, \$1,089,447.69; In Surplus (Company's Standard) \$251,377.46; In Insurance in Force, \$2,712,453.00.

Send to Head Office, Waterloo, Canada, for booklet giving Annual Report and proceedings of Annual Meeting.

Robert Melvin, President A. Hoskin, K.C. Vice-Geo. Wegenast, Manager Hon. Justice Britton) Pres. W. H. Riddell, Secretary

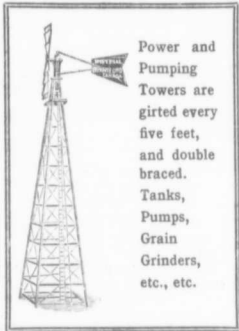
Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
 Finest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA
 The best one-acre farm in the West. Fruit, Grain, Clover, Alfalfa, Potatoes, Stock, Poultry, etc. \$10,000 to \$20,000 per acre. Will produce 100 bushels of wheat per acre. For more information contact J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WOODMAN," a two-cylinder portable, knock-out or tractor engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Come see to-day—low to high. Quickly easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any vehicle. It is a combination portable, stationary or tractor engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 10th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY THIRD YEAR.

Northern Assurance Co.
 Of London, England.
 Canadian Branch, 88 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.
Income and Funds, 1905
 Capital and Accumulated Funds: \$48,500,000
 Annual revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest on Invested Funds: 8,150,000
 Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of Policy-holders: 28,268
 G. E. MOBERLY, E. P. PEARSON,
 Inspector, Agent,
 ROBT. W. TYPE, Manager for Canada.

WINDMILLS



Power and Pumping Towers are girted every five feet, and double braced. Tanks, Pumps, Grain Grinders, etc., etc.

IDEAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES
 Automatic Concrete Mixers
GOULD, SHAPLEY & NUIR CO., Ltd., BRANTFORD, CANADA

Why Pay Duty?
 Why should you—a Canadian—give the preference to an imported ammunition to the detriment of your own, without any improvement in quality?

Dominion Ammunition
 is made in Canada by Canadians from the best materials and by the best workmen. Its quality has been proved beyond doubt.

The price is lower because there is no duty to pay.
 This trademark guarantees quality.
DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO., Ltd., Montreal.

***1000 REWARD FOR THEIR EQUAL.**
 No idle talk. Only 1 to 2 a year. Ask about our two wheel power mill and our new water turbine. Get two \$100.00. Two \$100.00. Two \$100.00. Two \$100.00. Two \$100.00.
DOUBLE POWER MILL CO., Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.



The Sense of Security



A Man likes to feel that if his buildings burn down he has sufficient insurance to replace them.

In the same way the business farmer likes to feel that when he has gone to all the expense necessary to produce a good grain crop, he has a machine which will successfully harvest it.

We suggest the well-known McCormick binder as being a machine which will do this work with the greatest certainty. No grain is too tall or too short, too heavy or too light, or too tangled for the McCormick—this machine will work successfully in any field where a binder can be operated.

The McCormick has triumphantly stood the test of time, and today represents the highest attainment in the manufacture of harvesting machines.

This machine is a triumph of structural strength combined with compact solidity and correct style.

The same care and design and the excellence of its work in the harvest fields of the world have made the name McCormick a household word in every country on the globe.

When mounted on the binder truck the

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

machine can be easily transported from one field to another, through narrow gateways, and can be stored in a limited space.

The McCormick knoter is simplicity itself, having only two working parts—fewer parts that move than there are fingers on the human hand.

The binder needle will not wear out, for the reason that the eye as well as the center of the frame and heel of the needle are fitted with hardened steel wearing pieces over which the twine passes.

The McCormick binder is a light draft machine—it is the machine to buy.

The McCormick line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and crop harvesting machines, binder, reaper, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, sowing, sowing and disk harrows, land rollers and scarifiers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders. See illustrated catalogue for detailed illustrations and descriptive text of any or all of these machines. Call on the local McCormick agent for information or write nearest branch office for catalogue.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Coming Events

Canadian Horse Show—May 1-4, 1907, April 15.

Auction Sales

Innes, Schaffer & Butler, Ingersoll, April 15.

Jas. Dalgely, London, April 24.

W. J. Thompson, Mitchell—May 9.

Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, July, 1907.

A Horse Remedy

No better illustration can be given of great things coming from small beginnings than Kendall's Spavin Cure. It was compounded and used in a small way about 30 years ago by Doctor J. B. Kendall, in the then obscure village of Enosburg Falls, Vt. Since then the name of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" has gone to all parts of the world. The merits, and the merits alone, of the remedy have done it.

While Dr. Kendall was practicing he wrote a little book entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." It is safe to say that no more popular work on this subject has ever been produced down to the present day. It was originally handed out to the horsemen with whom he came in personal contact. It is said that now upwards of 12,000,000 of these little books have been published and gratuitously distributed.

Caustic Balsam Gives Wonderful Results

Berlin, Ont., March 22, 1904.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I have been using several bottles of Gombault's Caustic Balsam, and found wonderful results. Kindly send me full information in regard to agency, as nearly all who once give it a trial want a bottle of it. M. S. STROBE.

Farm Fences

The farm fence is one of the most important things about the farm. Except in those districts where neighbors are few and far between, where stock is allowed to roam at will, a good fence is indispensable.

Probably the most practical farm fence yet erected is of the woven wire type. There are a number of different patterns and styles on the market at the present time and it is well in selecting a fence of this type to be posted in regard to the points of superiority in which a fence of this character should excel, in order to prove of the greatest advantage in farm use. To give the best service a wire fence should possess the qualities of elasticity, tensile strength, firmness and rigidity. It should be so constructed that the upright and lateral wires are securely locked in such a way that they cannot be rooted up from

AGENTS WANTED

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

SPECIAL TERMS

They will please you. People who work for us make big money easily.

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE

Address: FARMING WORLD, LIMITED
TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO

Sample copies and outfit free

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

The Right Paint

Whether you are going to paint the whole house, or only the porch—the interior woodwork, or a floor—there's the right paint in Ramsay's Paints. Just the shade, tint or color you want—mixed just right—in the right proportions. And it paints right—looks right—wears right.

Try them this spring. Then you'll say—as folk have said for more than 65 years—Ramsay's Paints are the right paints to paint right.

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

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. - MONTREAL.
53 Paint Makers Block 1842.



THE BISSELL DISK HARROW

Has a tremendous capacity for work on hard, tough land. It cuts and turns the soil, litches well back, and pulls easy. This machine gives thorough cultivation. The construction is simple, strong and compact, and very ahead of competitors. None are genuine without the name "Bissell." Ask Dept. E for full particulars. 102



T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

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below, shoved down from above or spread sidewise. The wire should be sufficiently heavy and well galvanized, hard enough to give the proper resistance to strain and pressure, but not sufficiently brittle to break under a quick blow.

The lock should be of such a character as to allow the fence to be properly erected on uneven as well as level ground, and at the same time hold the wires securely and in their proper relative position. A fence possessing all these requisites is made by the Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., of Hamilton, Ont. They publish an interesting little folder on the subject of fence erection, which gives valuable information on this important subject, and also gives instructions on the method of making concrete fence posts. A copy may be obtained free by addressing the Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Hamilton, Ont., and mentioning this paper.

Buy a Cream Separator

The value of the cream separator to the cow owner cannot be doubted. And it is fast taking its place wherever any considerable number of cows are kept. It is not good business judgment to fight against it, or to attempt to get along the old way. Of course you can "get along," but so do some people "get along" by threshing with the flail, by cutting grain with the cradle, by planting corn by hand, etc.

Without a cream separator you waste much of your good cream. You waste time over the old-fashioned skimming process. You haul whole milk to the creamery instead of the lighter, less bulky cream. You don't have the warm, fresh, sweet skim milk for your calves, and so on.

The argument is really all in favor of owning a separator, even if you have only a few cows. If you are without one some day when in town go to a local agent of the International Harvester Company of America and get their cream separator catalogues and then study the question. These catalogues will describe their two excellent separators, the Dairymaid, chain drive separator, and the Bluebell, a gear drive machine.

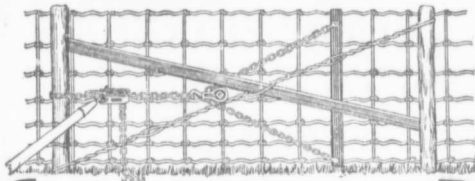
The Farmers' Co-Operative

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company, Limited, was held recently in the company's works, Brock St., Whitby, Ont., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for other business.

A considerable number of shareholders were present and the old board was re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors Mr. W. J. Clokey was elected president and manager, A. B. Haines, vice-president, E. Doane, secretary, and R. G. Oke, chairman of the executive committee.

A full statement of the company's financial affairs was laid before the meeting. It was pointed out that the company had practically not been in business during the year 1906, that owing to a little difficulty with their binder of 1905 it was thought advisable that the company should "lay low" until such time as their binder had been made perfect. This the management now feels has been accomplished. The financial end of the business was gone into very fully and the shareholders expressed themselves in very strong terms regarding those who had taken shares and had not met their engagements. A very large portion of the capital stock of the company still remains in the hands of the shareholders.

HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE



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

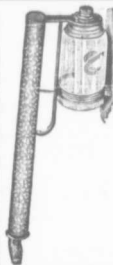
It's full of valuable and interesting information on fence building and tells how to erect woven wire fencing in the quickest and most substantial manner.

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

FREE!

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

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



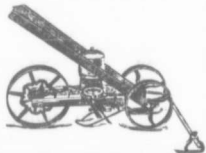
Sprayers and Planters

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

The Eureka Planter
Co., Limited

WOODSTOCK, - ONT.
Manufacturers

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



One Year
80c.

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Two Years
\$1.00

THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto, Ont.

Enclosed please find the sum of
for which kindly send the FARMING WORLD to the following addresses
for years.

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

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

Name and address of person
sending order.

THE COW MACHINE

Difference in value in a cow is determined by her ability as a producer of milk or butter fat. This is recognized. A well informed Dairyman doesn't hesitate to purchase at a high price such animals as are reputed large milk and butter producers.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are indispensable to the Dairyman for the reason that as exhaustive skimmers, and for durability, convenience and right construction, no competitor has ever been able to approach its completeness.

Take the DE LAVAL into your business.

The De Laval Separator Co., 173-177 William St.
MONTREAL.



A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

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

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

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

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

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

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

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

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The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

VOL. XXVI.

TORONTO, 15 APRIL, 1907.

No. 8.

A New Cover

THIS issue of THE FARMING WORLD appears in a new cover. The design is distinctly Canadian. The artist has taken special pains to produce something that will appeal to every citizen, and we think our readers will agree with us that he has succeeded admirably. The illustration is particularly good. A new one will appear in each issue. Watch for them.

Announcements

Special attention is directed to the several announcements in this issue. On page 377 particulars regarding our \$100 prize offer for new subscribers are given. Read this over carefully. We are sure it will interest you.

We would again remind readers of our decision to advance the subscription price of THE FARMING WORLD to \$1.00 after Dec. 1st, 1907. Full particulars regarding this appear on page 375. All renewals and subscriptions previous to that date will be received at the old price of 60 cents a year or two years for \$1.00. Look up the special renewal offers in this connection.

We want agents to represent us in every district. See announcement on page 348. Several new agents have recently commenced work and are making good money.

Western Lands Sell Well

There has been a very gratifying response to our offer of Western land, as announced in the two previous issues of THE FARMING WORLD, and 16,000 acres of the first selection are sold. We have, however, made further selections equally as good. These are offered on the same liberal terms. If you are interested, either from a desire to own a farm in the West, or as one who desires to settle in the prairie provinces, read particulars regarding these new selections to be found on page 383 of this issue. Don't delay writing if you are at all interested.

Better Freight Service for the Maritime Provinces

The work of the City of St. John, N.B., in laboring to make itself the great Atlantic freight port of Canada is of national character. This she is doing in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, a Canadian corporation that does things. Docks, wharves and storage sheds and all the facilities for the quick and efficient handling of ocean freight are being built up and equipped for this traffic at enormous cost to the city. Yet the work goes steadily on and St. John is slowly but surely becoming the chief freight port of Canada on the

eastern coast, as Halifax is becoming the chief port for passenger traffic, especially during the winter months.

There is a strong and growing feeling in Nova Scotia that the Canadian Pacific Railway should be given running rights over the intercolonial from St. John to Halifax. The Maritime Provinces, like the West, are troubled with a car shortage and any arrangement that would help to remedy this should receive consideration at the hands of the Government. The objection raised to this is that Canadian Pacific competition for local freight along the Intercolonial would deplete the latter's revenue. It is a question, however, whether this would be very serious. The rental paid by the Canadian Pacific for running rights should about compensate for any loss of local freight traffic which the Intercolonial might incur. In any event, the people of the Maritime Provinces deserve some consideration. They should not be made to suffer because of car shortage, etc., for the sake of keeping up the revenue of the Intercolonial. The aid rendered the City of St. John by the Canadian Pacific in developing an ocean port at that point is sufficient guarantee, if nothing else were needed, that the local freight service, provided running rights were granted, would be beneficial to the people of the provinces down by the sea.

Horse Racing at Agricultural Fairs

This much disputed subject is again thrust upon the attention of the public by a proposed amendment to the Agricultural and Arts Act scarcely worthy of its originators. The law itself will not be changed by the amendment, but it will be more difficult to enforce. No person not himself a member of the association transgressing can lay a charge against the officers for violation of the act and in addition he must also have been a member during the year previous.

This is a question which ought to be faced squarely. The real question to be considered by our legislators is, "What is best in the interest of the greatest good to the greatest number directly or indirectly connected with these agricultural associations." Does regular horse racing as practiced at these exhibitions advance in any real way the best interests of agriculture? These are fair questions. If horse racing advances true agricultural interests, or if it can be said that the moral tone of society is raised thereby, then we have good debating ground in its favor. But we are afraid no one will venture to champion the custom for these reasons. As a matter of fact, horse racing

as ordinarily conducted does not in any way advance the best interests of agriculture, nor will any one be found to say that the moral influence is in any way desirable.

The only reasonable argument in its favor is that it serves as an innocent attraction. If the law makers believe that, let it be openly stated. On the other hand, if horse racing is really believed to be on the whole injurious, then let no one pretend to hide behind the proposed amendment, which, while it leaves the present law intact, is intended to make it inoperative. Surely without offence one may fairly say this smacks of cowardice.

We have watched the working of these so-called attractions at country shows and the ultimate results are quite against their continuance. We venture to say that no one can point to any extended influence of an agricultural show, as evidenced by better tillage, better live stock, etc., when it has been for years conducted as a horse racing institution. Horse racing either absorbs the entire field to the exclusion of interest in the realities of agriculture, or it fails after a few years to attract, and the whole thing falls to the ground. We believe that public funds should be used only for the purpose of stimulating greater and better production of all that goes to swell the returns from the farms of the surrounding country. If ordinary horse racing tends to this end, if better road or agricultural horses are the result of such practice, then let it be openly stated. But surely we must not be asked to commend the man who dare not, and does not, defend it and yet supports an amendment to the law which, as already stated, can have but one result, and that is to make it possible to carry on a practice which the law is presumed to condemn.

We venture with all sincerity to suggest a halt before assenting to such legislation. We do not believe that the vast majority of our best citizens will support it when they come to know what it means.

Cheap Railway Rates to Fairs

Dr. J. O. Orr, manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, has succeeded in securing from the Western Passenger Association at Chicago a return single fare rate for the coming exhibition, good for one month. This is the best rate the exhibition has ever had. Last year the return rate from Chicago and the Western States to Toronto exhibition was one dollar over single fare, and this was good for only a single excursion. The area for low excursion rates will likely be extended

THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the
1st and 15th of each month

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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The Farming World and The Home is sent to subscribers in all countries who are received to discontinue.

The Law is that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

Remittances should be made direct to this office either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be sent at our risk. When made otherwise we are not responsible.

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

Change of Address. Subscribers, when ordering a change of address, should give the old as well as the new P.O. address. Anonymous Communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the full name and post office address of the writer must be given, but not necessarily for publication.

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

We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural matter. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of articles, suggestions how to improve the FARMING WORLD and THE HOME, Descriptions of New Grains, Foods or Vegetables not generally known, Partures of Experiments, Tried, or improved Methods of Cultivation, Breeding and Care of Live Stock, are each and all welcome. Contributions need to be accompanied by the name of the contributor. Unpublished matter will be returned on receipt of postage, if asked for within Thirty Days. If not asked for an expiration of thirty days it will be destroyed.

Matter Intended for Publication should be written on one side of paper only.

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Sample Copies Free

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

FARMING WORLD, Limited

Publishers

Rooms 505-508 Temple Building
TORONTO, CANADA

Eastern Agency of The New West Farmer

Always mention The Farming World when ordering direct from the publishers.

eastward as far as Albany and Syracuse. This should mean a very largely increased attendance at the Canadian National this year.

While the Toronto Exhibition is undoubtedly the greatest annual fair on this continent, there are other Canadian exhibitions that should receive more generous terms from the railways than they have in the past. A little co-operation among fair boards might help to secure this. There should be no jealousy among them. They are all working for the same end, varied, of course, as to the size of the exhibition and the field to be covered. Cheaper railway rates is one of the things they should co-operate in. A statement of the annual attendance at such fairs as Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Halifax, Charlottetown, Winnipeg and Brandon, presented in the proper way, would show the railways that the exhibitions of this country have a just

claim to the very best rates, both for exhibits and passengers. There has been a little too much working at cross purposes in recent years among fair managers. They gain nothing by such action and lose the benefit that co-operative effort would have in securing better terms from the railways.

Then the claims of the annual fairs to better consideration from the railways would be greatly strengthened if more attention were given to educational features. Of late there seems to be a little retrograding in this respect on the part of fair managers and the tendency to cater more to amusements and special attractions seems to be stronger than it was a few years ago. At the coming Toronto Exhibition the prizes for horse races have been increased by several thousand dollars. It is claimed by many that the educational features do not draw. But this has been entirely disproved by the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph. It is a purely educational show, without any attempt whatever at providing amusement or entertainment for visitors, and yet the buildings erected only a few years ago for the purpose of this show are inadequate to accommodate the crowds that attend every year. Fair managers should take a lesson from this and give more attention at the fall exhibitions to features that will educate and make better citizens of those who attend. The amusement features should be of a secondary consideration.

If this policy were adopted by fairs generally they would receive more generous treatment from the railways and be in a better position to enforce their claims upon them. The big men who manage and control the railways of the country are the first to recognize in an individual or institution work that helps to increase and improve the country's output, whether it be in grain crops, live stock, fruit, dairy products, etc. Such increases mean more products for the railways to carry to market and a more prosperous country.

Canada Importing Mutton

It is stated on the best authority that a contract has been made between certain importers of the West and some Australian shippers for a large quantity of frozen meat to be supplied for consumption in British Columbia and the other western provinces as far east as Winnipeg.

This is reversing the proper order of things with a vengeance; but that is not all. For some time past the supply of mutton on our own markets has been so insufficient in point of quantity that our dealers have been importing sheep from the United States. From this it would appear that instead of being exporters of live stock, as we were thirty years ago, we are now reduced to the necessity of obtaining a large portion of our meat supply from countries which we usually consider are not so favorably

situated, agriculturally speaking, as our own.

That the sheep raising industry has been neglected is only too true, and that our farmers have lost money in consequence is also true. It is urged now that during the years when low prices for wool prevailed sheep were not profitable. But this was never the case. The truth is, that sheep, properly managed for mutton alone, will directly and indirectly pay as well as any stock on the farm.

The fact seems to be that in our anxiety to build up a large export trade in dairy products we have overlooked other equally important branches of agriculture, with the result that we are now sending part of the money we receive for our dairy exports out of the country to purchase necessary meat supplies which we could easily and profitably produce for ourselves.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The United States as usual seem to be getting the lion's share of the trade in South Africa. A recent visitor from that country states that there is no reason why Canadian made goods should not take the place of goods from the United States in that colony.—And who answers, why?

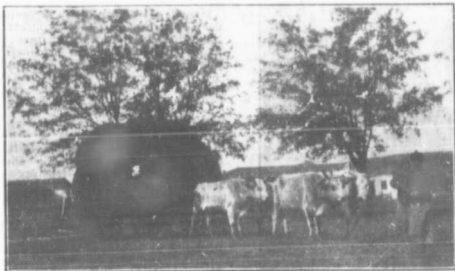
It is especially in the interest of the Maritime Provinces that the Government should do more for the development of trade with the West Indies. Mr. J. D. Allan has recently visited that colony as a representative of the Toronto Board of Trade and reports prospects good for the building up of a substantial trade with that portion of the empire.

In 1905 the exports from Canada to Mexico amounted to \$115,000. During 1906 they amounted to \$259,300. In the same time the imports from Mexico to Canada increased from \$61,000 to \$287,500. This is a trade that should be developed. A good market could be found in Mexico for a great deal of our pure-bred stock. The Government should look into this question.

Though a number of immigrants have come to Ontario this spring, the farm help problem is still acute. Many of those arriving are mechanics and prefer to get employment at their own calling rather than go on the farm. Wages are high and farmers are bidding against each other in order to get the help they want. The farm laborer just now is the man of the hour and can have pretty nearly what he has a mind to ask.

A German experimenter has succeeded in obtaining distant messages of words in a tolerably normal voice with a wireless telephony at a distance of two miles by using poles thirty feet high. When moon this will be to the farmer. He can erect a phone to the top of his house and talk to Neighbor Jones about the weather.

A parent upon a piece of meat into Greece. In condition of interest. The cost of deep a tirely unexpected, arttary, but future of the rotatio result into their lan. The peas and, while compelled are already English system. Nine-ten country a market p mostly re starved. To forage neither sh sheep (ew and the n but the lan. The pigs and very l useful you raise cro Berkshires. In effort Rumanian point of v ewe crossed ford down results. Th in the coun. Rumania running fro object is to is worth mo From an Et tle and shee grading dow. There are Rumania, stantza, is a 25 miles in 1 40000 acres rented. The peasants as f by having th each in retu work for a s ant earns abo pays 5 fr. as family on ave spend all the ers are hired with food.



A Roumanian harvest scene

Farming in Roumania

A party of London gentlemen recently visited Roumania to report upon a scheme for the introduction of meat products from that country into Great Britain, and the following notes descriptive of the agricultural conditions prevailing there, will be of interest to Canadian readers.

The country is a vast fertile plain of deep alluvial soil. It is almost entirely under maize and wheat, and, as yet, artificial manuring is unnecessary; but the Government, anticipating future deterioration, propose to make the rotation of crops compulsory. Already most of the large owners leave their land fallow every third year. The peasants cannot afford to do so, and, while they may be ultimately compelled to do so, the proprietors are already eager to adopt the English system of rotating crops.

Nine-tenths of the stock now in the country are practically useless for market purposes. The cattle are mostly rough old trek oxen, half-starved. The young cattle are left to forage for themselves, being neither sheltered nor fattened. The sheep (ewes only) are small and lean and the mutton has a goaty flavor, but the lambs are more promising. The pigs are mostly grown for fat, and very large; but there are many useful young animals from the native races crossed with Yorkshires and Berkshires.

In efforts made to improve the Roumanian sheep from a mutton point of view, the tsegala (native) ewe crossed with Southdown and Oxford Down rams have yielded good results. There are no wether sheep in the country.

Roumanian pigs are fat and large, running from 5 to 7 cwt. The great object is to secure fat, for lard, fat is worth more than lean in Roumania. From an English point of view cattle and sheep want grading up—pigs grading down.

There are some extensive farms in Roumania. One of them near Constantza, is a typical grain farm, 30 to 25 miles in length by 10 to 12 wide; 10,000 acres were owned and 10,000 rented. The estate employs 1,200 peasants as farm hands, who are paid by having the use of 10 to 15 acres each in return for their doing the work for a similar area. Each peasant earns about £30 per annum, and pays 5 fr. as poll tax—15 to 20 fr. per family on average; but as a rule they spend all their wages. Extra laborers are hired for about 2 fr. per day with food. They sleep where they

please—mostly in the open air during summer. The hours of labor are 16 per day—and practically the peasants and laborers work from sunrise to sunset all the year round.

The farm accounts are kept in the most careful style by two clerks under a factor; all farm carts, etc. are made on the premises, machinery repaired, and the farm is connected by

telephone with the city. Lambs, three months old, are valued at 5 francs, full mouthed ewes at 7 francs, trek oxen store 100 to 125 francs, the same fatted, 200 to 250 francs. A six-months old lamb weighed 63 lbs., when killed the meat was 31½ lbs. This animal was of the native breed.

ITEMS.

The lessee of an estate owned by the Government, of 6,000 acres paid 10s. per acre rent. Roumanians are very superstitious; they think it is unlucky to enlarge a house by building additional stories, so they increase it laterally. Many of the farm houses are, therefore, long and rambling, with labyrinths of passages.

It is unlucky to eat pigeons and rabbits, so these animals have a good time. There are no fences in the country.

If a farmer wants to separate fields, he does so by mounds of earth raised at the corners, and if he wishes to fence off his field from the road he digs holes by the roadside, so that trespassing vehicles would be upset.

One sees 1,000 acres of wheat in one field, consisting of six sections of 150 acres each.

In the villages the men take turns to act as constable, one week at a time. These village police are armed with a rifle and fixed bayonet, and look very fierce, but they are very forbearing to neighbors, as they re-



A Roumanian Peasant in sheep-skin costume, used winter and summer



A market cart, Bucharest, Roumania

cognize that it will be shortly their turn to be kept in order.

We met a peasant wearing on a mild October day a great sheepskin coat, and enquired what garment he wore in winter, when the temperature falls to zero. He replied: "The same coat, the good God who keeps out the cold in winter also keeps out the heat in summer."

Women in Roumania occupy a downtrodden position. One sees a man and wife dining in the restaurant—the man takes all the tit-bits and gives the leavings to his wife.

In Roumania the stocks number: Cattle, 2,500,000; sheep, five to six million; pigs, 2,000,000.

Farmers' Institutes in Quebec

Our old Province with its wooded hills, its fertile valleys, its rolling uplands, its industrious and intelligent people, is somewhat behind our sister Provinces in its Farmers' Institute system, though we have organizations of the same nature called Farmers' Clubs or Cercles Agricoles. These serve a similar purpose, and through them pure bred stock, seeds, etc., are purchased and farm crop competitions are held. Much information is imparted in this way, a greater interest in agriculture is created, and a marked progress is being made in many localities.

The system of co-operation is commendable. It is unfortunately noticeable, however, that our English-speaking farmers are not as inclined to work harmoniously together in matters of this kind as our French fellow-citizens. The case was well put by Mr. Geo. Moore in a contemporary short time ago, when he stated, "That the British people were made up of several nationalities, each of which thinks his own the best." This is regrettable, but, nevertheless, true. While we can respect the man who should not forget that this is the land of our adoption, and a goodly land it is, with its free institutions, and it is not only our duty, but our privilege, to practice good fellowship to all, irrespective of creed, nationality or political opinion.

These clubs have flourished among our French-speaking brothers, and are serving the purpose for which they were organized, while they have been a dead letter in a majority of the English-speaking sections.

In these institutions, where keen interest is taken, we find harmonious action, resulting in the betterment of the community as a whole, and more public spiritedness in the character of the men and women.

The true idea "in union is strength" has been exemplified over and over again in the past in our sister Provinces where these institutions have done live work. Through them advantageous legislation has been secured from time to time; advanced theories have been put before the people by successful men, who were conversant with, and had practical knowledge of the things they discussed. This in a measure created greater interest in the minds of our youth, and stirred up the old to new activity. Much of the progress in these Provinces is due to the Farmers' Institute system.

There has just been completed a series of such meetings in our Province under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In all five delegations were out, three in the French and two in the English-speaking sections. Suffice it to say, that while considerable interest was taken in these meetings, yet the interest was greater among the French than among the English-speaking farmers, the average attendance among the former was over 100, while among the latter about 40 would be a high average.

The meetings among the English farmers held under a farmers' club, were, as a rule, very much better attended and were more interesting than where no organization existed, proving at once that some organization is necessary to successfully carry out this work.

Four successful farmers, old institute workers, were selected for the work in the English-speaking sections: Duncan Anderson, Orillia; Geo. Carlaw, Warkworth; A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., and W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., made up the two deputations. Their addresses were always up-to-date, practical, full of thought, and, as a rule, were much appreciated. The subjects dealt with were soil cultivation, stock breeding and dairying in its many aspects, and the bacon hog industry came in for a good deal of discussion, valuable information which could be applied to practice, was imparted at every meeting.

While in some sections these meetings were not appreciated as they should have been, and while there were some unkindly criticisms made about the speakers by an unfortunate "know-it-all," yet we believe that these meetings have been of an immense amount of service to our farmers, and we hope that the day is not far distant when we will have a regular Farmers' Institute system and instead of holding two meetings in a

county, ten or twelve will be held. This will aid us materially in keeping pace with the march of progress in the agricultural world, so that the great possibilities of our province, in this respect, may be fully developed. "HABITAT."

Prince Edward Island

Winter truly "lingers in the lap of spring" this year. At time of writing, April 2, we are having an old-fashioned snow storm from the north-east. Teams are still crossing the ice, which appears to be perfectly safe. Our farmers have had ample opportunity to finish up their hauling. One farmer has had 300 loads of mussel-mud hauled. Another had 300 loads. Milk is becoming more plentiful. Butter is scarce in the market. Hens are laying well and buyers are only giving 15 cents cash for eggs to-day.

The Easter market was well attended, and the display of beef and other meats was most excellent.

The Provincial Fair was held in Summerside on March 27. It was pronounced the best, both as to quality and quantity, that has been held east of Toronto. Mr. Moore, Seed Inspector for the Maritime Provinces, and Mr. Fuller, of the N. S. Agricultural Fair, judged the exhibits. The display of potatoes was remarkable. A paper on "How Can the Average P. E. I. Boy Secure an Agricultural Education" was read by J. A. Clark, Bay View. The paper was highly commended. Capt. J. Read gave an interesting address on the "Potato Industry."

Prof. T. Ross gave an address on "Our Dairy Industry."

Dr. Detrick, D.V.S., delivered an address on the "Petion Cattle Disease," and advised the raising of sheep as one of the best possible means of destroying weeds.

The competition in judging small seeds for the prizes offered by K. J. E. Mutch & Co. had 13 aspirants. The winners were: 1, J. E. Rodd, North Milton; 2, J. D. McLeod, Mt. Royal. The prize of \$500 offered by the Maritime Farmer for the best essay on Fodder Corn, was won by Walter Simpson, Bay View. There were eight competitors.

Prizes for the best essay on Seed Selection had six entries. The first prize went to T. S. Vaughn and the second to Percy Marchbank.

Isaac Doughart, Long River, won first prize for White Fife wheat and White Banner oats. L. Schurman, Amos Rodd, J. Creed and others were prize winners.

Lieutenant-Governor MacKinnon delivered an address at the opening of the fair. He said that according to the latest statistics, we grow more wheat than New Brunswick and Nova Scotia together, amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million bushels, and also that we grow twice the quantity of oats that Nova Scotia does, and about the same as New Brunswick.

There is an increase of more than one and one-half million bushels annually over that grown in this Island ten years ago.

"What cunning little darlings!" exclaimed the city girl on seeing a lot of fluffy chicks. "Are they waned yet?"

"These are incubator chickens, mister," responded the polite dealer, "and was born waned."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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ECHOES FROM THE WEST

The Success of the Canadian West is Assured

By W. WYRTE,

2nd Vice-Pres. Canadian Pacific Ry.,
Winnipeg.

It took many years for the people of the United States, and, strangely enough, for the people of Eastern Canada, to realize that Western Canada was rich in possibilities. But at length the country wrung from them a reluctant recognition of its merits.

Now what do we see? In the last ten years three quarters of a million of new settlers came into Canada, a large majority of whom made their homes in the West. But it was not until 1903 that our immigration figures attracted wide-spread attention, at which time the returns showed an increase of practically one hundred per cent. over the returns of the preceding twelve months. Would you know the meaning of the sudden growth? Go talk to the farmer who had the courage to grasp the skirts of happy chance and to cut loose from old conditions. He will tell you that a country with the soil and climate of Western Canada cannot be "kept down"—that it is, in long run, the world needs wheat, Western Canada must grow. "The fellows who came first took the chance," he will add, "they did not know. Now it is not a matter of experiment—it's the case of goods that have made good."

The answer is a simple one. Western Canada was the merchant with goods to sell. The world would not buy. Here and there some men, pluckier than the rest, experimented. Others followed. Then came the rush—the goods were found to be as advertised. What was the result? New cities and a new people, and over the Prairie West an ever widening ribbon of wheat. But we are only at the beginning. When the significance of the fact that Canada has approximately two hundred million acres of land upon which wheat may be grown—five times as much wheat land as is now cultivated in the United States—when this fact, I say, is thoroughly understood, people will begin really to appreciate our possibilities. When all our land is under cultivation we shall be able to supply the greater part of the European demand and to aid in feeding the United States.

The transportation facilities must keep pace with agricultural development—when our stupendous wheat crops are ready for the market we must be equipped to move them. Railroad building in the wheat belt must and will go steadily on, for construction now is not a matter of experiment.

We know that we shall have the settlers as soon as the lines are built. Indeed, they begin to buy before the tracks are laid, and we are finding that our branch roads pay from the very start. The farmers know that they will get the roads and they are going ahead and taking out homesteads on faith.

Another market for our wheat will be found in Japan and the Orient. We are already trading largely with Japan and expect a steady increase. The Japanese at present might be classified as a nation of rice eaters, but they will become wheat eaters and meat eaters also. Alberta, which produced something like two million bushels of wheat last year, has already made some shipments of wheat to

Japan. This wheat is the Turkey Red variety and comes from seed imported from Kansas, but which is superior to the Kansas wheat and makes more pounds of flour to the barrel. With the growth of this product we shall probably have a large shipment to Japan, not only on account of its superior quality, but because of the low freight rate which we can make to the Pacific and the Orient.

But do not be misled into thinking for a moment that the Canadian West is entirely dependent upon wheat for its success. To make this assertion would be as foolish as to contend that Illinois and Iowa, the two greatest corn States in the Union, are entirely dependent upon corn for their success.

A large part of Alberta and Saskatchewan is adapted to mixed farming and grazing. The Edmonton district is a great dairying country, and it is now producing butts for British Columbia and the Western markets. Many settlers from the States, especially Pennsylvania and Ohio people, are coming there. They have big barns just as they had in the United States. And the oats they produce! Wait a minute—you have seen what we call the "load lines" on box cars?

Yes. Well, the load line restricts the capacity of the car, according to the weight of the material to be carried. We had trouble with hot journal boxes—lots of trouble. We could not understand. Finally we found the cause. The load line capacity had been figured on a basis of oats weighing thirty-four pounds to the bushel. The Edmonton oats weighed more. I myself know farmers who grow from eighty to one hundred bushels to the acre and the grain weighs forty to forty-six pounds to the bushel. Here also may be found barley and other grains, while Timothy grows as high as a man. It is not so cold near the Rockies as farther east, and in some respects the region warmed by the Chinook winds is more desirable for settlement than the wheat belt proper.

Before the Canadian Pacific Railroad undertook its irrigation project at Calgary, this region was considered primarily as a ranching country. Many cattlemen from Montana and the Western States came into this district and met with great success. Some of these men built up large fortunes, and Canada found that she had a group of cattle kings, so familiar a type in the early history of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming.

With the growth of cattle raising and ranching, packing houses were established, and Moose Jaw and Calgary are well known as centres of this industry. But land upon which bumper crops of wheat could be raised, land which, when properly irrigated, yielded enormous returns in sugar beets, alfalfa and hay of all kinds, was far too valuable to be used as range for cattlemen. The homesteader and the small farmer, allured by these phenomenal yields, encroached on their territory and the ranchers were forced farther away all the time. Calgary is changing—has changed already—from a ranching centre to an agricultural and industrial centre.

However, there are thousands and thousands of acres of available grazing lands which in the future will nourish and sustain innumerable herds of beef and dairy cattle. The picturesque scenes of the western

part of the United States will be re-enacted on as large, if not on a larger scale in Western Canada. But instead of branding and rounding up small, active, long-horned Texas steers, Canadians will rope and brand big, fleshy Polled Angus and Shorthorn steers—not so exciting a work, perhaps, but infinitely more profitable.

British Columbia promises a development parallel to the States of Washington and Oregon. It has many valleys which can be irrigated and which will produce the finest of apples, peaches, pears and plums. This region is just opening up. Canada's coal fields have scarcely been scratched with the pick. Lumber will be available for years after the supply in the United States has been exhausted.

Canada is great. Her wheat crops, immense now, will in future be prodigious. But when we have told the story of the wheat we have by no means told the story of the Canadian West.

Live Stock in the West

The live stock interests of the West cannot but be very much affected by the condition of the present winter. Great changes were taking place and were likely to take place in any case, but the terrible severity of this winter will very much hasten them. The larger ranches were being supplanted by smaller ones on which the cattle could be better looked after than where the numbers were greater than, say, three or four hundred head.

Several reasons for this may be given. The demand for homesteads, breaking up the masses in many places, thus curtailing the ranges previously occupied, and the fact that ranching as it has been carried on, having seldom been at all profitable. This, I think, one of the principal reasons why the larger ranchmen are so willing to make the change.

Alberta was never adapted for ranching, as it has been conducted. The winters are too long and too severe. There have been winters when cattle did very well, and the losses were not very great in the actual number of deaths among them, yet the years of severe weather were so many that the gain can seldom overtake the loss. Then, again, the loss cannot be all counted in the number that die. The shrinking and stunting of those that survive is probably a greater loss than the deaths. When, as was the case in 1904 and 1905, the cattle had not recovered sufficiently from the winter's hardships to be in condition to ship, and had to be sold at great sacrifice or held over another year. The mild and pleasant winter of 1906, followed by plenty of grass, while exceptional, was a great relief to the cattlemen; practically everything, including many steers 5 years old or more, were disposed of, and though the prices were kept too low (the ranchers say, by a combination of buyers), the sales netted them a lot of money.

The prospect for a large shipment of well fed cattle to my outside point during the present year is very small. Generally only the younger cattle were left on hand; not many over three years old. These cattle usually do not stand the winter so well as older ones, and this winter's hardship has reduced them to almost skeletons, so that under the most favorable conditions the number fit for shipment will be very small, compared with last year.

The local demand for beef is rapid-

ly increasing, also, and already considerable shipments are made to British Columbia, where a market is ready for a very large quantity, as soon as reasonable transportation charges can be counted on. Great hopes of a market in this direction are held by those on the farms of Alberta for all their produce when the new transcontinental lines are pushed through to the coast, and the increase in shipment is very great, even with present transportation facilities.

One thing very evident is, that the products of this western portion of the North-West will not largely compete with the east in the transatlantic markets. The number of cattle produced is not likely to increase materially for some time, notwithstanding that so many farms are being slowly stocked in the northern part of Alberta. Improvement in quality and size, however, will be noticeable; a better selection of stock is being bred from, and better winter feed and care will add much to the value of each animal produced.

The failure to provide sufficient food and protection from cold has a decided effect in reducing the size of the cattle under ordinary range conditions, which the most careful introduction of the best blood cannot overcome, and where an animal of the Shorthorn breed is used for crossing the decrease in size is marked.

The enhanced value of horses has led many who had herds of cattle to reduce the numbers of the latter largely while increasing the number of horses. The fact that horses will fight through winter conditions under which the cattle will succumb, is also a very strong incentive, and while the present high prices for horses continues the prospects are enticing. But the anxiety to get a lot of horses at small cost leads to the use of means for breeding that are other than the desirable class, nor those that will command an extensive market in case of a drop in values to the level of a few years ago.

There are not enough good stallions now either, which gives an excuse for breeding to horses without sufficient good blood, for the best results.

That the effect of the past winter will permanently injure the live stock interests of the West, I cannot believe. On the contrary, I think it will work out very beneficially in that it will hasten the change already at work to bring about a better system of breeding and caring for the stock, and a better demand for the pure-bred sires to improve it.

The loss by death among the cattle this winter will probably be heavy by the end of April. Many experienced ranchers put it as high as 70 to 75 per cent. This, of course, is only conjecture, but the mortality among cows soon to calve will be very great, yet, I think, the loss all told will be under 50 per cent.

A. W. S.

Needed Relief

A Baltimore man recently invited his nephew, aged 12 years, to attend a series of travel lectures it being thought that the lad would welcome the opportunity to hear of the recent explorations in Africa. To the uncle's surprise, the boy seemed disinclined to avail himself of the invitation.

"Why, Tom," exclaimed the uncle, "don't you want to see what the great explorers are doing in the Dark Continent?"

"No, sir," was the boy's answer, "There's enough geography already."

—Boston Post.

THE FARM

How to Apply Potash Fertilizers

For years it has been known that the application of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers is necessary for the production of maximum crops. Recently, however, potash has come into prominence and an addition to the soil is now recognized to be essential if continued good results are to be obtained and the soil kept in a constant and progressive state of fertility. As a result the annual consumption of potash in Germany, Britain and the United States has reached an enormous quantity.

Soils which in years past gave only poor results, scarcely paying for the labor, are now producing abundantly by the application of potash salts. Theory and practice have been working steadily hand in hand in order to ascertain the most advantageous application of this plant food for the various crops to be grown. Hence the adoption of the most economical methods with regard to fertilization is an important consideration in maintaining soil fertility.

Last year we conducted a number of very successful experiments with artificial fertilizers at Waterloo, and it is our intention to continue along similar lines again this year.

In order that the use of fertilizers prove profitable to the farmer they must be applied in an intelligent and economical manner. It is poor economy to purchase ready mixed fertilizers and apply them indiscriminately without any knowledge of the crop to be grown. The question arises, how can we ascertain the deficiencies in the soil, and the different requirements of the different crops and the various forms of fertilizers to apply? The chemical analysis of a soil cannot be depended upon; unfortunately it is a long and tedious process and farmers have not the means at their disposal for conducting such an analysis. But by experimenting with small plots dressed with phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash, one can usually noting the results one can usually find what necessary constituents are lacking in the soil. An analysis may show a large amount of potash in the soil but this may be in a form unavailable for plant nutrition and hence a healthy and vigorous crop cannot be obtained. Other soils, again, showing only a low percentage of potash, gave larger returns. In the latter case, however, the salts in the soil were held in solution and in a form accessible to the plants. From the foregoing we may conclude that in certain soils the plant food is locked up, whereas in others it is in a form easily assimilated by the plants. The various soils of the farm differ in their crop producing power, therefore every farmer should experiment for himself in order to find out what essential ingredients are lacking and then apply the knowledge so gained in the purchased and economical use of the required fertilizers.

Repeated experiments and investigations have been carried on on all soils and under various conditions by the different experiment stations in Europe and America and certain principles have been established. It may be depended upon that a light sandy soil with only a small percentage of potash contains it in a soluble form, easily accessible to all plants. But in heavier soils, though showing a high percentage of the potash by analysis, it has been found that the salts are locked up in an insoluble form, which makes an artificial application necessary.

Most of the potash fertilizers come from Germany, where it is mined near Stassfurt, a short distance from the Harz mountains. On account of the excessive transportation rates only the high grade fertilizers are exported to America.

These fertilizers may be advantageously applied to nearly all plants. If done properly and judiciously, corn and other vegetables will be marketable eight days earlier. The market gardener will at once see the advantage of this. Experiments have conclusively proven that the sugar beet responds quickly to an application of potash. It promotes maturity and ensures better quality and also counteracts the effect of an excess of nitrogen in the soil produced by too heavy an application of farmyard manure or other causes. Pasture crops and all cereals are much improved by an application.

Potatoes planted on a freshly manured soil require only a small application of potash to give best results, but to ensure a corresponding increase on a soil not freshly manured a larger quantity of potash is necessary.

The potash fertilizers should be applied early in the spring in conjunction with a phosphatic fertilizer, at least a week before sowing. For pastures and clover it is advisable to spread the fertilizer broadcast in winter on mild days.

In this article special attention has been given to the advantage to be gained from the use of potash fertilizers, but, of course, in order to apply a complete fertilizer it is necessary to add phosphoric acid and nitrogen. The fact that all three elements are needed must not be overlooked. The lack of one element cannot be compensated for by the over-supply of any other.

It shall be glad at any time to hear from any farmer or market gardener who is interested in artificial fertilizers and wishes to conduct experiments, and shall cheerfully offer suggestions or give advice. Visitors will be always welcome on our trial grounds in Waterloo.

Otto Herold, manager of the seed farm and trial grounds of the Ontario Seed Co., Waterloo, Ont.

The Mathematics of Manure

Manures are now known to increase the growth of plants through the action of three certain substances they contain, and which are known by the names, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. These three substances are called the plant food elements. Taking all three of them, there are but 25 pounds to the ton of average farmyard manure, and the remaining 1,075 pounds of the ton are absolutely valueless as plant food. This is an important matter to remember; we must cease to consider manure of itself as plant food, but rather the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid.

These plant food elements are still plant food, in whatever form they are found. For example, the potash in farmyard manure is not one whit better as plant food than the potash in wood ashes, or in the German potash ash salts. All forms of crude materials containing plant food, even if only one of the three elements, are as useful so far as they go as farmyard manure. Crude materials are mentioned because they are cheap, but the high grade materials containing plant food are equally useful. We must now take up the point that plants must have all three of the plant food

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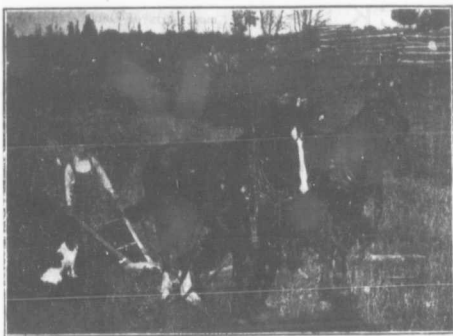
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An Ontario plowing scene.

elements, and that no one or any two of themselves can support plant life. It does not matter how liberally the plant food materials may be used, if there is a scarcity of potash through a great abundance of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, the crop must fail for lack of potash. Potash is used in this case merely as an illustration; a scarcity of any one of the elements is just as fatal to profitable cropping.

From all this, the reader will have gathered that one of the most important points in feeding plants is the proportioning of the three elements, particularly in view with the special needs of particular crops. The composition of various crops will not be taken up here, but this information can be obtained from any agricultural paper, or from any experiment station. We are studying here the composition of manures and fertilizers. In this study we must omit nitrogen, for the reason that nitrogen accumulates in soils through the use of plants of the clover class, which have the power to take nitrogen from the air and change it into such forms that it is available as plant food. Potash and phosphoric acid have no such means of replenishment, and when removed from the soil are a dead loss.

Farmyard manure is practically a natural manure, as it is composed of the very crops removed from the soil in the course of regular cropping. One ton of average farmyard manure contains ten pounds of potash and five pounds of phosphoric acid; that is, of the two mineral plant food elements, potash comprises 67 per cent. and the phosphoric acid but 32 per cent. This is a fair general standard so far as actual plant food is concerned, but phosphoric acid is likely to take insoluble forms in the soil, which lessens its availability. On this account, the application is at least doubled—that is, for general farming, the quantity of potash and phosphoric acid should be about the same.

This is pretty much all there is to the mathematics of manures, except that the same rules apply when fertilizers are used, and we all know we must use them sooner or later.—S. P. Cox.

Spring Plowing

There is a vast difference in the results obtained from a field well plowed at the proper time and one merely skimmed over in haphazard fashion. Hurry is responsible for much of the

poor plowing to be seen throughout the country. The spring opens and work must be rushed, so the land is turned over whether it is in fit condition or not. Weeds will be left upon the surface, the furrows be uneven and many spots will be missed altogether; under such circumstances it is impossible to get a proper seed-bed, and without that no satisfactory crop can be grown.

Where it is possible to avoid it, never use a plow until the land is in proper condition to be worked, that is, neither too wet nor too dry. To test it, take a handful of the soil and press it firmly, if it forms a ball that will not crumble, it is too wet, as it is also if the furrow slice looks shiny after the plow has passed. Heavy soils, if plowed when too wet, inevitably fail in producing a paying crop; for the plant food is so locked up in the clods as to be unavailable to the plants during the entire season. Very light sandy soils, however, are better worked when a little over wet than when too dry.

In choosing a plow for light land or heavy, for sod or stubble, for shallow work or deep, there are several things to be considered, most of which are familiar to all practical plowmen. Lightness of draft and uniformity of work are important, but some lightness of draft may be very well sacrificed to completeness of pulverization and uniformity (except in plowing grass land) is of less consequence than thorough breaking.

When plowing to correct texture and to improve tilth much depends on the shape of the mold board, the wetness of the soil and the depth of the furrow slice. If a soil is too dry to puddle, a steep mold board will shear it into thinner layers and pulverize the soil most; if the soil is still drier the layers will be thicker and the granules coarser. When the soil is much too dry no shearing will take place, and the furrow slice will break into coarse lumps. If the soil is much too wet the pulverizing will be so great that the soil will be puddled.

With a given plow the deeper the furrow slice the greater will be the pulverizing effect and the greater the danger of puddling the soil if it is too wet. If the plowing is done with a low flat mold board, the pulverizing effect on the soil will be much less than if the plow with a steep mold board is used, and the danger of puddling not so great. It is clear from the mechanical action of the plow that its form should be adapted to the

class and condition of soil upon which it is to be used. If the soil has a tendency to be too open and porous and is naturally coarse-grained, like the sandy soils, it should be plowed with a steep mold board when a little over wet, and as deep as conditions will permit, so as to break down the granulation and secure a finer, closer texture. If the soil is generally too close in texture, is heavy and soggy, it needs to be plowed with a less steep mold board, and when the soil is a little drier, so as to shear into thicker layers and form granules of larger size. Should it be absolutely necessary to do the plowing when the soil is a little too wet, a less steep mold board should be used and the depth made as shallow as conditions will permit. If the soil has become too dry and is not pulverizing enough the steep plow run at a greater depth will do the work better.

Of course, there are other ways of improving the texture of the soil, and none, perhaps, so effective and so enduring as that of incorporating humus in various ways, but as Kinging would say, that is another story.

Test Your Seed Corn

Every farmer should look well to the condition of his seed corn before the hour of spring work begins. A few hours spent now in testing the germination of individual seed ears may mean the prevention of the loss of many dollars and much time. Testing a sample of bulk seed after shelling and mixing is of little value, for one is then powerless to improve the quality of his seed by the rejection of the ears of low germination. He simply has to discard all or none, and generally does the latter. By testing each ear in such a way that one knows exactly how it behaves, the worthless ears can be rejected and the quality of the seed greatly improved. While the germination test is not a substitute for the ear-row corn test, since ears which show equally good germination frequently vary widely in their ability to yield, yet it is of great value in that it will weed out ears more or less injured as a result either of too late gathering of seed, or of lack of proper care in drying out, or both, and this will pay any corn grower many times over for the labor involved.

This the farmer can do for himself as well, or perhaps better, than anyone else.

Why

A young lad who taught a Sunday school class of young boys was often nonplussed by the ingenious questions sometimes propounded by her young hopefuls.

One Sunday the lesson touched on the story of Jacob's dream in which he had a vision of angels descending and ascending a ladder extending from heaven to earth. One inquiring youngster wanted to know why the angels used a ladder, since they all had wings. At a loss for a reply, the teacher sought to escape the difficulty by leaving the question to the class.

"Can any of you tell us why the angels used a ladder?" she asked.

"One little fellow raised his hand. "Please, ma'am," he said, "it's 'aps they was mounting."—Harper's Weekly.

In sewing the neck to the neck of a garment, the band should be held next to you and rounded over the band (not held full) as you sew. It is also necessary not to stretch the neck. If the two edges are held even the band is likely to be larger than the neck.—B. P. B.

LIVE STOCK

*The fame of Dick Turpin had been something less
Had there ne'er been a horse like the bonnie Black Bess.*

New Era in Horse Breeding

The spring opens with unabated enthusiasm on the part of the Clydesdale men. Thus far 1907 has been a record breaker in importations of Scotch fillies, and the demand for this class of goods is keener than ever. Farmers are quite willing to pay \$300 for good ones, and up to \$500 for high class goods with some show ring possibilities in them. A large number of Ontario and Western horsemen are now engaged in importing fillies, making from one or two to several importations each year, and the prospects are that if they can be imported at this price, more will come this year than ever. There is good reason for this, as the stigma which once clung to the imported filly, the impression that she was a trifle more than liable to prove an unsatisfactory breeder, is now regarded as a fable, as there has been as large a percentage of success attending their record here for the past few years, during which importing has been done on a large scale, as

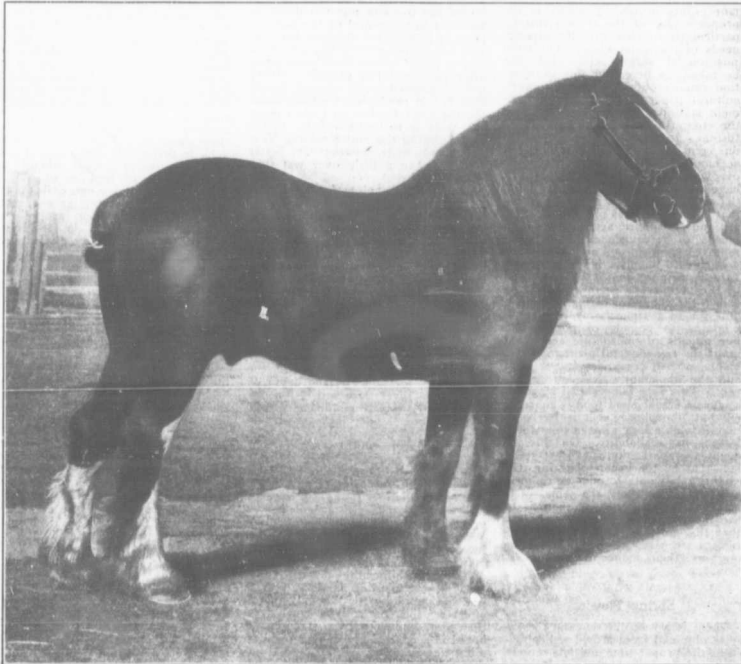
there has been with home bred mares at any time.

The investment is a very profitable one for the Canadian farmer. The imported Scotch filly is a good worker, smart, active, big and strong. If given half decent care, she begins to thrive from the time of the sale, and in a short time always proves a little better animal than she looked the day she was bought. If she proves in foal to a good stallion, standing for service in Scotland, her colt (imp. in dam) is usually of a character that makes it worth as much as its dam cost, at one or two years of age. If she is not, she will pay for her keep for a year as a worker, and will then pay at least a handsome premium on her first cost as a breeder. She costs little more than a first-class gelding will sell for, costs no more to keep than the plainest scrub mare, and the enhanced value of her progeny, both in character and pedigree, is a very large profit on her slightly greater first cost.

With the improvement in the quality of breeding mares, comes a de-

mand for a better stallion, and in most parts of Ontario and Western Canada, the stallion that was good enough a few years back is not good enough to suit the breeder now. The past few years have seen a large number of them replaced by horses of better character, and this tendency is more noticeable this year than ever. Buyers have been slower this year, as they were determined to get a horse that would command all of the best local trade in each locality.

The record of the shipment of high class horses to Canada during the past year has been a good one. Such horses as Baron Kitchener, winner of the Glasgow Cawdor Cup; Baron Silloth, an own brother to the Highland winner of 1906, Durbar, a stallion which always commanded a good premium in the old land; Acme, the sire of Silver Crest, and other good ones, have come over in the company of many younger animals of the most commendable kind. In the west the importations of Mr. Bryce, of Arcola, including such a stallion as Perpetual Motion; the Messrs. Mutch, of Lumsden; J. A. Turner, of Calgary; Mr. Horn, of Regina, and last, but not least, of Sir William Van Horne, have simply been of the highest class obtainable.



Imported Clydesdale Stallion Cornerstone [306] (1906). Sire, Carthusian. Property of Chas. Groat, Brooklin, Ont.

Change

The an- ing the r- dale stall- solely th- tish bree- terests. A- twenty y- dale mar- that they- sure him- also he r- bred from- also. But- were not- no rules i- to be don-

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Ontario's i- looking sta- owner expl- having bee- record him- in our boo- right here."

This new- impossible t- which cance- ed dams an- Scottish bre- of recordin- have been- importatio- that cannot- others are i- ed Clydesdal- the Canada- Many of th- try and sold- been recorde- tish certifi- scarcely be a- will not sho- record numb- dam or both- sire was num- Scottish stud- not show.

By far the- animal record- ed. Up to th- Scottish certifi- be accepted, i- discrimination- these under th- not record at- ed only after a- expense.

Inspection

There is nov- Province of C- horses of the- with a view to- in the Natio- stock for the c- book. The insj- ed at the exper- partment of Ag- sion composed o- Robert Ness, F- St. Guillaume;- bert; and Dr. Rivers. This t- two represent- French Canada- ociation, two a- ment of Agricul- surgeon.

This inspectio-

Change in Clydesdale Registration

The amendment to the rules governing the registration of imported Clydesdale stallions and mares was called for solely through the indifference of Scottish breeders to their own best interests. When the horse breeder of, say twenty years ago, purchased a Clydesdale mare or two, he took good care that they were recorded in order to assure himself that their progeny could also be recorded. As young stock was bred from them it was, if sold, recorded also. But the young stock kept at home were not so recorded, and there were no rules in the stud book compelling this to be done.

Thus, very often all the trouble taken in the matter was to prove to the satisfaction of the association that the colt possessed the necessary number of crosses, and in the pedigree issued the dam appeared without any number. This was not always the case, but since the extensive importation of Clydesdale fillies into Canada began it has been more noticeable. Very often a splendidly bred filly appears to have a rather short pedigree, while one of very inferior breeding shows up just about as well on paper. Not very long ago one of Ontario's importers was shown a fine looking stallion in Scotland, and the owner explained that through no record having been kept it was impossible to record him. "But his colts will be recorded in our books all right, and he is all right here," he remarked in conclusion.

This new regulation, which makes it impossible to record in Canada animals which cannot show at least two recorded dams and sires will doubtless make Scottish breeders attend to the matter of recording a little better than they have been doing, and will prohibit the importation into this country of fillies that cannot be fully recorded. Two months are given the owners of imported Clydesdale fillies to record them in the Canadian Clydesdale stud book. Many of those imported into this country and sold at auction sale have not been recorded, being sold on the Scottish certificate only, which should scarcely be allowed. Numbers of these will not show on their certificates, the record number of their dam or grand dam or both. Whether the dam of the sire was numbered and recorded in the Scottish stud book the certificate will not show.

By far the safest plan is to get the animal recorded within the time allowed. Up to the first of June, 1907, the Scottish certificate of all of these will be accepted, after which time a sharp discrimination will be made. Many of these under the new regulations would not record at all; others can be recorded only after a great deal of trouble and expense.

Inspection of French Canadian Horses

There is now being conducted in the Province of Quebec an inspection of horses of the French-Canadian breed, with a view to accepting for registration in the National Records foundation stock for the commencement of a new book. The inspection is being conducted at the expense of the Dominion Department of Agriculture by a Commission composed of J. A. Couture, Quebec; Robert Ness, Howick; Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume; Irene Denis, St. Norbert; and Dr. J. H. Vigneau, Three Rivers. This Commission constitutes two representatives appointed by the French Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, two appointed by the Department of Agriculture, and one veterinary surgeon.

This inspection was rendered neces-

sary by the opening of a new book under the National Records for French-Canadian horses. The old book, conducted by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and taken over by the Dominion Department, was found to contain the pedigrees of horses unsuited by their form and breeding to registration as French-Canadian. The old book was consequently closed and only those of the horses registered in it that pass the present re-inspection will be registered in the National Records. Foundation stock, including new applicants, and accepted animals previously registered, will be taken on inspection until the end of December, 1908, after which date only the offspring of parents already registered will be recorded. The Commission commenced a tour of the province on March 11th, and expects to finish its work for this season on April 19th.

The standard set for foundation stock calls for compactly built, strong-limbed, active animals, having good feet and without any apparent tendency to hereditary unsoundness. Stallions shall not weigh more than 1,250 lbs. and mares not more than 1,150. The outside height for stallions shall be 15 hands and 3 inches and for mares 1 inch less. Any indication of possessing blood of a draft breed constitutes a disqualification in the French-Canadian Record. S. B.

Clydesdale Board Takes Decided Action

At a meeting of the directors of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, held in Toronto, April 3, the following rather important amendment to the rules and regulations governing the registration of imported Clydesdale mares and fillies was agreed upon: Moved by Wm. Smith, Columbus, seconded by John Bright, Myrtle:

"That all imported Clydesdale stallions and mares by sire, and out of dam both recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland, and whose dams and sires are also recorded and bearing registration numbers, be accepted for registration in the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book, and that this action shall come into force on the first day of June, 1907."

It was after considerable discussion that the board felt compelled to take this action. Mr. T. A. Graham, president of the association, dealt with the situation exhaustively, his summing up of the situation on the other side of the water, meeting with the strong approval of other importers present, Mr. John A. Bong, Ravenshoe, and Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus. It was felt that the time allowed for due notice to all parties interested, until June 1st, would be sufficient, but that a longer delay in the matter would only lead to confusion on the part of importers and old country breeders in their business for the coming year.

The increasing number of registrations and members of the Clydesdale Association during the year, over previous years, is so far most marked, showing in the most striking manner the increasing importance of the draft horse business of Canada. Although other draft breeds have fallen off considerably, the Clydesdale Association has this year shown a great advance both in registration and membership fees, the receipts for the months of January and February being \$1,160, or nearly double that of 1906 for the same months.

Clipping Horses

If there is a time of the year, or a place in the world, where clipping horses is beneficial, it is on the farm, just at the beginning of the heavy work in the spring. Horses which are clipped then escape a great deal of discomfort, which otherwise attends the beginning of seeding operations. The long weary day, toiling with plow, cultivator or drill, under a hot sun to which they have not been accustomed, is far better borne if the heavy winter coat is removed than if allowed to gradually drop out. The pleasure of handling them, too, is doubled, apart from the handiwork of falling hair which meets every attempt to clean the gathered sweat at night or morn. The animal stands his work better during the day, rests with more comfort at night, and is always fresher and in better health than when put to work with his winter coat on. Particularly in the case of young draft horses being worked for the first time, is this noticeable. It is not advisable to clip the legs of draft horses, but the removal of the body hair is humane and profitable.

Hay and Oats for Show Horses

At the recent Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition two of Ontario's leading horsemen were discussing the problem of feeding horses. Old timers, both of them, with a practical working experience of all the tricks of the trade, their remarks on the problem of feeding and caring for draft stallions and show ring horses could well be accredited with some significance.

"Do you remember the time when we bought expensive feed cookers, and boiled and scalded whole and crushed grain, roots and cut straw and hay?" remarked one of them to the other. "Well, in those days we were always bothered with sick horses; colic, distemper, indigestion and colic was the round of the clock. My old cooker is lying in the scrap pile now, and I find nothing but the best of hay and oats. I seldom have a sick horse on my hands now, and I know that you have thrown your cooker, too, for you are never troubled with sick horses now, either?"

"That's been my experience, too," replied the other. "My outfit was a more elaborate affair than yours, and cost two hundred and fifty dollars. But it is piled up in an old outhouse now, and I feed plain hay and oats, with an odd carrot and turnip, and I not only have little or no sickness, but I have far better success with breeding stock. Oats and hay, roots and bran, are the only kinds of balanced rations on the bill of fare at our stables, and 'Lige' seems to get them inside the money pretty often all right."

They are two of Canada's leading horsemen, connected with two of Canada's biggest and leading firms of importers and breeders, and this is their dictum in the matter of feeding horses.

The Brood Mare

In spring time the brood mare should be worked lightly up to within a week of foaling time. It would be very injudicious to put her to any severe exertion, but such work as drawing the plow (except in stiff, heavy soil or sod), working the harrow, or if not overdone, will prove beneficial. If possible give some laxative food, such as bran or a little flaxseed in her oats, but do not give a purgative of any kind. As the time for foaling approaches, remove her to a loose, roomy box stall, thoroughly clean and well ventilated, continuing the ration of bran and flaxseed. For

exercise a few hours every day in a clean yard, or small field, should be permitted. A most wise precaution is the thorough disinfection of the stall, with some one of the many preparations made for this purpose, a solution of crude carbolic acid being as efficacious as any. Sprinkle the floor and walls repeatedly, until some time after the birth of the foal, carefully washing the navel of the youngster with the same solution daily, until it is entirely healed and dried up.

Stallion Licenses

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have read the many letters which have appeared in your valuable paper upon this subject and of opinion that it is wrong to require registered stallions to be licensed. It is enough to have to pay big prices for pedigreed horses without having to pay for a license as well.

All unregistered stallions kept for service should be licensed and the fee for such license be placed at not less than \$100. That is the only way to improve the breed.

We have in Canada probably the poorest class of horses to be found in any country under the sun and the reason for it is that our farmers want a horse to do all kinds of work from running to heavy drafting. This is unreasonable.

A good horse specialized for some particular purpose will always bring a good price and this can be got by using registered sires.

In Scotland if a scrub stallion should be traveled he would be mares, even if the service could be obtained for nothing.

SCOTCHMAN

Brant Co.

Canadian Clydesdale Class at Shows

Clydesdale breeders have of late been discussing the advisability of offering at leading horse shows prizes for aged Clydesdale stallions, importers barred. This should prove a useful innovation. Few, if any, horsemen can compete with professional men in fitting for the showing. It is too costly a game, and is scarcely compatible with making a horse earn dividends during the year. This class was on the program at Ottawa last year, but it was not entirely satisfactory. However, with proper entry conditions, it should be popular and well patronized.

A class of this kind, from which importers are excluded, would bring out a number of the good ones; not fitted as the importers had brought them out, but showing what they are under ordinary conditions of care and management. The interest taken in such a class would doubtless be active and general. A discussion of this question is invited.

Alberta Cattle Interests

One of the most energetic live stock associations in Canada is that known as the Central Alberta Live Stock Growers' Association. Its purpose is to safeguard and foster the interests of its members who are composed of cattle raisers for beef production. Their annual meeting recently held at Red Deer was attended by a very large gathering of breeders, dealers, representatives of railroads, commission firms and members of governments, most of whom took an active interest in the proceedings of the convention.

The president, Mr. Geo. F. Root, of Red Deer, in a very exhaustive address advocated many changes with a view to securing for the members of the

association their due returns for the products of their industry. His chief complaints were directed against the railroads, on account of slow traffic and the dealers because of unjustly low prices for cattle. Mr. Root advocated among other things special stock trains running not less than twenty miles per hour, prevention of discrimination in freight rates in favor of large shippers, public market reports from all live stock centres, and a more effective and expeditious system of testing for disease.

Mr. H. C. MacMillan, general live stock agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an address explained the slowness of traffic upon the ground of the enormously increasing demands for haulage of all descriptions. He stated that the C.P.R. had handled between Moose Jaw and the Rockies 114,000 head of cattle in 1906, as compared with 82,000 in 1905. Their haulage of export cattle in 1906 included 75,500 head, as against about 50,000 the previous year. The company has placed at the ship's side 50,000 head in 90 days. They have, he stated, 2,303 stock cars and 500 on order. Until the shipping season becomes more extended by reason of feeding off stock throughout the year the needs of the cattle raisers could not be very satisfactorily met.

Mr. S. S. Brogden, the representative of a wholesale commission house at Liverpool, urged the cattle raisers to ship on their own account and have a reputable firm on the other side to sell for them. He stated that in his experience 100 lbs. of live stock at Calgary dressed 54 lbs. at Liverpool.

In support of Mr. Brogden's proposition, Mr. Pounds, a rancher, stated that by shipping his own cattle he had made on 200 head \$650 more than he could secure from buyers operating in Alberta. Later, he set out to buy and ship and although he paid half a cent a pound more than local buyers he made \$1,500 profit on two consignments handled in this way.

With a view to securing better prices for finished cattle it was proposed to collect and ship cattle in trainloads and sell them in Winnipeg to the highest bidder and to encourage Chicago commission firms to be present to bid for the stock. A resolution was passed urging the local government to hasten the meeting of the Beef Commission which is charged with the investigation of cattle market conditions.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the association at Erskine, Alberta, on June 5th.

Dual-purpose Cattle

There has been a good deal of discussion lately in THE FARMING WORLD, as well as in nearly all the farm and live stock papers, on the dual purpose cow. Some of the friends of the dairy breeds even go so far as to say such a cow does not exist.

For my own part, I have no quarrel with any one who wants strictly dairy stock for purely dairy business. Any of the dairy breeds have their place where the owner wishes to put his whole effort to the production of milk or cream, but there are many large farms in Canada whose owners feel that in these times of scarce and high-priced cattle it would be profitable if we could get cows which would give a good flow of milk and at the same time produce stock that would make a large and rapid growth, so that part of the labor on the farm could be expended on the production of milk or cream, and leave a part of the resources of the farms to the growth of stock, which requires much less labor. The question is, is there such a breed of cattle? There certainly is, and the dual purpose Short-

horn is that breed. Note, I say the dual purpose Shorthorn. Not the Shorthorn that has been bred for beef or show points only, nor the Shorthorn that has been bred for milk production to the neglect of its feeding qualities and symmetry of form she should possess.

Those of us who can remember back 30 years or so know that there were many herds of this kind on that we farms at that time, and many a man who now owns a dairy herd has said to me, "I wish I had such a herd of Shorthorns as my father had, but he got the Jersey race and spoiled them." But there is still quite a good many herds of the old-fashioned kind in the old country. In fact, I consider some of them an improvement on cattle of the old days.

I have in mind a herd composed of some 25 or 30 head. Cows in this herd are well-fleshed and mellow to handle, and give a good quantity of milk, and yield, under ordinary conditions, 40 to 50 lbs. of milk per day, and 7,000 to 11,000 lbs. per year, besides breeding a calf, and there is no question about the growing and feeding qualities of steers bred from such cows.

I believe many Ontario farms could run at a greater profit than at present if they were stocked with cattle of this kind. C. L. H.

Ensilage for Beef Production

The production of prime beef is always an important industry in Ontario, more especially in sections blessed with an abundance of good land where corn can be grown luxuriantly and where the pasture rarely fails.

In many parts of our corn growing sections ensilage as food for beef cattle is not appreciated very highly. The results of Mr. Imrie's experiments, however, seem to show that it can be fed profitably and will produce beef of high quality.

In the last report of the Wisconsin Round-up Institute, David Imrie, of Roberts, Wis., makes the following statement regarding the value of ensilage for beef production:

I contend (and all of you who have silos will bear me out in this) that we can harvest our corn crop and place it before our stock cheaper in the form of silage than in any other way and with less waste, as it is all consumed.

For beef production we want silage that is rich in corn. Do not plant it too close in the drill, about eight inches is right, so that every stalk will have a good ear on it. Put it in the silo at the proper time and you have an ideal food for growing calves, young cattle and fattening steers.

Do not misunderstand me and go away from here with the idea that good corn silage is all you need to make a success of beef production. As soon as the calf will eat coarse feed, feed him what silage he will eat clean twice a day, with whole oats and clover hay. We usually put our steers on the market as two-year-olds. The first winter they get silage, what they eat twice a day, with ground oats and barley, or oats and corn (two-thirds corn), clover hay and shredded corn fodder. Feed until pasture is good. The next fall commence to feed before pastures begin to fail. Bring them to fall feed gradually. In fattening, remember you cannot fatten on silage alone. No matter how well cared the corn is, you must have more corn. We feed about like this: In the morning, thirty-five to fifty pounds of silage and a good panful of ground oats and barley, or oats and corn, or bran and corn, or shorts and corn; about ten o'clock they have what

shock gets a At night silage. After I snapper, oil me are on from it.

The I cannot is going dieing animals only wa year to on dry ground say that cess as w with the allow the feed in t and out a and salt. When land will twelve te acre, and has been verted int cheaply a



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other way, it the beef pro- ordinary inte fed out at h required 715 00 pounds o and 715 pou hundred pon Not only we silage-fed ste these sold on ive cents a l without silage. We submit: in the hope th den introduci producers, but it quite worth agitated, becau der certain circ ensilage out of practical and

Th Among beef most firmly est feeder. As a " has no superior feed than quickl spond than the Of late years been introduced into feed to fix successful the 1

sheep corn they will eat. Their managers are also filled with clover hay. At night they get the same feed of silage, with the oats and barley, etc. After this is eaten, they get crushed or snapped corn, what they want; a little oil meal is also beneficial. After they are on full feed we generally feed them from 100 to 120 days.

The trouble with us farmers is, we cannot tell by actual figures just what is gained by the use of silage in producing beef, as we do not weigh the animals nor the feed consumed; the only way we can judge is from one year to another. We have fed steers on dry feed, on whole corn and on ground corn and with silage. I will say that I have never had as good success as when I fed silage in conjunction with the other feeds mentioned. We allow the steers to run in a yard and feed in the barn, where they can go in and out as they please, with fresh water and salt always before them.

When it is considered that average land will produce all the way from twelve to twenty tons of silage per acre, and when in addition to this it has been proven that corn can be converted into silage as quickly and as cheaply as it can be handled in any

more admirers that it has to-day. According to the American herd books there are over 200,000 Herefords now registered, which places this breed second only to the favorite Shorthorns.

Devon Cattle

The Devons have been boomed the least of any breed of the present time. They never have gone into the hands of wealthy fanciers or of men who have forced them for a record, but have always been in the hands of farmers who were obliged to make the dollars count, and with such they have maintained a steady popularity.

Many a farmer has been blinded by big records, only to find that his conditions and his methods of feeding apparently were entirely wrong. He had the rare plant for which he had paid big money, but had not the hothouse in which to raise it, and his pocketbook was not large enough to continue the forcing to which it had been accustomed.

The Ewe After Lambing

The care of the ewe immediately following parturition, and the few weeks following is of much importance both

very good ration for farmers who have no oats, though oats may be substituted nicely for at least half the corn. Roots and some corn silage may be fed, too, though silage should not be fed without the grain and good hay. The hay should be clover or alfalfa. Plenty of pure water, together with such grain and roughage, should maintain the ewe nicely and enable her to furnish an abundance of milk for her offspring. Huron County. H. C.

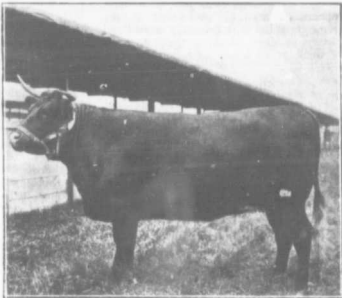
Lambing Time

It is to be supposed that by this time all necessary preparations have been made for the coming of the lambs and that nothing remains to be done but to care for them as they are dropped.

If it has not previously been attended to, every ewe should be examined shortly after lambing and all wool likely to prevent the lambs getting freely at the teats, together with any dirty tags, should be carefully clipped away. All those suffering from scouring should be cleaned, for if the wool about the tail is allowed to get into a filthy state it soon causes udder scald and may bring about diseases and deter the lamb from sucking.



A typical Hereford heifer—a Royal Show winner.



A prize-winning English Devon cow.

other way, it surely presents a topic to the beef producers that is of more than ordinary interest. A bunch of steers fed out at the Kansas Station on silage required 715 pounds of grain to make 100 pounds of gain in silage-fed steers, and 723 pounds of grain to make one hundred pounds on steers fed no silage. Not only were the gains made by the silage-fed steers a little greater, but these sold on the market for twenty-five cents a hundred more than those without silage.

We submit this topic at this time not in the hope that there will be any sudden introduction of silos among beef producers, but rather that we consider it quite worth while to keep the matter agitated, because, without question, under certain circumstances the making of ensilage out of the corn crop is the most practicable and feasible way to handle it.

The Hereford

Among beef cattle the Hereford is most firmly established as a profitable feeder. As a "rustler" on the ranges it has no superior and no steers will respond quicker to care and good stall feeding than those of this famous breed. Of late years a hornless variety has been introduced and efforts are now being made to fix the type; should this be successful the Hereford will find even

to the ewe and the lamb. It is much the best method to separate the ewe with a young lamb from the rest of the flock for a time, though with many this is not always practicable. It should be made possible, however, to keep the ewes with lambs apart from those still to lambs. Comfortable shelter from cold and storms, particularly the latter, are of course necessary; but perhaps the feed of the ewe is most important now.

Sheep are ruminants and not naturally accustomed to concentrated feeds, such as grain, while they also have delicate digestive organs. Both these facts need to be remembered in feeding the ewe at this time. First of all, do not change the feed abruptly. If she has been having plenty of clover or alfalfa hay, and corn stover with a little grain, this may be continued right along. After a day or two begin feeding wheat bran, increasing it gradually for a week. By this time the lamb will be old enough to require considerable milk and the ewe may now be brought to full milk flow. Some breeders recommend beginning with chopped corn or barley and a little oil meal mixed with the bran after the first week, increasing the amount fed, gradually, until a pound per day is given. The proportions for mixing are one hundred pounds chopped corn, one hundred pounds bran, and twenty pounds oil meal. This will be a

The ewes which have already dropped their lambs require liberal feeding or they will be apt to fall off in their milk and the lambs will get a serious setback. As a rule, lambs born late in April or early in May turn out the best, but if the ewes are kept in first rate condition the early lambs will pay well and particularly so this year.

Up to the time of dropping the lambs the ewes should be fed liberally on good clover hay, roots and grain, or good clean pea straw may take the place of the clover hay. For the grain, a mixture in the proportion of three of oats to one of peas, fed twice a day, at the rate of one and a half pints per head per day, will give good results. After the ewes have lambed, stop the peas and change to chopped oats and bran with an increase of roots to improve the flow of milk. Keep the lambs growing from the time of birth until they are marketed, for if once set back it takes them a long time to recover.

When the lambs are about two weeks old they will begin to nibble a little at the meal with their mothers. At this time partition off a part of the pen so as to leave a space into which the lambs can run at will; in this place a trough so arranged that they cannot get their feet into it. Keep here a supply of chopped oats, pulped roots and clover hay. In a very few days the lambs will



Sheep vs. Dogs The old English (or Bob-tail) Sheep Dog

begin to eat by themselves and will rapidly gain in strength and flesh. At from two to three weeks old the lambs should all be docked and the rams among them castrated; both these operations may be performed at the same time, but it is generally considered better to defer docking the rams for a week or so after castration.

Sheep vs. Dogs

For some years, owing to the low price of wool, sheep raising was much neglected in Canada, but the market having taken a turn for the better, and mutton being in greater demand, farmers are now turning their attention to this class of stock. The advantages of keeping a reasonable number of sheep on every farm are well understood and need not be particularized, while the objections to it are very few, the chief one being the liability of loss through vagabond dogs. This difficulty is a real, but not an insuperable one, for this remedy lies entirely in the hands of the farmers themselves. If further legislation is needed to prohibit dogs running at large, a little co-operation will ensure that. This, however, would scarcely be necessary if the farmers would get rid of the miserable mongrels now to be found on the majority of the farms throughout the country. A good dog is of great value as guardian of his master's property and assistant in his work where stock is kept, but the "yapping curs" which run out after every vehicle passing on the road are not only of no service to anybody, but are a constant menace to life and property.

Every farmer ought to have one or more dogs, but they should be of the right sort and properly trained. The well bred Scotch collie is a good dog, the English sheep dog is better, either of these will with very little handling, do all the work required in driving stock, and will most effectively defend a flock of sheep from any prowling cur which may attack them.

Losses of Winter and Spring Litters

Reports from various parts of the country indicate that hog breeders are experiencing serious loss of winter and spring litters. This is most unfortunate, both for those immediately interested and for the Canadian bacon industry. Year by year more farmers have been induced to endeavor to secure two litters per year from their sows, which is

doing much to bring about that regularity of supply upon which a healthy development of the export bacon trade depends. Losses of winter litters tend to discourage production, more particularly among those who fail to realize the cause of the fatalities. Some attribute the condition to one cause and some to another, but the older breeders have come to the conclusion that close housing is the most potent factor in causing unhealthy sows and weakly litters.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of money that has been spent in the past ten years on large, expensive piggeries. The construction of these is almost invariably followed by loss of young stock and unprofitability of older animals, teaching the lesson that continued close housing is incompatible with successful hog raising. This, may be taken, is the chief cause of the losses experienced the present spring.

The correct idea was well expressed by Mr. J. E. Brethour at the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, when he stated "that the housing of hogs is a necessary evil that should be guarded against as much as possible." The most successful hog raisers find it necessary to house their winter only litters up to three months old and hogs that are in the latest stages of fattening. All others, which include dry sows in farrow, and growing pigs, do their best when they have free access to the open air, so long as they have a comfortable bed to sleep in. Feeding in the open and sleeping in small cabins is the manner in which most of the hogs are kept on many of the most successful hog raising farms. The old-fashioned creep in the straw stack was abandoned too early. There would be little loss from spring litters if sows had such a bed, and received their ration of manure and a little bran and shorts from a trough in the barnyard.

Losses in Young Pigs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In your April 1st issue a correspondent who signs himself "Hog Producer" states that it would be interesting to farmers to know with what degree of success young pigs arrive this spring. I might say that in this district there have been a good many losses and small litters hardly up to the average of other years. There are a number of young sows bred to farrow a little later on. I was at a sale a few days ago where several of such sows were sold at an average price of \$25 each.

H. REED

Wellington County

Winter Litters

Unless all signs fail, we are going to have an exceptionally good year in the hog business, for all who are fortunate enough to have the hog, but from information we have been able to obtain, the early spring litters have not done well. In one of the recent issues of THE FARMING WORLD we predicted heavy losses and our predictions have come too true, the winter and spring having been unfavorable and up to the present conditions have not improved very much. What is most needed for the health of young pigs is bright sunshine. Given this, pigs that otherwise would have a very poor chance of living will often gain with amazing rapidity. If you are puzzling over what to do with some weak litters, try putting them where the sun will shine on them as much as possible. To be sure, we cannot make the sun shine, but we can so arrange our breeding pens as to get all there is of it. And we think that if some of those that have been complaining lately of not being able to raise early litters in large hog houses and recommending the removal of sows into cow stables, were to arrange for the free admission of sunshine into the breeding pens, they would meet with better success. In large pens, the sow is often too confined for the youngsters to get exercise, as well as being quite stuffy. There is also danger that when the pigs are removed from these close stalls they will get the cold or swollen jaws and other things difficult to treat, and we have heard of several cases where early litters have come not very strong and several of the young pigs died during the first few days, while the others did exceptionally well for a few weeks, then some took white scours, dying in a short time, while others died suddenly, not having shown any signs of sickness. In some cases the trouble has been indigestion, which is more easily prevented than cured. The pigs if noticed in time may be treated by giving from one to three teaspoonful of castor oil, according to age of pig, but generally treatment of the sow is best, although not quite as prompt in results. First it is necessary to know the cause, which usually is that the sow not having her full litter, has too much or too strong milk, which the pigs for a time are able to take, causing in the one case acute indigestion, the entire contents of the stomach becoming solid like cheese, stopping all passages, and the pigs die perhaps a couple of hours after being seen in apparent perfect health; in the other case the indigestion takes the form of the worms, which will cause the pig to gradually fall away. In the former case, I have never found any treatment of either sow or pig to be of any use, but to prevent or effect a cure of either, the immediate action is necessary when first symptom is observed. The sow's food should be completely changed, and very much reduced, and she should have a heaped teaspoonful of sulphur three times a day for a few days. If possible, give her exercise, being careful not to let her get cold or wet. Keep the young pigs warm and dry, clean the pen thoroughly, securing plenty of clean straw, and if any of the young have died from or suffered with scours for any length of time, remove the litter to new quarters. These troubles seldom ever appear in summer, when sows and pigs have liberty to roam about a little, the variety of food picked up, the exercise, and usually dry, warm places to lie in, all combine to enable the youngsters to assimilate the strong food properly. But usually a better and more thrifty litter is raised when their numbers are in proportion to the size and age of the sow.

F. W. S.

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THE DAIRY

Provincial Dairy Show and Winter Fairs

There is considerable discussion among dairymen at present concerning the establishment of a Provincial Dairy Show. It is recommended by some that if such an exhibition were established and held in the city of Toronto it would be a great boon to the dairy industry of the Province, and an inspiration to the dairymen generally. At a recent meeting of dairymen held in the city of Toronto, it was decided by those present to hold an exhibition separate from all other exhibitions, which should include an exhibit of dairy cattle, dairy products, supplies, and all kinds of dairy machinery; later a deputation waited on the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Nelson Monteith, asking for a grant of \$4,000 to assist in the enterprise.

Dairying in the Province is one of our most important industries, and too much assistance cannot be given to aid in the advancement and development of this great industry, whether by the Government, the agricultural press, or otherwise, but before taking a step such as is advocated in the establishment of a distinct and separate exhibition, it is advisable to consider the matter from all sides. The success of an educational exhibition depends on the attendance of the class of people requiring and desiring information. While the entries and exhibits might be everything desired, the benefits to be derived from the exhibition will depend almost entirely on the number and class of people who attend. The question, then, appears to be as to what sort of exhibition this class of people can most easily be induced to attend. It will be admitted that the more there is of interest to any person at any given point, the more attraction there will be and the more inclination for him to go to that point. It is also a fact that dairymen are largely interested in feeding and raising bacon hogs. This being the case, would the dairy farmer not be more inclined to attend an exhibition where he could see exhibits and hear discussions on the different classes of live stock in which he was interested, rather than to an exhibition in which only one class was considered? How much more unlikely would he be to attend both? But even if anyone has sufficient time, and is able and willing to go to the necessary expense in order to attend two shows at two different points, he should not be required to do so, when by a judicious arrangement he might be able to see the same two shows by one expenditure of time and money.

It is very improbable that any of the farmers of Ontario are interested in any one class of live stock, and it would therefore be preferable to hold a live stock exhibition where any person attending will receive instruction in whatever classes of live stock he is specially

interested in. Following out this idea, the policy should be not only to keep all departments as at present, but to amalgamate with the winter fairs a department for horses, and concentrate all departments of live stock at one point. More good would accrue to the horse industry by doing this, taking advantage of the large number who attend the winter fairs to give instruction to them on the horse breeding industry, than can be done by holding a separate exhibition with a smaller attendance. We believe it would increase the attendance at the winter fairs more than by the number who attended the Horse Show alone, for the reason that the more departments that are represented at an exhibition, the easier it will be to get an attendance in increased numbers. Besides, the size of an exhibition always attracts.

Taking up another point, will the Province as a whole be better represented at an exhibition in the east and one in the west than by one central exhibition? The railroad rates are quite a consideration. The dairy district of Western Ontario is south and west of Guelph, and there is no doubt that any one who would attend the exhibition at Toronto, would attend an exhibition farther west at Guelph, and there is also no doubt that a large number, on account of the lessened expense, would go to Guelph who would not go to Toronto. So far as the district east of Kingston is concerned, it may be taken for granted that it would be practically unrepresented at Toronto. A certain proportion of the breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle and those engaged in manufacturing in a creamery or cheese factory would attend the fair, no matter where it was held. It is to their interest to be there, but we hold that it is the men engaged in the production of milk, cream and butter who require to be brought in touch with the most successful methods. Furthermore, the exhibits of all kinds of dairy machinery and supplies are of no particular interest to the dairy farmer. He is only interested in small utensils, such as hand separators, etc., and an exhibit of this kind could easily be arranged for without requiring much additional space at the winter fairs, either east or west. Other large machinery is of interest to the creamery and factory men only.

Whether the present winter fairs are situated in the proper places or not, we do not wish to discuss at present, but there is no doubt that our winter fairs are expanding more and more in the interests of live stock and all its branches, and this is the proper policy to adopt. Not many years ago it was a beef show only, but departments for sheep, swine, dairy cattle, poultry and seed grain have been added from time to time, and in our judgment a department for horses could be added with great benefit to that industry. If this be true of the horse department, it should also apply to the

department of dairy cattle, and this department should certainly be retained, and if necessary strengthened. There is a great advantage in having all branches of live stock represented at one fair. There is a possibility of winning a man who never before was interested. A man may become interested in swine who goes to the exhibition to see the sheep exhibit, or he may become interested in dairy cattle when he goes to see the swine exhibit. It is not the man who is specially interested that the fair should try to reach, but it is the man who is interested in a general way only, and if that class is at the fair in numbers, the opportunity for making the show a success is provided.

Not many years ago the poultry men held their separate show, and had done so for a number of years. At this show the attendance consisted of exhibitors and fanciers; the farmers would not attend. At the last exhibition held in that way they had only 1,400 entries. Since then the Poultry Association has affiliated with other associations in the establishment and maintenance of a great fair working for the development of all industries upheld by live stock, both in a fancy and commercial way; they got in touch with the masses of the people, interesting so many and making so many sales of breeding stock that their entries at the last fair numbered over 4,000. Were the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association to hold their exhibition in conjunction with other associations, it would without doubt, accomplish more, and reach a great many more than it otherwise would. In the case of the Horse Show, however, it is already established, and it is more difficult to change an established situation, but with a show not yet instituted there is no such difficulty. It should be our object to have all interested in live stock hold one exhibition at the same time and at the same place, and if the proper influence be brought to bear on the Department to arrange such a combination, there is not the least doubt but what it could be done. If it is necessary to have \$4,000 to successfully conduct a Dairy Exhibition, and a relative amount provided for all other associations, it would, no doubt, establish the greatest fair in the world, a fair that would not only be successful in number of entries, but successful in attendance, and of the class of men who most need instruction, and if attended by them would develop all industries to the greatest possible extent.

Care of the Dairy Cow and Calf

The production of the dairy cow and the value of her calf depends largely on the condition she is in before calving. In fact, this is the key to progress in getting larger returns from our cows and breeding better cows. Perhaps some are afraid to have the cow in high condition for fear of milk fever. A cow should always be brought to her freshening period in prime physical condition. It is not meant that she should be fat, but that she should be in good physical

condition. This can generally be brought about by giving her two or three pounds of bran every day at the time when she is dry. This will cause her to start in her lactation period with a maximum flow of milk. Don't starve a cow because she is in high condition or put her on dry feed. Let her feed be somewhat less than usual and wholly of a succulent nature. In winter nothing is better than ensilage with a little bran and oats. Much attention should be given to the cow, especially as she approaches the time of calving. At this particular time grooming and caressing have wonderful effect. After the calf is born, the cow should be on full feed. I feed six to twelve pounds of grain, according to the dairy work that she is doing, and as much roughage as she will eat up clean.

If the farm grains are cheaper pound for pound than commercial feed stuffs, such as oil meal, gluten feeds, cotton seed meal or bran and shorts, then the ration should be made up almost always using two or three kinds. The nearer we can keep the feed within the farm crop, the more money we will make. The basal ration should be firm grains of which one is the best milk feed. Linseed and cotton seed meals should be fed sparingly on account of price. Protein, however, is generally the cheapest in the feeds, containing a high per cent. of this important nutrient.

GOOD MANAGEMENT

is the secret of calf raising, and the first year of a calf's life is the most important one. No farmer can expect to have a good looking bunch of dairy calves and not take care of them. He has several items to keep in mind all the time. He should be regular about his feeding and also should not overfeed or underfeed, but he needs to use good judgment about this. As some calves need more than others. No doubt one of the greatest secrets of the rearing of calves is to not let them get

THE SCOURS

for in case they do it is sure to run them down in the winter. If they get ten if the calf is allowed to remain that way he is sure to be a stunted calf. We give our calves their own dams' whole milk until they are two weeks old. Then we gradually change, substituting a little fresh, warm skim milk until, in the course of a few days, we have them on

A FULL SKIM MILK RATION.

Then, to take the place of the butter fat removed in the skim milk, we add a little fine warm milk, gradually increasing this as the calf grows older. Now, I do not believe anyone can afford to attempt to raise a calf without giving it some milk at first and it certainly should have at least a few feeds of its own mother's milk to regulate the bowels and start it off in a thrifty condition. I believe that the very best substitute for the butter fat in milk is flax seed, well boiled to a jelly, giving a small feed of this jelly and gradually increasing it. As the skim milk is taken away from the calf other grains can be substituted, as, for instance, oatmeal, oil meal, pea meal, and the more of them, I think, the better. The increased use of milk separators in the dairy sections of the country has resulted in greater attention being paid to raising calves on skim milk. It is well settled at this time that practically as large, strong and vigorous calves can be grown on skim milk, supplemented by some suitable grain feed, as on whole milk, providing they are properly fed and cared for. There is no question but that whole

milk is the normal food for calves, and when the cream or butter fat is removed it becomes necessary to replace it in the calf ration with some equivalent but cheaper form of feed. The foregoing treatment should be accompanied by early lessons inducing it to eat clover and

ALFALFA HAY

and a little grain. The sooner it learns to eat hay and the more it eats the better, but keep up milk feeding as long as possible, if only once a day. Do not turn it onto grass too soon. If a spring calf, carry it over to the second summer without pasture. A fall calf will be in shape to get part of its living from pasture its first summer. One aim should be to produce a cow with a large capacity for consuming and digesting rough fodder. From this point to the breeding time we should aim to make the animal grow rapidly without putting on too much fat. It is well to breed the heifer so that she will drop her first calf at two to two and a half years of age. In making the first milking period feed the heifer well. Remember she is not through growing yet and part of her food must go to building up her frame. The heifer may not give a paying quantity of milk the first year, but this should not deter you from milking her for another year. We must remember that we are establishing character in the heifer and whatever we teach her now, during the first year of her milking life, she will be likely to do the remainder of her life.

Long milking is a habit.

J. P. F.

The Building Up a Dairy Herd

The chief function of a good dairy cow is to produce economically large quantities of milk. This is the kind that every farmer would like to own, but it must be borne in mind that the value of the average herd as a money-maker depends in no little degree on the care they have received. As a general rule, the farmer who wishes to procure a herd of good paying cows must breed them himself, as in only very rare cases will he be able to purchase such from his neighbors. In almost every herd there are several good individuals which may serve as a foundation. By selecting a bull of the proper dairy type, and sticking to the same breed, a few years will show considerable progress. In selecting a sire, particular attention should be paid to what kind of a dam the bull had. Provided as an individual he is satisfactory, and has breeding of a high order, that is based on performance, he is certain to get good calves.

No cow, however, is capable of doing her best without proper food. The feed must largely depend upon surrounding conditions, such as the adaptability of the land to produce the necessary crops or the price at which they can be bought in the market. Whichever method may be pursued, there are certain principles of feeding that should serve as a guide in compounding a ration, judgment being used in applying them to suit individual requirements. All fodders are composed chiefly of protein, carbohydrates and fat. The first of these nutrients goes to form hide, hair, hoofs, horns and muscle, and also enters largely into the formation of milk. The other two go to produce heat, energy and fat. It has been found by experience that about one part of protein to six of carbohydrates and fat gives the best result in feeding. This relation is known as the nutritive ratio. Thus, by referring to a chart giving the composition of the various feeding materials, it is a simple operation to figure out what proportion of the different foodstuffs at hand are required to make up a balanced

ration. The age of the animals must also be taken into consideration. Young animals require food richer in protein than older animals, as they are building up new bone and muscle. There are many things that enter into the development of a dairy cow, but what is perhaps of first importance is to encourage a rapid growth without acquiring a tendency to put on fat.

To grade up a herd successfully it is necessary to keep a record of the yield of each cow, not only as they are weaned out the unprofitable ones by so doing, but the utility of such records are of great importance as a guide to the feeder. By their aid one is able to tell what any particular cow is doing, and thus judge the ration for each accordingly. This will result sometimes in feeding more economically. On the writer's farm the cows were let out to pasture in June, there being a fairly good growth of blue grass, clover and timothy. According to the monthly statement, the whole herd, including a number of calves, averaged 29.5 pounds per day. About July 1st we began to feed soiling crops, and continued doing so till the last of October, with the result that by July the daily average increased to 27.1 pounds. In August was 28.4 pounds; September was 27.5 pounds, and October 20.3 pounds. By using the scales we were able to ascertain that extra feed was necessary to increase the milk yield, hence they were gradually forced up to the point where further feeding would have been unprofitable. A spring-balance is placed in a convenient place in the stable. As are also the record sheets. When a cow is milked it only takes a few seconds to hang the pail on the spring-balance, which naturally denotes the weight of the milk, plus the pail weight, of course, has to be deducted before the record is made. Personally we have not found the extra time to do this any objection; in fact the increased interest it creates results in better care and more comfort to the cows. W. H. M.

Value of Salt for Milch Cows

It has always been my advice to owners of farm stock to place salt where it can be conveniently got at by the animals. Salt should enter at all times into the food of the dairy cow, and it should be kept where she can partake of it ad libitum. Both the quantity and quality of milk are considerably affected by withholding salt, as the cows get hungry for it. Cows in the season of lactation require more salt than at other times, and the cows that give most milk require the most of it.

No cow, however, is capable of doing her best without proper food. The feed must largely depend upon surrounding conditions, such as the adaptability of the land to produce the necessary crops or the price at which they can be bought in the market. Whichever method may be pursued, there are certain principles of feeding that should serve as a guide in compounding a ration, judgment being used in applying them to suit individual requirements. All fodders are composed chiefly of protein, carbohydrates and fat. The first of these nutrients goes to form hide, hair, hoofs, horns and muscle, and also enters largely into the formation of milk. The other two go to produce heat, energy and fat. It has been found by experience that about one part of protein to six of carbohydrates and fat gives the best result in feeding. This relation is known as the nutritive ratio. Thus, by referring to a chart giving the composition of the various feeding materials, it is a simple operation to figure out what proportion of the different foodstuffs at hand are required to make up a balanced

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tained in the food. It is claimed that milch cows require more salt than other cattle, and that if it is withdrawn there will be an immediate and decided falling off, both in the yield and in the quality of milk. The trials that have been carried out agree in the following particulars. Cows having been deprived of salt for two or three weeks exhibited an abnormal appetite for it, but the health of the animal did not seem to suffer for a far longer period. This period of immunity varied with individual cows from less than one month to more than one year. In every case there was finally reached a condition of low vitality, in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied. The breakdown was most likely to occur at calving, or immediately after, when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general, the cows giving the largest amount of milk were the first to show signs of distress. It seems probable that a dry cow or a steer would suffer no great inconvenience if given no salt except that contained in their ration. The uniform results obtained from the cows in the trials I am quoting indicate beyond question that salt in addition to that contained in the food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow while producing milk. It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly will vary greatly in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.

W. R. GILBERT.

Montreal Milk Shippers Meet

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Milk Shippers' Association of Montreal, held in the Oddfellows' Hall, St. James St., Montreal, recently, was the seventh annual session. Representatives were in from almost every station from which milk and cream is shipped to Montreal. The president, Mr. Jas. Bryson, presided, and in his opening remarks spoke of the successful work the association was doing.

The secretary reported a larger number of members than in any previous year and referred to the aid the association had given in getting legislation governing the inspection of milk cans. He had been advised that many of the old cans had been wrongly stamped, holding more than the capacity called for. A committee was appointed to look into the matter. Also he presented the regulations governing the production of milk in dairies, shipping and delivery in the city, lately passed by the Provincial Board of Health. This calls for a general cleaning up of dairies in country and city. Better cow barns and milk rooms, etc. It also requires milk cans to be returned from the dealer in the city clean. This means that many shippers now in the business rather than go to the expense of building new stables or repairing old ones will go out of the business.

On account of this factor and the high prices of mill feeds, farm labor and milch cows, it was unanimously agreed that a higher price must be realized for milk and cream. Prices were fixed at 15 cents per gallon for milk for the five months summer commencing the 1st of May, and cream testing 22 p.c. butter fat 75 cents, 26 p.c. butter fat 90 cents, for cream testing 30 p.c. butter fat \$1.05, and testing 30 p.c. butter fat \$1.20 per gallon delivered in the city. These prices are about 10 per cent. lower than other Canadian cities or American cities.

The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$88.

After the meeting the shippers stated they were not particular whether they shipped to the city or not, as it meant more labor and expense with a very little more return in cash than when sent to the cheese or butter factory; no by-product was left on the farm with which to feed young stock, hence the prices set were not too high.

The following officers were elected: President, Jas. Bryson, Brysonville; Vice-President, G. D. Walker, Lachute; Secretary, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; Treasurer, H. S. Tamahill, Trout River. Directors—Thos. McIntosh, Lancaster; J. C. Hall, Cornwall; John McPhee, McAlpine; W. R. Stewart, Athelstane; Dr. Lyster, Richmond; Alex. Cunningham, Howick Station; Malcolm Smith, Lachute; J. J. Riley, Graham; H. W. Thompson, Hudson Heights; B. Stringer, Hemmingford; T. Anderson Bishop, Lachine Locks; David Black, St. Hermas; Wilfred Leamy, St. Valentine; Jas. Boden, Danville; Geo. N. Beach, Cowansville.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting in the month of September.

W. F. S.

Guelph Dairy School

RESULTS OF FINAL EXAMINATIONS

The term which recently closed was one of the most successful in the history of the O.A.C. dairy school. There was a larger proportion of those registering who took the final examinations than has been the case in any one year heretofore. The results in proficiency list only are given for the factory, specialists in butter making, and farm dairy classes. Students are ranked according to general standing in both practical and written examinations. Those students having a star will be required to pass a supplemental examination in the subject or subjects indicated before they may receive their certificates.

F. A. Armstrong, Sardis, B.C.; Wm. Reid, Listowel, Ont.; J. P. Baxter, St. Paul's, Ont.; W. A. Freeman, Condersport, Pa., U.S.A.; M. Noad, Crampton, Ont.; W. N. Morley, Chesley, Ont.; F. Baumgartner, Zurich, Switzerland; Wm. Weir, Kirkcubright, Scotland; W. A. Boutwell, Barre, Vt., U.S.A.; H. B. Lowe, Toronto, Ont.; S. Reynolds, Harrison, Ont.; M. Jack, Lewiston, N.Y., U.S.A.; A. J. Muxworthy, Motherwell, Ont.; *W. Rice, Villa Nova, Ont.; **T. V. McKwan, Sebringville, Ont.; Y.

Yoneyama, Schizuoka, Japan; *(1)J. F. B. Weir, Ingersoll, Ont. *Bacteriology, **Bacteriology and Chemistry, *(1)Chemistry.

SPECIALISTS IN BUTTER MAKING

E. B. Parsons, Barrinton, Que.; J. A. Logie, Nassagaweya, Ont.; F. E. Reesor, Louest Hill, Ont.; E. T. Smith, Markham, Ont.; S. A. Hunter, Nelson, Ont.; R. Barron, Elsinore, Ont.; H. F. Henderson, Cherrywood, Ont.; A. H. Hurlburt, Constable, N.Y., U.S.A.; *M. B. Latam, Red Deer, Alta.; **E. W. Rily, Gooderham, Ont.

*Bacteriology, **Bacteriology and Chemistry.

FARM DAIRY

W. G. Johnston, Toronto, Ont.; P. W. Burton, Newtonbrook, Ont.; C. Calverley, Roseville, Ont.; *E. Erwin, Tyrrell, Ont.; **R. F. Whaley, Java, N.Y., U.S.A.; M. Alvarado, Saint Juan, Argentina; **S. J. George, Java, N.Y., U.S.A.

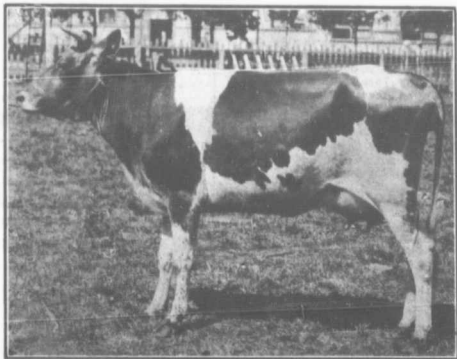
*Bacteriology, **Bacteriology and Chemistry.

Dairy Notes

On May 1st the cheese making season opens up. The outlook is very bright for another successful year. Prices are high and there is practically no old stock on hand to block the sale of the new goods when they are ready for market. Just at the moment there is an unaccountable lull in the British market and what few they are who are holding old stock are not a little nervous. But this is likely to prove only temporary, as there are no large stocks on hand and it will be a month yet before new goods in any large quantities will be ready to ship.

It will be some time yet before the cows are on full grass, and a large milk flow is coming into the factories. This will curtail the make and keep the way clear for maintaining high prices. The make of fodder cheese so far has not been as large as was expected, considering the high prices prevailing. This is just as well. The less fodder cheese made the better. It is never of first-class quality and only injures our reputation for high quality if exported.

In our view, dairymen should consider whether they have not gone far enough in cheese making, and should turn their attention more to butter making. While the direct cash return from the cheese factory is usually higher than that received from the butter factory



Brampton Brilliant Sun. Calved August, 1904. Bred and owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont. Gave 30½ lbs. of milk in 24 hours in her yearling form.

from the same quantity of milk, the latter more than makes this up in the increased value of the skim milk for feeding purposes over that of whey. Besides, butter takes less fertility from the land than does and it a cream gathering creamery is patronized there will be quite a large saving in the cost of handling.

Prepare Now for Dry Pastures in Summer

The stork pasture problem may recur any summer, with its certain and severe shrinkage of milk, and a greater shrinkage of profit for the dairyman. This reduced milk flow lasts longer than the month or two of short pasture; it cannot be regained during the entire milking period of the cow. We should learn a lesson from the prolonged drouth of past summers, which made it impossible for dairymen to fill their contracts. One dairyman in the Toronto district had two herds of cows of equal quality. The one was provided with green feed during the drouth and the other was not. The latter herd produced about 1,000 pounds less milk per cow for the year than the other herd.

Now is the season to prepare against such a shortage of green feed next summer. The dairyman can do much to preserve his pasture and increase its total yield for the season by never allowing it to be close cropped. It doesn't pay to turn upon pastures too soon or to ever allow cattle to eat the grass down short.

But green feed may be supplied against the time of drouth by the planting of other crops, and they should be planned for now. No crop generally will produce more feed to the acre than corn, and a small quantity of a good early variety should be planted, so that it will be ready for feeding by July 15. Some other crops, of course, should be fed in connection with the corn to balance the ration and afford variety. Clover, alfalfa, peas, cowpeas, soja beans, etc., are especially valuable for this. Oats and peas planted together yield well for this purpose, and the supply of this summer feed may be lengthened by sowing at different dates. No loss will occur from such sowing, for if these are not needed for green feed they make excellent hay.

The medium dent variety of corn is the best for this purpose. Sow 5 quarts per acre on or about May 15th. This will come in for feeding about August 1st.

Cowpeas are grown more in the United States for this purpose than in Canada. However, where they can be grown successfully a few might be sown. Sow one bushel per acre about May 25th. They will not be ready for feeding on August 1st.

Soja beans are also good for soiling purposes, but like cowpeas are not grown very extensively in this country. They require to be sown at the rate of one bushel per acre about May 25th, and will be ready for use about the 1st of August.

For early feeding a mixture of peas and oats, or wheat and oats, serve the purpose best. As early as the ground can be got ready, a patch of these should be sown, the size depending upon the size of the herd. A couple of weeks later, sow another patch, and, if necessary, another one later still. These should be ready for feeding, say, from July 1st until the corn is ready. Sow one bushel each of oats and peas mixed or two bushels in all per acre.

"The man I marry," said she, with a stamp, "must be a hero!" "He will be," remarked the cautious bachelor.

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HORTICULTURE

Outlook for Fruit

Up to date the outlook for fruit in the Grimby district is fairly good. The strawberry has not wintered particularly well, and the vines where unprotected have been severely blighted. The lack of snow has been a drawback to the plants and some large growers think the crop will be a light one. In any event prices will be high, because the canneries have already contracted with several growers for their entire crop.

Peaches, pears and plums seem to have wintered all right, but it is difficult to tell until the last moment how these trees will come through.

On account of the dearth of tomato plants a year ago a great many hotbeds have been started this spring, and many of our growers are actually engaging competent old country gardeners and are planting on a large scale. Tomatoes are beginning to be recognized as money makers in this district, and any person who has half an acre of available land will plant tomatoes this season.

Top Working Orchard Trees

It often happens that after an orchard reaches bearing age the fruit grower may find the varieties produced not adapted to his purpose, the trees are lacking in hardiness or in other ways more or less unprofitable. Under these circumstances it is often possible to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs and to convert the orchard into a paying investment by topworking the trees with buds or scions of better kinds. Top working may be useful in building up the tops of valuable trees which have been broken down. It may also be employed for the introduction of pollen bearing varieties into the tops of self-sterile trees to ensure cross pollination, and it is a quick method of testing new varieties by working them upon bearing trees.

There are many varieties of orchard fruits desirable for commercial purposes or for domestic use which are lacking in hardiness or vigor. The trees may be susceptible to sun scald, short lived or unproductive when propagated in the usual manner. With a view to correcting these difficulties orchards are sometimes planted with a single hardy, vigorous, straight-growing, long lived variety. A year later, or as soon as the trees are well established and growing strongly, selected buds of permanent varieties are grafted or budded, and the original tops are removed as soon as the new buds start into growth. This method of establishing an orchard is becoming popular with apple growers, who wish to provide some desirable quality through the stock not found in the body of the permanent variety, or to grow an orchard from buds taken from trees of superior merit.

There is a nice balance between the roots, the stem and the top of a tree, and each part has a strong influence on the vigor of the other two. The slow growing quince root and paradise apple, and the Mahaleb cherry and sand cherry reduce the normal vigor of pears, apples and plums worked upon them and make dwarfing possible.

The Northern Spy, Ben Davis and Fallawater apples, all strong growing varieties, develop an unusually vigorous roots system in the stocks on

which they are worked. In a similar way a strong growing trunk invigorates both the top and root systems of the tree. The Jonathan, Wealthy and Oldenburg apples are thrifty, but of slender vigor, and all of them partake of the vigor of Northern Spy when top-worked on it.

In a similar manner the slender growing cherries are made stronger when worked on Mazzard stocks. Pears are invigorated when worked on stronger growing stocks and it is a common practice to double work slender growing varieties, like Bose, Winter Nelles, Barry, Wilder and others on strong growing stocks like Kieffer or Bartlett. Slender growing plums like Lincoln are greatly strengthened when top-worked on the vigorous Marianna.

By the insertion of buds in bearing trees, the fruitfulness of the variety is hastened, for the younger portions of the plant gain all the advantages of the advanced age of the stock; it becomes, in fact, older itself. Apples and pears bear in two to five years earlier on scions in bearing trees than they do on nursery propagated trees of the same variety, and peaches, plums and cherries in from one to three years sooner.

Fruit trees are generally propagated from buds taken from healthy nursery stock, the nurseryman being mostly concerned in producing a lot of well grown trees at the lowest cost, and the fruit grower has not until recently much concerned himself with the individuality of the stock from which the nursery trees are propagated. His aim has been a big well grown tree, straight in body, well grown and well rooted.

But scientific fruit growers and a few nurserymen, like our live stock men, are now paying attention to the character of the parentage of nursery stock. It is found that individual trees of the same variety, growing together in the same orchard, differ in size, productiveness, color, form, keeping quality and relative immunity from disease. In fact, no two trees of a variety are exactly alike, and among the individual buds to be found on a tree there is also more or less variation. Sometimes the fruit or foliage on a branch is so unlike the rest of the tree that a new variety is introduced by propagating from it. These strongly marked variations are known as sports, and the Purce grape, the Banks apple and the Delaware peach, are sport varieties which appeared on the branches of

the Isabella, Gravenstein and Mountain Rose respectively.

It is generally believed that individual variations, such as greater productiveness, peculiarly formed, larger or more highly colored fruit, are likewise transmissible. There is no doubt whatever that variations in the tree itself, no matter how small, may be transmitted by budding or grafting, but a practical difficulty lies in determining whether a variation is inherent or incidental to the food supply or other surroundings of the tree. A well fed, properly pruned, carefully tilled and sprayed tree has larger foliage, is more vigorous and produces better fruit than a neglected tree, but there is no reason to expect a transmission of these superior qualities in full degree unless the descendants are surrounded with an equally favorable environment.

The stability of a variation can be determined only by comparing it for several years with other trees growing under similar conditions. If a tree or any of its branches persists in producing fruit or foliage of particular merit, or if the bearing habit is more regular, it is highly desirable to propagate the variety from such trees or branches.

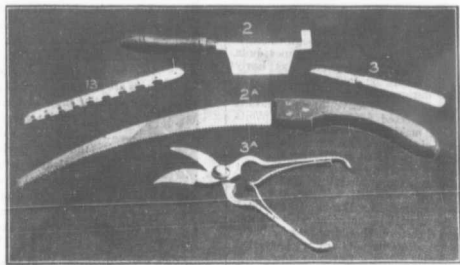
Efforts in this direction are being made and the principle is undoubtedly sound, both as to the breeding of animals and the production of improved varieties of plants. Top-working may, therefore be used by the fruit grower to perpetuate desirable variations. The variety may be budded or grafted on a desirable stock after the trees are established in the orchard. Similar results may be brought about by the nurserymen by propagating only from specially selected buds, but the cost of growing the trees will be greater.

Scions inserted on old trees bear at an early age, but it is doubtful whether the fruiting of scions grafted on a young tree is accelerated. Young trees, however, top-worked with buds from bearing trees, will bear a year or two earlier than trees propagated with buds from nursery stock, but it is uncertain how much of the influence is due to the top-working or to the precocity inherited from the already productive parent.

Co-operative Spraying

The Department of Agriculture is preparing to assist in the co-operative spraying of orchards through the medium of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association, and the \$6,000 legislative grant for that purpose will be divided subject to the following regulations:

A grant of \$50 will be made to any five or more farmers who unite to form



Tools used in top-grafting an orchard. Fig. 1—Pruning shears; 2—Wedge knife; 3—Grafting saw; 3A—Gauge for sorting cuttings.

a fruit growers' association for the purchase and operation of a power spraying outfit during the season of 1907. Co-operative fruit growing associations owning and operating two or more power sprayers will be eligible to draw a grant for each machine operated, the number not to exceed 100. At least 25 acres of fruit trees must be planted and sprayed during the proper season with each outfit. Associations before receiving any portion of the grant shall satisfy an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the conditions have been complied with. Associations desirous of participating in this grant must apply to the Department not later than May 1.

Potato Blight

EARLY BLIGHT

This disease, which was originally discovered in America, is very common and often serious. It is, curiously enough, frequently found in crops affected with late blight and in many cases has been nearly as destructive to the foliage as the latter disease.

The cause of the disease is the infection of the plants by a fungus known as *Alternaria solani*. This *Alternaria* belongs to a group of fungi which for the most part live on dead organic matter, but which are capable of becoming parasitic upon living plants when the latter have become weakened or injured in any way by excessive heat, drought or other diseases. It either first attacks the stems close to the ground and gradually works its way upwards, causing the leaves to curl inwardly and then finally the whole stem dies, or else the leaves are the parts primarily affected and wither away leaving the haulms often completely defoliated. If an affected leaf is examined it will be found covered with small, dark, circular light brown patches of dead tissue. These dead areas spread more slowly than the somewhat similar patches of late blight, nevertheless they often become confluent and cover the greater part of the leaves. The diseased parts curl up and become hard and brittle, while the remainder of the foliage loses its usual healthy green color and becomes a sickly yellow and quite unable to perform its usual functions. If examined under a microscope these brown patches will be found to be covered with masses of club-shaped spores, borne on the ends of delicate light brown filaments, which form a sort of network over the diseased areas. The spores are olive brown and are divided into numerous cells by septa which cross one another at right angles. They are easily detached and may be carried by the wind for long distances, so that they can be readily spread over large areas. Whenever a spore happens to fall on a potato leaf it germinates rapidly and grows into the tissues of the leaves, producing the dead patches mentioned above. Each spot on a leaf, therefore, represents a separate point of infection. Though this disease usually makes its appearance quite early in July and is known as Early Blight, it may be found in any condition during the month of September. It is most destructive in dry seasons or in neglected fields where the plants are not making vigorous growth. The effect of its attack is that the leaves lose their power of elaborating the food material necessary for the development of the tubers, so that these fail to develop, turn soft and will not keep.

The spores live through the winter on the dead haulms of affected plants; these, therefore, should always be burnt as soon after the potatoes are harvested as possible.

LATE BLIGHT

This terrible disease is said to have had its origin in America, from whence

it has spread all over the world. It was the cause of the potato famine in Ireland of 1846, and similar, but less severe, epidemics have occurred in various places since. It was not until the early sixties that the life history was worked out and its fungoid nature definitely ascertained, but even yet there are some differences of opinion as to the exact manner in which the disease enters the tubers and the method adopted to enable it to live through the winter.

The specific cause of late blight is a minute fungus to which the name *Phytophthora Infestans* has been given. It is first indicated on the leaf by a slight reduction in the intensity of the coloring matter; this is rapidly followed by the appearance of small brownish blotches. These spots soon increase in size and the tissues die, turning dark brown or nearly black. In dry weather these patches do not increase much, but in humid weather they spread over the leaves with great rapidity. After destroying the leaves the disease travels down the haulms and in severe cases the whole of the aerial portion of the potato plant may within a few hours become a blackish mass of rotten plant debris which emits an evil odor.

It is believed that the spores of the fungus do not live through the winter. If that be true, the mycelium of the fungus must either live over in the dead tops, or else the tubers carry the disease from one season to the next. The latter is thought more probable, as the blighting of the tops (if not checked by spraying) is very likely to be followed by rot of the tubers either before or after digging. It is therefore, of the first importance that none but perfectly sound potatoes should be used for seed.

The appearance of diseased tubers is very characteristic. Numerous sunken, dead brown patches are developed on the surface of the tubers. These may remain firm and hard for some time, but generally they become soft and the whole tuber rapidly rots. This rot is accompanied by a peculiarly foetid odor quite distinct from the rots caused by bacteria, etc.

It has been almost conclusively proven that the rot of the tuber which follows an attack of late blight is really due to infection by the spores which have fallen upon the soil and which in the course of the season are carried by rains into

contact with the tuber itself. Here it may begin growth at once, or it may develop after the potato has been dug and stored. Sometimes a crop is thus lost even after it has been harvested. Thorough spraying with the copper sulphate solution here acts in two ways. It not only prevents the formation of any considerable number of spores, but the spores which do happen to reach the soil are destroyed.

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They are built of the best materials, too, and designed to do the work well and speedily with the least amount of labor.

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Remember that "Safe Lock" Shingles are nailed *above* the lock. Others are nailed *through* the lock, thus leaving nail holes exposed to the drifting snow and moisture.

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Don't take our word for this, alone. Ask our customers in your neighborhood, how they like our goods and our liberal treatment. We'll send you a list of users in your county, if you write us.

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



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The Farmer's Garden

SOME HINTS ON PLANNING AND LOCATING IT

There are several things to be considered in planning out the home garden and which are generally to a considerable extent overlooked. To the average farmer, garden work is most distasteful, and considering the antiquated methods of laying out and caring for a garden that survive even in this enlightened age, when information is so widely distributed, he is not always to blame.

Except in a very few cases, gardens seem to be laid out so as to give an immense amount of work that could by a little forethought be to a great extent lessened. The most important point to be considered is ease and cheapness of cultivation, for it is not so much the expenditure of seed and fertilizer that counts, but the time, which to the farmer is usually so precious.

The little square patches called beds so often seen in the farmer's garden are inexcusable when plenty of land can be had. It is no wonder that boys often get disgusted and leave for the cities when compelled to work among these little patches, which, if they produce nothing else, are productive of weeds and backache, for the cultivation has to be done with the fingers, and unless one has plenty of time to pass away and will be satisfied with very small results, at a large expense of patience, they had better not lay out their garden on the bed plan, although in some cases where close attention can be given and where land is precious good results may be obtained.

The modern gardener plants everything in long straight rows at a sufficient distance apart to permit of horse or hand cultivation or both, and these rows should run if possible from east to west, so that the garden will be more fully exposed to the sun, this being a very important thing in the production of an early crop. The distance between the rows varies with the sort of vegetable, but in general from one to two feet for small stuff, such as onions and the majority of root vegetables, and from two to three and a half for the larger growing kinds is sufficient on rich, well worked soil. When possible the garden should be quite near the house, and there is no reason why it should be secluded, for a well kept vegetable garden is a pretty sight and passers-by often get the impression of thrift and prosperity from seeing a well-kept garden.

If vegetables are to be grown for market, as well as for home use, they should, if possible, be planted on the soil and in the location that is essential to their successful growth.

For instance, all early crops, especially tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, peas and potatoes require a light or sandy soil and a well sheltered location with a south or south-eastern exposure; a hillside sloping in either direction, if not too steep so as to render cultivation difficult, is good, but a gentle slope, if well drained, is better.

Other late maturing crops, and those most liable to loss from drouth, need, if possible, a heavier loamy soil for their successful growth, containing humus, and with a capacity for holding moisture.

The best soil for a late or staple crop of vegetables is in the hollows or little valleys, and if a piece of drained swamp land is available, so much the better. In fact, the most productive celery and onion land is of this nature, and is extremely valuable, for the reason that the soil requires no fertilizer.

But where the garden is only a half-acre in extent, and that much land, or less, is quite large enough for home use,

there the soil question is not so important, except that it should be a medium loam, containing much humus, and not liable either to dry out too quickly or to hold moisture in excess. The former condition may be prevented by plowing under plenty of manure or swamp muck, the latter by thorough drainage. The soil, if in crop the previous season, will give good results if well plowed and harrowed as soon as the ground dries out in spring, but sod land is, except for potatoes, cabbage and peas, unfavorable for most garden crops.

With regard to manuring and fertilizing, it must be borne in mind that a soil naturally rich, or one that has been heavily manured for previous crops, is far more productive of results than a soil which is heavily manured before planting. In the latter case much of the plant food is in an unavailable condition and it is late in the season before it shows its effects, which is often in the growth of tops or stalks. If the manure is well rotted this is not so liable to happen, and weeds are also greatly lessened. Chemical fertilizers give their best results on soil which has been previously well manured, and which contains plenty of humus. On light, thin soils, having no body, they are dissolved and much of the plant food is washed into the sub-soil by rains and lost. Stable manure being an all round plant food, or rather containing the elements in proportion together with vegetable matter, gives best results on light, thin soils, while on heavy, rich soils I usually get the best results from chemical fertilizers alone.

By manuring the garden heavily one year without fertilizers and then using fertilizers alone for two seasons, I have had good results. The farmer and gardener, however, has to depend largely on local conditions, but these suggestions may be of some benefit to those interested.

E. MacKINLEY.

Halifax, N.S.

The Potato of the Future

There is good reason why everybody should welcome the advent of the Uruguayan potato, Solonsum, Comersont Violet. The epicure will rejoice at their

fine taste, the farmer will be able to raise crops he never dreamed of, and that in wet, marshy lands, and the consumer will get a superior article for less money, for it is certain that in a few years, when these new tubers have superseded the other kinds, they will be cheaper the cost of producing being smaller.

Their cultivation is about the same as that of ordinary potatoes, except that they should not be planted so deep, especially in wet land; the roots will develop near the surface and should not be covered up so much as the common kinds. The formation of the tubers takes place near the surface and many can be seen on the top of the soil, where they can be left uncovered without any bad results, because they are free from solanine. This is an advantage in harvesting.

FORESTRY

Mr. R. H. Campbell has been appointed Superintendent of the Dominion Department of Forestry, thus filling the position recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. E. Stewart, who has gone to British Columbia to connect himself with a large commercial lumbering concern.

Mr. Campbell has been connected with the Department of the Interior for a number of years, and has for some time taken a keen interest in matters relating to forestry, having been secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association since its formation.

Forestry in Ontario

Professor Fernow, who for some years was on the staff of Cornell University and now holds a position under the State Government of Pennsylvania, has accepted the professorship of forestry in the University of Toronto.

That the appointment of a capable man to this position has been so long deferred is much to be regretted. It is, however, "never too late to mend" and in the important work of checking the destruction of our timber and in educating the public as to the common value of trees from an agricultural point of view, Professor Fernow will find plenty to do.

The Advice of Experts:

"It is always a mistake to plant **old seed**, and often it is well to procure a supply from a different part of the country, but not very remote nor too different in climate. Seeds of weeds that are hard to kill out are sometimes found in field and garden seeds, and precautions must be exercised against them."

The above is a quotation from *Farmer's Bulletin, No. 94*, of the *United States Department of Agriculture*, and its application to Canadian Growers is this:

Rennie's Seeds are fresh. They are Northern grown
and adapted to the Canadian climate. They are carefully selected and free from weeds. This is a plain statement of facts.

and we stand behind it with a record of thirty-seven years' honest service to the Canadian farmer.

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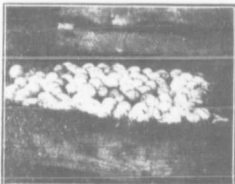
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POULTRY

Raising Chickens

The expert poultryman who raises chickens upon a large scale may perhaps find it profitable to use incubators and brooders, etc., for the purpose of hatching and rearing his chicks, but these machines need careful management and after all it is more than doubtful whether the proportion of chickens raised to eggs set is as great as can be realized by trusting to nature and the old hen. The general experience seems to be that for the farmer the hen is the best.

Whether the chickens to be raised are intended for winter layers, or the poultry market, it is well to get as many as possible early in the season; not too early or they will be too troublesome to be profitable. Chickens hatched from the first to the fifteenth of May should develop into cockerels and pullets which will answer both purposes readily. Pullets hatched at that time, if of the right strain, should commence to lay the November following and the



A carefully packed case of eggs exhibited at the show of the Royal Dublin Society

cockerels can be used as the markets require them.

There is sometimes a difficulty in obtaining broody hens early in the season, particularly when Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes are kept, and, of course, always when any of the now sitting breeds form the stock. The writer has found a few half-bred Brahmas useful as early mothers. If well fed on corn, hempseed and other stimulating food, birds of this class will readily become broody very early in the season. Half-bred Brahmas are preferable to pure-breds for this purpose, because they are not heavily feathered on the legs and are, therefore, less clumsy with their feet. They are usually remarkably gentle, permitting any amount of handling, and are rarely quarrelsome.

It is best to make the nests for setting hens in some quiet place, away from the rest of the fowls, where they will not be disturbed. If possible, they should be made upon the ground, the materials being short straw, chaff or, best of all, lawn cuttings, saved for that purpose from the autumn previous. If the nests are made in boxes, it is well to put a layer of fresh earth, or a thin sod turned grass side down, on the bottom and place the straw on that; powder the nest with perlunum or flour of sulphur before putting in the eggs and also powder the hen well among her feathers, and there will then be no trouble with vermin. Having placed the nest in some quiet spot where nothing can disturb the hen, put in it a few artificial eggs, then after dark place the hen in it and shut her up. By noon the next day she will have settled down quietly; she may then be let out and

fed and watered close to the nest. If after feeding she returns to the nest of her own free will the real eggs may be given her and everything will proceed regularly. The hen should be provided with food, water and a dust bath of dry earth or, better still, coal ashes, and plenty of coarse grit for digestive purposes near by, and if she is alone she may be left to her own discretion. If, however, there are a number of hens sitting in one building, it is better to have the hens in closed coops and allow them all to come out and feed once each day at the same time, after they have fed, etc., returning them to their proper nests and closing them up again. Some hens will only leave their nests to feed every other day. Should that be their desire, allow them to have their own way about it, but sometimes when they do this they are inclined when off to stay too long away from their eggs and so in the early season causing them to be chilled.

The day before the chickens are hatched shut the hen and nest well with perlunum powder. The chicks should then be free from vermin.

On the day the chicks are due and while they are emerging from the eggs, leave the hen and nest alone; more harm than good is always done by interference at that time, particularly if the hen is irritable and not accustomed to being handled.

The morning after they are hatched the hen will bring off her chicks. They will then require to be fed. The best food for them during the first week of their lives is rolled oats or cracked wheat. Do not feed them moist food and do not feed them milk in any form at the period. More young chickens are killed in this way than in any other. Pure water should be provided for them in shallow vessels; if the drinking pan are deep enough to wet their feathers when they get into them, the silly little things will contrive to drown themselves or get chilled to death.

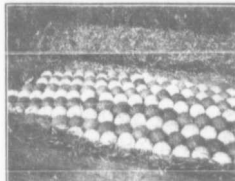
It is a good plan where possible to sit several hens on the same day, so that in the event of some of them only producing small broods, the chickens may be put together and given to a few of the hens, in the proportion of about fifteen to a hen in the early part of the season and twenty later on. This may quite readily be done if the chicks

are placed under the hen with which they are to stay after dark. If strange chicks are given to a hen in the daytime she will refuse to adopt them and may kill them. If the hens are to be confined, the coops should have board floors, for if placed over bare earth the hens will scratch and dig and in doing so kill several chickens.

Weed Seeds for Poultry

It is sometimes supposed that screenings, weed seeds and trash of various kinds will form cheap, and, therefore, profitable feed for poultry. The result of experiment shows that this is a fallacy. Undoubtedly fowls when at large do eat quantities of weed seeds, but this diet must be supplemented with more nourishing food or disaster will result.

To test the value of this food for poultry we selected some twenty odd individual, healthy birds. The birds were weighed individually and divided into five groups of four each. One group was fed ground weed seeds and milk; another fed ground weed seeds and water; another fed ground weed seeds and wiley; another fed half cornmeal and half weed seeds and sour milk; and another fed half refuse shredded wheat biscuit and



A well-packed case of uniform eggs, exhibited at the show of the Royal Dublin Society.

half weed seeds mixed with milk. The birds absolutely refused to eat any of the rations, except the latter. We tried them in every conceivable form to get them to eat, but failed entirely.

To find out whether the weed seeds would make a food regardless of their palatability, we took the sixteen birds and crammed them with weed seeds mixed with water. The results were that the birds appeared to be unable to digest the food. Apparently there are some seeds which are indigestible,



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GEO. N. HARRIS

so far as chickens are concerned. If the crops were moderately well filled it would take about 36 hours to empty them, so that if we fed three twice a day, we could only feed very small quantities. The food did not seem to satisfy the birds at all, or, in other words, when they were put back in the coops they would pine and be constantly looking for something to eat. They acted as if they were starting to die. In fact, after feeding one week we found it necessary in order to save the birds' lives to change the method of feeding entirely.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. On four crates won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 3rd hen, 4th hen. At the Ontario Show, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen. Second pen, three large silver eggs and 1st prize. At Canadian National, Toronto, 1st won lot and 2nd cock, 2nd cockerel, and metal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mating list and prices. Apply to Fred Orrington Club, c/o cereals, same breeding as winners, at moderate prices. J. W. CLARK, Fred Orrington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Canfield, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, White Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks eggs for sale. From heavy laying strains. One year old. Eggs for postage solicited. **FRANK DUFF**, Merial, Ont.

DUBST'S WHITE LEGHORN—Bred for beauty and utility. Send for descriptive egg circular and mating list. A postal will bring it. **DUBST BROS.**, Hemmiller, Ont.

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

HARVEY PERKINS, Oshawa, Ont. Buff Orpingtons (Imp.) 15. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale.

WESTMOUNT POULTRY YARDS, Oshawa, Ont. White Rocks and Black Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Cornish Hens for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. **RUNDLE & KIRBY**, Box 30.

BREEDER and Exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rock exclusively. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Prices right. **LESLIE KERNS**, Freeman, Ont.

SHOW BIRDS for sale. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs for sale from hens weighing 17 to 24 lbs. each, mated with a choice young tom. Eggs \$3 per eight or \$5 per thirteen. Also a choice pen of 15. F. Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$2 per 15. **CHARLES GOULD**, Woodgreen, Ont.

EGGS from winners, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Buff, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns; Black Minorcas; Pekin Ducks. Settings \$1. **R. LAURIE**, Drumbo, Ont.

EGGS for Hatching from Canada's leading strain Barred Rocks. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 108. **M. C. BERNIE**, Madison, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS—Stock for sale. Eggs \$1 per 15, from choice matings. **I. F. TRIVERTON**, Pouchers Mills, Ont.

WHITE LEGHORN—Two pens of choice birds selected for show purposes and large % production. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; 2 settings \$2.50. Open pen choice 15. Minorcas. \$2 per setting. **JAS. MCKEOWN**, Box 195, Brownsville, Ont.

WHITE ROCKS, exclusively. Bred for quality and profit. Large, vigorous birds with snow white plumage. Eggs from choice matings. \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. A. BRYDEN**, Box 48, Galt, Ont.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching from a grand pen of four impaired females mated with a full brother to the 1st prize cockerel at the Ontario Poultry Show, Guelph, Ont., in 1898. Eggs \$2 per setting. **ALBERT A. MARY**, Valers, Ont.

DARK BRAHMA EGGS for hatching from a grand pen headed by a cockerel of the famous THB strain. Eggs \$2 per setting. **Silver Spangled Hamburgs**, eggs \$1.50 per setting. **ALBERT A. MARY**, Valers, Ont.

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

Poultry Raising in New Brunswick*

Poultry raising, he said, was an industry that did not at present receive the attention it deserved. It was not sufficient to simply supply the home market, but farmers ought to so increase their production as to be able to ship their surplus produce to the British markets. Our main supply of poultry came from the small farmer and he must continue to be the chief source for some time to come. What the creamery organizations were doing for butter and cheese, the fattening stations should do for poultry. It should collect poultry from its patrons and pack and ship them to the foreign markets. Poultry raising was in its infancy here compared with other places, but there could be no doubt that it was a great mine of wealth when properly attended to. As the farmer who wished to increase his production to any extent would have to compete with other countries, where the industry was State aided, he thought the Government ought to come to the assistance of the New Brunswick farmer in the matter of poultry raising in the same way it had done for dairying. After referring to what had been done in Rhode Island, New York, and other places the speaker went on to say that Nova Scotia was well equipped with poultry plant at the college at Truro, where free instruction could be obtained by anyone wishing it. Statistics went to show that the average Nova Scotia hen laid 108 eggs a year, to the New Brunswick hen's 80. P. F. Island has more hens and chickens per family than any other province. But the best results had come under his (Mr. Baxter's) notice were obtained at the Maine State Poultry Farm at Orono. Here 1,000 hens were kept and by using 200 trap nests they were able to spot the best layers without difficulty. Those hens which laid 160 eggs and over per year were kept for breeding, and were mated with birds whose mothers have laid 200 eggs. This method of selection had resulted in increasing the average number of eggs per hen from 120 to 144 in their pullet year. Prof. Gowell, who was in charge of this station, had been trying experiments with the dry mash and hopper system of feeding, and was so satisfied with the results that he found himself able to keep a flock of 2,000 hens in one house 400 feet long.

*Address delivered before the Farmers' Association at Fredericton, N.B., by Mr. Geo. E. Baxter, of Andover.

Rose White EGGS FOR HATCHING Comb Leghorns

I can supply eggs from my Silver Cup Winners at Last Winter Fair, Guelph, at \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$8 per 100, \$15 per 200. In all public tests for all-the-year layers, the Leghorns are either in first or second place. I keep no other variety of hens, and eggs will be from birds having free farm range.

President Leghorn Club of Canada

W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.



Morgan's Ovary Tonic
MAKES HENS LAY

Every hen on the farm shows a tidy profit when you keep them well and strong with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It not only makes them lay—but it keeps them laying all the year round.

It is just what is needed in the moulting season.

Used by leading poultrymen of the England, 25c. and 50c. a bottle. At all dealers. NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

divided into 20 rooms; and one man was fully able to properly attend to the wants of the whole lot. In conclusion he advised the farmers to urge upon the Government the advisability of establishing a poultry station either at Fredericton or elsewhere, where proper plant and appliances could be placed and where the young men and women of the province could avail themselves of the educational advantages thereby afforded.

"Ever try an automobile, Judge?" said a friend. "No," replied the judge, "but I've tried lots of people who have."—Yonkers Statesman.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 25 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 of horse power, strong and durable. Any machine can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

THE Yazoo Mississippi Valley

In the title of an illustrated 56-page pamphlet published by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, describing in detail the Resources and Possibilities OF THE

Richest Valley in the United States, extending in the State of Mississippi, for about two hundred miles north of Vicksburg and from the Mississippi River, east in distances varying from twenty-five to sixty-five miles. For a free copy, address:

J. F. MERRY, General Immigration Agent, I.C.R.R., Room C, Five Blocks, Montreal, Ia.

Poultry Sold on Credit

I have the largest poultry plant in the country, or does on a year's credit in the country, with the following specialties: "Poultry and Ducks," for a year, I will sell you any quantity of my best stock, fresh and healthy, sent to order. Address: **FRANK ORRINGTON**, Box F. W., Chatham, Ont., Canada.

MORGAN'S CHICK FEED
Makes chicks grow and keeps them healthy—it pays to ask for free article on "Feeding Chicks and Poultry." Use Morgan's Hopp (uree, 25 cents) instead. Use Morgan's Meat Meal, Leg Brands and Markers.

EGGS FOR HATCHING Comb Leghorns

I can supply eggs from my Silver Cup Winners at Last Winter Fair, Guelph, at \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$8 per 100, \$15 per 200. In all public tests for all-the-year layers, the Leghorns are either in first or second place. I keep no other variety of hens, and eggs will be from birds having free farm range.

President Leghorn Club of Canada
W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

Nature About the Farm

By C. W. NASH.

The beetles are a very large class, with methods of life as varied as their appearance. Many of them are extremely injurious to cultivated plants, among them being such well-known pests as the Pea Weevils, the Elaters or Click beetles, which produce wireworms, the common June beetle, parent of the white grub and apple tree borer.

On the other hand, it includes a large number of species which are entirely beneficial, by reason of the fact that they prey upon and help to keep in check the vegetable feeders. Prominent among these are the Lady beetles, Tiger beetles, Ground beetles (Harpalus) and Hunter beetles (Calosoma). There are also a vast number of aquatic and other forms, which, while they do not appear to affect our interests directly, are of great importance in the economy of nature; some of them are scavengers and as such assist largely in removing and distributing decaying organic matter, thus purifying the air and water, and preventing excessive accumulations in any one spot and spreading evenly over the earth's surface the elements into which all things are resolved after death. As their ways vary during the period of their activity, so have they different means whereby they obtain a certain measure of protection during the winter season. A few species winter in the egg stage, many as adults, and some as larvae or pupae. It frequently happens among the beetles that the larval form persists for more than one year, sometimes for as much as three years, in which case two winters have to be passed in the helpless dormant condition. These larvae are usually either borers in trees or underground feeders upon the roots of plants. The borers are very injurious to the trees they affect, because they eat the cambium or inner bark, which is a very important part of the living tissue of the tree, through it all the sap circulates, in order to distribute the necessary material for building up trunk, leaf and twig. If this cambium is severed all round the trunk, the food supply is cut off and the top at any rate must die. A larval borer working in a sapling for two years is very apt to bring about this result. One of our most beautiful beetles, the maple borer, produces larvae which are doing incalculable injury in some parts of the province. They remain in the tree for two years and as they are abundant, many large maples are killed by them every season, or if not destroyed outright are so badly disfigured by the death of important branches that their value as shade or ornamental trees is lost. The protection afforded these creatures by the outer bark of the tree is but slight and their skin, thin and naked; yet the most intense cold never seems to affect them injuriously. Fortunately for us, however, they are not altogether free from danger, even though able to resist the frost, for there is a class of woodpeckers specialized highly for the express purpose of finding these borers, digging them out and devouring them. By what peculiar faculty these birds are enabled to discover an insect lying dormant and perfectly hidden beneath perhaps an inch or more of bark, it is impossible to say, unless their eyes have the power of the X rays. The larvae of the Click beetles and the June beetle, feeding beneath the surface of the ground, upon the roots and first shoots of almost all plants, do as much mischief in their own way as any class of insects we have. As they also remain

more than one year in the larval stage, they are naturally most abundant in old pastures or lands permitted to remain unplowed for several seasons, for, strange to say, these insects, while quite able to resist the influence of cold, if left undisturbed in the quarters selected by themselves, will surely perish if

they are turned out after they have settled themselves for the winter's sleep. Hence the great advantage in late fall plowing lands infested with wireworm or white grub.

It is difficult to imagine a more frail, delicate, sensitive-looking creature than the Mosquito. In our minds it is associated largely with hot, restless nights, when the miserable creature adds to our discomfort by perpetual buzzing in our ears, or by probing our skin in tender places with its poison-tipped proboscis.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

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and find how to save money on your roofing. If you enclose 4c. in stamps for postage we will send you free our new 48-page book of *Complete Plans For Farms, Poultry, Dairy and Live Stock Buildings*. It will save you money.

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OUR OFFER

Buy one lot of Paroid; open it; inspect it; apply it to your roof, and if then you are not satisfied, send us your name and address, and we will send you a check for the full cost of the roofing, including cost of applying.

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Yet, strange to say, it can resist the most intense cold, even that of the Arctic regions, with but slight protection. Our common mosquitos of Ontario mostly winter in the adult stage, though some few larvae have been found among the weeds and mud of their watery haunts. The great majority, however, in the autumn seek shelter as fully developed mosquitos in the cellars of houses, barns and other sheltered places, where they remain so long as cold weather lasts, clinging quietly to some support, indifferent to storms or weather troubles. For some years I was under the impression that only the females survived to propagate the species, but recently I have found several males also hibernating and it would seem that both sexes live over the winter in the same way. House flies, Bluebottle flies and Horn flies spend the winter either as adults in the protection afforded by our houses or in the pupa state underground.

(To be Continued.)

Can I do anything towards making a collection of insect at this season? If so, what can I get?—L. O. N.

You can do a great deal at any season. Just now by searching among dead leaves, under the bark of trees, in fact, anywhere under natural cover, you will find bees and other insects hibernating as adults, or you will obtain chrysalids. Take these home and soon the insects will emerge from them, giving you more perfect specimens than you can obtain in any other way and affording you very interesting subjects for study besides.



UNRESERVED SALE OF MESSRS. RAWLINSON BROS. HACKNEYS.

In consequence of Messrs. Rawlinson Bros. having sold their Ranch and are leaving the country, their entire stock of highly bred pedigree Hackneys must be disposed of and will be sold by Auction in JULY next at the Ranch, 11 miles west of Calgary.

The Pedigree Hackneys consist of

3 Imported Stallions.	6 Home-Bred Stallions.
48 Brood Mares.	12 Four-Year-Old Fillies.
9 Three-Year-Old Fillies.	8 Two-Year-Old Fillies.
12 Yearling Fillies.	

Also 97 Head of Unregistered Mares, Fillies and Geldings

Nearly all the best mares the champion "Robin Adair" ever got in this stud are included in this sale, together with full sisters to "Saxon"—Pricilla and Minona—who won everything in sight at all the Eastern Shows including the championship of both sexes at the St. Louis World's Fair.

It is the greatest collection of high class Hackneys that is ever likely to be offered again in Canada for many years. Catalogues of the sale will be ready for distribution on June 1st, 1907, which may be obtained together with full particulars from

Jordison Bros., Auctioneers, P.O. Box 1172, Calgary, Alberta.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much.

And, I didn't know the man very well, either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this is my thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Junior" Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But, I'd never know because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I sold 200,000 that way already—two million dollars' worth.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1900 Junior" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time, I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Junior" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

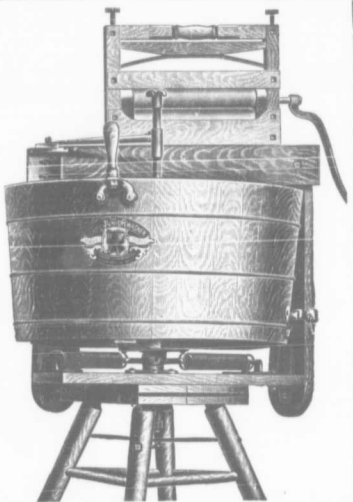
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Junior" Washer saves every week, for 10 years—and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Junior" Washer what I wanted the horse. Only, I won't wait for the people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person, a "1900 Junior" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight back to you. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Junior" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handiest Washer on Earth. It will save its



whole cost in a few months. In Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the "1900 Junior" Washer that washes Clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way—F.W.B. Bach Manager, "1900" Washer Co., 335 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.

THE HOME

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

*Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.*

EDITORIAL

I have been interested in the controversy going on in one of the Toronto papers under the heading "As Others See Us," in which the manners and customs of the Canadians have been criticized by the English in this country.

It seems rather severe on us to be charged with having "manners none and customs beastly," and yet, as I read the various contributions on the subject, I felt we were deserving of much that was said. It is all too true that we lack in real courtesy and culture. We have yet to learn from Emerson that "life is not so short but there is always time enough for courtesy." As a people we are often too much in a hurry to be considerate or kind to others.

If we are in a crowd we jostle and push to get through, quite regardless of the discomfort we may be causing others. If we enter a street car or railway coach there is a rush to secure the best seat, and it is painful to see the way the strong, vigorous youth will shove aside the aged and infirm and allow them to stand. The indifference and often impudence of the young person when one enquires some information on the street shows there is something wrong.

One writer said the cause for it all was that Canadian children at school and at home were not taught to "honor thy father and thy mother." They were allowed to run wild on the streets, and the blasphemy (which is worse than cursing) is left unchecked.

There is too much of the spirit of "Jack's as good as his master" and not enough regard for the rights and propriety of others.

I was walking along a street in Guelph recently, where an ornamental fence had just been painted. I saw two half-grown boys deliberately deface the fresh paint. I remonstrated with them, and got for reply, "What's the difference, they have plenty of

dough." My heart sank as I thought of the possible future of such boys.

If the parents looked more closely to the manners of their little ones and not so much to their dress, we would see less vanity and false pride, more good breeding and natural kindness in our grown-ups.

Our manners are too much like a thin veneer, self-applied when almost of age. Sometimes the coarser material shows through or the veneer gets chipped off in places.

If from babyhood we are taught the simple rules of etiquette and respectful deference for our elders, we will be to the manner born, and not likely to bring just censure upon ourselves.

I have met many English children in their own country and here and have always found them especially deferential to their elders, and gentle in their manners. It has come down to them through long generations of training. It is well for us to copy the good we see in others.

Both old and young often err in



L. H. Ten 1

manners through ignorance rather than intention. For some little time I have been contemplating having a series of talks on good manners in the "Boys and Girls" department, and hope to begin them in the issue of May first. I earnestly solicit the co-operation of the parents by reading or drawing the attention of the children to them.

"How sweet and gracious, even in common speech,
Is that fine sense which men call courtesy!
Wholesome as air and genial as the light,
Welcome in every clime as breath of flowers,
It transmits aliens into trusting friends
And gives its owner passport round the globe."

Jas. T. Fields.

The Garden

When a person has not to have hired help in working a garden, but manages it himself or herself by working in it at odd minutes, then a garden pays, but where all the work is done by paying a man \$1.50 or more per day, it is questionable whether a garden would give sufficient returns for money expended. But, pardon my personal references, and allow me to cite from my own experience. Our help, seed, etc. does not cost us over \$3 a season, and I am sure we get at least \$25 worth of stuff from our garden.

We have only a small patch of strawberries, yet for several years we have bought few berries, usually having had enough both for table use and canning.

We have a small bed of asparagus, and can often have a dish of that delicious vegetable, which is usually so expensive as to be considered a luxury. Lettuce we have in the greatest abundance, and do not object to a crisp savory onion mixed with it. We grow our early potatoes and all kinds of vegetables, including splendid winter squash. Two trenches of celery stored carefully away in the cellar add crispness and succulence to many a winter meal. Then it is such a comfort to be able to run to the garden and pull some rhubarb for a pie for dinner, or dig a root of horseradish to have as a sauce for the roast

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beef, or a bunch of mint to make the necessary adjunct to the leg of lamb or mutton, or to pick the fragrant mignonette and lovely sweet peas to add the last pleasing touch to the tea-table. Does a garden pay? Well, I should rather say it does; giving to those who spend sufficient thought and care on it an increase of an hundredfold of health, wealth, and pleasure.

Correspondence

Would "Country Girl" kindly send her recipe for gems again, as unfortunately it was misplaced.

In reply to N. P. B., regarding freckles and blackheads, freckles are constitutional, they may be removed by applying lemon juice or very sour buttermilk, but they will return.

Blackheads, or fleshworms, are said to be caused by the pores becoming clogged with the oil from the skin and dirt. To remove them rub sweet oil into the skin, after a little while thoroughly wash the face with hot water and plenty of good soap. Apply a skin lotion afterwards. The soap at first may irritate the skin, but after a few times no discomfort will be felt. Some steam the face over a bowl of hot water and then wash.

"Young Housekeeper" asks how to remove the odor from a saucepan in which fish or onions have been cooked. The simplest method is to put a cup of wood ashes in the pan, fill with hot water and let stand on the stove for half an hour. A little washing soda or Gilet's lye might be used if ashes were not to be had.

Pa's Housecleanin'

When the April sun's a-shinin' hot an' things is nice an' fresh, When the wilter's droppin' tassels an' the blackbird's in the bresh, An' pa comes in fer nooin' an' the floors is wet as a souse, Then it's "Laws-a-massy on yo! Your ma's a-cleanin' house!"

Then me an' Jim is sure to find rag carpets in the sun

When we'd planned to go a-fishin' fer the suckers in the run; But while pa takes his nooin' an' the hosses eats their snacks, Us boys can beat them carpets while we're restin' up our backs.

An' then next day pa's certain sure to have to go to town; But he always leaves us orders, "Help to put them carpets down."

An' at night, when he gets home again you'd think, to hear him groan

About the hardship of it, that he'd done the job alone.

Poor ma! She has it awful hard, she'll work until she drops, An' pound her thumb nails half way off, an' wet her feet with slops; She'll get so hoarse that she can't speak, an' sore at every bone; But pa, he says if it was him he'd let the house alone.

An' wh'n that night the kids is sick an' has to have a drink, An' ma she can't get up because her back's in such a kink,

If pa should bang the furniture whilst grooin' fer the cup, You can feel him gettin' mad enough to fairly eat her up.

So me an' Jim was sayin', if the time should ever come

When pa and ma should change their work an' pa should stay at hum.

I wouldn't like to be a boy, but jest a little mouse

To hear what things pa would say if he was cleanin' house.

—William Furthey Gibbons, in Woman's Home Companion for April.

An Extraordinary Woman

Dr. Abernethy, the famous Scotch surgeon, was a man of few words, but once he met his match in a woman. She called at his office in Edinburgh one day and showed a hand badly inflamed and swollen, when the following dialogue, opened by the doctor, took place.

"Burns?"

"Bruise?"

"Poultice."

The next day the woman called again and the dialogue was as follows:

"Better?"

"Worse."

"More poultice."

Two days later the woman made another call, and this conversation occurred:

"Better?"

"Well, Fee?"

"Nothing," exclaimed the doctor. "Most sensible woman I ever met."

An Irish lad on the East Side was obliged recently to seek treatment at a dispensary. On his return home from the first treatment he was met by this inquiry from his mother. "An' what did the doctor man say was the matter wid' your eye?" "He said there was some furrin' substance in it." "Sure!" exclaimed the old woman with an I-told-you-so air, "now, maybe, ye'll kape away from thim Eytalian boys!"—Success Magazine.

Mrs. Newlywed—My husband admires everything about me: my voice, my eyes, my form, my hands!

Friend—And what do you admire about him!

Mrs. Newlywed—His good taste.—Translated for Transatlantic Tales from Megendorfer Blatter.

Bell

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The home is not complete without a BELL.

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



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

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
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\$1 A YEAR AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1908

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

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THE FARMING WORLD, TORONTO

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Only a Boy

Oh, for a glimpse of a natural boy—
A boy with a treckled face,
With forehead white 'neath tangled hair
And limbs devoid of grace;

Whose feet toe in while his elbows flare;
Whose knees are patched all ways;
Who turns as red as a lobster when
You give him a word of praise;

A boy who's born with an appetite;
Who seeks the pantry shelf
To eat his "piece" with resounding smack;
Who isn't gone on himself;

It's true he'll sit in the easiest chair,
With his hat on his tousled hair,
That his hands and feet are every-
where.
For youth must have room to spread.

But he doesn't call his father "old man,"
Nor deny his mother's call,
Nor ridicule what his elders say,
Or think that he knows it all.

A rough and wholesome natural boy
Of a good old-fashioned clay;
God bless him, if he's still on earth
He'll make a man some day.

Wanted—A Little Girl

Where have they gone to—the little girls,
With natural manners and natural curls,
Who love their dollies and like their toys
And talk of something besides the boys?

Little old women in plenty I find,
Mature in manners and old in mind;
Little old firls who talk of their "beaus,"
And vie with each other in stylish clothes.

Little old belles, who at nine and ten,
Are sick of pleasure and tired of men;
Weary of travel, of balls, of fun,
And find no new things under the sun.

Once, in the beautiful long ago,
Some dear little children I used to know;
Girls who were merry as lambs at play,
And laughed and rollicked the live long day.

They thought not at all of the style of their clothes,
They never imagined that boys were "beaus";
"Other girls' brothers" and "mates" were they,
Splendid fellows to help them play.

Where have they gone to? If you see
One of them anywhere, send her to me.

I would give a medal of purest gold
To one of these dear little girls of old,
With an innocent heart and an open smile

Who knows not the meaning of "firt" or "style."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A New Game

By TUDOR JENKS.

The days when the checker-board was disguised under the name "History of England" are no more, though the board is still often so decorated as to resemble two tall volumes. But people tire of checkers, and will be glad of a new and simpler game to be played with the same apparatus. Here are the directions.

Set the checkers as usual, but only on two rows, instead of three, giving each player eight men—four on the king-row, and four on the next. Then move alternately as if playing checkers, but with this difference: There is no jumping, no piece can ever move backward, there are no kings. Consequently when either side has no further move the game is over and the blocked player is beaten.

No game could be simpler, but the variations are numerous and very



A Young Naturalist

amusing. There is ample room for strategy, and much good play can be shown. It has been tried by a number of good chess and checker players, and can be played hundreds of times without losing interest.

Only a test by actual play will convince the reader how much there is in this modification of an old game. We, who invented it, call it "Block-ade."

Eyes That See

A little girl entered the study of Mezeral, the celebrated historian, and asked him for a coal of fire.

"But you haven't brought a shovel!" he said.

"I don't need any," was the reply. "Then very much" was his astonishment, she filled her hand with ashes, and put the live coals on top.

No doubt the learned man knew that ashes were a bad conductor of heat, but he had never seen the fact verified in such a practical manner.

Two boys of my acquaintance one morning took a walk with a naturalist.

"Do you notice anything peculiar in the movement of those wasps?" he asked as he pointed to a puddle in the road.

"Nothing, except that they seem to come and go," replied one of the boys.

The other was less prompt in his reply, but he had observed to some purpose. "I notice that they fly in pairs," he said. "One has a little pellet of mud, the other nothing. Are there drones among wasps, as among bees?"

"Both were alike busy, and each went away with a burden," replied the naturalist. "The one you thought a 'do nothing' had a mouthful of water. They reach their nest together; the one deposits his pellet of mud and the other ejects the water upon it, which makes it of the consistency of mortar. Then they paddle it upon the nest, and fly away for more material."—Selected.

Billy's Breakfast

There was an unusual stir in the big house of the Horas. The excitement seemed to centre in the kitchen, where the maids, with anxious faces, were gathered.

Mr. Symonds, the gardener, who was raking the dead leaves off the lawn, heard the excited voices, and came in to ask what was wrong.

"It's Billy," said Mrs. Henry, the cook. "He won't eat his breakfast."

"No, Billy won't eat his breakfast, Mr. Symonds," wailed Mary, the chambermaid.

"Billy won't eat his breakfast," echoed little Hester Henry.

Mr. Symonds seemed to think this was very serious. He looked long and hard at Billy. Then he took off his hat and scratched his head, after which he remarked, solemnly, "Billy must be sick."

"Billy, Billy, do eat your breakfast," coaxed Mary again. "You really ought to be ashamed of yourself, Billy, unless you are sick, as Mr. Symonds says. I have fixed for you a beautiful breakfast with my own hands—nice bread and milk—and the milk not skimmed either. And to think you won't touch it!"

"Oh, Billy, please, please, do eat!" urged little Hester Henry.

Billy's little stubby tail wagged very faintly in answer to Hester, and his round brown eyes looked up into Hester's blue ones as if he really would like to remind her of something, but yet was half ashamed to mention it. Then he turned to his mother, Billy herself, was still in bed. She was not ill; but she had been at a party the night before, and it had been almost morning when she got home.

Billy seemed to realize that his mistress was not to be expected to appear, and looked shyly at the basin of nice bread and milk that Mary had set before him; but something was certainly wrong, and finally he slowly turned away, licking his lips.

"Perhaps he wants a little meat," said Mrs. Henry. "The servants' breakfast-table had not yet been cleared, and Mrs. Henry went to the platter and took up the carving-knife and cut up some nice little pieces of steak that had been left, and presented the tidbits to Billy on a warm china plate. As a general thing Billy was very fond of cooked steak, but this morning the daintily prepared meat did not seem to tempt his appetite any more than the creamy bread and milk.

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Little Folks.

monds?" asked Mrs. Henry. "What do you think?"

"Looks bad, very bad, indeed," said the gardener, slowly.

"I wonder if Mrs. Horn would want us to send for a doctor?" suggested Mrs. Henry. "I don't like to waken her, but perhaps I ought to. I wish I knew what to do about it."

"Do you hear that, William? The doctor is to be sent for!" said Mary, trying to see what a threat would do. "Then if you don't eat your breakfast, you will have to take horrid pills, Master William! Listen, now, and consider what I have said!"

A good while ago, when Mrs. Horn had hired Mrs. Henry to do her cooking, it had been agreed between them that little Hester Henry should stay with her mother. Hester was not troublesome in the house, and everybody liked her. There were no children for her to play with. She played with Billy. Mrs. Horn sometimes let her help to feed Billy, and she could hold Billy while Mrs. Horn tied the ribbon bow that Billy wore on his silver collar. Hester was really a valuable and privileged and petted member of the kitchen household.

Knowing considerable about Billy, therefore, and his ways, little Hester Henry now had an idea of her own. For a while she was half afraid to speak out before so many grown people. Her mother had cautioned her not to talk a great deal, and never, never to be "bold" or saucy. But, having heard Mary speak about going for a doctor, and fearing that Billy might be obliged to swallow "horrid pills," Hester finally took courage, and piped out:

"I know why Billy won't eat his breakfast."

"Why, Hester Henry, what is it? Good gracious!" exclaimed Hester's mother, looking at her little daughter very much astonished.

"Ain't his food fixed right, Hester?" asked Mary. "I'm sure I did it just as Mrs. Horn told me. And your own mother has cut up his steak!"

"Oh, yes, Billy's food is all right," said Hester. "It isn't his food at all. It's that Billy don't like to be talked to in good grammar!"

"In good grammar, did you say? Mercy sakes!" screamed Mary, bursting into a merry laugh at the ridiculous idea.

And Mr. Symonds was obliged to laugh outright, too.

Little Hester Henry did not see very much to laugh at. She couldn't feel quite sure whether the big folks were laughing at her or at Billy. She thought she would make her meaning a little plainer. "It is that Billy don't like people to talk too proper to him," she went on. "Mis' Horn, she don't talk proper to him like he was grown up. This is the way Mrs. Horn talks to him."

"Nice little wootsie Billy, eat him breakfast! Tum, Billy, doggie. Him best-doggie as ever was!"

Such a soothing, coaxing, ingratiating speech as it was, in tones like Mrs. Horn's own.

In an instant Billy's eyes grew bright, and his tail wagged so hard that his hind legs moved with the tail.

"See!" said Hester, her little face all aglow with excitement and happiness as she rose to her feet. "Billy understands! That's what he wanted! Don't you see?"

And the naughty Billy wrinkled up his nose, which was his way of smiling, and came forward and proceeded to eat his breakfast like a good and contented dog—Jane Ellis Joy, in Little Folks.

Conundrums

What goes up when the rain comes down? Umbrella.

Around the house and around the house, and only one track it leaves? Wheelbarrow.

Why is a horse like ice cream? The more you lick it the faster it goes.

Why did George Washington stand up while he slept? Because he couldn't lie.

When are debts like coffee? When they settle themselves by standing. When is a piece of wood like a monarch? When it is made into a ruler.

What is the first thing a man sets in his garden? His foot.

✽

The Fairies

When I am far—some

Tired and weary,

When the rain is falling

And the day is dreary;

I'll just go away

To where the little fairies play,

To where the little brownies run

In the shade and in the sun.

I'll watch them every night and day,

And listen to each word they say,

So I can write a book and tell

Where all the little fairies dwell.

What kind of house, what kind of

food,

Whether their children are bad or

good,

So people who in Bigland dwell

May know the little fairies well.

—Jean Hutt, aged 10.

O.A.C., Guelph.

✽

Major Green said to his servant one

morning: "James, I have left my mess

boots out. I want them soled."

"Yes, sir," the servant answered.

The major, dressing for dinner that

night, said again: "I suppose, James,

that you did as I told you about those

boots?"

James laid thirty-five cents on the

bureau. "Yes, sir," said he, "and this

is all I got for them; though the corporal

who bought 'em said he'd given

half a dollar if pay day hadn't been

so far off."—Argonaut.



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HEALTH IN THE HOME

Health and Beauty

Pure, unadulterated cream, sweet and fresh, is excellent for softening and smoothing roughened skin.

Bran or starch sewed into bags and put in the bath water for a short while before using it will render the water soft.

Drinking a glass of water in which a tablespoonful of cornmeal has been allowed to soak for a few minutes regularly three times a day will help to clear the complexion.

When the hands are dirty try adding a little sugar to the soap with which they are washed. The sugar increases the lather and also the cleansing power of the soap and soon removes dirt.

A delightful complexion powder is made thus. Two ounces each of zinc oxide and precipitated chalk, seven ounces of rice powder, one ounce each of talcum andorris root. Tint with carmine and perfume with oil of rose.

Sweets

Many mothers think nature must have erred in giving children a sweet tooth, but children, on the other hand, regard the depositories of all that is most delectable. Neither side is quite right and neither quite wrong.

Sugar is not the poison and the spoiler of digestion that the careful mother thinks it is; neither is it better as a food than roast beef and bread and butter, as the hearty youngster thinks. There was a book printed many years ago, in which the tale was told of some shipwrecked sailors who lived for weeks on some hogheads of sugar and a little water, which was all they had saved from the wreck. They did not have so good a time as boys thought they ought to have had, but they lived, and were not so badly off at the end of the period as most persons would think they should have been.

The truth is, that sugar is a food and a necessary one, but it may easily be taken to too great amount. Foods are divided into two great classes—the proteids (meat, eggs and legumes), which contain nitrogen as their most important element, and the sugars, starches and fats, composed chiefly of carbon. Both of these are necessary—the proteids to build up the framework of the body, and the others to supply energy; the proteids are the iron of the boiler and machinery, the fats are the packing, and the sugars are the fuel, all are necessary to the perfect working of the human machinery.

The danger in taking sweets is in overdoing. The world's consumption of sugar has increased enormously in the last half century, although the necessity for muscular exertion (and therefore the need of fuel) has, through the introduction of labor-saving machinery, decreased. Much of this sugar has gone into the stom-

achs, not of rollicking boys and toiling men, who can use up a lot of it, but of girls and young women, who are using it to saturate their blood with unnecessary fuel, to load their livers with sugar, and to spoil their complexions.

Children may, and often do, eat too much candy; but they will not suffer as long as they are in the active state of existence, for while they romp they are expending a vast amount of energy, and their little machines consume a vast amount of fuel. The danger is in forming a habit that may be carried on into a sedentary form of life.

The Tonsils

The tonsils are two collections of gland-like structures at the back part of the mouth, one on each side between the pillars of the palate. It is not known what purpose they serve. Some have supposed that they arrest the germs of disease which may be inhaled or taken in with the food, but they evidently can catch very few of the germs which rapidly pass them in the food or water or in the air which is inhaled, and it is well they cannot, for they are themselves very susceptible to disease, and sufferers know to their sorrow. Others have thought they serve an evil purpose, acting as portals of entry for many disease germs into the body.

The tonsils are very liable to become inflamed. This condition constitutes tonsillitis, or, when an abscess forms, quinsy. Young persons, over fifteen and under thirty, are most subject to inflammation of the tonsils, although children and even those well along in life may suffer. It occurs with special frequency in those whose tonsils are enlarged and usually in persons who are run down in general health or in whom the power of resistance has been lowered as a result of worry or over-exertion.

The extra study in preparing for a difficult examination in school or college and the anxiety concerning the result not uncommonly bring on an attack of quinsy, especially in those of a so-called rheumatic tendency.

There are various kinds of tonsillitis, but the symptoms of all are quite similar in the beginning. The patient feels ill, has chilly sensations, loss of appetite, more or less headache perhaps, constipation, feverishness and a feeling of discomfort or actual pain in the throat. Soon the fever becomes high, the throat is dry, swallowing is painful, there is often more or less earache, and the patient seems seriously ill.

The disease is almost always serious enough to require the physician's care, for the treatment calls for internal remedies as well as local applications. Whatever else is done, the bowels should be kept open from the beginning of the attack.

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never cakes. Each crystal keeps pure and dry—dissolving uniformly—flavouring equally.

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Now, you know, you can hold it back with your fingers, because they will cover and fill the opening. My Inflatable Pad does exactly the same thing. It possesses a small, finger-shaped pad, filled with air to the size of the rupture opening. It covers the opening and fills it. My Inflatable Pad works just like your finger does. Therefore it is a good thing to have in your medicine chest, the one that you need. You cannot obtain this cure from any other source, because it is unique. It was patented in Canada on Dec. 1, 1904, and in the U. S. A. on Sept. 10, 1905. A complete list of agents in all parts of Canada and no duty to be paid by my patients. My treatment, which creates new tissue, and the rupture opening disappears.

Yes, my patented Inflatable Tissue and Fibro-Plastic treatment accomplishes this. I have had 10,000 giving further details, and my 15 days' trial treatment which will send you absolutely free, from the following address:

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N. E. HALLBURY,
Hallowden, Ont.

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IN THE KITCHEN

In House-Cleaning Time

Paint and putty can be taken off glass by wetting the glass several times with a strong solution of soda. Wet the glass often with it till the spots soften and can be washed off, and then polish with alcohol.

Ivory that has been spotted or has grown yellow can be made as clear and fresh as new by rubbing with fine sandpaper, and then polishing with finely powdered pumicestone.

When water is spilt on a good carpet and you do not wish it to leave a mark, dab the place well with dry cloths till all the moisture is absorbed, changing the surface of the cloth each time.

Oilcloth should never be scrubbed, but wiped over with a soft flannel cloth dipped in lukewarm water, or, better still, weak tea. Skimmed milk, too, that is warmed is a good wash, not only brightening and cleaning, but also preserving the cloth.

If at all possible, the house should be thoroughly cleaned once a year. The autumn is the proper time to do this, because our houses are so tightly closed during the winter, that they should be cleaned, but, owing to the extra work of threshing and preparing for winter, it is almost impossible to do it then, so it must be done in the spring. Clean one room at a time and finish it, even to putting up the window curtains, before you commence another. If you leave some little thing undone, thinking you can do it "any time," it will likely remain undone, as a housekeeper's "any times" are usually few.

Cleaning Wall Paper

Before cleaning, fill any broken places there may be in the walls with this mixture: Take equal parts of plaster of Paris and silver sand and make in to a stiff paste with water. Fill the holes and smooth them over with a piece of wall paper, if you have it; if not, color as with paint of the same color as the ground of the paper. When you have finished the repairs, begin cleaning. Take half a loaf of dry bread and with it rub the wall gently downward, beginning with the ceiling and taking in the length of the arm at each stroke. In the second round commence the stroke slightly above where the first stroke ended. Be very careful not to rub up or across the paper. Ordinary paper cleaned in this way will look almost as good as new again. You will use a good deal of bread if the room is large, but if you intend doing the work yourself you will not find cleaning wall paper an expensive operation.

House-Cleaning Hints

1. If possible clean all cupboards, drawers and clothes closets before beginning the room itself.
2. Have any silver or china exposed cleaned and laid away. It is then out of the way and not in danger of being broken.
3. Wash all dishes, tidies, mats, etc., and lay them away.
4. The curtains may be taken down, washed and stretched. Very fine or very old curtains are better stretched on the carpet. First lay down a sheet or two and then pin the curtain to the carpet with common pins.

5. If there is time before beginning the spring cleaning, it is a good plan to wash and iron any summer clothes that may require laundering.

6. Any furniture requiring repairing should be attended to and set aside. There is nothing better or handier for this purpose than the liquid glue that may be bought for 10 cents a pot with small brush. The brush should be washed after each time of using, and the pot kept covered, so that the glue will not harden. I have used this glue and would like to recommend it to all housekeepers.

Save Steps

Train the family to save your steps. A too unselfish mother makes selfish children. One who habitually picks up after her household fritters away her energy and does a positive harm to those she would help. Each child should be required to keep his or her things put away in their proper place. Orderliness saves labor. The assistance of the father may well come in at this point to reinforce the mother's authority. When he says "Do this to save your mother" and practices what he preaches it begins to be the law of that household to be thoughtful of the overtaxed one.

But suppose the family are oblivious of the fact that she is overtaxed. Shall she still require at their hands, service that is unwillingly rendered? Certainly. Children are often selfish because they are thoughtless, and they can never be trained in thoughtfulness except by being led to do thoughtful things. And men are but children of a larger growth.

See that there is a just division of labor. Assign to each member of the family his tasks and then hold him to the performance of them. It should be no part of a woman's duty, when there are men and boys in the family, to bring in kindling, wood or water. If there are daughters they may be early trained to take some one part of the work, as the care of the bedrooms, the sweeping of the porches, the cleaning of lamps, and relieve the mother absolutely of any thought about it. This is about the only kind of help that really counts.

Sauce for Fig Pudding

One cup of brown sugar and one tablespoonful of butter. Place on the stove and melt gradually, stirring all the time, until almost scorched. Add gradually one cup and a half of boiling water and two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, mix with a little milk. Flavor to taste. Sufficient for eight persons.

Don'ts for Hostesses

Don't forget that people like ices in the winter almost as much as in the summer.

Don't give too much of your attention to any one guest, but divide your favors among all and make every one welcome and at home.

Don't overdo the sweet things for the tea. A certain number of cakes are good and decorative, but the majority of people eat more sandwiches and dry biscuits.

A Love Comedy

Scene I.

Sweet Ruth and Jack,
(Oh, what bliss!)
Sat in the porch
Close-ketish.

Scene II.

Then pa came in,
(One quick kiss)
Found them sitting
Like this.

Potato Puffs

Put two cupfuls of mashed potatoes into a frying pan, with the yolks of three eggs beaten light, three tablespoonfuls of cream, salt and pepper to taste, and one tablespoonful of butter; stir until well mixed. Take from the fire, and add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Put in ome pans, or heat on well-greased tins, and bake in a quick oven until brown.

Fig Pudding

One pound of figs chopped, half-pound of suet chopped fine, one cup of sweet milk, half a cup of brown sugar, one egg. Mix well. Add a teaspoonful of baking powder to the flour and mix into a firm loaf. Place in a pudding dish and steam two hours and a half. Sufficient for eight persons.

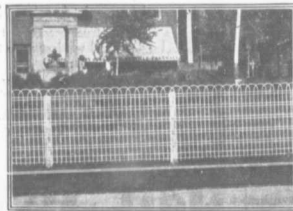
MADAM!

You may visit every saloon in your district, you may buy a 40c pound for your coffee, you may employ a special servant to prepare it for you, but in spite of all your trouble you can't beat

'GAMP'
COFFEE

Don't believe it? Just try a bottle
Your Grocer sells it.

R. Patterson, Sole Importer, Toronto, Canada



PAGE ACME White Fences

Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. Gates from 16 cents a foot. Fences to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

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

In the Sewing Room

A Great Deal Depends upon Properly Pressing Garments

Pressing a garment is half of the making, and a nicely made gown will be ruined if it is not properly pressed. In the majority of cases the amateur dressmaker either makes the garment to become shiny or else the seams are not sufficiently pressed and have a drawn look. All this may be overcome if care is taken, and no doubt many will be surprised to learn that it is the board on which the material is pressed that is all at fault.

The ironing board should be well padded. To do this an old comforter should be used instead of this a couple of old blankets. Old sheets make the best ironing cloths. Double and pin securely to the blanket on each side of the board, or they may be sewed on with large stitches if preferred, but these coverings must be frequently changed; therefore pinning is all that is really necessary. One will be well repaid for fixing an ironing or pressing board in this way, and seams may be firmly pressed on a board such as the one described without their becoming shiny.

For pressing all dark materials it is well to keep a cotton cover for that purpose alone, as colored materials are apt to stain. To press seams open, lay the right side of the material next to the board and open the seam. Run a thimble filled with water up and down, allowing a small quantity of the water to remain all along the seam. Some women may prefer to use a spoon to dampen the seam with. Have a moderately hot iron, so as not to scorch the material, and it is all important that the seam should be ironed until perfectly dry. Do not stretch the material, but hold the seam that is being pressed, so there will be no danger of puckering.

To press a hem, plait or a large plain surface, take an old piece of cotton material (a pillowcase would do) and, after placing the material to be pressed with the right side down, thoroughly wet the muslin and wring it out, place it smoothly over the material and iron until dry. If this is done to one part of a dress, all parts must be treated in the same way or it will be noticeable where it has been pressed.—New York Telegram.

May Manton's Hints

SEVEN-GORED SKIRT 5022.

There is no skirt more satisfactory for general use than the plain gored one. It is adapted to wool, to silk and to washable materials; it can be trusted to launder without losing its shape and has the very great advantage of being always worn. This one is cut to fit gracefully at the lower portions while it is plain over the hips, and allows a choice of inverted plaits or gathers at the back. Also it can be trimmed in a variety of ways. As illustrated the material is one of the pretty light weight wool suitings with braid applied over each gore. But it is already time to be thinking of linen and pique suits and the model is admirably for both, while such materials can be braided with great success and with a peculiar effect of smartness, the braid being applied over any preferred stamped design. Again there can be piped bands of the material applied either in straight lines, extending

round, or in separate ones terminating in each gore or wide band can be used after any fashion that may be liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 3/4 yards 27, 5 yards 44 or 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 6 3/4 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 44 or 3 yards 52 inches wide when it has not, with 7 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.



5622 Seven-gored Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



5612 Boy's Blouse, 4 to 12 years.



5616 Over Blouse or Jumper, 32 to 42 bust.

BOY'S BLOUSE 5612

Such a simple blouse as this one is always in demand for active boys. The supply is never too big, and as all garments of the sort are noted for the ease and rapidity with which they require renewing, fresh ones make an ever constant need. The model illustrated is made of one of the fine imported percales which is durable as well as handsome, but it is quite appropriate for linen and chambray, for Cheviot and madras, for flannel, indeed, for every material that is used for garments of this sort.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 2 1/4 yards 27 or 1 3/4 yards 36 inches wide. OVER BLOUSE OR JUMPER 5616. 32 to 42 bust.

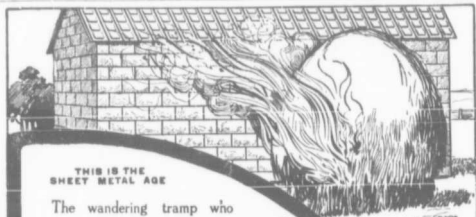
To be made with or without yoke and sleeves.

Every variation of the over blouse is to be noted worn by well dressed women, and here is one that can be treated in such a variety of ways that it becomes adapted to many occasions and a great many materials. In the illustration it is made of crepe de Chine with trimming of velvet and of lace, and is all in one, but the yoke

can be made entirely separate, so that the waist can be worn over several sorts if liked, or again the waist can be made sleeveless and worn over any gumpie or pretty lingerie blouse, or still again the lining can be used as a gumpie and faced to form the yoke while the sleeves are sewed therein and the waist is finished separately.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 21, 3 yards 27, or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards of selvet ribbon and 3/4 yard of all-over lace to make as illustrated.

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



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

The wandering tramp who steals a night's lodging in your straw stack may prove a very costly visitor if he should forget to put out the match after lighting his pipe. If fire in straw stack gets a good start the barn and contents are doomed—unless protected with Galt Steel Siding and Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles. Then it will be fire-proof as well as storm and lightning proof. Your cattle and produce confined in the barn will be absolutely safe and secure.

It's certainly true economy to buy Galt Steel Siding. It costs but little and will last a life time. Secures for you the most favorable insurance rate.

Choice of cold rolled, painted or galvanized steel, in a multiplicity of handsome, original designs. Free illustrated catalogue on request.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited,
GALT, ONTARIO.

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Women's Institutes and Their Work

The officers of the Women's Institutes would do well to plan at an early date for the holding of the branch annual meetings during the month of May. Communications have been sent to all officers regarding this, and it is to be hoped that the members generally will see to it that at the annual meeting enthusiastic and competent persons are placed in office. There is no one meeting which will tell more in the work of the Institute than the annual meeting.

Provisional lists for the summer series of meetings which will begin in most of the sections on May 27th, have been sent out for the approval of the Institute officers. The number will be considerably in excess of last year. The total to date, including the northern sections of the province, number 308. As an indication of what the Institutes in New Ontario, which were formed last year, are doing, we beg to quote the following extract from a letter received from the secretary of the Hanbury Women's Institute, Temiskaming district:

"In reply to your enquiry as to the method adopted by our Institute in carrying on our work, I may say that the subjects chosen are usually those which interest our members and concern our daily lives.

For instance, spring is almost here, and our subject for March was "Seeds," dealing with the places from which to procure them, the best kinds to get for our locality, and the best methods of planting, etc. Of course, you know this is quite a newly settled country, and our members, a majority of whom are either from towns or the Old Country, found this subject quite interesting and instructive. We intend to carry the subject through the season, taking up "Planting" next month, with another subject, "Care of Poultry," and so on, as the season advances.

In furtherance of this, we have applied as an Institute to the Ontario Agricultural College for plants for experiments in fruit. The women here have the care of the gardens, the men being busy clearing the land.

The members seem to prefer a conversational style of conducting the meetings to a more formal one, although we always have a short address or paper read on the subject chosen.

Labor-Saving Contrivances for the Household

By MISS FANNIE KNIGHT,
Tarentorus, Ont.

Every woman is anxious to know of any or every means by which the labor of caring for the house may be lightened, and as this is a great part of the work of the Women's Institute it is well for each of us to give all the help at our command to those who in some particular line are less fortunate than ourselves.

There are a great many contrivances which we might introduce into our work which would, no doubt, be labor-saving, but they are expensive and we feel as though we cannot afford them. Just here is the first difficulty and one that must be avoided if we would have peace of mind. We must not worry and fret ourselves by trying to grasp something just a little beyond our reach, but rather let us go to work hard and so manage our household expenses that in the near future we will be able to save enough to enable us to bring the desired articles within our reach.

One of the first and greatest helps to lighten our household tasks is a sunny disposition and a contented spirit, with enough progression thrown in to keep us ever on the alert. Part of our work is necessarily hard and unpleasant, and part, of course, is work in which we

delight, but if we take it just as it comes and keep bright and cheerful, half of the drudgery will disappear. Then again if we take up the study of domestic science as fully as we ought, we will understand why our homes must be well ventilated and clean, why we should cook some foods and eat others in the raw state, what causes bread to rise and what causes it to become moldy when in a damp place, and many other things of which we seldom think. It is more pleasant working when we understand the why and wherefore of things.

I will mention just a few simple little things which may be of use to some one, who can find at least a dozen uses for a meat chopper. It will mince meat, celery, onion, horse radish, or anything of that kind which may be required for the making of pickles or lunch in one-quarter the time it would take to do it with a knife.

A small water can with a very fine strainer will sprinkle clothes in half the time and much more evenly than if done in the old way.

A wood-box built in the kitchen wall with an opening on the outside and an opening on the inside with a tight-fitting cover saves carrying wood.

A kitchen cabinet, whether it be simply constructed or a very elaborate one keeps all the baking ingredients and utensils within easy reach, saving much time and patience which would otherwise be exhausted running here for sugar and spice, there for the flour and away some other place for the baking tins. Just while I am speaking of flour how many have ever found it difficult to mix flour and water for gravies, soups, etc., nice and smooth and free from lumps? Women are generally in a hurry when this particular little job must be done, and the greater hurry there is the more lumps seem to appear. Just try taking a wire pot scraper, such as some of you have, and use that instead of a spoon. The result will be a nice smooth mixture without a lump.

Who has not burned their fingers, or else dropped the stove-lifter very quickly when taking hold of it after it has been sticking in the stove lid, when there was a hot fire on, or else spent precious seconds looking on the floor or under

the stove for the lost. A handy little contrivance to do away with all that bother is made from a piece of Yale wire. Take a piece long enough to reach from the ceiling or some place of security to about two and one-half feet above the top of the stove, put a loop on one end of the wire and a hook on the other and you have a handy place in which you may land your lifter without either burning your fingers or bending your back. Time will not permit me to do more than just mention double boilers, washing machines, carpet sweepers, bread mixers, and a dozen more useful and labor-saving articles.

We have in our community some happy women who prefer to have a still greater help than any we have mentioned, but not all women are blessed as they are, for when asked what helped them most in lightening the labor of the household, promptly answered: "Oh, I am not going to mention any names," but it was their husbands' names they said. Of course we cannot all say that, but we are glad there are some at least who are so well satisfied.

How to Keep Young

Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Avoid excesses of all kinds; they are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular one.

Don't live to eat, but eat to live. Many of our ills are due to overeating, to eating wrong things or to irregular meals.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment, discontent brings furrows prematurely to the face.

"Sure and you have turned very industrious lately, Mr. Finnigan," said Mr. Flaherty.

"That I have," replied Mr. Finnigan. "I was up before the magistrate last week for assaulting Cassidy, and the magistrate said that if I came back on the same charge he would fine me \$10."

"Did he though?" said Mr. Flaherty. "And so you're working hard so as to keep your hands off Cassidy?"

"No, bedad, I'm not," said Finnigan. "I'm working hard to make up the \$10 for the fine."—*Tatler.*



"There's a path through the wood 'ot a 'c' r'abude' wit' trees,
Where lovers may walk and may talk if they please."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Metal Roofing

Would corrugated iron roofing have enough slant on an 18-foot rafter and a 30-foot wide barn? Dust from the blower when threshing is rotting the cedar shingles, as it sticks to them. Do you think the dust would stick to the corrugated roofing with the slant I mention, or else would it be best to use the smooth galvanized roofing?—F. W. McCready.

Dust is not more likely to stick to corrugated roofing than to the smooth galvanized iron, unless the metal should be wet, in which case it would stick to either of them.

Castrating a Colt

At what age should a colt be castrated?—C. L. W. Lincoln Co.

Castration is usually performed when the colt is about a year old. If, however, there should be lack of development of the neck or other parts the operation may be deferred for a time.

Feeding a Mare in Foal

Will feeding linseed meal to a mare when she is in foal be injurious? If not, how much should I feed her?—A. H. B., Wentworth Co.

If your mare has not previously aborted, there is no danger in feeding a half a pint to a pint of flaxseed per day. If, however, she should show signs of excessive relaxation of the bowels, stop it.

Dog Bite

About six weeks ago, while riding through a neighbor's yard, his dog

ran out and bit my horse on the fetlock. For about a week it was badly swollen up to his body, but with constant bathing it went down again in a few days. Ever since he has been stiff and swells up after drawing and is slightly lame.—Subscriber, Que.

Take an ounce sugar of lead, four ounces vinegar, and one quart of soft water. Mix together until dissolved. Wet a bandage in this lotion and apply to the fetlock every night and remove in the morning. Give moderate exercise daily.



AND Is Going Up In ALBERTA

You know how many times you have missed opportunities by putting off—The man who takes advantage of his opportunities is the man who gets rich and makes his money easy.

You have heard how people are making money in the rise of land values in Alberta, Canada. Perhaps some of your neighbors have gone there and invested, and if they have they have made money.

But have you taken advantage of the great opportunities offered there?

Land in Alberta is constantly rising in value. It is not very high yet, but it is going up again this year and next year.

Why?

Because in Sunny Southern Alberta is to be found as good land as lies out of doors—Because thousands of farmers from the United States and other countries are going in there and taking it up every year—Because enormous crops of almost all kinds of grain and vegetables can be raised there and sold at high prices—Because it is the greatest cattle, sheep and hog country on earth—Because almost every profitable product of the farm can be raised at the lowest possible cost and

sold right at home—Because dairying is more profitable there than in almost any other spot on earth.

Aren't those reasons sufficient to convince you that land is going to continue to rise in value in Alberta.

People have just begun to learn what a great place western Canada is—They have just begun to learn that it is not the coldest country on earth, but has a fine climate both winter and summer.

People have just begun to learn that there are good schools in which to educate their children, and that the neighborhoods are made up of much the same class of people that they have surrounded them at home in the United States.

You can buy Southern Alberta land cheaper right now than you will ever buy it again.

Write for our literature which tells you all about our irrigated, non-irrigated and combination farms containing both irrigated and non-irrigated lands. We will tell you how to take a fine trip through Alberta at a very low cost, and we will tell you how to buy as good land as there is in Alberta on terms so easy that anyone can own a farm.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION COLONIZATION CO., Ltd.

108 NINTH AVE., WEST

GALLARY, ALBERTA, CANADA.

Sales Department, Canadian Pacific Railway, Irrigated Lands.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATED FARMS

IN SUNNY ALBERTA

Before deciding where to locate in the West, let us tell you about these lands. The best wheat fields—the richest grazing land—are in this Province.

Write us for full information about crops, climate and special railroad rates, etc.

Local representative wanted in each county.

Telfer & Osgood

Eastern Selling Agents

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ONLY ONE QUALITY THE VERY BEST
STEEL BRIGGS SEEDS
 ARE SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

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Rooms 504
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BATTLEFORD DISTRICT

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

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

Write for particulars.

E. H. WHITE - Battleford, Sask.

FARM LANDS

Western Lands for Eastern Canadians

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

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

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

Golden Opportunities for Home Making and Fortune Building

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

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

Each parcel accepted by us has been inspected, and a map and careful reports made of it by Competent and Reliable Men. The lands we offer to our readers will not be Cheap, but will be good value and a safe investment. All lands offered in our last issue, amounting to 16,000 acres, have been sold. We have, however, made additional selections in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

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

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

Payments Less Than One-Quarter

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

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

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

FARMING WORLD, LIMITED

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

Toronto, Canada

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Divorced Persons Marrying

A Canadian girl goes to the United States and while there she is married to an American citizen. She lives there for a time and later is divorced there, after which she returns to her former home in Ontario to live. Can she legally marry again in Canada and on the occasion of a second marriage would it be necessary for her to produce a copy of the decree of divorce granted in the United States in respect of the former marriage in that country?—Old Subscriber, Ontario.

If the marriage in the United States was properly annulled by the courts of that country and a legal divorce granted her, such annulled marriage is no longer a hindrance to her being married again in this country. We are of course taking it as a fact that an absolute divorce was granted. It is always a wise precaution to be in a position to produce evidence of the annulment of a former marriage where the person enters into or is about to enter into a second marriage, lest on some occasion it might become necessary to produce it, but we do not know that it is necessary or required that it should be produced on the occasion of the second marriage. It does become necessary and important in a case where any proceedings might be taken to question the legality of the second marriage of any person on the ground that such person had been previously married and that on the occasion of the second marriage such person was not then free to marry.

Trespassing

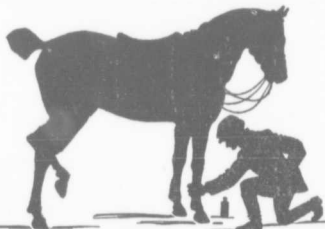
I have a sugar bush containing about twenty-five acres which is being badly torn up by hunters digging out stumps and leaving great holes in the ground, thus making it rather dangerous to drive through when gathering sap with a team. At times there are so many persons in the bush hunting squirrels and rabbits that we are afraid while working our land lest some of us may be injured or killed by a shot from some of the rifles. A spring creek runs through our farm and in the spring it is besieged by persons fishing. Our gates are left open and our fences are broken down. How can we legally prevent such occurrences?—H. A. G. (Ontario).

A proper method is to warn such persons that they must not trespass on your land and that if they continue to do so you will have them prosecuted for trespass. You can put up notices to this effect on your land and in the bush where such persons are likely to see them. If they continue to trespass you can then take proceedings against them for so doing.

Accepting Tender

Executors wish to lease a parcel of land and advertise for tenders. My tender was the only one sent in and they would not accept it, claiming it

(Continued on Page 392.)



Your best Horse may strain his Shoulder or Fetlock tomorrow

Get a bottle of FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE today.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence acts like magic. It draws out all the soreness and stiffness from strains, sprains and bruises—and limbers up the joints. One application usually cures ordinary lameness—and two rubbings fix the horse all right.

It does horses so much good right at the start that they can be put to work a few hours after the Essence has been applied.

Accidents are liable to happen at any time. Be ready for them.

Get a bottle of Fellows' Leeming's Essence today. 50c. a bottle.

At all dealers or from the

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

The poultry condition. Our des... all bred possible, suited to

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In this... of a m... illies by... Ont. H... quality... Dalger... which th... at an... reached... age. Mr... is known... and that... farmer... At this... number... but the... character.

Attention... to be made... herd of... announced... Mitchell... and the... offered... progeny... opportunity... ters and... their pres... ears ago... present her... part by Mr... his selection... object. To... he desired... be found... ing Cows... Rosemary... and Cruick... tracing in... str... herds of... other old... offering a... cheing as... well a... Such sires... Prince Palat... Gravesend... comes to... of this herd... the herd is... Rustie Chief... Magazine... E... by the equal... Violet bull... Cla... has proved... his ordinary... of the thick... of Hat Scot... London in 190... this sale will... ber.

Boag's F

The sale of im... held by John... porter and bred... was a success... held at Newmar... fillies sold for... and among them... which brought... offered was a fin... Londonderry... A... ble showing... home, and she... at \$100.00. The... the sales:

How Do You Spell Your Name ?



It matters NOT where you live

IF YOU HAVE PIMPLES,
BLACKHEADS

Eczema, Blotches, Freckles, a sallow, muddy or greasy complexion, or any skin diseases, send us your name and address and we will send you FREE a full 2 weeks' treatment of SKIN TONIC; a quick positive and permanent cure for all skin diseases—a marvellous Flesh Tonic and Complexion Beautifier. WRITE TO-DAY. Address

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Horseman's Friend —Safe and Sure.

If you have a lame horse, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse that you can't work on account of a strain, strain or bruise, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse that even the veterinary can't cure of Spavin—or any soft Bunches or swellings—get Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Be sure you get KENDALL'S. Two generations—throughout Canada and the United States—have used it and proved it.

TRAVELERS' REST, P.E.I., Dec. 15, '05.
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for the last 20 years, and always find it safe and sure."
HERBERT F. McNELL

Send for a copy of our great book "Treatise on The Horse." It's a mine of information for farmers and horsemen, who want to keep their stock in prime condition.

Mailed free. 25
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
ENOBURG FALLS, - VERMONT, U.S.A.



Advertise in the Farming World

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.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

In this number is announced the sale of a number of imported Clydesdale fillies by Mr. Jas. Dalgety, of London, Ont. Horsemen should remember the quality of the fillies offered by Mr. Dalgety at his last auction sale, at which the highest prices paid this year at an auction sale of the kind were reached, together with the highest average. Mr. Dalgety is a horseman who is known to handle high class goods, and that is the kind which it pays the farmer and the breeder to purchase. This sale will be worth attending. The number to be offered will not be large, but the quality will be of very choice character.

Attention is called to the offerings to be made at the dispersion sale of the herd of imported Shorthorn cattle announced by Capt. W. J. Thompson, of Mitchell, Ont. Thirteen imported cows and the imported herd bull are to be offered, together with a number of their progeny. This will give a splendid opportunity to the large number of farmers and breeders in Ontario to improve their present herds of cattle. Three years ago Mr. Thompson purchased his present herd, imported for the most part by Mr. Isaac, of Cobourg, and in his selection economy was not his first object. To obtain the best was what he desired and his herd of cows will be found to embody the best of breeding. Cows of Jilt, Beauty, Bellona, Rosemary and other choice Campbell and Crutchshank strains, many of them racing in straight Scotch blood to the herds of Capt. Barclay, of Ury, and other old Scotch breeders make the offering a choice one in point of breeding as well as in individual character. Such sires as Knight of Strathogie, Prince Palatine, Star of Morning, Gravesend and Sir James lend their names to the quality of the breeding of this herd of cows. At the head of the herd is a five-year-old imported bull Rustic Chief, a splendidly bred bull of Magazine or Bessie pedigree, and sired by the equally well-bred Crutchshank Violet bull Clan Alpine. Rustic Chief has proved himself to be more than an ordinary breeder, as his calves are all of the thick, lusty kind. He is the sire of Hot Scotch, the champion bull at London in 1905. Fuller particulars of this sale will appear in our next number.

Boag's Fillies Sell Well

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies, held by John Boag, the well-known importer and breeder, of Ravenshoe, Ont., was a success. At the sale, which was held at Newmarket, on April 6th, nine fillies sold for an average of \$378.00, and among them was a two-year-old which brought only \$272.00. The first offered was a fine filly, sired by Lord Londonderry. Another of unquestionable showing quality was Lily of Moorehouse, and she did not reach her value at \$400.00. The following is a list of the sales:

Miss Pattinson (imp.), sire Lord Londonderry, sold to Wm. Penrose, Newmarket	\$492
Lady Dick (imp.), sire Marmion, W. Farris, Bradford	365
Jess of Thrapland (imp.), E. Johnston, Ravenshoe	334
Miss Fleming (imp.), sire Frivolity, Geo. Westley, Newmarket	375
Lily of Moorehouse, sire Sir Everest, N. Marsh, Newmarket	400
Kate of Hartlow, sire Jubilee Lord, J. Moore, Queensville	350
Darke of Oulton, sire Garry Brand, J. McNaughton, Newmarket	271
Lily of Eskrigg, sire Lord Londonderry, Lewis Toole, Mt. Albert	375
Jean of Lawrencehold, sire Riccarton, W. Cunningham, Queensville	349
Nine fillies sold for \$3,411, average \$378.	

Gossip

Mr. Jas. Dalgety, of London, Ont., has sold the good Clydesdale stallion Flashlight—1903—vol. 23, winner of the silver medal at the Royal Northern Show of 1903, to Mr. Jas. Brooks, manager of the Vanstone & Rogers farm, at Wawanessa, Man. Flashlight is a horse of more than ordinary claims to public attention, having been repeatedly shown at leading exhibitions in the old land and never left unplaced. He is a son of Chastelard, a get of Holyrood, at the Seaham Hall stables of the Marquis of Londonderry. To I. B. Pickering, of Blenheim, Ont., he has sold Mainbrind, a fine three-year-old stallion, sired by Prince of Craigville, and Finavon, a promising son of Knight of Gowal, to a purchaser in the United States. Among other sales Mr. Dalgety reports that of some 40 head of imported Clydesdale fillies and some 30 head of imported Shetland ponies, a number of these going to Regina, Sask., and some to Montreal.

Mr. W. C. Kidd, of Listowel, Ont., reports the following sales of Clydesdale stallions during the past two months: The imported Clydesdale stallion Still, imported by Thos. Mercer, to a company at Emo, Ont.; Rejected, sire Ethiopia, imported by R. Ness & Sons, to a company of horsemen at Gowansdown, Wallace Township, Williams Lad imp., to a company in Elma Township; Netherlea imp., to a company in Wallace Township; Lion Laddie imp., to Z. Gill, of Monkton, Ont.; Bay Sampson, Canadian-bred, to L. Smith, Tralee, Ont.; Bay Clyde, to a company at Glenallan, Ont.

Mr. Shemit, Cedar Vale, Ont., has a fine lot of Yorkshires, bred from the best blood in Ontario. Anyone requiring breeding stock would do well to write him for prices.

Mr. D. N. Glazer, Manhard, Ont., has shipped 162 young boars within the last 12 months to breeders in all parts of

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam




Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all Lameness from Sprain, Bruises and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is warranted to give entire relief. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. If sent for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc., address:

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

ABSORBINE



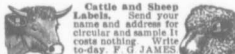
Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises, and Allays Pain Quickly without Disinfecting, removing the hair, or leaving the horse up. Present in use for many months, delivered with full directions. Book \$1. Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for man. Kind, 2100 Brattle, Cures Strain, Head, Various Venes, Varicocela, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.
71 Monument Street, Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & Co., Montreal.

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

Cattle and Sheep Labels. Send your name and address for circular and sample list costs nothing. Write to-day F. J. JAMES Downsville, Ont.



Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work and a desire for advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Ass'n, Dept. 66, London, Can.

Glenhodson Yorkshires

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

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long distance phone farm, LOANE FOSTER, MGR.

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 pigs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Canada. His stock is in first class condition and of the best quality.

Mr. Duff, who is advertising in this issue, has eggs to offer from good strains of poultry. His ducks are from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and are of great size.

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., have recently purchased a number of young Jersey heifers in the West of their own breeding and mostly sired by Blue Blood. The purchase was made for the purpose of tracing back into old family lines and of seeing how cattle raised in the West mature in the climate of Ontario. One heifer a year and one-half old has come into milk and is giving 23 lbs. per day.

Brampton Monarch Ina, an illustration of which appeared in last issue, has several times been a prize winner at Toronto and other shows. Her dam, Jetsun's Molna, was a first prize winner at Toronto and sweepstakes winner at Winnipeg. She has a private breeding record of 18 lbs. per week and 48 lbs. of milk per day. Ina is sired by Brampton Monarch imp. 52860, Canada's champion Jersey bull. She gave 39 lbs. of milk per day last season.

The illustration in this issue shows another good one. Brampton Brilliant Sun 199461 was calved August 29th, 1904, sire Blue Blood 52898, dam Sunbeam of Brampton 106738. In the yearling heifer class she was second at Toronto, 1st at Ottawa, and 1st at Brampton in 1906. She gave 30½ lbs. of milk in 24 hours in her yearling form.

Messrs. Bull & Son have recently shipped a large consignment of Jerseys to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

H. J. Reed, Mimosa, Ont., writes: "Our Herefords have come through the

winter well and the young calves are doing nicely. We have recently sold a nice young bull to R. Lowry, of Mimosa, and have two left: one is a grand animal 13 months old.

The young clover seems to have stood the winter well so far, and looks well now. No fall wheat sown here."

Last week Mr. David Riddell sold and shipped to Mr. Allan Mill, Maple Creek, Assa., seven Clydesdale stallions and nine Clydesdale mares and fillies. The fillies were a well-bred, thick, short-legged lot of good Clydesdales, calculated to make good breeding mares. Amongst them were the produce of the prize horses travelled by Mr. Riddell in recent years in Kintyre and other districts. Amongst the stallions was a well-bred, powerful horse got by the noted

£1,700 horse Prince of Fashion; also horses got by the Lower Routhshire premium horse Ascot, the Bute premium horse Royal Blend, and the well-known Kintyre horse Sir Ronald. This makes a valuable shipment for the N.W.T.

The Aberdeen Society has secured Everlasting for the season of 1907, and the Scottish Central Society at Stirling have engaged Marcellus and Baronson for the coming season.

Mr. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., writes: "My herdsman, Mr. Patterson, is in Scotland now selecting another consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys, which we expect to land about the first of May."

Messrs. R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, write as follows: We have just sold to Jas. Elliott, of Tweed, Ont.,

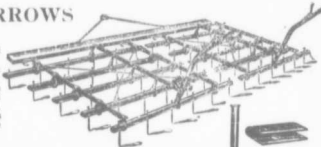
CLEARING SALE

BEST STEEL HARROWS

LIVERY

ON THE MARKET

Each section cuts 5 ft. and is fitted with 30 teeth. Clearing out stock at less than half price. Only \$3 for spot cash. F. A. R. Patent for either 1, 2, or 3 section harrow. This is the best offer ever made to farmers in Canada.



ORDER EARLY
STOCKY LIMITED

THE BLAINE HARROW MFG. CO., Limited

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TORONTO, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

SIXTY IMPORTED

Clydesdale and
Shire Fillies

also the Champion Horse,

BARON KITCHENER

will be sold by public auction at



Baron Kitchener (10499).

Clydesdale stallion; foaled in 1887. Sire Baron's Pledge. Winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup, at Glasgow, 1907.

Caister House Stables, Woodstock

April 16th, at 1 p.m.

This is possibly one of the largest and best lot of fillies ever offered for public sale. They have been selected from the best studs in Great Britain, and some have won prizes in shows in Scotland.

Proprietors, { INNES, SCHAFFER & CO.
JAS. ELLIOTT

CAPT. THOS. ROBSON,
Auctioneer.

Apply to W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, for particulars and Catalogues.

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CAPT. T.
JAS. JON

an extra fine Clyde filly rising three, of good breeding, and have for sale, fit for service, five choice Berkshire boars.

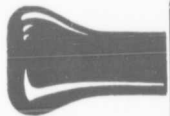
Mr. John Brydon, of Milverton, informs us that the young bulls advertised

in our columns have all been sold.

Mr. H. M. Robinson, 8 Albert St., Toronto, has been appointed secretary of the Hackney Horse Society of Canada.

The Myrtle Sale

The annual sale of the Myrtle Sales Association, held at Myrtle, Ont., on March 29, was a distinct success. Everything was sold and the position



THE SCRATCH OF A NAIL if neglected may cause the loss of a valuable horse. Wire cuts, snag wounds, saddle and harness galls, sore shoulders, all demand prompt attention. One application of Horse Comfort takes out the soreness at once and prevents a spread of the trouble to other parts of the system. Horse Comfort is invaluable to the horse owner—it relieves and cures every kind of sore, it repels flies and brings comfort to the horse. Cures sore teats in cows. Most dealers sell it or we will send it direct. Write for price "Horse Comfort" book. If you have a cow ask for book. "The Test of a Lost Cow." Dairy Association Co., Mfrs., Lyndonville, Vt.

HORSE COMFORT

Auction Sale--Clydesdale Fillies

At the stables of the FRASER HOUSE, LONDON, ONT., on

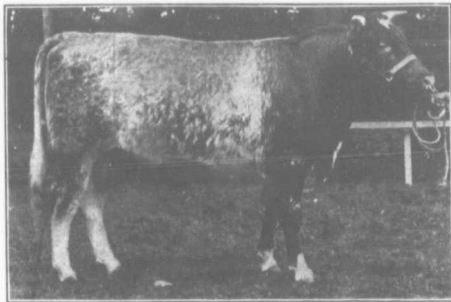
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24th, 1907

there will be sold at public auction about 15 head of Imported Clydesdale Fillies. These are all of choicest breeding and character. Terms cash. Other arrangements to be made, if desired, at time of sale. For particulars write to

Capt. T. E. Robson, London,
Auctioneer.

Jas. Dalgety,
Proprietor.

DISPERSION SALE



THE entire herd of Capt. W. J. Thompson, Mitchell, Ont., consisting of 35 head of Shorthorn cattle, 13 imported females and one imported bull—all of the choicest Scotch breeding. The rest are all young animals from imported stock on both sides. Sale to be held on

Thursday, May 9, 1907

on the premises 34 miles from Mitchell Station.

G. T. R. trains will be met by conveyances. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Write for Catalogue

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London } Auctioneers
JAS. JONES, Mitchell

Capt. W. J. THOMPSON, Prop.
Box 104, Mitchell, Ont

of Myrtle as a point for the distribution of good stock fully demonstrated. There was a large attendance, all the leading farmers and stockmen of the district being present. Auctioneer Bishop conducted the sale, and the committee in charge is to be congratulated upon its success. It was a well-handled sale and most fairly conducted.

The Yorkshires sold first and young sows ready to breed sold for an average of \$21.

The Shorthorns were generally a fair lot, and sold as follows:

BULLS.	
Meadow King, bred by Geo. Johnston, to Archie McIntyre, Manila	\$100 00
Coral Reef, bred by T. C. McAvoy, to H. Clare, Tweed ..	92 50
Myrtle Lad, bred by James Cook, to Jas. Thornydike, Oakwood	62 50
Clarentine Chief, bred by John Bright, to John Buckham, Bensford	75 00
Donald, bred by Wm. Bright, to Jas. Spry, Stirling	77 50
Royal McKay, bred by Chas. Calder, M.L.A., to James Spry	50 00
Stamford Boy, bred by Wm. Bright, to Frank Franklin, Shirley	45 00

FEMALES.	
Pride of Gloster, bred by C. E. Bain, Selma, to A. B. Fisher, Ashburn	125 00
Miss Ramsden, bred by John Bright, to John Kennedy, Agincourt	77 50
Wedding Gift 26th, bred by	

Wm. Smith, to Abram Miller, Arnprior	115 00
Gipsy Girl, bred by H. Guiford, Oshawa, to H. Clare, Tweed	87 50
Nora 3rd, bred by C. E. Bain to Robt. Moles, Ashburn ..	67 50
Ellie 4th, bred by J. McKenzie & Son, Seagov, to E. Black, Ashburn	47 50
A Crimson Flower, bred by Frank Brown, to E. Price, Seagrave	50 00
A Duchess of Gloster, bred by C. E. Bain, to A. B. Fisher ..	90 00
A Crimson Flower, bred by Frank Brown, to J. L. Newton, Chapman	52 50
Gloster Star, bred by C. E. Bain, to W. H. Staples, Cayvan	60 00

Average	
7 bulls sold for	\$509 50 \$71 78
10 females sold for	772 50 77 25
17 head sold for	1,275 00 75 00

HORSES.

The Clydesdales offered were a good lot, but did not produce as big prices as were expected. James Torrance, of Markham, bought an imported mare for \$250; K. Holtby, of Reach, secured a fine filly for \$180.

John Parrish, of Leaskdale, got another for \$210. W. S. Croxall, of Brooklin, one for \$200. A few others were sold at similar prices. The stallions were a choice lot. Fred Potter, of Maidstone, Essex County, secured one for \$375. Fred Richardson bought a two-year-old for \$275. The others ranged around these figures.

Open Air Horse Show

At the annual meeting of the Open Air Horse Show Association, held recently, the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Noel Marshall; first vice-president, R. W. Davis; second vice-president, Alired Rogers; treasurer, Dr. W. A. Young; secretary and manager, H. J. P. Good; corresponding secretary, T. J. McCabe; Executive, the officers and W. Harland Smith, J. J. Dixon, W. E. Wellington and H. C. Tomlin.

"Pa?"

"Well, my boy, what is it?"

"You told me the other day that you called a man from Poland a Pole?"

"Yes, sir—well, what about it?"

"Well, then, do you call a man from Holland a Hole?"—Chicago Tribune.

Car

Toron

At a n rectors, h that more provided a plains ha inadequacy The bo and cut on ster and t thus saved dard-bred was added department In the hibited nu tive herd 1

Clyd

Mr. Jam bright, shi mals last Lakonia, to Canada. I town, Onta well-balance Thomas, ot Highness, v Forest Mall Pride, Sir by Mr. B Pollokshawi horse for th been bought der, Riddi shipper, Mr. King (1293 the Baron's Lakeland E known Das Miller, Gow Gowrie, an i substance a grand Sir I His dam wa Ornament, o Greenfield, colt. Mr. N Ontario, wh exporter for Mr. Picken's two fine broo by Montrav Darling, by both expecte good breeding latter to Do them, Mr. S7 year-old fill Prince Shap by Royal S. These are fou Mr. Picken ha the whole co mer.

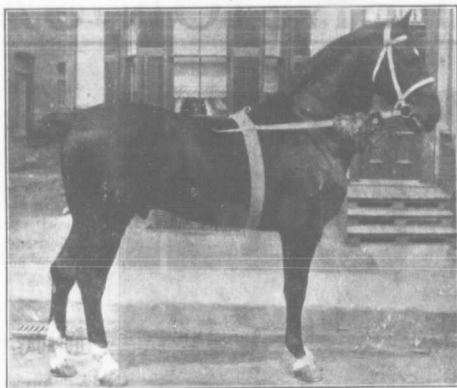
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CLYDESDALES SORBY - GUELPH

IT IS HORSES LIKE THIS



that have made our reputation in the show-ring and throughout the horse world. Horses with correct conformation, true, smart action, and with breeding behind that, and quality to guarantee lasting soundness, are the only kind which we select for our trade. If you want that kind of goods, we have it. Our prices are right. Come and see our stable of Clydesdale stallions and Hackney high-steppers at Cairnbrogie.

GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, C.P.R. Sta., Ont.

**Carnefac is just what those delicate calves
and pigs require.**

TRY IT AT ONCE

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto

Toronto Industrial Exhibition

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held April 2nd, it was decided that more accommodation should be provided in the poultry building, complaints having been received as to its inadequacy.

The board revised the horse prize list and cut out the stallions from the roadster and carriage classes. The money thus saved will be applied to the Standard-bred and Hackney classes; \$1,000 was added to the prize list for the speed department.

In the cattle classes all bulls exhibited must be entered in their respective herd books.

Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. James Picken, Torrs, Kirkcubright, shipped several well-bred animals last Saturday, per the S.S. Lakonia, to several of his customers in Canada. To Mr. Henry Leadley, Cookstown, Ontario, goes Sir Lawson, a thick, well-balanced son of the noted Sir Thomas, out of a mare by His Royal Highness, which, in turn, was out of Forest Matjie, the gr.-dam of Baron's Pride. Sir Lawson was recently owned by Mr. Robert Dawson, Dovehill, Pollokshaws, and is a very suitable horse for the purpose for which he has been bought. To Mr. Lemuel Ostrander, Riddickville, Ontario, a new shipper, Mr. Picken has sold Lakeland King (12931), a five-year-old son of the Baron's Pride horse. Climax, out of Lakeland Beauty (14629), by the well-known Darnley Aguin, Mr. J. J. Miller, Gowrie, Ontario, gets King o' Gowrie, an ideal Canadian colt, full of substance and quality, and got by the grand Sir Everard hor.; Sir Simon. His dam was a prize-winning mare by Ornament, owned by Mr. James Young, Greenfields. This is a specially good colt. Mr. Neil Smith, of Brampton, Ontario, who has been a prominent exporter for several years, and one of Mr. Picken's regular customers, gets two fine brood mares in Lady Lawrence, by Montrave Lawrence, and Forest Darling, by Forest Hero. They are both expected in foal, the former to the good breeding horse Ascot, and the latter to Douglas Chief. Along with them, Mr. Smith bought the fine three-year-old filly Princess Shapely, by Prince Shapely, and two two-year-olds by Royal Scot and Baron Mitchell. These are four very useful animals, and Mr. Picken has considerable credit with the whole consignment.—*Scottish Farmer.*

Winnipeg Fair Prize List

Advance notices show that several changes have been made in the prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for 1907. Prizes for aged Clydesdale stallions have been increased to \$75, \$50, \$30 and \$20; 3-year-old stallions to \$50, \$30 and \$20, and mare or gelding to \$25, \$16 and \$10. Classes have been provided for Canadian-bred stallions, Clydes or Shires. The prizes for Shires, three years or over, will be \$40, \$30 and \$20. In all



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Booking Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshire from the choice of the litters of our twenty-five brood sows to farrow in a few weeks. Pairs not akin a speciality. Write for prices. In question invited. Customers not at G.T.R. or C.O.U. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton

Long Distance Phone. P.O. and Sta.



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Ohawa Station, G.T.R. Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



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.

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.



Dalgety's Clydesdales

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

JAS. DALGETY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

the classes the prizes for brood mare and two of her progeny have been struck out. In agricultural horses the team prize has been increased to \$60, \$40 and \$20.

In Shorthorns the first prize for aged bulls will be \$40. The four-year-old cow is struck out, and three-year-old made to read three years or over. The class for bull and two of his get is struck out. In Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus classes for yearlings

and calves for both sections have been divided into senior and junior, the prize money being the same.

To create provincial rivalry the exhibition association has provided a special prize for the best ten heavy horses, any age or sex, owned in any one province at the time of entry.

A cow testing competition, open to any of the breeds.

The speed program will amount to some \$12,000.

Veterinary Graduates

The forty-fifth annual closing exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College which have just taken place, and were which the veteran president, Dr. Andrew Smith, presided, were exceptionally successful. The class this year numbered four hundred. Mr. C. W. Fogel, of Williamsburg, Kansas, is the gold medalist of the year. The good work done by Dr. Smith and the O.V.C. is not only appreciated in Canada but by the Americans as well. This is evidenced by the large attendance of students from the United States.

Clydesdale Fillies for Canada

M. W. Taylor, Park Mans, Scotland, has shipped to G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., 16 Clydesdale fillies and mares. Five of these were bred by Mr. Wm. Anderson, Saphock, Old Meldrum, and were good thick Clydesdale animals, with plenty of strength of bone and substance. Amongst the others were three got by the celebrated champion horse Royal Chatten (11489), and two by the well-known Glasgow premium horse The Summit (6442), one of them being out of a mare by the champion horse Labori (40791). Two were also by Lord Dalmeny (12219), and there are individual animals by the champion horses Everlasting (11331) and Prince of Carruchan (8514), also Flashlight (10369), with their dams by Prince of Carruchan, the celebrated Darnley-ho - Strid, (4744), and the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse Prince Thomas (10263). Another is by Riddell's prize horse Camogate (10023), a big powerful animal, selected good selling stock, the noted stallion Prince Gallant (6716), the Cawdor Cup champion horse Prince of Kyle (7155) and Revelantia (11876). The Glasgow premium horse Manorama (12299), and others. In this lot of sixteen a high average of strength and quality has been set and maintained. Mr. Brodie's former shipments made from Park Mans have met a very ready sale in Canada, and this is likely to enhance Mr. Brodie's reputation as an importer of high class stock—*Scottish Farmer*.

More Canadian Importations

Last week Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mans, Renfrew, made another large shipment of twenty head to Messrs. Innes, Scheffer & McLary, Woodstock, Ont. In this shipment were included five three-year-old fillies, ten two-year-old fillies, and four yearling fillies, all of the choicest breeding, and likely to do the breed great credit in Canada. Two were sired by the Highland and Agricultural Society first-prize horse Drumflower (10357), out of well-bred West Lothian mares, the sire of one of the mares being the £1200 Lord Colum Edmund, and another is by the big hand-ome black horse Garty Squire (10850). Dunroo Freeman (11603) is the sire of two of the lot. One is out of a Cumbelton-bred mare by Gay Fearard (10758), with gr.-dam by the St. Lawrence horse King Valuable (5927), and the other out of a mare by the big Prince of Wales horse William the Conqueror (9099). One by the Kirkintilloch premium horse British Leader (12067) is out of a mare by the champion Cawdor Cup (10018), while one is sired by the Glasgow premium horse Carbrook (12050), and out of a mare by the big Royal Stewart horse Royal Peer (11174), which had the Italy premium, with gr.-dam by the celebrated prize horse G.-H.-H. Potearth (9618); another is by Cawdor Cup him-

self, and out of a Gallant Potearth mare. The two last mentioned were bred by Mr. Wm. Park, Glenashloch, Renfrewshire. An extra well bred filly is that sired by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Pride of Blacon (10837), her dam and gr.-dam being by the Bute premium horse Prince Rosemount (9992), and General Neil (1143) respectively. Baron Hawthorn (12029), a West Lothian premium horse, is sire of one out of a mare by Cawdor Cup (10015). One of the best is by the Brooklyn (6547), purchased at the Keir sale for £700, and a noted breeder of good selling stock, while her dam is a Montrose mare by the well known Darnley horse Height of Splendor, and having for gr.-dam the noted St. Mary, winner of first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Centenary Show in 1884. Others are sired by Baron Bogton (13304), a Baron of Buchlyvie horse; Baron Beaulieu (11257), out of a mare by McBeth (31875); Lamachan (13391), out of a mare by Prince Cedric (10253); St. Mark (12466), out of an Islay mare, by Clotire (7592); Loch Slough (11398), out of a mare by Mr. Walter Park's Islay and Dalbeattie premium horse Lothian's Best (10374), and the Cawdor Cup champion horse Prince Alexander (8899)—*Scottish Farmer*.

What the Shorthorn Does

It is well to consider for a moment what a good Shorthorn cow can do. She can, at or about two years of age, produce a calf and give a larger quantity of rich milk than any other gen-

eral purpose pure bred cow of the same age. She can, under ordinary treatment, go on from year to year producing a valuable calf and milking deeply for nine or ten months out of the twelve. During the two months she is dry she can, under a sensible system of man-

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

A few French Canadians.

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

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

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MILLBROOK, ONT.

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Every one a high class actor and a show animal. Splendidly matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys ever found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big, baby lot, full of style and quality.

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Bowmanville P. O. and Station

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agement, produce as the average eight, is easily carcass of

It is not the value. Very few and their beef cattle to any extent. While this profitable either the or are bred their excell horn blood not trouble gree cows; give the balance of we find i the great F cross-bred sentiment practical the cattle is in shillings and Exchange

Do Not

The inability or by mean activity during winter, is a women of a should be that all is no time of life, v sure, must be obtained as a

The amount required varies age and ha worker, who the largest, i least seven i needed by al and would kee and mentally powers. The man common hour's more s

12 SHOR

FC from 10 months to their dams and gr cows very modern

J. T. & W

Richmond

Shorthorns

your choice IM

COWS I

A fine lot o

SOWS and BOA

a grand lot of 1

ment in March

want.

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L. O. CLIFFOR

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PURE-BREI

Five young bulls n

sale. Correspondence

MEADOW

High class Shorth

times, Tamworth Swi

at Toronto, London,

Sheep, Toulouse, Gees

years old, 7 Bull Calv

a calf, 1 Tamworth B

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DAVID MCGEE, JR.

Importer and Breed

Clydesdale horses and animals for sale.

agement, quickly set up condition to produce a healthy, well-nurtured calf as the season comes round. After having eight, ten or even more calves, she is easily fattened to become a heavy carcass of good, useful beef.

It is not, however, in a direct way that the value of the breed can be reckoned. Very few pedigree bullocks or heifers find their way into our fat markets as beef cattle, nor do we find dairymen to any extent owning pedigree cows. While this is so, the best and most profitable dairy, store and fat cattle are either the product of Shorthorn sires or are bred from dams owing much of their excellence to the amount of Shorthorn blood in their veins. Dairymen do not trouble about herd books or pedigree cows; they look for animals to give the largest return of milk for the value of food consumed, and what do we find? In the dairies supplying all the great English cities the Shorthorn cross-bred cow is the universal favorite. Sentiment counts as nothing with such practical men; with them ownership of cattle is simply a matter of pounds, shillings and pence—From an English Exchange.

Do Not Neglect Your Sleep

The inability to rest either at night or by means of short respites from activity during the day, says the De-lorator, is the beginning, with many women, of a nervous breakdown and should be heeded as nature's warning that all is not well and that the routine of life, whether of work or pleasure, must be closely scanned and so changed as to lessen the strain.

The amount of regular sleep required varies with the constitution, age and habits of life, the brain worker, whose drafts on vitality are the largest, needing the most. At least seven to nine hours' sleep are needed by all who lead active lives and would keep themselves physically and mentally at the summit of their powers. Physicians agree that woman commonly requires at least an hour's more sleep than man, but also

that she bears deprivation of rest better. This is due, however, to the fact that in crises which demand wakefulness her sympathies and emotions are commonly involved, and the intensity of her interests keeps her alert. Not till the excitement, which

in her is an exaltation of spirit holding her to her duty, is passed will she feel the loss of rest, but then she should yield herself to an increased amount of sleep, as should the brain worker after every unusual and prolonged effort.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited
Superintendant, Proprietors.
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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize-winning Leicesters. Young Stock for sale, imported and home bred.

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

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STOCK FARM
MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

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Breeders of Scotch and English Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good supply of young stock for sale. Farm 35 miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

GRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

H. J. SPENCELY, Box Grove, Ont.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

offer for immediate sale to clear this season's offerings of bulls—

Two High Class Red Bulls
bred in the purple

For a quick sale they will be sold below their value.

Salem, Elora Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering—20 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with heifer calves at foot, and again bred to imp. from favorite and imp. Scottish Fries. Also 30 head of one and two-year old heifers.

Drop us a line and receive our new catalogue, just issued. Burlington Jet. Sta. G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence

SHORTHORNS 50 Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Hair (imp.), Darby (imp.) and Golden Abel (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.



THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT

MAPLE SHADE

are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding, which is shown in the catalogue, where you can see the Crutshank 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 DRY DEN & SONS, Brooklyn, Ont.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

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

J. T. & W. RUSSELL,

Richmond Hill, -71 Ontario.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

your choice IMPORTED BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS. A fine lot of in-rig YORKSHIRE SOWS and BOARS fit for service. Also a grand lot of YOUNG PIGS for shipment in March. Write for what you want.

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Breeder of

PURE-BRED HEREFORDS

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High class Shorthorns from recent importations; Tamworth Sire bred from prize winner (Toronto, London); prize winning Leicester Sheep, Toulouse Geese. For Sale, 1 Bull three years old, 7 Bull Calves, Heifers, all ages, Cows & calf, 1 Tamworth Boar, and young stock.

L. F. STAPLES, I.D., ONT.

DAVID MCCRAE, Janesville, Onondaga, Canada Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

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R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

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Clean, thrifty, warranted true to name. Apples, Pines, etc.; also 30 kinds Pedigreed Strawberry Plants, 10 kinds Raspberries. All kinds Currants, Grapes, etc. Delicately largest, and best, assortment small fruit plants in Canada.

DIRECT TO PLANTER.

NO AGENTS.

Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches, 30 for	\$2.50
Canada Spruce, 2 to 3 feet, per 100	1.50
Cannas, 10 strong roots, mixed	.50
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Names under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.
See large ad.

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

THOMAS BECKER, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.

H. R. BESS, Howick, Que.
See large ad.

GRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, Ont.
See large ad.

HODGKINSON & TRUDEAU, Beaverton, Ont.
Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies for sale.

JOS. EADY, Vars P.O. and Station, G.T.H.
Clydesdale stallions and fillies. Imported and standard bred. Light prices for the goods.

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

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JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
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W. B. ARMSTRONG, Howarth Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont. Leicester breeding Ewes. Prize winners.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.; Midway, Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and home bred.

THOMAS ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., Sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.H. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

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JOHN ELLETON & SON, Horley, Ontario
Choice young Yorkshire and Berkshire sows.

O. COLLINS, Roseville, Ont., breeder of
Yorkshire Swine. Good Young Stock for sale.

P. E. BRETHOUR, Hurford, Ont.
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JAS. WILSON & SONS, Fergus, Ont., breeders of
Yorkshire Swine. Young Hogs and Sows of choice breeding for sale.

J. COWAN, Donagat P.O., Ainslie Sta., G.T.H.
Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

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ASHLAND STOCK FARM, Pure Scotch topped
Short-horns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MARSH, Ainslie Station P.O. Out. Tara Station G.T.H.

ROBERT SHAW, Hurford, Ont., breeder of
Gateway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
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HENRY REED, Minto, Ont. — Herefords —
Young stock for sale. Write us.

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

THOMAS ALLIN & BROS, Oshawa, Ont. Short-horn
— Gaster, Ramsden, Symes Families. See large ad.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Hightfield, Ont.
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MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. — Ayrshires. The famous Bellevue Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William T. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. Write for particulars.

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

JOHN BRYDOR, Milverton, Ont., G.T.H. —
Breeder of Short-horn cattle.

SHADELAND STOCK FARM — Would sell
Herd Bull, Fincaster 2nd, 50038 (imp.), to
breed and increase. Also a young red and
pure Scotch, eleven and fourteen month old,
respectively. Write for more particulars.
A. P. POLLARD, Canton, Ont.

W. B. ARMSTRONG, Howarth Stock Farm,
Teeswater, Ont. Imported and Home
bred Short-horns for sale.

AMOS SMITH, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn
— Cal pure Scotch breeding from
popular and prize winning strains.

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

JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle,
G.T.H. and C.P.R. Some grand breeding
young stock, bred by Village Secret and other
famous. Prices right for the goods.

H. A. and J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Short-horn
cattle. Imported and home bred. A few
choice herd breeders.

JOHN WATT & SON, Salem P.O., Ont. Elera
Sta., G.T.H. Pure bred Short-horn Cattle.
A few choice females.

W. CLARESON, Mallon P.O. and Sta., G.T.H.,
Que. Pure bred Short-horn Cattle and Lin-
coln Sheep. Some choice young stock for sale.

GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from
such choice strains as imp. Wedding Gift.
Young stock bred by Milliken, Hearty, etc.
imp. Ben Lamond and imp. Joy of Morning.
Some fine young bulls from six months to nine
months of age; also some very fine females.
Prices right. **Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Brantford, Ont. Ayr-
shires — the best milking strains. Some
choice young bulls for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

JAMES DODGAS, Calabona, Ont. Short
horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont., sta. G.T.H.,
Imp. and home-bred Scotch Short-horn.
Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

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

Accepting Tender

(Continued from page 384.)

was too low. Can I compel them to accept it as they did not state whether they would accept any tender or not? — Subscriber (Ontario).

In order that we might give you a definite answer you should have sent us a copy of the advertisement for tenders to which you have referred.

We presume it was merely a notice asking persons to make an offer for the leasing of the land, which would have to be satisfactory to and accepted by the executors to become a binding contract so far as they were concerned. Your offer does not appear to have been satisfactory and we do not see that you could force them to accept same if their advertisement was in the form we suppose it to have been, but without having a copy of same before us we cannot advise you definitely. If you wish any further information you will have to send us a copy of the advertisement.

Don't Worry

If we possessed clearer discernment we should not so often torment ourselves with sinful anxieties about the future. Our loving Lord knew what was in man when He reiterated his remonstrances against borrowing trouble in advance, and when He said: "Be not therefore anxious for the morrow; sufficient unto the day is

the evil thereof." Worry is not only a sin against God, it is a sin against our health and peace. It sometimes amounts to slow suicide. Honest work, however hard, seldom hurts us; it is worry that corrodes and kills. There is only one practical remedy for the sin of anxiety. Let us not climb the high wall until we get to it, or fight the battle until it opens, or shed tears over sorrows that may never come, or lose the joys of present blessings; by this simple feat that God will take them away from us. We need all our strength and all the grace that God can give us for today's burdens and to-day's battles. Tomorrow belongs to our Heavenly Father. I would not know its secrets if I could. It is far better to know whom we trust, and that He is able to keep all that we commit to Him. — Dr. Cuyler.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, April 13, 1907.

Though the wholesale trade is a little on the quiet side, the general outlook is bright. The trade is experiencing the usual lull previous to the opening of navigation. The opening up of the cheese factories will cause the distribution of more ready money among farmers, which will help trade.

Money keeps in good demand, both for mercantile purposes and on call. During the week call loans have been negotiated at 6 to 6½ per cent. Discounts on commercial paper rule at from 6 to 7 per cent. Generally speaking the money market is easing up a little. The bank of England has reduced discounts to 4½ per cent.

WHEAT

The "bulls and bears" have been more active in the speculative wheat market of late. A week ago at Chicago an attempt was made to "bear" the market, with the expectation that prices were going down to 76c, but the next day prices had advanced and there was a scurrying around to cover shorts. It was, however, a purely speculative advance, as no legitimate export business could be done at the advance. This advance was followed at the end of the week by a distinct decline, showing that the market is being manipulated in the interest of speculators. Large dealers claim that there is little money in wheat transactions in the regular way at the present time and some of them are taking a hand in a speculative way with the hope of making a little money. Until it is definitely known what the growing crop will be this condition of affairs is likely to continue. The visible supply of wheat in Canada and the United States increased 2,143,000 bushels last week. At the time of writing the market is fairly well sustained and the English market is steeper at the recent decline. Locally the situation is improving for Ontario wheat. Little or no Manitoba wheat is to be had and some of the mills are experiencing difficulty in keeping open. The supply of Ontario wheat is said not to be large and from now till the opening of navigation very little of any kind is expected to be offered. Dealers here quote Ontario wheat at from 71 to 73c at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market rules steady and the English market has advanced a little during the week. At Montreal quotations are 41 to 43c. Here the market rules at 38 to 39½ at outside points. Both peas and barley are quiet. There is a good demand at Montreal for feed barley at 53c. Here prices rule at from 51½ to 52½ at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market barley sells at 56c per bushel. The corn market rules strong here at 52½ to 53½ for No. 2 American yellow, Toronto and Ontario at 45 to 46c per bushel.

SEEDS

The seed market continues active, with receipts moderate. Prices paid at country points are as follows: Alsike, fancy, \$7 to \$7.20; No. 1, \$6 to \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.10 to \$5.40; No. 3, \$4.20 to \$4.50.

Red Clover—Fancy, \$8.75 to \$9; No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.35 to \$6.50. Timothy—Prime, fancy bright Canadian, unfilled, \$2.40 to \$2.65; No. 1, \$1.20 to \$2 per bushel; No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.65.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay prices keep up well. Deliveries have ruled light, owing to the bad condition of the roads. At Montreal there is a good demand for the better grades, but there is not so much call for poorer quality. The English market has declined, which will likely affect prices here. At Montreal baled hay is quoted from \$11 to \$14.50, as to quality. Here No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$11.50 to \$13 and secondary grades at \$9.50 to \$10.50 per ton in ear lots on track Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market loose timothy brings \$13 to \$15 and mixed from \$10 to \$12 net ton. Baled straw keeps high at \$6.75 to \$7.25 per ton.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts are large and prices keep up well, owing to the good demand. It is expected that as soon as the roads improve receipts will increase still more. Montreal quotations rule at from 17 to 18c in round lots. Here the market rules steady at 16 to 17c. On Toronto farmers' market eggs retail at 18 to 20c per dozen.

The poultry market is quiet, with

quotations as follows: Chickens, live, 10 to 11c; chickens, dressed, 12 to 14c; hens, live, 8 to 9c; hens, dressed, 10 to 11c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Exports of cheese have dwindled down to a pretty small compass. On this side of the Atlantic all interest is centered on the new make and another good season is expected. Quite a few factories in Ontario have opened up and are making folder cheese. Some western foders have sold in Montreal during the week at from 12¼ to 12½c. As compared with other years the quantity of early cheese is not large and is not likely to affect prices much. Old cheese is quoted at 13½ to 14c.

The butter market keeps at a high pitch, owing solely to the local demand, and the comparatively small quantity of new milk butter being made. There is very little held stock and the demand is for new goods. The market on this side will have to drop very much indeed before it will be profitable to export butter. Present high prices are only considered as being temporary and as soon as the make increases prices will drop. At Montreal Eastern Townships creamery is quoted at 29 to 29c for fresh stock. Prices are firm here at 27 to 28c for creamery prints, 25 to 26c for solids, 25 to 26c for dairy prints and 21 to 22c per lb. for tubs. On Toronto farmers' market dairy butter brings from 26 to 32c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock have ruled large this week. The quality of the fat cattle offered on Thursday last was much better than for some time. Trade rules fairly good all round. Few exporters are offering and few seemingly are wanted. The bulk sell at from \$5.15 to \$5.25. Some few selected lots were reported sold at \$5.50 per cwt. The best butchers' cattle are wanted and are picked up readily at good prices. Some choice well-finished ones sold this week at higher prices than at any time this season. Choice to prime picked lots of butchers' heifers sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50; good at \$4.90 to \$5.10; medium to fair at \$4.50 to \$4.80; good cows at \$3.75 to \$4.50; fair cows at \$3.40 to \$4, and canners at \$4.25 to \$2.50 per cwt. There is a good demand for the best grades of stockers and feeders. Quotations are as follows: Short keeps, 1,075 to 1,200 lbs. each, at \$4.50 to \$4.85 per cwt.; steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$4

Roof your Buildings with "EASTLAKE" Metallic Shingles

Made in Canada 21 years

Warranted made of better material, more accurately and scientifically constructed, will last longer and cost less for labor in applying than any other metal shingles.

RUST, FIRE, LIGHTNING AND STORM PROOF

We are manufacturers of all reliable kinds of SHEET METAL BUILDING MATERIALS. No cheap trash. Careful, thorough and prompt attention to all enquiries. Prompt shipment and right prices. Catalogue upon request. Write for prices.

The METALLIC ROOFING CO. OF CANADA, Limited

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

FARMS FOR SALE

FOH SALE 402 ACRES FARM, 14 miles from the village of Mt. Pleasant, Iron County; first class brick house, 2 good barns, and a new out building, fruit and clay soil well; on-hand large variety choice fruit. Price \$200. Possession immediate. Address S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

HELP WANTED

WANTED FARMERS' SONS
To write lists of names and addresses for advertising purposes. Small knowledge of farm stock required. \$20 monthly. Work evenings in spare time at home. No canvassing. Apply at once, enclosing stamp **FARMERS' VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, Toronto, Ont. Imp. E.**

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

WANTED AT ONCE—Single man to work on farm. Must understand growing and curing Hops. Apply with references, stating wages required. **H. LORRY Distillery Co., Limited, Belleville, Ont.**

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SITUATION WANTED—Stead tinsmith, good tinsmith, with good results. Wants situation immediately. Address Box 29, **FARMING WORLD.**

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Pure-Bred Clyde Stallion, registered No. 5105, for sale. Apply to **ALFRED LAJBERG, Sherbrooke, Que.**

FOR SALE—That noted shorthorn stock 1905. Get by tailor (Champion; dam, Victoria Imp.) 34239. W. B. CAMPBELL, Campbellcroft, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two Clydesdale Stallions—Charmont Chief (31) C.S.B., and Royal Archer (5860) (12718) (Imp.) Also choice Fines and Breeding Stock. **JAMES EVANS, Charmont, Ont.**

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

STRAWBERRY and Raspberry Plants—Forty leading varieties. Seed Potatoes, seven varieties. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. **DOWNSHAM, Strathroy, Ont.**



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

to \$4.50; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.15; steers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; good yearlings, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium light, \$3 to \$3.25.

Milk cows sell at from \$30 to \$35 each, with some choice ones going as high as \$60 each. Veal calves are easier for the commoner grades, which sell at from \$1 to \$6 per cwt. Frame new milk calves are worth \$7 per cwt, but few are offering.

Good quality of sheep and lambs are wanted. Export orders are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6; bucks at \$4.50 to \$5, and yearling lambs at \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt. Inferior and common lambs sell at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt, and spring lambs at \$4 to \$8 each.

Hog prices are lower than at last writing and the trade is looking for lower prices in the near future. Quotations here are \$6.65 per cwt. for select and \$6.40 for lights and fats. With spring litters coming badly there is little prospect of any large increase

in the supply of hogs for some time to come. Any decided drop in price could only be of a temporary character.

HORSES

The horse market is quiet. Dealers complain that there is no money in the business, as farmers are holding at too high a price to admit of doing a profitable business. Quotations at the Repository here are as follows: Single roadsters, \$115 to \$150; single colts and carriage horses, \$130 to \$165; matched pairs, \$290 to \$540; delivery horses, \$140 to \$165; general purpose and express horses, \$150 to \$170; draft horses, \$140 to \$215; serviceable second-hand workers, \$50 to \$90; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$30 to \$110.

Infections From Kissing Animals

The disgusting and dangerous fondling and kissing of beasts can only be effectually opposed, perhaps, on the whole; but some persons may be benefited by the repetition of warnings against the numerous infections which that practice is liable to incur, such as hydrophus from dogs, diphtheria from cats and pigeons, and from cats the obstinate and loathsome disease of ringworm and favus. Dr. Leviser suggests this warning in the Medical Record, from having had occasion repeatedly to trace individual cases, as well as small epidemics, of both ringworm and favus to their source in the endearment of cats. He gives two recent cases, with particulars, of both cat and child. Favus, he states, is a disease peculiar to mice, from which the cat gets it—American Analyst.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY and make \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and great diagrams with degree. Particulars free. **The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

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Of each kind of vegetables, we select the best for all purposes.

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

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A large, well-disciplined, and thoroughly supervised school, such as the Central Business College of Toronto, affords the best means of education. The best teachers are employed, the best methods used and the best results attained. It is because of these advantages that the school is the largest.

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Company.

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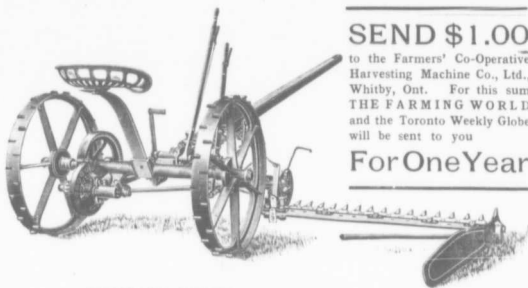
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in

TWO SIZES

with

Three Lengths of Cutter
Bar



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STANDARD 650 Lbs.

Drive wheels, 32 in. diameter; with 3 1/2 in. face; 4 ft. tread; reinforced cutter bar with serrated ledger plates.

4 1/2 ft. bar \$48
5 ft. bar \$50

Inner end of bar and lifting devices are supported and assisted by a strong spring, tilting, foot, and lifting lever very convenient and effective.

These mowers have given universal satisfaction to every purchaser. Order early before the supply becomes exhausted. In districts where we are represented by an agent a discount of \$4 will be allowed to stockholders, and where we are not represented by an agent a discount of \$6 will be allowed.

GIANT 750 Lbs.

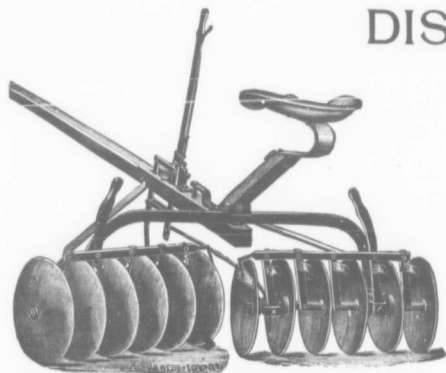
Drive wheels, 34 in. diameter; with 4 1/2 in. face; 4 ft. 6 in. tread; reinforced cutter bar with serrated ledger plates.

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6 ft. bar \$54

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DISC HARROW

which we are making in Eight Different
Sizes, equipped for 2, 3 or 4 horses.



PRICES FOR ONTARIO

CASH

12 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 horse equipment \$28
14 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 horse equipment 30
16 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 and 3 horse equipment 33
12 disc, 18 in. dia., 2 horse equipment 30

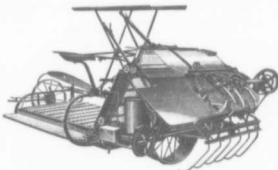
EXTRA HEAVY MACHINES

14 disc, 18 in. dia., 2 and 3 horse equipment \$35
16 disc, 18 in. dia., 4 horse equipment 40
14 disc, 20 in. dia., 4 horse equipment 43
16 disc, 20 in. dia., 4 horse equipment 46

In districts where we are represented by an agent, a discount of \$3 will be allowed to shareholders, and where we are not represented by an agent, a discount of \$5 will be allowed.

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Drive wheel 37 1/2 in. diameter. First drive chain exceptionally heavy and long. Cross shaft in rear of elevator chain. Main frame of exceptional strength. Serrated ledger plates. Roller and ball bearings throughout. Table held perfectly rigid by a steel tube. Perfectly floating upper elevator. Binder decks very steep. Three packers. Stark knottor with patented adjusting points. Twine box in rear of machine. No slack twine. Double bearing butter crank. Reel especially rigid and gear driven. Bundle carrier of usual pattern, but operated from the rear of the machine. No neck weight. No side draft even on a 7-foot machine. Large range of raise and lower. Great forward and backward movement of binding attachment. Levers within easy reach and perfect in operation. Exceptionally light draught.



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As our ambition is to serve the farmers, they should send their orders for Binder Twine to this Company. We can furnish a first-class article at the least possible cost.

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Farmers' Co-Operative Harvesting Machine Co., Ltd.

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Put them on with no tools but a hammer and tinner's shears,—can't go wrong. They lock on all four sides, are self-draining and water-shedding on any roof with three or more inches pitch to the foot. Make buildings fire-proof, weatherproof and proof against lightning. Cost least in the long run. Made of 28-gauge toughened sheet steel—only one quality used and that the best—bent cold and double-galvanized. Last longer with no painting than any other metal shingles heavily-

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Why You Should Have A Cream Harvester

IF you are keeping three or more cows, it will pay you to own a Cream Harvester, because its use brings greater returns in the form of increased quantity and better quality of products, and because it removes much of the drudgery connected with dairy work.

It makes no difference whether you are making your cream into dairy products on your own farm or are shipping to a creamery. In either case the separator is equally important. It gives you more cream and leaves you the skimmed milk to be fed while yet warm to pigs or calves. If ground feed is added to this skimmed milk it becomes as valuable for feeding purposes as whole milk. This is one of the great advantages of a cream separator.

Then, the three big advantages of a separator are—more cream, less work and fresh skimmed milk for feeding, and these are sufficient to pay the cost of a separator in a short

time. But not all separators will do the same for you. Some make more work instead of less work, for they are so hard to operate and so hard to clean. Watch out for these things when you buy a separator.

It will pay you to call on the International local agent and examine **The Dairymaid and Bluebell Separators**. There you can see by actual test how they will skim down to the one thousandth part, whether the milk be warm, cold, rich, viscid or old. You can try for yourself, and see how easily they are operated. Notice in the illustration how the handle is at just the right height, and that the supply can is low while the milk and cream spouts are high.

You can see the excellent gearing, and how, though all the parts are covered to prevent dirt getting into the bearings, each is easily accessible; how strong and simple they are, and how this will give them great durability.

You can see how simple construction is the key note all through, and, what rigid care is exercised to make every part just right, and exactly so as to get best results with the least work and the least trouble.

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine, and the Dairymaid is a chain drive—you can take your choice. If it isn't convenient for you to call on the agent, write for catalogs. These tell in concise descriptions and in many excellent illustrations what you will wish to know.



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