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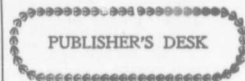
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Elsewhere in this issue is a statement of this Company, concerning its "Made in Canada" machines, which we commend to our reader's attention.

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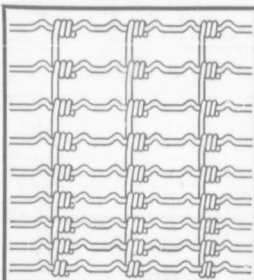
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# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 15 APRIL, 1905

No. 8

### The Farmer's Stock-in-Trade

**I**N THE spring time the farmer comes more directly in touch with the soil than at any other season of the year. The soil is his capital or stock in trade and upon his treatment of it at this season depends very largely the quantity and the quality of the crop when harvest arrives.

In order to make the most out of his soil or stock in trade the farmer must endeavor to keep it in proper physical condition for plant growth. The requisites in this particular are: proper tillage, a supply of vegetable matter, and the food necessary for the growth of the seeds sown. Good tillage is necessary in preparing the soil for the crop. In fact in one sense tillage is food for the plant, in that it puts the soil in a condition so that the plant can utilize the food it contains to the best advantage. The important function of tillage is, perhaps, in controlling the moisture of the soil. No matter how much water may be at hand, the plant can't avail itself of it unless the soil is in proper physical condition, and this condition is effected largely by good tillage.

But the increasing of the amount of vegetable matter in the soil is the main factor in improving its physical condition. One of the great needs of the present day is more vegetable matter or humus in the soil, and the farmer who has this or can supply it in the largest quantities is the one who will make the most of his stock in trade. Unless he can get a supply from other sources the manure made on the average farm to-day will not supply all the vegetable matter required, though it will go a long way towards it. However, the quantity that the manure will supply can be largely added to by growing legumes. On most Ontario farms clover can be grown successfully. By inoculating the soil with the bacteria necessary for its growth clover can be grown on nearly any soil, and when once started is a sure way of increasing the humus in the soil. Soil inoculation for clover culture has been found successful in many parts of the United States. Prof. Harrison, of the O.A.C., has under way a series of inoculation tests in Ontario from which excellent results are expected, if not already realized.

By attention to these requisites the farmer can replenish his stock in trade and keep his soil up to virgin condition. And it should be his aim to do so. Don't get discouraged if the returns from the soil year by year seem to grow less. By applying right principles in tillage, and in supplying humus, the most worn out soil, other conditions

being equal, can be brought up to a high state of fertility and productiveness.

### Make them Record in Canadian Records

While at Ottawa on April 20th, deciding upon a constitution and rules to govern the National Live Stock Association, there are one or two important questions that should receive the attention of the delegates. It is time some action was taken by the Dominion Government in regard to regulating the importation of pure-bred stock into Canada. The ease with which any kind of an animal with a pedigree can be brought into Canada from the south of the line, and the almost prohibitive character of the regulations with which the United States Government controls a similar trade into their own country, is not at all creditable to our self respect and independence. There is no excuse for allowing these conditions to exist a day longer. Owing to the laxity of Canadian regulations, a lot of damage that it will take years to overcome has already been done, and it is high time that a halt was called and our "Yankee" friends given a little of their own medicine.

Let the members of the National Asserment on former occasions when this in a body and demand that their wishes in this matter be recognized by some definite and effective legislation. A regulation admitting no stock for breeding purposes free of duty, unless registered in Canadian records, would best meet the necessities of the case. In fact, this would be the only satisfactory plan. And if a clause were added confining such importations to British subjects the regulations would be still more effective.

The chief objection raised by the Government on former occasions when this request was presented, was that such regulations would interfere with immigration from the Western States into the Northwest. If there were any fear of this, special provision might be made to meet the case of boni fide settlers, who bring in pure-bred stock for their own use. But we hardly think the regulations which our stockmen want would interfere with this immigration. Besides, there are other interests to be considered than those of the West, important as they are. The breeders and farmers of the East as well as those of the West, should secure some consideration.

Cannot our legislators at Ottawa get down to business on this question at once? The Autonomy bill is not the whole thing, at least, that part of it upon which so much time is now being

wasted. The farmers and stockmen of this country have other matters of far greater importance to them that need immediate attention.

### The Annual Spring Exodus

During the past few weeks hundreds of farmers, with their sons and daughters, besides numbers of young men, have left Ontario for the great West for the purpose of bettering their condition. And during the next fortnight or two as many more will follow, all eager to try their fortunes upon the free prairie lands west of the great lakes.

While a laudable ambition to improve one's condition is always to be admired, yet it is to be regretted that so many, who for a number of years have called Ontario their home, have caught the fever and gone west. True, they will be Canadians still, and will be rendering a great service to their country in settling up our wide prairie lands, and yet it is doubtful if many of them will benefit their condition very materially by leaving the old home and its happy surroundings. With the young man things are, perhaps, different. If he has not the means or opportunity to secure a farm near home, there is good reason for going elsewhere. So with the married man with limited means. He is to be excused if he takes advantage of the opportunity to better his circumstances by going where land is free. But the farmer who owns a good farm in Ontario is undertaking a somewhat risky venture when he sells out and moves to the prairie with his wife and family. He may improve his position financially and acquire greater acreage. But this is not everything in life. The Ontario farm home furnishes comforts and blessings for old age that a home in the West will not be able to supply for many years to come.

One bright feature of the situation is that those who have sold their farms have had no difficulty in finding buyers at satisfactory prices. This is a good omen, and might serve as a warning to those inclined for a change to remain where they are. Ontario supplies many advantages for carrying on successful agriculture that are not to be despised, and the fact that many who are going west have sold their farms at good prices shows that there are some who appreciate these advantages.

But the fever is on, and not only this year, but in the years to come, there will be an exodus of many of Ontario's best citizens to the prairie lands of the West. Those left behind should redouble their efforts to keep Ontario to the front as the banner agricultural province of the Dominion. The

large influx of farm laborers from the old land will help them to do it by supplying the place of those who have gone west. And yet they cannot altogether supply the place of those brought up and trained on Ontario farms. The hardy sons of Ontario will make good citizens wherever they go, and it is some satisfaction to know that those who have cast in their lot with the great West will remain under the old flag.

#### A Misleading Dispatch

The Canadian Associated Press was instituted for the special advantage of Canadians, but if all its dispatches are as misleading as the one cabled a few days ago to the effect that horses will soon be out of business, the benefits of this institution to the Dominion are somewhat mythical. The dispatch in question referred to the heavy fall in prices of cart horses at some of the recent spring farm sales in the north of England. This falling off in prices was attributed to the increasing use of motor vehicles for town work, and Canadians were advised that if they had not already felt the effect of the motor invasion they are sure to do so, as the omnibus companies are among our best customers.

It is a well known fact that very few if any horses for omnibus purposes have been exported from Canada in recent years. Prices in Canada to-day for most classes are too high to admit of a profitable export trade in horses being done. Our farmers can get high prices for all the good horses they can raise at home, and for the time being at least, are not at all concerned about the horse being replaced by motors in the large cities of England. When the time does come, as it assuredly will, and it becomes necessary to find a larger market for our horses abroad than is required at the present time, we do not anticipate any difficulty in doing so at satisfactory prices. For heavy teaming the draft horse will always be in demand, and this is the kind of horse that Canadian farmers are aiming to produce more than any other. For the lighter omnibus and dray work the motor may in time replace the horse, but in the heavier work the draft horse will be needed for many years to come.

Our advice to the Canadian farmer is not to allow misleading dispatches of this kind to induce him to slacken his efforts in producing horses of the right type. The increased railroad building and industrial development in Canada will create a demand for work horses that will keep our farmers busy for several years yet.

#### The Dominion Fair Dates Clash With Toronto

It is reported that the time for holding the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster, B.C., has been fixed for the first two weeks of September. If this be true the management have been

badly advised in the selection of dates that will clash with some of the leading shows in the East. The Canadian National Exhibition will be held this year from August 28th to September 9th, and eastern breeders are not likely to pass by their own great fair in order to show or visit a Dominion exhibition on the Pacific coast.

If the dates are not definitely fixed the management at New Westminster will be consulting their own and the interests of exhibitors and visitors at other parts of the Dominion by choosing later dates for their show. The latter part of September or the first part of October would be a more suitable time for people in the East.

In our opinion it will pay eastern breeders to make a creditable showing at the Dominion Fair this year. There is a growing market in British Columbia for good stock, and New Westminster will be the place to meet prospective buyers of such stock. It would be worth while sending out a car or two of good stock, even if they were not entered for competition, in order to develop the market there for eastern animals. Too much cannot be done to extend interprovincial trade and eastern breeders can aid in this way very materially.

#### Cure for Bovine Tuberculosis

According to a statement made before the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Association recently by Dr. Leonard Pearson, Dean of the Veterinary School of that state, a cure or preventive for bovine tuberculosis has been secured. The cure is effected by vaccination. Dr. Pearson's explanation of the cure before the convention is as follows:

"Dr. Gilliland and myself have been conducting experiments by the process of vaccination, using virulent tubercular bacilli cultures from bovine animals. During the last four years 100 cattle have been under experiment by different methods and under varying conditions.

"During the last few weeks we have killed six cattle. Four of these were vaccinated and two were not. The first inoculation was two years ago, when all of the six were stable with highly tubercular cows. The post-mortem revealed that the four which were vaccinated were free from tubercular lesions, while the other two, which were not vaccinated, were tubercular.

"By virus the animal can now be protected from any degree of infection. We now propose to vaccinate young cattle. They rise up and take the place of the old affected animals, and thus we rear a disease-free herd and eliminate tuberculosis."

According to Dr. Pearson's statement this vaccination treatment is more of a preventive than a cure. Like inoculation for small-pox, tuberculosis is to be treated by inoculation with the tubercular veins. If this treatment turns out upon further investigation to be all that its discoverers claim for it a step in advance will have been reached in the methods of stamping out tuber-

culosis in cattle. If the vaccination of calves will prevent their taking the disease, the work of segregation in order to rid herds of tuberculosis so effectively carried on by the Hon. Senator Edwards and one or two others, will be greatly simplified.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES

An ingenious Frenchman has invented an instrument for detecting in the morning whether there will be a frost the following night. By taking the temperature of dew on the grass in the early morning and testing the evaporation, indications of frost the following night can be detected. If this instrument can be brought down to practical use it should prove of very great value to the gardener and also to the farmer.

For the year ending June 30th, 1904, there was exported from Canada animal produce to the value of \$63,812,117, and agricultural products to the value of \$37,138,875, or a total of \$100,950,992. These figures are taken from the monthly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for December, 1904, just published.

For the month of January, 1905, there were imported into Canada free of duty 520,619 lbs. of wool, valued at \$112,761, and for the seven months, ending January 31st, 1905, 4,311,810 lbs. of wool, valued at \$873,582. This wool came chiefly from Great Britain, the United States and France.

Canada makes a lot of cheese, and yet our imports of this commodity are no small amount. During January, 1905, Canada imported cheese to the value of \$4,228, and for the seven months ending January 31st, 1905, cheese to the value of \$32,506. On most of this a duty of 3 cents per pound was paid.

For the month of January, 1905, there were imported into Canada 6,828 lbs. of butter, valued at \$1,535, and for the seven months ending January 31st, 1905, 155,945 lbs. of butter valued at \$39,781. The bulk of this butter came in from the United States and upon which a duty of 4 cents per pound was paid.

Dairy Commissioner Ruddick spent a couple of days at the Guelph Dairy School last week, and assisted in the course of instruction given by the instructors engaged for the coming season.

According to the census of 1901, the annual value of the field and live stock products of the provinces of the Dominion, is as follows: Ontario, \$197,000,000; Quebec, \$85,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$10,000,000; Territories, \$13,000,000; New Brunswick, \$12,000,000, and British Columbia, \$7,000,000.

In 1901 the value of the dairy products of Quebec was estimated at \$20,000,000 per year. Of this the cheese factories and creameries produced about \$13,000,000. The number of factories increased from 728 in 1891 to 1,992 in 1901, producing \$8,000,000 worth of cheese and \$5,000,000 worth of butter.

## Our English Letter

### Crop Prospects—Area and Yields—The German Agricultural Show—Vaccination for Canine Distemper—Items

London, March 29, 1905.

Spring, according to the calendar, commenced on the 21st, but in reality the clerk of the weather forestalled this date by some days. The bright sunshine experienced was in striking contrast to the wind and wet of the previous weeks, and was much appreciated not only by animal but vegetable life.

The rains of the present month have been copious and gone a long way to relieve fears of a water famine. They, however, quite put a stop to work on the land, which is softer than at any time during the winter. Arable lands have now so saturated that seeds sown just now may be expected to germinate and yield plant quickly. The future of the young plants after the most favorable seeding must of course depend on the character of the summer. The spring weather has made a vast improvement in our pastures and beef prospects are good at the present juncture. The season will soon be in full swing when summer pastures will be buying in their store cattle. Last summer was not an all round profitable one for feeders, indeed there were numbers who saw but little increase in prices from what had been paid in the spring to what was received as the animals passed over to the butcher, during the summer and autumn, up to Christmas, a time that usually marks the clearance of all summer fed stock.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued in yellow book form the return showing the total produce and yield per acre of the principal crops in each county in the United Kingdom. The new return is an amplification of the preliminary statement published in November last, regarding the result of the harvest in Great Britain as a whole, it is stated that the yields per acre of wheat, barley, beans and hops were much below the average; those of roots, potatoes and hay being considerably above, while oats and peas differed only fractionally from the average. The results in England and Scotland, however, were materially different as regards cereal crops. South of the border all five crops proved deficient, three of them seriously so; north of the border, on the other hand, none of the five crops were below the mean. In Wales, again, four of the cereals were above the average, beans only falling slightly below the ten years' mean. It should also be noted that in England the east midland and eastern counties fared badly, not only as regards grain crops, but also in respect of roots and hay; the yields were under the average, Lincoln especially showing the greatest deficiency.

#### AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND

If it is true that the contemplation of the misfortune of other people is a comfort in one's own bad luck, the Royal Agricultural Society of England may find comfort in the reflection that the German Society incurred a loss of only \$40,000 at their 1904 show. The following comparative table of the approximate results of the two shows may be of interest, but we may remark that the loss of the English Society is below \$3,000 that of the German Society is nearly \$5,000; further, the previous show of the

German Society at Hanover resulted in a profit of just about \$10,000:

| English Show<br>Park Royal |         | German Show<br>Danzig. |         |
|----------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| Entries.                   | Prizes. | Entries.               | Prizes. |
| Horses.....57              | \$1,474 | 386                    | \$1,200 |
| Cattle.....207             | 1,573   | 639                    | 1,693   |
| Swine.....131              | 1,426   | 331                    | 319     |
| Pigs.....227               | 361     | 314                    | 631     |
| Poultry.....603            | 225     | 477                    | 37      |
| Produce.....44             | 350     | 1,833                  | 182     |
| Implement.....4,419        | 276     | 5,118                  | 610     |
| Total.....7,222            | 68,112  | 9,861                  | 65,142  |
| Paid admissions.....5,263  |         |                        | 92,603  |

#### VACCINATION FOR CANINE DISTEMPER

An account is given in the newly issued journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of a number of experiments carried out by Professor McFadyen on various veterinary subjects. For instance, experiments intended to test the efficiency of a particular form of vaccination against distemper were concluded last year. The experiments formed a part of a series designed by a committee of vets., and begun in the summer of 1901. The first of the series were carried out in premises which were specially selected, with the object of guarding against the accidental infec-



A champion at the London, England, Pony Show, 1903.

tion of the experimental puppies before vaccination had had time to take effect. Unfortunately, what had been feared actually happened, with the consequences that these earlier experiments yielded inconclusive results. On the other hand the experiments at the Royal Veterinary College were carried out without any accident, and the results they yielded were quite unambiguous.

The method of vaccination or protective inoculation which the experiments were intended to test is one associated with the name of a French doctor, Mr. Phisalix, who claimed that he had discovered the germs of distemper and by cultivating it artificially had been able to prepare a vaccine which when injected into young dogs protected them against the disease. Mr. Phisalix's statements with regard to the latter point were supported by a certain amount of what may be termed clinical evidence, and his vaccine has been used by a considerable number of veterinary surgeons in this country. However, from the experiences gained in this way no certain conclusion would be drawn and it was for this reason that the committee referred to the above to determine the efficacy of the vaccine. The plan of the experiment was to take an equal number of young dogs, belonging to c same litters, and which had never had distemper, and while vaccinating one set according to the method of Mr. Phisalix to leave the other set unvaccinated, the latter serving as control animals when both sets were afterwards exposed to the contagion of dis-

temper. In the experiments carried out at the Royal Veterinary College the animals used were drawn from two litters of puppies, viz., four colliers and four Irish terriers. Two of each were vaccinated with Phisalix vaccine, and after several weeks, during which the whole eight puppies appeared to be quite well they were simultaneously exposed to infection by placing among them dogs suffering from distemper. Both in the case of the colliers and the Irish terriers the results were opposed to the view that the vaccination had conferred any protection against distemper. The first animals to contract the disease after exposure to infection were the two vaccinated colliers, and both of them died in consequence. The two unvaccinated colliers also became affected and while one of them died the other recovered.

In the case of the Irish terriers one pup from each lot caught the disease and died, while the other two (one vaccinated and one unvaccinated) survived, and indeed never developed any distinct evidence of the disease. These results show that the vaccine employed quite failed to confer immunity from distemper, while some doubt is also thrown on the bacteria present having anything to do with distemper.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A good many farms caught hands on Lady Day (March 20th), perhaps more than is usually the case; 1903 is an indelible mark on most farm accounts in this country.

The provision markets experience a good consumptive demand and prices are well maintained. Canadian bacon is now as cheap when compared with other cures. Hence large quantities are being taken off the markets.

Our imports of butter have grown strikingly of late years. In 1887 the value of 75,556 tons was over 40½ million dollars, in 1901 it was 215,000 tons of the value of 105½ million dollars. Truly stupendous figures. As regards cheese, 90 per cent comes from Canada, a testimonial to the excellent quality of Dominion makes.

#### Where Agriculture Begins

A few years ago in Ontario we first found out that the farmer had a wife, and we are doing what we can for the betterment of the woman on the farm. In the past she has had a hard life—her work has been practically unending and she has not had the benefit of labor-saving devices to the same extent as her husband. We are trying to relieve the farmer's wife of all the drudgery possible by our system of women's institutes and domestic science teaching. We have also found out that there are children on the farm, and we are inaugurating a movement to try to provide the right kind of education for these children.

The home is where our agriculture starts and is matured. Establish a farmer with an inclination to knowledge, a wife who knows how to make the most of her opportunities, and children getting a rational education, and I care not how poor that farm is, it will succeed. With these conditions, we shall hear no more about the "old hayseed," but we shall see the farmer walking the streets of our towns as well dressed as anyone, and respected as one of the best citizens of Canada.—C. C. James, at the Maritime Winter Fair.

"A young husband," said the physician, "has a serious attack of gastric fever." "You don't say!" exclaimed Mrs. Oatcake. "How in 'n' name of goodness did he ever get it when there's no gas in th' house!"—Chicago Daily News.

## "Fads" in Breeding

The following is a paper read by the Hon. John Dryden, before the American Breeders' Association, last December. We have been asked to publish it and gladly do so as the paper is of exceptional merit:

A "fad" in connection with operations in breeding very often represents some quality considered essential among breeders, because it has become fashionable. Why this is the case would be as difficult to answer, as to satisfactorily explain why the ladies of our day insist on wearing a special kind of head gear, which is not only unpleasant to behold, but is decidedly uncomfortable and difficult to control. In either case, it is sufficient to know that it is the fashion; no inquiry is made as to its utility.

Take for instance, the present day shape and turn of the horns of the popular Scotch Argyshire cow. These horns stand almost straight up from the head, and are certainly not ornamental; but they are fashionable, and ugly bulls they may be useful for his own benefit, but not the slightest aid to the owner's escape. I am told that when the horn is not naturally of correct form, it is trained by which use of pulleys and weights. I am sure no one would be found to declare that it has the slightest utility. Nor can it be said that it has any special beauty that one could desire, yet it must be present because it is fashionable. I call that a "fad."

Take, if you will, the extreme covering of the whole face of the Shropshire ewe with wool. It is of no real service; it is difficult to shear, and of little value, and besides is often accompanied with a raw, bad back; yet it is practically invaluable. I call that a "fad."

Then an imported animal is assumed to possess some charm not found in an animal equally as good, but born west of the Atlantic Ocean. It may be no better in form, in breeding, in color, or in constitution, yet the imported animal will be sought after solely because of its birthplace, while the other is entirely neglected. I call that a "fad."

There was at one time a great craze for a red color among Shorthorns. It did much damage because it forced out of use desirable animals, because their color was not red. No one can give a good reason for discarding the one and clinging to the other; yet most people insist even now on having a red and not a roan or white. This also becomes a "fad."

I would not have it understood as my opinion, that everything which may be said to be fashionable is necessarily inferior. For instance, the existing demand for anything closely akin to the late Mr. Cruickshank's Shorthorns may not properly be spoken of as a "fad," because it has been proved by actual experience that these cattle have real merit. They are everywhere held in high esteem, and are in consequence fashionable, but it is not yet a "fad." But let us peer a little into the future, and I venture to prophesy that the time will come when cattle of this sort will be chosen, not because of any merit as individuals, but because they show by their breeding that they belong to one or the other of these popular families. Then at that stage it will be right for me to say that what was once an appropriate fashion, has degenerated into merely a "fad."

From these illustrations of the use of the word given me for my subject, it will be readily perceived how undesirable it is to allow ourselves to drift beyond a well defined limit in following the lead of others, however excellent the course may have been at the beginning. That limit has been reached

when the reality ceases to be, and instead you have nothing worthy of your esteem, except a mere form of words which mean nothing existing now, but refers only to past renown, long since extinct.

### INSIST ON REALITY

In breeding domestic animals, we must insist on reality in all which reach the distinction of being considered fashionable. The ultimate end of all true breeding is commercial value. The real merit of a modern Shorthorn or Hereford is settled by a reference, not to the prize ring, but to the butcher's block. What results will the animal show when the cross breeds appear in these Chicago Stock Yards as prime heifers or bullocks, or what ability do they show as producers of milk in the ordinary farmer's stable? The name of the family will not be considered in either case. The length of pedigree will not fill the pail, nor the name of a Duffie or a Marr give quality to the meat. At that stage we have come to real things, and mere names have no power to charm. The rough rider going through the pens and bargaining money for meat, never inquires the name of the family; it will be of no value then. We have reached reality here, and the two words quality and quantity determine the value.



Champion Southdown Wether at Chicago, 1904. Owned by Huntleywood Farm, Westmoreland, Que.

From years of observation and experience, I am led to conclude that few men in looking at an animal are able to give a proper weight to the several points. They are likely to give undue weight to a few points, lack of which has been indelibly impressed on the mind, either through some personal experience, or some early impression. It may be the prominence of the bracket, the width of the muzzle, or the color of the horn, or other similar points no one of which is of paramount importance, yet standing altogether too prominent in the eye of the observer, and likely to be given too high a value. This is sometimes carried so far as to become a "fad" in the mind of the breeder.

### NO ANIMAL PERFECT

No animal seems absolutely perfect; there is always present the inevitable "if," and it becomes a nice art to properly balance the weak and the strong points. The buyer who is seeking to become the last owner for the purpose of slaughtering the animal, has the best chance, because he knows best the proper commercial value of the respective parts, and in his case all sentiment, all fancy, and all fashionable notions give way entirely to the consideration of the purely practical. This man is not likely to be carried away by a fad of any kind. He is at the last stage, and is looking for value received, as expressed in dollars and cents; so that the color of the

muzzle or the shape of the horn does not count in his calculation.

I ask, can we who are breeders, learn a lesson from his practical manner of dealing with the animal, and to some extent imitate his example in seeking to produce the real, and not the fashionable, rather than follow a mere sentiment to our own continual and ever increasing loss? Yet we must not be debarred from cultivating some points which do not count with the butcher, provided they are not put so far forward in our esteem as to shut out that which is of much more value. For instance, it adds much to the beauty of a Formed animal when the horns are evenly turned and symmetrical in form, and it does not injure the animal in any other part; but in this we must not be willing to sacrifice the greater for the less. The butcher does not care whether the legs are straight and properly set, provided the carcass suits him, but to the breeder who is carrying forward his animals from one generation to another, it makes a very great difference whether the limbs are strong and straight and capable of such further improvement, and it will be necessary to preserve the continued health and robustness of each succeeding generation. Nor would the butcher study very much the "character" of the animal, because it does not rest in its power to transmit to future generations its own useful characteristics; he studies only the animal before him, and never thinks at all of a successor.

### THE BREEDER

has an entirely different view. He values the animal not merely for his individual price, but, for his power to transmit his useful qualities to future generations, and therefore an animal with even a slight advantage appears as well as in his breeding, of strong progeny, will be considered of far greater value than another 'with an equal number of pounds of meat of fine quality, but no breed characteristics. How much shall we fix as the value of such an animal? It is plain he is worth much more to one owner than to another. To a man with females of a proper quality, a sire of great excellence, and power to transmit, is become priceless value. With all our knowledge of "Champion of England," among Shorthorns, and his astonishing progeny, what would be his value if he could be presented to a modern Shorthorn crowd? Certainly, away beyond the value of many a grand farm of considerable dimensions—but, only to the man who was so circumstanced as to be able to reproduce him by many hundreds. The ordinary farmer would not say so. Surely this is a fad. But, it is not; we have not in such a case passed beyond the reality; only the value is not reached by calculating the probable number of pounds of meat.

I once heard a professor argue before a crowd of farmers that one of the sure signs of a first-class milking cow was a dip in the back. This, he claimed, was infallible, and that breeders should aim to perpetuate this frame structure. The man is now dead, and I presume his theory died with him. A good cow may have a hollow back, but we know it is not essential, and it certainly is not desirable; therefore, to advocate its perpetuation in any breed is but to follow the phantom of a "fad."

But I have said enough to make clear my view. Doubtless there are innumerable fads which might be mentioned, and which should be avoided if it is not necessary to enumerate them here. When the thing advocated is a mere name, or notion, or sentiment, and has no real value, either from the breeder's standpoint or that of the consumer, it may safely be expressed in dollars and considered of no material consequence.

My closing words to the young man just beginning operations are: Keep always before you the real and not the imaginary, the useful rather than the ornamental, the future as well as the present, and beware of following a mere fad, which tends always towards deterioration, and, in the final issue, lands you in utter disappointment and ruin.

#### Getting the Horses Ready for Spring

After a winter of more or less enforced idleness it is important to see that the horses are not rushed into the heavy labor of spring too suddenly. It would be better still to see that they have some sort of preparation in the way of exercise before the arduous work of the season commences, and there is plenty of work to be done as soon as the snow is off the ground, which if divided among the different horses and teams

work of spring, should be increased gradually, a good plan being to give them a little more at night for some time before increasing the other day feeds. When horses have to work in mud it will also pay well to see that their fetlocks are cleaned and dried before leaving them at night. The clipping of work horses in the spring is also to be strongly recommended, as they go through the heavy work much better, but it is always prudent to see that they are for the first part of the season warily housed at night.

#### The Farm Horse

Should the farmer have the special or the all-purpose horse? For the farmer on the average-sized farm who keeps but one team, I think he should have the medium-sized horse. This team has to go on the road much at times

plowing the heavy horse is far better. When you are plowing with a heavy team they do not have to strain like the small horse, but their own weight almost brings the plow, and it is straining and fretting that wear the horse. The heavy horses as a rule are more quiet and this causes less fretting. The farmer who is so situated should have the special-purpose horse. It is the same way with the farmer's cow, the man who is not a dairyman likes to have plenty of milk to use and a good calf to sell and hence needs the all-purpose cow.—E. J. W.

#### From a Horseman's Note Book

Wide tires save much horse power. You can get no more power from a horse than you give him in the food. The horse is man's invaluable helper and should be treated as a friend.



Three-year old Clydesdale Stallion "Chan McLeod," sire, Knight of Cowal. Imported and owned by Geo. Stewart, Howick, P.Q.

would be a preparation for them that would help them to go through with the heavy work of seeding much better than if they are left alone until the rush is on. It will well pay the horseman to see that all the horses are hitched up for a while every day for a couple of weeks before the seeding operations begin.

When a horse is in nice flesh, firm and hard, and used to some solid exercise every day the danger of the numerous troubles that are so frequent in horses when first put to hard work in the spring, is much lessened, and the animals' chances, compared with those which are left to stand in the stable until seeding time, then put hard at work, often the feed increased to make them "stand the work" better, are very favorable indeed. The feed, too, if they are to be fed heavier during the heavy

and for this purpose it is best for the horse not to be too heavy. The medium-sized horse will do a whole lot of work on the farm, and when it comes to driving on the road is far better. On the road the large horse is not in it. A large horse should not be driven fast on the road. But for the farmer who keeps more than one team it would be best to have a team especially suited to driving and a good heavy team of draft stock for doing the heavy farm work. In this case he will have a team especially suited for each class of work and each will be better adapted to its work and can do more of it than the all-purpose horse. The light team can be used for the light farm work, of which there is considerable during the year, and they can do it just as well as the heavier horse. When it comes to heavy pulling like

The best drivers talk much to their animals.

Your horse needs water oftener than you.

A sandy or muddy road doubles the work.

A rise of only one foot in ten doubles the draft.

Shying is very often caused by abuse, overloading or tight harness.

The whip costs more than it saves. Put it away.

Quiet and patient drivers are worth twice as much as any others.

Your horse intends to please you, but does not always know your wishes.

Dark or damp stables cause low spirits and various diseases.

Axle grease pays one thousand per cent. profit.

### Influences Affecting the Cattle Business

J. McCAG

It is plain that the progress of the cattle business in the Territories is real and substantial, though somewhat disguised. Wire fences are hated by the old time rider and cattleman, though they stand for systematic care and supervision of cattle interests. The "dogie" to the same rider is a useless critter, but he stands for expansion and the increased investment of good money in the cattle business. The business has changed, but it has not contracted. Its evolution has been attended with unforeseen and apparently inconspicuous features, for nothing could be more foreign to the ideas of the oldtimer than the work of carrying hay to the skim-milk.

The importers of the "dogie," however, have something to answer for. To be perfectly understood it must be remarked that the evolution of the cattle business in the east has followed the lines of progress common to all industries—it has been a progress marked by the production of better products in the beginning followed by special products at a later time. The dairy business followed the beef business in Ontario and later in Manitoba. Butter and cheese are a more highly specialized and concentrated product than beef is and the superseding of the beef business by dairying led to the large introduction and rearing of the dairy breeds of cattle. When the importations of eastern yearlings and two-year-olds was at its height it is needless to say that many inferior animals from a beef standpoint were introduced into the west. Animals of light ham and poorly covered kidney and crops were the rule, and the result has been a deterioration in the quality of range beef. A range calf enters the winter with a fine coat and carrying a fine cushion of top and rib flesh. He never loses his coat and the three haired dairy stuff, on the other hand, suffers, and does not grow and keep up in flesh, with the result that he is a year later in maturing than the range steer, and then he is of a poorer beef type. It is from this cause that such a large proportion of Territorial beef has been left back each year at shipping time, though low prices have had their effect also. A good many of the females have gone into breeding, which has not been of benefit to the quality of western beef.

With the importation of the "dogie" breeding enterprises have not had perhaps the attention they should. It became fashionable to buy only steers to run beef stuff, instead of the stuff, and this, too, has had its effect. There are those who claim to foresee a cattle shortage in the west from the prevalent practice of running dry stuff. When grass costs little or nothing a yearling bought at \$18 or \$20 and sold at \$40 meant good interest on money. Range stuff itself has lessened in numbers owing to the practice of spaying heifers. The long-horn Texan was pretty well eliminated from the range before the "dogie" came, but the dogie meant the introduction of a new danger to guard against.

The correction of these troubles has been working steadily at the same time. Our foundation stock for good farm herds must of course come from the east, and the Territorial government did good and vigorous work in facilitating the cheap introduction of both male and the stuff. Eastern males for immediate use never proved an unqualified success. Most males from the east turned on the range, proved all but barren the first year and considerable losses were sustained thereafter. Through the encouragement given to breeders by spring sales under government patronage a fine lot of native herds of Short-



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really is; if you only knew how easily it can be put on and how long it lasts; if you only knew what a good all-round roof it is, you would save money by using it for every building on the place. Weather proof, wear proof, contains no tar, slate color, any one can lay it. Let us prove to you what the genuine Paroid Roofing will do.

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and book on "Building Economy." It will save you money. Don't take a cheap imitation. Get the genuine—the roof that lasts.

**F. W. Bird & Son, Makers.**  
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Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Established in U. S. 1817.

horns and Herefords have sprung up that furnish a good class of bulls for the ranchers. These sales have generally brought satisfactory prices to breeders and the event has grown phenomenally from year to year. The chief districts in which this class of work has prospered most distinctly is along the Calgary and Edmonton line of railway, where the land and conditions are similar to those of Ontario, and some animals that would be a credit to any ring in Canada have been brought out. It is through these that the cattle business is to be built up, improved and corrected.

#### The Tuberculin Test in England

The report of the official United States veterinarian stationed at London, Eng., who tested with tuberculin all cattle over six months old, imported into the United States for breeding purposes, is interesting. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, this work has diminished because of fewer importations of pure-bred animals. The inspector has tested of the different breeds in various parts of Great Britain and Holland as follows:

| Breed          | Passed | Rejected |
|----------------|--------|----------|
| Shorthorn      | 11     | 3        |
| Aberdeen Angus | 7      | 2        |
| Ayrshire       | 4      | 3        |
| Guernsey       | 11     | 0        |
| Hereford       | 1      | 0        |
| Galloway       | 28     | 0        |
| Holstein       | 90     | 29       |
| Total          | 202    | 37       |

\*Tested in Holland.

#### Calf Rations

From the results obtained in this experiment it is safe to say that linseed meal is not only an excellent food for replacing butter fat in skim milk for calf feeding, but also an economic food in comparison with others.

Germ oil meal gave about as good results as linseed meal and may be recommended as a calf food.

Corn oil in this test proved too expensive and required too much work for profitable calf rearing. A two per cent oil mixture proved rather laxative for obtaining the best results.

The calves fed linseed meal and germ oil meal were in good condition at the end of the test and most of them were weaned.

The cost of rearing the calves varied from \$8.35 to \$12.00 for the twenty-four weeks of the feeding experiment.—Nebraska Experiment Station.

#### Whitewash and Sunlight

It is generally conceded these days that comfort of the cow is a prime milk maker. Also that light and cleanliness add wonderfully to her comfort. Now what is cheaper than these two articles after we learn their economical use? Habit makes one clean, while sunlight furnishes the other. The cow stable without plenty of sunlight in it is decidedly a back number, and whitewash inside compels the men to be cleaner in handling the cows or they will leave their marks behind them. Put in plenty of windows—double if necessary—and have a long-handled brush to wash them with when they become dull with dust. Whitewash and sunlight are a constant reminder to the men of the necessity for keeping things clean.—Jersey Bulletin.

"What are you doing for a living?" "I'm following the horses." "Following the horses? Ah! You're a gambler." "No; I'm driving an ash wagon."

"How on earth," said the North Calvert streetie, "did Smith ever get that horrible affliction that makes him continually initiate a gasoline engine with his lips?"

"Sh-sh-sh!" whispered the householder from Mount Washington; "most deplorable affair, that. He boarded for many years and got his lips to working that way from perpetually saying: 'Please pass the prunes!'"

**What Breed of Sheep do you Keep?**

There is great activity among sheep breeders these days, and the business of sheep raising is on a better footing than it has been for some time. Information bearing upon the industry will therefore be helpful. For this reason we are asking our readers for replies to the following questions, and trust there will be a liberal response:

- (1) What breed of sheep do you keep?
  - (2) Have you found them profitable for mutton and wool production?
  - (3) How has the lamb crop been this season? Have you lost many lambs, and what has been the cause?
  - (4) Is the worrying of sheep by dogs common in your district? What means would you advise for lessening this evil?
  - (5) Does it pay to wash sheep?
- We shall be glad to have answers from our readers to some or all of these questions, and any further information bearing upon the sheep industry that they may care to send. A large number of replies would enable us to form accurate conclusions on several important phases of sheep breeding.

many instances that lambs which require the most attention at first are the best in the end.

Frequently strong, able bodied lambs are tired out before they can get nourishment, either on account of the ewe not being tagged or not getting the milk to start readily. In such cases a little assistance at the right time will save trouble with both the ewe and lamb. As soon as a lamb is dropped, I always get it up and see that it gets some milk. Frequently the ewe's milk starts hard. If the udder is carefully bathed in hot water and at the same time rubbed with the hand, the difficulty is easy to overcome.—G. F. R.

**The Sheep Shortage**

Elmer Bullard, of Evansville, Wis., who has been in the wool business for twenty-five years and is credited with handling around 4,000,000 pounds annually, recently returned from a wool-buying trip in Colorado. While on his return home he stopped at Kansas City and is quoted thus in the Drovers' Telegram:

**Does the Bacon Hog Pay?**

The following questions are practical and to the point. We want every reader who keeps hogs to answer them. If you cannot answer all, reply to those you can. It will help you and provide a fund of information that will aid in putting the industry on a better basis:

- (1) What breed of hogs do you keep?
- (2) Have you found them profitable for bacon production?
- (3) What is your method of feeding for the bacon market?
- (4) At about what age are the hogs ready for market?
- (5) Do the buyers in your district give enough more for select bacon hogs than for lights and fats, to make the business of raising the bacon hog profitable? What difference in price if any do they make?

We shall be glad to have opinions on points not covered by these questions. Who will be the first to reply?

**What Shall Take the Place of Milk in Swine Feeding?**

In all feeding operations, in the management of all farm stock, the



Maxwell's Haying Tools on farm of Fred Heal, Mitchell, Ont.

**Care of the Young Lambs**

When the lambs begin coming the busy season for the shepherd is at hand. The one who has charge of the flock has no business trying to do a day's work in addition to taking care of the lambs. It is one man's work to do this, for the work requires irregular hours, oftentimes being up half the night. No flockmaster can afford to allow the loss of even a single lamb from the lack of attention. The lambing season is short, so attend to it closely while it lasts.

Unless someone is present at the time the lambs are dropped, there are many cases in which the lamb will be lost. The ewe may apparently seem all right, yet for some cause drop a lamb prematurely several hours. In a case like this, unless someone is close at hand to assist the lamb in getting nourishment in the course of an hour, the lamb will be lost, while attention at the proper time will save it. I have found in

"The number of sheep in this country this year is 9,000,000 short of last season. This means a great deal, and it signifies that it will be safe to engage in the sheep industry at the present time as it is bound to take from five to seven years to breed up and regain this loss. The present high price of sheep will induce every sheep owner to sell off just as closely as possible, and that is bound to keep the number down.

"Many years ago there was used more wool to the person in the United States than there is today, since cotton has come into such general use, but a quarter of a century ago there was very little demand for mutton. Today the demand is great, and it is on the increase right along. This, with the shortage in the number of sheep and the high price of wool, is bound to make sheep raising and feeding profitable for several years to come."

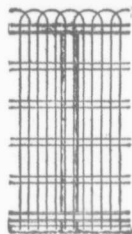
axiom—"simulate Nature as closely as possible," should be the controlling influence. The natural food for small pigs is milk, a nutrient common to all classes of young farm animals. It contains the various nourishing constituents in the proper proportion and its composition varies with the requirements of the animal, as for instance, the ratio of fat to protein increasing as the period of lactation advances and as the litter develops. There comes a time early in the pig's life when the natural food has to be replaced by an artificial or semi-artificial one, and this is naturally an important period of development.

**FRESH SKIM-MILK**

Where swine-raising and butter-making go hand in hand, little difficulty will be experienced for the fresh skim-milk is almost if not quite equal in value to whole milk for pigs after they reach a fair age, say, eight to ten weeks. Practically considered,



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of course a ration of skim-milk and grain is many times cheaper than one of whole milk. But skim-milk can not be obtained for pig feeding at many farms. This is especially true of the cheese-making districts, where practically all of the milk is made into cheese, and the only by-product is whey, which is quite unsuitable for feeding small pigs, whatever its value for more mature animals. In such cases there must be a comparatively sudden change from the natural food to the wholly artificial one of grain. Skim-milk would bridge the gap, but it cannot be obtained. The feeding of wheat middlings recommends itself, as it has a rather high protein content, is palatable and easily digested, but even with this food the change is very abrupt. If we can find an easily digested food whose composition is such that when added to the grain ration it will make the artificial resemble the natural food, we should obtain a better ration and hence cheaper and more satisfactory production of pork. This is theory, and we shall note how it works out in practice.

### TANKAGE AND BLOOD MEAL

Experiments have been conducted for this purpose in which animal foods, tankage and blood meal were used as supplements to a grain ration. Both these are by-products of the slaughter-house. Tankage consists of bones, refuse meat and occasionally parts of the intestines, thoroughly cooked together, pressed and dried. Blood meal, as its name implies, consists mainly of the dried blood. Both foods are very highly nitrogenous. Tankage contains as high as 20 per cent. of protein and 16 per cent. of ash. The ash consists of bone phosphate, and this fact makes it of especial value for feeding with grains such as corn which are poor in ash constituents. At Indiana, four lots of young pigs were experimented with. One lot was given corn meal only. The remaining three were fed tankage in varying amounts. Two of these were fed corn meal and tankage only, and the third one was given a meal ration of equal parts corn and middlings. For this lot the ratio of meal to tankage was 1 to 1, for one of the corn meal and tankage lots it was 5 to 1, and for the other to 1. The results were very striking. The lot of four pigs fed corn meal alone gave a profit of about eight cents, while the other lots fed tankage gave a profit of from \$6 to \$9 for each four pigs. The largest profit was made by feeding mixed meal and tankage in the ratio of 1 to 1; the second larg-

est from corn meal to to tankage 1, and the third from corn meal 5 to 2 to tankage 1. The best results therefore were obtained by feeding mixed grain and tankage in limited amount. Larger amounts of this food, while they increased the amount of gain, also increased the cost of the same, thus lessening the profit. Tankage is now regularly fed to the growing swine at the Indiana Station and many American feeders advocate and practice its use.

### TANKAGE CHEAPEST

Experiments were conducted with these foods at the Ontario Station, the results of which are favorable to their use for young pigs, though the conclusions are not so emphatic as those of Indiana. They are, however, a much safer guide since Ontario conditions differ widely from those of the State mentioned. Extensive feeding of corn is not practiced here, and swine rations are generally more varied. At the same time, Ontario results show that these foods produce rapid gains in the young pigs. Blood-meal is rather too expensive for profitable feeding, but tankage is cheaper and produces profitable gains. Both, of course, cost more in Canada than in the United States since Canadian packing houses do not prepare their by-products for feeding.

The fact that these foods give thrifty, growthy young pigs, and that tankage produces profitable gains, is at least suggestive to the farmer who is looking for something to facilitate the growth of his young pigs in the absence of skim-milk. While not advisable to use them extensively at first, one should first feed these foods experimentally, and may be able to answer the question which is the subject of this discussion.

C. W. ESMOND,  
Wellington, Ont.

### Pasture for Pigs

The outlook for profitable pork production this season is encouraging. How can we widen our margin of profits in producing it is an important consideration. I believe it is largely solved in providing more or less green food for our pigs in a pasture or by soiling them in yards or in sod runs.

In planning an ideal pig pasture, I like the idea of a piece of ground divided into three parts. The central part would be a permanent pasture where pigs may run at any time. On this, an occasion required, some clo-

ver, white, red, and alsike, could be dishd in during the early spring.

On one side of this I would have a small piece of fall rye and clover, or alfalfa, if it would grow these. On the other side I would sow part of it with a mixture of peas, oats, barley, wheat and rape seed at the rate of 2 bushels per acre, and 2 or 3 lbs. of rape seed. Also a piece of flint corn, with rape seed and clover sown in at the last cultivation. Then if some pumpkins were available for fall feed, I could be prepared for the whole season with green feed, which the pigs would relish and on which they would make more economical gains.

Prof. Day, in some experiments carried on at the O.A.C., found that hogs at pasture with two-thirds of a grain ration made as good gains as when on full grain ration and pasture. It means something to us if we can cut down one-third of a grain ration, when we know it requires  $\frac{4}{5}$  to 5 lbs. meal for 1 lb. gain in pork production. At any rate, if we haven't an ideal pasture, we can all make provision for part of the season by sowing the mixed grain and rape and pasturing only part of it at a time.

Early spring pigs and fall shoats will make good use of summer pasture. A hog likes variety, and it is a good practice to cater to his wants. Ring them if they are bound to turn the ground upside down.

T. G. RAYMOND.

### Get Rid of the Pea Weevil

Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, in his evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons a week ago, gave the following sound advice on the pea weevil:

The present year, he said, was a most opportune one for the farmers of Canada to make a determined effort to clean the weevil out of the country. The number of weevils in Canada at the present time was less than for many years, owing to weather conditions during the past few seasons and several other reasons. He recommended the following method of treating peas in order to kill the weevil: Place the quantity of peas to be treated in an ordinary coal oil barrel, which will hold about five bushels of peas. Then take 3 ounces of bisulphide of carbon, place it in a saucer and set it on top of the peas in the barrel and at once cover the latter closely. The chemical may be poured on the peas with equally good results. Carbon bisulphide is a colorless liquid which turns into vapor when exposed to the air.

## Correspondence

## National Live Stock Convention

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

On Thursday, April 20th, delegates from the various live stock associations will meet in convention at the Imperial Building, 128 Queen St., Ottawa to decide upon the constitution and rules to govern the National Association of Canadian Stock Breeders and to elect officers for that body. The committees appointed by the Clydesdale, Hackney, Shire, Sheep, Swine, Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Ayrshire and Jersey Associations to complete final arrangements in connection with the nationalization of the live stock records

side of the neck, as shown in Fig. 1. Another simple remedy is to take a piece of hickory 7 ft. long, sharp-



ened at both ends and a notch cut around in the middle, Fig. 2. Insert this in the cow's nose, the same as you would put a ring in a bull's nose.

Corn is about 10 inches high; beans 12 inches high; peas 14 inches high. The seed was sown in a box 3 inches deep, in a temperature of from 45 to 60 degrees; 5 seeds were used for some kinds and 10 seeds for others, with the following results:

| BOUGHT SEED            |       | Seeds sown. | Plants. |
|------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|
| Corn, White Cob Early  | ..... | 10          | 8       |
| Pease, Gradus          | ..... | 10          | 4       |
| Beets, Egyptian        | ..... | 10          | 10      |
| Onions, Flat Danvers   | ..... | 10          | 7       |
| Parsnips, Hollow Crown | ..... | 10          | 10      |
| Savory, Summer         | ..... | 10          | 7       |
| Spinach                | ..... | 10          | 9       |
| Carrot, Oxheart        | ..... | 10          | 10      |
| Salsify                | ..... | 10          | 6       |
| Parsley                | ..... | 10          | 8       |
| Cabbage, Red           | ..... | 10          | 9       |



Australia is one of the greatest sheep countries of the world. The above illustration shows the champion merino ram in that country for 1901, and was kindly sent us by an Australian reader.

will meet at the same place on Wednesday, April 19th. Both meetings will open at 10 a.m. and continue throughout the day and evening.

F. W. HOSSEY.

Live Stock Commissioner.

## Sucking Cows and Kicking Horses

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I think I saw in your paper some time ago a request for anyone who knew anything to tell it. In a former issue I noticed a cow with a binder-pole on to prevent her sucking herself. Also request from Mr. James McGillivray, Bruce Co., who has a kicking mare.

A good appliance to prevent a cow from sucking herself is to take two straps 1 1/2 inches in width and long enough to go round the cow's neck. To these rivet six pieces of wood 8 inches long by 1 1/2 x 3/4, so arranged that three sticks will rest on each

leaving the notch astride the gristle so it will stay to place, Fig. 3. This would give the cow no inconvenience and may be removed as soon as the cow behaves properly.

To prevent a horse from kicking in the stall, buckle a strap around below the fetlock of the offending foot, or both feet, if necessary, to which a piece of light chain about 18 in. long is attached. I never saw this fail and it will do no injury. The end of the chain, which is loose, simply whips the other leg when the horse is kicking with one foot.—L. F. Bogart, Lennox Co., Ont.

## Bought and Home-Grown Seeds Tested

April 6th, 1905.

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I take the liberty of forwarding you the results of further seed testing carried on by me:

|            |       |    |   |
|------------|-------|----|---|
| Savory     | ..... | 10 | 6 |
| Sage       | ..... | 10 | 3 |
| Pumpkin    | ..... | 10 | 3 |
| Cabbage    | ..... | 10 | 9 |
| Sweet Peas | ..... | 10 | 7 |
| Peppers    | ..... | 10 | 9 |
| Nasturtium | ..... | 10 | 9 |

## HOME GROWN SEEDS

| Seeds sown.           |       | Plants. |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| Corn, Kendall's Giant | ..... | 10      |
| Green Beans           | ..... | 10      |
| Butter                | ..... | 10      |
| Peas, Alaska          | ..... | 10      |
| Sugar Beet            | ..... | 7       |
| Cucumber              | ..... | 5       |
| Marrow                | ..... | 5       |
| Melon                 | ..... | 10      |

The home grown pansies, asters, Morning Bride's home-grown cabbage and turnip seeds, etc., were tested early in January and reported at that time.

W. SKEWLOW,  
Carleton Co., Ont.

## In the Dairy

### Dairy Instruction in Ontario

The Department of Agriculture, Toronto, publishes information in regard to instruction in these factories and creameries during the present season. Applications for instruction should be made as follows—

For places east of Toronto—G. G. Publow, Kingston.

For places west of Toronto, including the counties of York and Simcoe—G. H. Barr, London, Ont.

The importance of these factories and creameries securing the services of an instructor regularly during the season cannot be too strongly impressed upon our dairymen. As at present arranged factories can secure the services of an instructor at about one-half the actual cost. There is therefore no excuse for a factory being without the services of an instructor, and patrons will be well advised if they see to it that their factory is in some syndicate where visits are made regularly by a competent instructor. It will pay many times over. Your factory will be kept in a more cleanly and sanitary manner, your cheese and butter will be of a more uniform and better average quality, and in every way your interests will be safeguarded and the good name of your factory preserved. Get into line, be up-to-date, and the future success of the great dairy industry of this country is assured.

### Cold Storage at Creameries

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, announces that the bonus on cold storage at creameries will be extended as follows: \$30 at close of manufacturing season of 1905; \$25 at the close of the season of 1906; \$25 at the close of the season of 1907.

To be entitled to the payment of the bonus, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

(1) A suitable cold storage room must be built, in accordance with the new plans (Year 1904), supplied by the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, or with any thoroughly effective and acceptable plan.

(2) Butter must be manufactured at the factory during the summer months, at the average rate of not less than 2,000 lbs. a month and an accurate statement of the quantities sent to the Department.

(3) The temperature in the said cold storage must be maintained continuously during the summer months under 38 degrees Fahrenheit, and a statement of the temperature recorded day by day, on forms supplied by the Department, must be forwarded at the end of each month to the office of the Dairy Commissioner.

(4) All applications for the bonus must be sent in before the 1st of July, 1905. Any application after that date will not be considered.

Plans showing the style of construction recommended for the insulation of the refrigerator, for either the cylinder system, or the circulation system, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to this office. Experts will be sent whenever possible to give instructions on the spot if application is made to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

### Guelph Dairy School

The following are the successful students at the Provincial Dairy School, Guelph, for the term just closed: W. H. Freund, Hillburt, Wis.; T. H. Lund, Guelph, Ont.; J. H. Wil-

son, Mountain, Ont.; J. Bower, Harrison, Ont.; H. F. Hughes, Petticoe, N.B.; G. F. Agur, Hollen, Ont.; R. W. Buras, Butternut Ridge, N.R.; W. W. Dool, Bishop's Mills, Ont.; G. P. Greensides, Atwood, Ont.; R. P. Dennis, Truro, N.S.; F. Balauntyne, Atwood, Ont.; D. F. Stewart, Hampstead, Ont.; T. W. Grieve, Wyandotte, Ont.; A. A. Freund, Hillburt, Wis.; L. E. Smith, Oliver, Ont.; A. E. Barber, Grafton, Ont.; W. J. Murphy, Bornholm, Ont.; Miss Annie W. Green, Loyal, Ont.; E. A. Hodges, Toronto, Ont.; W. T. Harris, Condorsport, Pa.; H. V. Godoy, Buenos Ayres, South America.

Specialists in butter-making—D. E. McKenzie, Kimmount, Ont.; L. R. Sutherland, Six Mile Brook, N.S.; R. W. Brown, Stamford, Ont.; F. C. Ward, Guelph, Ont.

Dairy—Lawrence Jenkinson, Toronto.

Out of a class of sixty only twenty-nine were considered worthy. Among those in attendance were four from the Maritime Provinces, one from Argentina, two from Wisconsin, and one from Pennsylvania.

The term closed with an "At-home" tendered to the students and their friends by the instructors. A pleasant evening was spent with games, music and refreshments. The class presented Prof. Dean with a handsome chair.

The dairy courses for dairy instructors and advanced cheese and butter-makers was held from April 3rd to the 8th. The course for milk producers, milk dealers and milk inspectors will be held from April 17th to 27th. Both these courses are entirely free.

### Strathroy Dairy School

The Western Dairy School, Strathroy, Ont., has closed for the season. The following students were successful in passing the examination on the general work: D. Menzies, Canboro; P. H. Walker, Renforth; S. Chiverton, Kingsmill; Wm. Scott, Eastwood; M. Jackson, Belmont; Wm. Inch, Kirwood; Geo. Gunn, Renforth; T. H. Dell, Kerwood; Geo. Beck, Tillsonburg; M. Box, Exeter; E. Wilson, Eden; J. B. Payne, Strathroy, and J. K. McAlpine, Warrick, took a special course in butter making and Geo. Stanley, Arva, in cheese making. Miss Estella Harris, Napperton, and Mrs. L. R. Pound, Sparta, were successful in the home dairy course.

### Care of Salt in Barrels

Most creameries generally buy their salt in five or ten-barrel lots or more. We have noticed that they mostly have the barrels standing up in their store room or creamery and by the time the buttermaker comes to use the last barrel the salt is all in one solid lump. This can be avoided a great deal by laying the barrels down. You have no doubt noticed that a salt barrel when opened always has a space of a few inches from being full. Now, in laying your barrels down, you will have this space extending from one end to the other, in the barrel or nearly so, according to how full the barrel is. Then if you will roll the barrel across the creamery floor a few times before opening, you will find the salt will be nearly all broken up and easy to get out of the barrel, saving lots of work and bad language.—Dairy Record.

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## Some Live Spring Topics

### Sowing Spring Grains

Forty-three varieties of spring wheat and four varieties of spring rye were sown on the experimental plots at the College two days ago, March 29th. In 1902 the spring wheats were sown on March 27th. These are the only two seasons within the past twenty years in which the spring seeding at the College could be started in the month of March. It is generally useless to attempt to grow spring wheat in Ontario unless it can be sown as early in spring as the land is suitable, even if the seeding is followed by cold weather and snow storms.

For five years in succession, an experiment has been conducted by sowing spring wheat, barley, oats, and peas on different dates in the spring of the year. The first seeding took place as soon as the ground was sufficiently warm and dry to work to good advantage. One week was allowed between each two seedings. The results indicate the importance of sowing spring wheat, barley, oats, and peas, in the order here given, starting with spring wheat and finishing with the peas. After the first week was past, there was an average decrease in yield for every day's delay in seeding of about one and one-half bushels of oats, one bushel of barley, one-half bushel of spring wheat, and one-third bushel of peas per acre.

According to the results of experiments conducted at the College for several years, there are advantages in growing grains in mixtures for the production of green fodder, dry fodder, or threshed grain. For fodder purposes a mixture of Siberian or banner oats and Prussian blue or golden vici peas in the proportion of two bushels of oats and one bushel of peas per acre has given good satisfaction. For the purpose of grain production, however, an early oat such as the Daubigny of Alaska, when mixed with the Hardhearted barley in the proportion of one bushel (34 lbs.) of oats and one bushel (48 lbs.) of barley per acre, has given better results than either a lighter or a heavier seeding.

### KILLING SMUT

It is probable that there is an annual loss of fully three million bushels of oats in Ontario through the injury to the crop caused by smut. This could be largely prevented if the seed oats were immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by mixing one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) in from forty to forty-five gallons of water. This solution has the power of killing the spores of smut and leaving the oats uninjured. If the treatment is made several days before seeding takes place, the oats should be spread on a floor and thoroughly dried; but if it is made immediately before sowing, it is only necessary to partially dry the seed. Great care should be taken to prevent smut spores from bags, bins, grain seeders, etc., becoming mixed with the oats after the formalin has been used. This treatment is easily performed, comparatively cheap, and very effective, and if thoroughly performed need not be repeated from year to year.

PROF. C. A. ZAVITZ,  
O. A. C., Guelph.

### A Seed Wheat Famine

Owing to the rust last season the state of Minnesota has had to face this spring what has been a seed wheat famine. The state experiment station has taken the matter up and has issued

a bulletin advising farmers as to how to proceed to obtain seed from last year's poor crop. This advice is summarized as follows:

• Poor seed is not reliable.

• Poor seed gives inferior quality and quantity.

• Rusted wheat may have good germination and the plants may start vigorously, but such a crop could not withstand unfavorable conditions.

• The better the seed, as may be seen or determined by weight, the better the crop in every way.

• The better the seed is cleaned, the better the crop, especially in yield.

• Rusted wheat, when well graded and relieved of all shrunken kernels, makes good seed.

• Rust resistant varieties are possible.

• It does not pay to change seed grain.

• Invariably test seed for germination before planting.

### Treatment for Smut

Our readers should be pretty well informed as to the need of treating all smutty grain intended for seed, and how it should be done. But it will bear repeating: Secure from a reliable druggist good formaldehyde, sometimes called "formaline." With each pound of this liquid mix 35 gallons of water. Spread the wheat on a tight floor, sprinkle on the solution, and shovel until every kernel is moistened. Let the grain stand a few hours before sowing. If sown the same day, the machine will need to be set to sow about one-fifth more than the ordinary amount. If it is not to be sown the same day, the grain should be shoveled over until dry, or spread thinly on the floor to prevent heating. One pound of formaldehyde will treat 50 to 100 bushels, the cost being only a few cents per bushel.

Smut of oats and barley is successfully treated in the same way, using more liquid to insure its soaking under the hulls and destroying the germs there. The grain drill, the threshing machine, wagon boxes, grain bins, or grain bags infested with smut spores may be cleaned by wetting with the solution.

### Potato Culture

To raise potatoes you need two things, namely, seed and soil. But with potatoes, as with any other crop the quality and quantity of the product harvested depends to a large extent on the quality and condition of the seed and tillage of the soil. Without good seed properly prepared and without having the soil in proper condition to receive the seed and keeping it in that condition during the growing season, we cannot expect the best returns obtainable. This holds good with all crops, but more especially with what we call live crops.

Now, we'll first consider the seed. By quality I mean the sort or variety of the potato to be planted, as well as the condition of that potato at planting time. Before planting a potato, we should satisfy ourselves that it possesses good table qualities as well as large reproducing properties. Having settled on the sort we want to plant, we should see that the seed is as fresh and sound, and shows as little growth as possible. A potato all withered and shrivelled up from having sent out long sprouts will not produce so large a crop as one that is fresh and solid, showing little growth.

### PREPARING THE SEED

I take my potatoes from the cellar or the pit two or three weeks before planting and spread them five or six inches deep on the barn floor or in the woodshed, in a place where the sun does not shine on them, and leave them exposed to the light and air till planting time, when I cut them to one or two eyes. I try to get one strong eye to a piece, but should an eye seem weak, I cut another, a strong one, along with it, so as to be sure of having at least one strong eye in a piece. I shave off the seed end and throw it away. And I may say I select only good sized potatoes for seed. I don't believe it pays to plant the small seed potatoes, as well as ones, as I sell the big ones, as seed from small potatoes does not produce so good a crop as seed from good-sized tubers. While I am cutting the seed a boy is dusting it with sand plaster. The seed should be planted as soon after it is cut as possible, the sooner the better. I may add that I prefer keeping the potatoes I intend for seed in a pit to keeping them in a cellar.

### PREPARING THE SOIL

Now we should be tillage of the soil. This should be well and carefully done before the seed is planted, as well as after. If the soil is not rich in plant food it should be well manured. If the land intended for potatoes next year grows a crop of grain this season, I treat it in the fall the same as any other land; that is, as soon after harvest as possible I plow it in, in a week or ten days I harrow it well, then let it lie until about ready to fall plowing when I give it a coat of manure and plow it a good depth and let it lie in that state till the following spring. If I have not the manure in the fall, I put it on during the winter or in the spring, and then as soon as the soil is dry enough I go over it with a spade harrow. Any other implement that would work up the soil would do. Then keep the top well cultivated at short intervals and do not start any foul seeds that may be in the soil or the manure and to conserve the moisture in the soil.

### PLANTING THE SEED

Near planting time I plow the land at an ordinary depth, say 5 or 6 inches, harrow it and let it lie for a week or so giving foul seeds a chance to sprout, then roll or level the land is ready to receive the seed which is lying on the barn floor, where we put three weeks ago, and by this time has short, strong green healthy sprouts. This seed is now prepared finally, as already explained. Now all ready to plant, and with as much seed as can be dropped in a half a day. I use an ordinary plow to open the furrows in which to drop the seeds. I strike out across the field in the same way as when I ridge the land for turnips. When I have three or four furrows drawn for a start going down the field, I open a furrow and coming back I close one, and when the whole piece laid out for potatoes is planted it's all in ridges again. I let it lie in this state for a week or ten days, when I harrow down the ridges. The rows will be about thirty inches apart, and the seed four or five inches below the surface and about 15 inches apart in the row. Now I give the land a stroke with a light harrow every week or ten days, especially after a shower until the plants are up so high as to receive injury from that implement, when I use the scuffle until the plants are so large that there is no need of any further cultivation as the plants shade the soil around them and retard the escape of the moisture.

J. G. HURST,  
Waterloo Co.

### A Bird Restaurant

By JOHN GOULD, Aurora Station, Ohio.

True, it did seem a bit of practice bordering on the sentimental to my neighbor, as he saw me feeding my little feathered neighbors one of the sharp zero days not so very long ago, but he had not known of similar "do-ings" for several previous winters, and his slight elevation of voice which I attended for a hint that I was getting to be a "little off" in my older days, went unnoticed, and the provender was put out with the same appreciation of my "wild friends."

It is not so very much of a chore to sow and then prepare a little feast for these tiny folk, and in some way they become to know you, and expect the food, and in their way promise to help you keep your premises cleaner than ever of pests next summer, and I could only hope that the robins might be present, and join too, in the good resolve.

It only takes a few days after commencing the feeding of the birds to attract them by the score, and this 14th of February morning, with the mercury at 10 below zero, there were at least 50 birds on the lawn at one time, picking away for dear life on the big basket of grass and weed seed chaff gathered from the barn floor and scattered under the big east maple. It is a great pleasure to notice them as they eat, and the different ways they have, and how in the main they feed without very much scrapping or crowding. To the greater share of the birds, raw suet is the most desired morsel, and to it come the different families of woodpeckers, not hatches, chickadees: the blue jays come quite often, and now and then the junco will peck away on the tempting morsel. For some reason none of the birds will eat, or even try to eat, the lean meat part of the scraps. It is fat they want, and for fuel, I suppose. It is a study, sure, to see the birds eat the suet, and how they keep at it. The bird digestion must be very rapid; certainly it is in very little birds, as I know in my trials of trying to satisfy the hunger of a nest of robins, with earth worms.

We put a big pound piece of suet far out on the end of a maple limb, and securely tie it there, for the chief reason, the barn cat has discovered this chief piece of attraction, and is inclined to carry off both food and birds. The downy woodpeckers are always on hand—early, and attach themselves to the feed in all positions, feet up seems as common as any way and they eat rapidly, and by the time they are about half through, the big red-bellied woodpecker, the most magnificent of all the downy family, resplendent in the reddest of heads and necks, and a shepherd's plaid overcoat on, comes with a whir-r-r, and a ke-r-cher-r, and takes possession of the breakfast, which resulted in two tables being spread in the maple tree restaurant.

His meal is soon over, for he breaks off generous morsels. While he is eating, he is disposed to drive away the other birds a few feet, but the nut-hatches have learned a thing, and while he eats they watch the ground and pick up the suet crumbs that fall, but so soon as he is gone, they in turn break off pieces of the fat, and carry them across the road and wedge them in under the rough bark of the trees, and are as quickly back for more. I am inclined to think other birds purloin these bits while they are gone, for they will keep this up for two hours at a time, if they are not scared, which is usually the case, by the blue jays, who come down with a parade of blue feathers, and a war cry that scatters the company quite as

effectually as was the dinner party in *Shore Acres*. They eat like gluttons, pecking off big morsels, and swallow them with much stretching of neck, and distending of throat, only to break off a yet more liberal piece, and work with many a contortion of body and spreading of throat until it too has gone where its predecessors went, and when through, with discordant yells and much joy bird profanity, they take their leave, and much to the joy of the other birds who seem to be expecting them back at any time, and are not often disappointed.

(To be Continued.)

### Fixing Over the Farm House

Many of us will be altering the old home, or the one just purchased, this coming summer, and it is worth a great deal of study before commencing. If any one has plenty of room for a good house, it certainly is the man who owns his own land. All farmers have ground enough not only for a commodious house, but for fine grounds about it, and a good orchard in the rear, giving a look of thrift and prosperity that nothing else will.

If you are about to fix over the old home, think first: Is there not a chance to pull down that partition between two small rooms and make one large one? The larger one will be preferable every time. Would not the living room, dining room or parlor be greatly improved by making the old-fashioned small window into a double or triple one? The cost will be but a trifle more while you are about it. Is there an old fire place broken, or boarded up in your house? If there is, open it by all means, and my word for it the room where it is will be the family living room from time to time light fires in the fall until they go out at the approach of warm weather. If there is not one already, is there not a place where one could be readily built? Perhaps by the use of an iron fireboard, two rooms could be beautified by open fires, with the expense of only one chimney. Perhaps a chimney already built will answer by a little planing.

Most people nowadays have running water; why not plan for a bathroom while you are about it? Haven't you a small bedroom somewhere that will not be greatly missed as a bedroom, but will answer nicely as a bathroom? Have it downstairs if possible, for most homes either have, or will have, old people in them, and old legs are often lame, and cannot climb the stairs easily if at all.

Build an old-fashioned cupboard in the dining room, with glass doors, diamond paneled if you can afford it, in the corner if there is no room elsewhere, and see if it is not more satisfactory, cheaper, and more appropriate than the elaborate china cabinets of modern days.

We think we have everything so much nicer and more convenient and hygienic, than our ancestors, but we might

substitute some of their ways for ours to advantage.

Just imagine how you would like the house best, if you could have it just as you would like it, and then consider how much of it is feasible. Perhaps more than you think, if one has brains, and is willing to use them. We usually build it one home in a lifetime, and surely it pays to expend plenty of thought and care upon it, rather than be always dissatisfied with the result—F. H., Quebec.

### Flowers in Windows

It is cheering, especially in winter, to be greeted by the many-colored flowers in their green foliage, and it is an index to the life which goes on within. If domestic peace and happiness were overthrown, it is certain that no attention would be given to plants or flowers. Flowers and discord do not grow together. The cultivation of flowers shows that some degree of contentment and happiness is the portion of the occupants of the house where they are displayed; that there is a seeking after the beautiful, and that something more than mere life or existence is the object. Flowers are the most beautiful product of nature, and whoever appreciates and cultivates them is subject to an influence refining and ennobling. Flowers cheer and elevate, and the more flowers we have, the more cheerful and better we ought to be.—Selected.

### Blue

Stamina' at de winder,  
Feelin' kind 'o' glum,  
Listenin' to de raindrops  
Play de kettle drum.  
Lookin' 'cross de medders  
Swimmin' lak a sea;  
Lawsd 'a mussy on us,  
What's de good 'o' me?

Can't go out a-hoicin',  
Wouldn't e'f I could;  
Groom' too wet fu' huntin',  
Fishin' ain' no good,  
Too much noise 'n' sleepin',  
No one hyeah to chat;  
Des mus' stan' an' listen  
To dat pit-a-pat.  
Hills is gittin' musty,  
Valley's gittin' dank,  
Watch-dog's 'mence a-howlin',  
Rathah have 'em bak'  
Dan a-moah'n' solemn  
Somewhaah out 'o' sight;  
Rain-crow des a-chuckin'—  
Dis is his delight.

Mandy, bring my banjo,  
Bring de chillen in,  
Come in 'om de kitchen,  
I fel sick ez sin,  
Call in Uncle Isaac,  
Call Aunt Hannah, too,  
'Taint no use in talkin',  
Chile, 't's sho' de blue.  
—Paul Lawrence Dunbar in Saturday Evening Post.

## CANADA PERMANENT

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Toronto St., Toronto

RECEIVES DEPOSITS and PAYS INTEREST at  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED TWICE EACH YEAR.

Absolute Safety is Assured by

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Paid-up Capital | \$5,000,000.00  |
| Reserve Fund    | \$2,000,000.00  |
| Invested Fund   | \$34,000,000.00 |



### Spring

The long, long winter's past and gone,  
The spring has come again;  
The cold, bleak winds have given place  
To zephyr's soft refrain.

The sun is shining bright and clear,  
The birds are gaily singing,  
And o'er the fields that erst were brown  
The soft, green grass is springing.

The flocks and herds from folds re-  
leased  
Go roaming o'er the hills,—  
The air is full of melody,  
That heart and spirit fills.

The lowly flowers are blooming in  
The sheltered nook's recesses,  
And merry children gather them  
With gleeful fond caresses.

With hope the husbandman goes forth,  
To scatter wide the seed  
That, blest with sun and rainfall, give  
The harvest's promised need.

Above, around the earth seems glad,  
And Nature's myriad voices  
Are tuned in cheerful harmony,  
And everything rejoices.

### Easter in the Home

**T**HE Easter season perhaps more than any other should be of special interest to women. Have you thought why this is true? It was a woman who first proclaimed "The Lord

is risen." Not a learned priest or man skilled in Jewish story was given the glad news, but to Mary, wise and great in love only.

There is a tendency just now to regard the past as a time which presents few opportunities to women and the present as beckoning with eager hands toward a future rich in unfulfilled promise; but let us remember that in the past, when came woman's day and hour, she was not found wanting.

To many who observe the Lenten season, the past few weeks—the weeks preceding this bright morning—have been times of quiet thoughtfulness, and this may still linger with us; but as mothers let us not forget the anniversaries; rather seize every opportunity of perpetuating the memory of home. Some of us have been accused of dabbling in the "ologies," the arts and sciences; but a more correct knowledge of the component parts of food and a better understanding of hygiene and the sanitary conditions of life will not hinder, but help us, we know, in playing our part as wives, sisters and daughters.

Although "Home for the Easter holidays" means a good deal to our boys and girls, yet the influence of these special seasons should be uplifting rather than a pandering to that too frequent tendency, "what will we get?" more often than "what shall I give of myself or my time for others?" Children especially may be taught the true significance of Easter by the blooming of the lilies, the ringing of the bells and the

thrilling gladness which should make this the joy day of all the year. The lily and flowers of its kind come only from bulbs hidden away for a time in the dark earth. How eagerly we watch for the first green shoot, and forget the long waiting in anticipation of the beautiful bloom we know will one day be our reward.

In Jerusalem on Easter morning there is observed at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre a wonderfully solemn and impressive ceremony. While it is yet early and the building perfectly dark—not a ray of light to be seen—the church is thronged with worshippers. Not a sound comes from the mass of people as they wait breathless for the patriarch who presently enters and moves along the narrow way left by the throng. He lifts a heavy curtain and passes into a place where they believe the wounded body of our Lord once lay. Still they wait with strained intense gaze, when suddenly he once more appears bearing a blazing torch which he has lighted at the Saviour's empty sepulchre. The light shines upon their eager upturned faces, and almost instantly hundreds of torches are thrust forward and lighted, until where once was darkness is now a blaze of light kindled from that empty tomb, and the long silent arches ring with "Christ is risen."

A. L. D.

Do not write of personal or other important matters to strangers or ordinary acquaintances.



Where the Easter Lily comes from. On a Flower Farm in Bermuda.



"If you'll just go right upstairs."

## THE CONFERENCE MEN

A True Story—By Edith Hill

THE house had often been described by two short words, "Neat and plain." These same words would have applied with equal accuracy to the small Janet.

As she stood before her mother, the picture of meek attention, her little hands were clasped behind her back and her obedient eyes followed every move of her mother's lips, for fear her mother might miss some of the important directions intended for them.

The busy little mother used to say very often: "Katharine has so little feeling of responsibility that it is hard to trust her, even though she is ten, and the oldest. But Janet! well, I always know just where to find Janet."

So Janet, though only eight, was assuming the cares of the house, and taking orders for the day.

"Now the rooms are all swept and the beds made up fresh, and I'm leaving the dusting for you, child. I've told Katharine to scrub the porches when she gets home. But you must wash the dishes and get the dusting done, and I'll be home just as soon as I can. There's plenty of bread and milk and baked apples; if I'm not home by dinner time you can have a lunch. And when the baby wakes, don't forget her milk; it's in the first pan on the second shelf. Her clean dress is on my bed."

"But, mother," the child broke in, "suppose those people get here."

"Janet, don't talk nonsense! They are not coming till 6, and I certainly hope to be at home long before that. I suppose I was a goose to say I'd take them, but the church must have its conferences and it's little enough I can do to help them. Besides, there'll only be two."

The mother had reached the door while she spoke, and somehow the child's face with its straight hair and direct gray eyes looked very pathetic and lonely and brave.

"I hate to leave you, child," she said, as she bent to kiss her, "but I don't see any other way."

Janet turned to resume her duties before the loneliness should grow so tense as to make her dread the empty house. Suddenly she wheeled about as a thought struck her.

"Mother!" she called, "have you got crackers on your list? You know there's soup."

"Bless you, child, what a mind you have for things! I'd forgotten them entirely." After making a hasty note on her grocery list she hurried on.

Back in the house, Janet was having an argument with her little self. "I'll do these dishes first, and save the dusting till last. It's fun to do that when you know all the hard work's done. No; I'll do the dusting first so that the front of the house will be all tidy if anything happens." 'Cause first thing I know it'll be 12 and then we'll all be hungry, and if all the work's in the kitchen anyhow, I'll be right here to see to things."

It is a comparatively simple business to dust and make things tidy in the house where furniture is scarce and plain, and bric-a-brac is an unknown thing. It is simple, even when hands are tiny and arms very short. But babies! they are a different matter.

Janet was tiptoeing back to her dishes with a comfortable feeling about the rest of the house, when a cry from the baby called her upstairs. Her little spirit rebelled. Why should that child choose to take a half-time nap on the day when she had so many things to do? Other days she welcomed that waking cry and had even been suspected by her mother, sometimes, of aiding in the awakening; so eager was her desire to take the child outdoors to play. But to-day things were different. Still, like the tactful little mother that she was, she showed a smiling face, and taking the fat, rosy baby in her arms, and the clean dress in her teeth, she trudged downstairs to that centre of operations, the kitchen.

"Who's knocking at this time of day?" she exclaimed half aloud as a rap sounded through the room. With the baby still in her arms and the dress in her teeth she opened the door.

"Please, ma'am," began a whining voice, but it went no further. The big, rough tramp to whom it belonged had, perhaps, a spark of humor in his makeup, for he grinned when he saw first the large baby and then the very small nurse, as he asked in a different tone: "Where's your mother?"

Janet hesitated for just one second, then she said, as boldly as her sinking heart permitted: "She's gone to town to do the marketing."

"And left you to look after things? You poor young un!" and the tramp turned away.

Work was progressing nicely in spite of the alarm caused by the appearance of the tramp; and Janet was glad when John kept running into the house to tease the baby and to ask her for help in his play. Small boys of four sometimes show a tendency to wander from the house, and when tramps are about, it is a relief to the person in charge if the little boys stay near by; even if it is to the detriment of household affairs.

Suddenly Janet was startled by the jangling of the front door bell. "It's Katharine, come home and doing that to tease me," she said to herself, "but I'll fix her and show her I'm not afraid!" She marched into the front hall with a firm step, and with a voice pitched to the height that comes from a feeling of injured innocence, heavy responsibility and overstrained nerves, she called out:

"You Kathrin! You can just go straight around to the back door."

There was a silence, so she added: "You needn't think you can scare me!"

Then she waited and listened, and to her horror she heard a murmur of voices, and then another peal of the bell. Who come home and doing that to tease me," she said to herself, "but I'll fix her and show her I'm not afraid!" She marched into the front hall with a firm step, and with a voice pitched to the height that comes from a feeling of injured innocence, heavy responsibility and overstrained nerves, she called out:

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(Continued on Page 312.)



## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### "The Family Cat"

I can fold up my claws  
In my soft velvet paws,  
And purr in the sun  
Till the short day is done;  
For I am the family cat.

I can doze by the hour  
In the vine-covered bower,  
Winking and blinking  
Through sunshine and shower;  
For I am the family cat.

In the cold winter's night,  
When the ground is all white,  
And the icicles shine  
In a long silver line,  
I stay not to shiver  
In the moonbeam's pale quiver;  
But curl up in the house  
As snug as a mouse,  
And play Jack Horner  
In the cosiest corner,  
Breaking nobody's laws,  
With my chin on my paws;  
Asleep with one eye  
And awake with the other;  
For I am the family cat.

### How Rex Brought Up the Turkeys

Rex was a lovable little curly puppy, just old enough to be into all sorts of mischief, but cunning and anxious to please as could be. His mother had been the pet of the Graham household for years, and her untimely death by lightning when Rex was a tiny chap made him the especial protegee of each member of the family, from two-year-old baby Grace to seventy-year-old Grandpa Graham.

All summer the turkeys had caused Mrs. Graham no end of trouble. The farm was big, and the turkeys, young and old, seemed to take peculiar interest in exploring those portions furthest from the barnyard, particularly at nightfall, or when a storm was brooding and it was imperative that they should be under shelter. Mrs. Graham and little Joe, his mother's helper in the chicken yard had run themselves nearly down time and again in their efforts to locate the runaways before they were drowned. Rex usually took a deep interest in the proceeding, but up to the time of our story he had not given any material assistance, being content to look on from a distance.

One evening, however, Mr. Graham was at hand when the usual hunt for the turkeys was about to begin. "Why don't you teach that rascally pup to help you out, mother?" he said to his wife, and calling Rex, he clapped his hands and ordered him off after the turkeys.

Rex bounded away, apparently understanding just what was wanted of him, and was soon out of sight beyond the orchard hedge. "Smart pup, that," remarked Mr. Graham, congratulating himself on his thoughtfulness in helping his wife out of her difficulties. And with that he dropped the matter from his mind, and went off toward the cow-lot swinging a shiny milk-pail in each hand.

Mrs. Graham and Joe continued their search, slowly bringing in one turkey after another until all but one brood had been accounted for. Suddenly Baby Grace, who had toddled after them, stumbled and fell, strik-

ing her wee nose so that the blood flowed unceasingly for a few minutes. Mrs. Graham gathered Baby Grace in her arms, and ran to the house, calling to Joe to get her some water. They both busied themselves over the little one for some time, forgetful of Rex and the still absent turkeys. At last the comforting process was over, and the two started forth on their search again, leaving Grace curled up in grandpa's willing arms. A succession of glad barks from Rex caused him to go first toward the chicken-yard.

"What if he did find them, mamma!" exclaimed Joe, hurrying on. "Wait! wait! wait! r-r-r-wait!" and Rex bounded to meet them, seemingly beside himself with sheer joy. He jumped up in vain attempts to kiss Joe, and almost tripped Mrs. Graham in his excitement. Whirling around he raced ahead, leading them straight to the coop which they had left vacant. There, in a sorrowful heap, just inside the coop, were the little turkeys, with their feathers awry and their necks limp—dead, every one. And from a tree in the orchard came the plaintive call of the mother-turkey, so quickly bereft of her entire

bright eyes of Rex, and held up a warning finger. "He carried out your commands as best he could," she said in soft, low tones.

Mr. Graham stooped, and patted the curly head, murmuring something about his being too young to understand, then placing him in Joe's arms, they returned silently to the house.

Joe is almost a young man now, and Rex has long ago learned the correct method of bringing up the stray turkeys and chickens, but the story of his first attempt is often related, much to the amusement of the two boys who have joined the family group since that day, and have now relieved Joe and his mother of all responsibility in regard to the turkeys.

### Game of Duplicate Letters

Here is a game that can be started at a moment's notice anywhere and that will make fun for many a quarter of an hour that otherwise would lag.

One girl propounds a question such as:

"If I were a lamp post, what would you do with me?"  
The girl whose turn is next must answer with a sentence that shall have at least three words in it that begin with the same letter as the noun "lamp post." For instance, she might reply:

"I would leap loyally to light you."  
The next girl may ask:  
"Will you lend me a dollar?"  
The reply may be:



A Class of Donkhor Girls in Western Canada. A Lesson in writing.

family, a lesson on playing truant which it is feared she was slow to comprehend.

For a moment Mrs. Graham and Joe stood amazed and wordless. Just then Mr. Graham came along with his pails full of rich, warm milk. Noticing the group about the coop, he stopped, when his eyes alighted on the telltale turkeys. "Well I never! Rex, you naughty—" Mr. Graham began, but his wife saw the bewildered look the stern words brought to the

"I dare say I would donate it if I were not so dolefully poor."

The answers that are made on the spur of the moment are often so ludicrous that they would make an owl laugh.

Question—If it takes a farmer two weeks to dig a barrel of apples, how long will it take a mosquito to crawl through a barrel of molasses? Answer—There is no place like home.

## Quality Salt

### BUTTER-MAKERS

who have a reputation always use WINDSOR SALT. It dissolves evenly, is the easiest to work in the butter—and the best for seasoning—and the most economical. Insure your butter being always successful, by always using

Windsor  
SALT

## The National



## Cream.... Separator

Holds first place in the Dairy Shows in Official Skimming Contests; a Leader and Favorite among the farmers; wins first honors; sells without Diplomas and Gold Medal Ornaments.

Manufactured and guaranteed by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ont.

The T. C. Rogers Co.,  
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Wholesale Agents in  
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## GASH

For Your  
Real Estate  
or Business  
Anywhere

W. E. MINTON, KANSAS CITY, MO.



I Can Sell It  
I MEAN IT

Send Description  
and Lowest  
Cash Price.

### Settlers Low Rates West

via the Chicago and North-Western Ry. every day from March 1st to May 15th, 1905; settlers' one-way second class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California; also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Write for full particulars and folders to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King Street, Toronto, Ont.

### Castile Balsam Good for Shoe Boils

STANBIDGE STATION, QUEBEC, CANADA, November 3, 1903.  
The LAWRENCE WILLIAMS Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
I enclose \$1.00 for one bottle of your GOM-BAL'S CASTILE BALSAM. It is a fine medicine for all bunions where a blister is needed. You can recommend it for canker in dogs' ears, one part BALSAM to three parts of vasoline. I have used it for shoe boils where they were old and hard by injecting the BALSAM into the boils with a hypodermic syringe.

THOS. G. GIBSON.



## THE KITCHEN

### Simple and Good

**Creamed Eggs**—Pour into a saucepan half a pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter, a saltspoonful of salt, a little celery salt and a dash of pepper; thicken with a little flour made smooth in milk, and allow it to boil up once. Have prepared five or six eggs that have been hard boiled, crumble one of them into the mixture, arrange the others in thick slices in the centre of a hot platter, turn the cream over them and garnish with three-cornered pieces of toast and an occasional sprig of parsley. Serve very hot.

**Cornmeal Cakes**—To make tempting and wholesome cornmeal cakes allow one pint of cornmeal, one pint of bread crumbs, one and one-half pints of milk, three eggs and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Soak the bread crumbs in the milk until well softened, then add the eggs, beaten until smooth, without separating, and finally the cornmeal. Beat long and vigorously and stir in the baking powder. Bake on a well greased griddle.

**Quick Waffles**—These are made with baking powder instead of yeast and can be made up in a few minutes. To one pint of milk allow one pint of flour, three eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoon of salt and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Separate the eggs and beat yolks to a cream and the whites until they are stiff. Add the milk, the flour and the salt to the yolks and beat all together vigorously. Then add the melted butter and whites of the eggs and lastly the baking powder. Mix all thoroughly and bake as directed for plain waffles.

**Codfish Cream**—Cut into dice a dozen small potatoes and boil until tender; have ready in a saucepan half a pound of salt codfish, picked fine, a piece of butter and a chopped onion; heat, and when the butter begins to brown turn in the potatoes and a pint of thin cream; thicken with a little flour. Serve in toast.

**Princeton Tea Cake**—Mix together a cup of sugar, two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of butter; add a teaspoonful of orange extract and a cup of milk, in which is dissolved a teaspoonful of soda; then stir in two cups of flour, with two scant teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and beat the mixture until as light as possible.

**Mutton Tart**—Line small tins with a tea biscuit dough rolled very thin; fill with mutton cut in small pieces, cover with the paste, press the edges together, cut a hole in the top and bake in a quick oven.

### Egg Nests on Toast

Separate the whites and yolks of the required number of eggs, leaving the yolks unbroken and in the shell. Have ready as many rounds of freshly buttered toast as there are eggs. Put half of the whites aside to use for some other purpose. To those remaining add a little salt, beat them to a stiff froth and heap on the slices of toast. Make little hollows in the centres of each with the ends of the shell, drop in the yolks, sprinkle them with salt and pepper, brush with melted butter and bake on the top shelf in an oven which should be quick enough to brown slightly in about five minutes. This dish may be varied at pleasure by sprinkling the

toast with minced bacon, ham, grated cheese, or other additions. Cream or tomato sauce makes an agreeable but not essential addition. This dish is frequently taken by invalids when they refuse everything else.

### Household Hints

Heartstones, if painted with two or three coats of white enamel, will only require to be wiped with a damp cloth when soiled.

Knives not in use should be rubbed with a little unaltered mutton-fat, rolled in brown paper, and kept in a dry place.

Clean copper kettles by rubbing with a little cut lemon dipped in very finely powdered lath-bristle. Polish with a soft cloth.

Stains on water-bottles can easily be removed with tea leaves and vinegar. Shake thoroughly until all stain has disappeared, then rinse in cold water.

### Two Dainty Desserts Made With Prunes

**Prune Whip**—Chop one cupful of stewed prunes and kernels; whites of five eggs well beaten; two thirds of a cupful of sugar; Beat all thoroughly, and add the juice of one lemon. Heap in a shallow baking-dish, and bake for thirty minutes. This should be served as soon as possible after removing from the oven. Serve with cream.

**Prune Gelatine**—Soak half a box of gelatine, then add to it one pint of boiling water. When dissolved, add the prunes, which have been cooked and stewed. Add sugar if necessary. This may be served with plain or whipped cream.

### Household Accounts

Keeping accounts may be a little troublesome, but it is quite worth while.

Have just one book, rather thick, that will do for everything. Turn the front part into a cash account. Open the book out flat, write down your allowance on the left-hand page, and on the right put down what you have paid the butcher, baker, etc.—everything, even to a postage stamp. Then once a week, or oftener, balance. Balancing is nothing harder than subtracting the total of the money you have spent from what you should have in cash.

When you have been keeping accounts for some time you will realize as you never did before what your money goes for. Keeping accounts is not helping you to make money, but it does help you to find out how to get the most for your outlay and how to balance your needs with your income.

### Little Kinks but Important

Clothes may be boiled in a rusty boiler without harm if first placed in a bag.

Stove polish applied with turpentine makes a brighter polish and one apt to last longer.

A bit of lard, kerosene or paraffine added to laundry starch facilitates matters when it comes to ironing.

A flat paint brush is a handy household utensil for cleaning out troublesome corners. When too worn for this purpose it is more convenient than anything else for applying stove polish, especially in the ornamented parts of a stove.

## "Flourfax" Fables

### The Honest Flour Barrel and the Farmer's Wife

Once upon a time an honest flour barrel went out to a farmer's house full of flour—the wise wife looked the barrel over carefully and then said to her husband:

"I don't think this is the flour I wanted—I don't see 'Royal Household' on it."

"No; it ain't 'Royal Household,' said the farmer.

—but it is just as good.

—for the grocer said so.

"When I asked for 'Royal Household' he recommended this kind, saying it was just as good, but didn't cost as much, so I said I'd try it."

"I wish you had done as I said—I don't think much of these 'just as good' grocers any way—I want the flour that is purified by electricity for I believe it is healthier. However, since we have got this I propose we make 'as well use it,' and she had the barrel rolled into the pantry and opened up.

"Looks pretty good," she said to herself.

"Madam," spoke up the Honest Flour Barrel, "even flour experts can't tell a suit flour 'just by looking at it. Any flour, if there is no other flour to compare it with, looks white and nice—but if you bake it into bread and then bake 'Royal Household' into bread you can see the difference.

"Now, the truth about this flour is, it is made of cheap wheat, in a cheap mill, by a cheap process. Flour that is not highly purified contains a lot of stuff that isn't flour, and the process of taking all of it out is expensive—that's why pure flour costs more.

"Pure flour is worth all it costs and more, too. If you knew the whole truth about flour, you'd send me back and get 'Royal Household.'"

And the Honest Flour Barrel having said its say subsided, but after the first baking, back went the barrel to the grocer and "Royal Household" Flour was sent in its stead.

—now the Farmer's Wife uses "Royal Household" Flour and nothing else.

—and the grocer doesn't sell the "just as good" flour any more.

Any reader may have the "Royal Household" recipes free by sending name and address to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal.

**DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair.**  
 "Don't do a thing!" till you see clear—  
 Lights on Human Nature, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to ask pages, illustrated, in cents, but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. **MURRAY HILL BOOK PUB. CO., 129 East 50th Street, New York.**

#### I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN

to write for our Spring styles and samples of our \$1.50 to \$12.00 suits in cloth, silk and bustle, also bathings, skirts and waists. Write to-day.

Manager, **SOUTHGOTT SUIT CO.,**  
 Dept. F, London, Canada.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### Proper Food and Feeding

The amount of advice we have had concerning what to eat and what not to eat, would fill a book. If we eat bolted flour we may expect dyspepsia; if we eat meat look out for lithemia; in pork trichiniasis may be in hiding, and in richest milk the feverish bacilli is doubtless sporting.

And there is much in what we eat, much that concerns our health and strength, but there is much in the way we eat it. It is well to look out for germs, but the most virulent cannot stand a bath in good, healthy gastric juice. It is necessary that germs come, one way or another, but let it be woe unto them when they strike the gastric membrane.

Children nowadays are trained to do most everything that is useless and expensive; let us train them to chew, to eat and drink slowly.

A glass of milk swallowed at a gulp is to revert to the way of the ostrich, and to invite indigestion and feed bacteria, but to sip it slowly and leisurely is to make the warm, rich blood and the strong, throbbing heart.

Slow eaters are small eaters, because hunger is appeased physiologically through the nervous system. Lots of people never eat, properly speaking, they simply fill up. The delicate nerves of the stomach, which would tell us of hunger appeased, are overwhelmed and stunned by the deluge of drink and the rain of half-masticated food. So they lie silent, and the nerves of ordinary sensation give the signal when we begin to crowd our diaphragm up about the collar bone, and we stop, not because we have enough, but because we are loaded and another mouthful might explode us.

Proper eating and drinking will go far towards rendering harmless many of the bacteria that threaten our life on every side.

There is something in what we eat and drink, but there is a great deal in the way we eat and drink it.

### Damp Rooms

To ascertain whether or not a room is damp about a couple of pounds of fresh lime should be placed therein after hermetically closing doors and windows. In twenty-four hours it should be weighed, and if the lime has absorbed more than about one per cent. of water the room should be considered damp, and classed as un-

healthy. The question of the dampness of dwellings is a frequent cause of dispute between landlord and tenant, and is naturally solved in the negative by the former. The question can be settled in the future by the test of the hydration of lime, which will give irrefutable proof of the validity of such complaint.

### Nursery Hints

Compound camphor liniment rubbed into a child's hair from time to time will aid materially in strengthening the growth. Olive oil is also good for this purpose. Do not use much at a time or a child's head will present a greasy appearance.

For sore throats—First rub all the front of the throat with menthol. Then wet a handkerchief, tie round the throat, and over the handkerchief put a piece of oil silk. One application generally effects a cure, as this acts like a poultice. Second remedy for Sore Tonsils—Get a wooden skewer, cover the point smoothly with a wadding, and paint the tonsils with a mixture of tannin and glycerine, using the skewer as a paint brush. This is a certain cure.

An oiled jacket has given many a poor child relief (and adults, too) in bronchitis and chest affections. Get a piece of lint, fold it in half, have it long enough to reach from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Cut a hole in the fold large enough for the head to pass through, wring it out tightly in warm linseed oil, and apply it to the patient at once, one half going over the back, the other the chest. Cover it with cotton wool and bandage to keep in place. Change twice a week.

### Eating When Tired

Every one should know that to eat when tired is to place upon the digestive organs a burden which they are wholly unable to bear. When the body is in a state of fatigue the digestive organs are unable to perform their natural functions—the glands of the stomach will not form gastric juice, the saliva is deficient in quantity and the whole digestive apparatus is incapable of doing efficient work, says the Washington Star. When exhausted, one should rest before eating. If a faint or sinking sensation is experienced relief may be obtained by drinking a glass of hot water or diluted fruit juice of some kind.

## Canadian Good Housekeeping

Interesting and Useful

Full of Money and Time-Saving Hints

Every Housewife should Read it

**\$1.00 PER YEAR**

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# SUNDAY AT HOME

## Ministries

The memory of a kindly word  
For long gone by;  
The fragrance of a fading flower  
Sent lovingly;  
The gleaming of a sudden smile  
Or sudden tear;  
The warmer pressure of the hand,  
The tone of cheer;  
The hush that means, "I cannot speak  
But I have heard;"  
The note that only bears a verse  
From God's own Word—  
Such tiny things we hardly count.  
As ministry,  
The givers deeming they have shown  
Scant sympathy;  
But when the heart is overwrought,  
Oh, who can tell  
The power of such tiny things  
To make it well.

## Touching Only

Some time ago, in one of our magazines, there was an article entitled, "I Have Touched the Gold," the exclamation of a deep-sea diver who had just come up from exploring a wreck lying in the depths. The writer of the paragraph alluded to the circumstance that often thus in religious life persons "touch the gold" without seizing, possessing, and using it. How true this is! We frequent the sanctuary, hear and handle the Word of life, get a vision of the cross, put the sacramental bread to our lips—we "touch the gold," and still leave it unrealized from year to year. For want of a little more resolute faith, we miss "the unsearchable riches" of personal fellowship with Christ.

## The Commonplace Life

It is well to remember that all of the visions of God and heaven and truth and wonderful spiritual life are not reserved to the performers of great deeds, but the common people, the obscure workers, the people who will never get their names in print or be heard of outside of their own narrow circle of friends, may also see visions of God and heaven and truth. The path leading to the very greatest and most wonderful revelations of God always leads a part of the way along the commonplace in life, and inasmuch as but a few persons in any one generation ever become distinguished, it may be justly concluded that God has particularly intended to bless the commonplace life that he may make his very best blessings reach the greatest number.

## The Comforter

There are words into the largeness of whose meaning we get glimpses by simply uttering them. Such words are, for example, "mother," "soul," "home"—each one of which touches a responsive chord in every true heart. Such a word, too, is "the Comforter;" and it must have seemed preeminently so to Christ's disciples in that parting talk on the night before His death, when He told them, "I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, even the Holy Spirit, whom the

Father will send in My name. He shall testify of all things and bring to your remembrance all that I said unto you. How it must have cheered the heart of each one of the little band to hear, in that sad, dark hour, that they were not to be left desolate, but that the Comforter was to come and abide with them. Yet we are liable to limit and obscure the real meaning of the Savior's promise to the eleven in the very use of this word "Comforter." It was not merely the Comforter in sorrow that was promised them, but the Paraclete, the Helper—the helper in seasons of grief, indeed, and so the comforter; but the helper, too, in times of trial, of perplexity, and of ignorance, and so the advocate, the guide, the teacher—and the helper, moreover, in every event and circumstance of life. It is this Helper who is to be with the disciple of Christ forever—with them to warn, console, guide, instruct, inspire and strengthen them, to bear them safely and triumphantly through their life's journey until the end, and then still to abide with them throughout eternity. This Comforter is our Comforter.

## Clear Shining at Last

Long years ago, on a day of thick fog and pouring rain, I ascended a mountain by an old bridle-path over the slippery rocks. A weary, disappointed company we were when we reached the cabin on the summit. But toward evening a mighty wind swept away the bank of mist, the body of the blue heavens stood out in its clearness, and before us was revealed the magnificent landscape stretching away to the sea. That scene was at the time, and has often been since, a sermon to my soul. It taught me that faith's stairways are over steep and slippery rocks, often through blinding storms; but God never loses His hold on us, and if we can endure to the end He will yet bring us into the clear shining after rain.

"So it's better to hope, though the clouds run low

And to keep the eye still lifted;  
For the clear blue sky will soon peep through  
When the thunder-cloud is rifted."

## Lives Like Stars

It is not what the best men do, but what they are, that constitutes their trust benefaction to their fellow men. Certainly, in their own little sphere, it is not the most active people to whom we owe the most. Among the common people whom we know, it is not necessarily those who are busiest, not those who, meteor-like, are ever on the rush after some visible change and work. It is the lives like the stars which simply pour down on us the calm light of their bright and faithful being, up to which we look and out of which we gather the deepest calm and courage.

## A Prayer

Dear Master, let me be true to Thee at home, amongst those who know me. Thou knowest how difficult it is, and how hard to endure the criticisms of those near to me. But grant me patience and wisdom and sincerity, that I may prove, not by words, but by character, how much I love Thee. Amen.



These are Suitable Tools for Every Toil.

As the self-acting wringing machine is superior to old methods, so is the New Century superior to the wash board or any other method of cleaning clothes. The New Century Sulfur-Bearing Wash Board Machine in the home stands for clean clothes, lightened labor, quick and satisfactory results.

You sit while using it—and five minutes is sufficient for a tubful.

If your dealer has it he will show it to you—if not, write me for descriptive booklet. Sold by dealers for \$5.00. THE DOWNSWELL MFG CO. LEE, HAMILTON, CAN.

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Canada's Largest and Best  
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Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the GOVERNMENT FREE FARM LABOR BUREAU.

Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth,

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WOMEN! I will send free information to any lady of a severe-falling, harmless remedy—a simple home treatment. MRS. M. RAMEY, Dept. 14, 19 W. Ferry Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

## In the Sewing Room

### May Manton's Hints

BOUSA WAIST 4992

Nothing is smarter than a combination of box plaits with shirrings and tucks and no waist of the season is more attractive than this one with the long lines provided by the full length plaits. It can successfully be made from almost any of the pretty soft materials, silk and wool as well as the innumerable charming cotton stuffs, but in the illustration is shown



4992 Bousa Waist,  
32 to 40 bust.

combining louisine silk with trimming of fancy banding and belt of plain taffeta.

The waist is made with the fitted lining and consists of the fronts and the back, the closing being made invisibly at the front. It can be either shirred or tucked between the box plaits, but when shirred must be stayed by means of the lining. The sleeves are full above the elbows, snug below and there is a shirred belt that is made fashionably wide in girde style.

WRAPPER OR HOUSE GOWN WITH ROUND YOKE 4993

Simple house gowns are often the best when made attractive and becoming by the selection of suitable materials. This one is exceptionally desirable and is adapted both to washable fabrics and to those of wool, but as illustrated is made of lawn, the yoke being of embroidery and the trimming of wash ribbon, and the lining being omitted. The long lines provided by the folds of the gown



4993 Wrapper or House  
Gown, 32 to 44 bust.

are very generally becoming, and the sleeves in shirt waist style are among the most satisfactory of the season.

The gown is made with a fitted foundation, fronts and back, the lining being faced to form the yoke and

# \$30<sup>00</sup> Church Money

No Investment. No Risk. Send No Money.

If you wish to raise money quickly and easily for any church purpose send the photographs of your church and your pastor, and we will reproduce them, together in carbon photographically, on 2.0 satin finished stationery in quantity of 250 copies to be prepared and duly letter headed. Everybody wants this exquisite souvenir of church and pastor, and your contribution to the church treasury is \$30.00 for your 250 copies. We send an \$30 in full payment for the 250 souvenirs. Send photographs (not less than 2 1/2 inches square) to the nearest Post Office and we will send you our money back within a month. If you send four dozens of above.

MARION, B. C. Feb. 13th, 1905.

Dear Madam: The 250 copies of my just week ago are all sold. We had no trouble at all in selling them. In fact, the demand is sufficient to supply the demand; so would you kindly send me the order for 250 copies, under the same of the last—Mrs. Geo. S. Pearson.

ALBANY, N. Y. December 12, 1904.

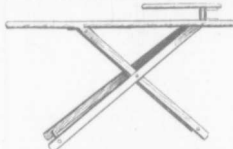
Dear Madam: The 250 copies of my just week ago are all sold. We had no trouble at all in selling them. In fact, the demand is sufficient to supply the demand; so would you kindly send me the order for 250 copies, under the same of the last—Mrs. Geo. S. Pearson.



Free Sample Tray on Request.

NEW METHOD COMPANY, (Non-printing Plates) 5573 South Park Avenue, Chicago.

## The Bennett Combination Ironing Table



It is the largest made—45 in. wide, 60 in. long. It is the only table on which you can iron shirt waists, sleeves, etc., in fact, sleeves of any kind, in a perfect manner.

It can be folded up and placed away.

It stands solid on the floor.

It will stand a weight of 200 lbs.

It is made of the best stock.

It will iron skirts full length without hanging.

The sleeve attachment turns under when not in use.

Ask your hardware dealer for this, or send us \$3 we will forward.

THE BENNETT MANUFACTURING CO.,  
PICKERING, ONT.

cut off on indicated lines when pattern desired. The closing is made invisibly at the front and the yoke is finished with the roll-over collar. The sleeves are in one piece each, gathered into straight cuffs.

### SEVEN GORED SKIRT 4993

Every woman with a correct eye aims to wear skirts which give a tall and slender effect. This one combines full length box plaits, which serve admirably to produce those lines, with the shirrings which are so notably fashionable, and is exceptionally smart. It is in every way suited to all materials that are soft enough to render shirrings desirable, and this



4993 Seven Gored Skirt,  
22 to 30 waists.

season the list is a long one, but in the case of the model is made of flecked silk and wool veiling, gendarme blue in color. When liked, quite another effect can be given by substituting vertical tucks for the shirrings while the same general lines are preserved.

The skirt is made in seven gores, there being a box plait at the centre front and at all the side seams. When shirred between these plaits it is arranged over a foundation yoke which serves to keep the gathers in place, but when tucked can be stitched into place simply. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

### CHILD'S APRON 4994

Nothing makes a little girl seem more dainty and attractive than a pretty apron such as this one. It can be made of lawn, or dimity or any

suitable material with a frill at the lower edge, as in this instance, or simply hemmed, and can be trimmed with epaulettes of embroidery or of the material as preferred. The tucks are a novel feature, and besides form-



4994 Child's Apron,  
4 to 8 years.

ing bands over the shoulders provide fulness for the skirt.

The apron is cut in one piece, fitted by means of under-arm seams, and is tucked over the shoulders and gathered at both front and back, the gathers being joined to straight bands. The epaulettes are straight at their inner, shaped at their outer edges, and are gathered and arranged under the tucks.

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

### Can You Explain This?

Take the number of your living brothers; double this amount; add to it three; multiply the result by five; add the number of living sisters; multiply the result by ten; add number of deaths of brothers and sisters; subtract 150 from the result. The right hand figure will be the number of deaths; the middle figure will be the number of living sisters; the left figure will show the number of living brothers.

### Our Stylish Neighbors

(The following poem, clipped from an old newspaper, has been sent to THE FARMING WORLD by one of our subscribers, who says that "it should be put up in gilt letters in all conspicuous places"):

We had some stylish neighbors once  
That moved in next to us,  
Leastwise, I thought the feller seemed  
A kind of stuck-up cuss,  
And wife she'd sized his woman up  
And scornful said to me,  
That she was 'bout the proudest piece  
That she did ever see.  
She's scrutinized their furniture as  
It passed by the road,  
And made remarks on this and that  
And counted every load;  
She said she'd bet they owed for it,  
If but the truth was known,  
That they were folks who put on airs  
With stuff that wasn't their own.

She called it pure extravagance  
The way they dressed and such,  
Said they were folks who put on 'old  
And didn't amount to much.  
So we agreed together that we'd hold  
Our heads up high,  
Jes' show them that they couldn't  
Snub us if they were to try;  
We'd never speak or nod to them  
When passing on the road,  
And let on we were 'bout the swellest  
Folks they ever knowed;  
But some how I got friendly along  
The distant way,  
And came to the conclusion that I'd  
Speak anyway.

One day I chanced to notice him  
"A-chorin' 'round his place,  
A-looking wondrous happy, with a  
Smile upon his face,  
So I walked over to the fence and  
Hollered, "Howdy-do,"  
He answered back, "The best, my  
Friend, how's everything with you?"  
The answer wasn't cold and formal,  
As you've often heard,  
And I knew the way he said it that  
He meant it, every word.  
He asked about my little cares, and  
Said, "A man should share  
His brother's burden, take his part,  
Though have no cash to spare."

Oh, how often I people fling the sweets  
And joys of life aside,  
By being cold and distant, by a  
Broodin' jealous pride;  
'Tis solemn to reflect on what we  
Miss along life's way,  
By just not being natural and friend-  
ly day by day;  
By not a-courting friendship and  
Good nature as we should,  
My brother, and my sister, too, we  
Miss a lot of good,  
Let's ring up friends in his telephone  
And holler, "Howdy-do,"  
And all the world will answer back,  
"How's everything with you!"

### The Conference Men

(Continued from Page 206.)

The child struggled with her tears.  
"But I tell you what I can do,  
honey," the old woman went on, "I'll  
jes' send my Fanny right down town  
after your ma, and she'll be back here  
mos' foh you get home yourself."  
The sun poured down as only a  
September sun can, and Janet no longer  
made any effort to conceal her  
tears. Mary had spoken hopefully;  
but it was a long way to town, and  
even when there Fanny might have  
some difficulty in finding the shopper.  
Of course there had been no use in  
telling her fears to Mary, so she  
wisely kept them to herself; and now  
she tried to put them aside and make  
her plans instead.

## The FAT of THE LAND

Recently published at  
\$1.50, now to be given  
away free. Read on.

### WHAT THEY SAY.

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister  
of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will at once arise: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, unemotional Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one need not believe it all, or accept all the statements to be benefited by it. I believe it will do us good to the struggling farmer as well as to the rich city man who longs to change his dusty city life for the free air of the country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late  
Commissioner of Agriculture, Ot-  
tawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which re-ords in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. HODSON, Dominion  
Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa,  
says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land," and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

The publishers of THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book bound in paper, and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

This new edition is not for sale, being reserved for use as a FARMING WORLD premium.

A copy will be sent, post free, to anyone who sends us \$1.20 for two new subscriptions for one year, or \$1.00 for one new subscription for two years, and who asks for "The Fat of the Land" as a premium.

The book will not be ready for some weeks, but send in the subscriptions now, and we will send it as soon as it is ready.

Fill up and cut off the coupon on page 202.

Ask for "The Fat of the Land," as it will only be sent to those who read this special offer.

She crept quickly in at the back gate lest the guests should see her and realize the trouble they had made by coming earlier than they had planned. Kind little soul that she was! How could she know that the three men were standing behind the partly closed shutters watching her, only too ready to be of service if only she would let them.

When the busy mother came hurrying home about 1 o'clock with a bag of crackers under one arm and a package of beefsteak under the other, she met Katharine at the gate. "What should I have done about dinner?" she asked breathlessly.

"Done?" queried the small runaway in amazement. "Nothing. What should I have done? I'm just getting home myself."

The mother groaned. "What will the church people think? What are they thinking of anyhow to send the men six hours early, and with an extra one at that?"

At the door she was met by Janet's anxious face. "Have you brought the crackers, dear? I hope you've brought the meat with you, and there's three of them 'stead of two, and, oh! mother, don't tell them you weren't home all the time, 'cause I pretended you were!"

She didn't wait to hear any more. As she passed through the dining room she noted with a sigh of relief that the table was prettily set. Janet was in the kitchen before her.

"Mother, is it a half cup of butter you put in the yellow pudding sauce?"

"Don't be silly, child, there's no time for pudding now."

But Janet gave a tired little motion of her hand toward the oven door, and her mother must have haste to investigate. There she found potatoes baked just to the point of softening, a dish of stuffed tomatoes that had already gathered a delicious brown, wrinkly look, and a large cottage pudding just ready to be taken out. She turned quickly to where Janet stood by the fire broiling the steak.

"Janet, who has been getting dinner?"

"Why, I have, mother, just I. You see the children have been good and Katharine wasn't here to bother me, and I told them you were here, so I had to do something. I guess this steak's about done, and if you'll take up the soup we'd better begin. I think there's enough rice in it."

As the "conference men" rose from the table the oldest one bowed low and said, with a twinkle in his eye: "Mrs. —, will you permit me to congratulate you on your delicious dinner?"

But before he could say any more, Janet flushed and thought she heard the baby crying; so she slipped from the room.—Canadian Good Housekeeping.

### Letter Writing

Use only black ink.  
Do not write long business letters.  
Do not write brief letters of friendship.

Do not offer advice unless you are asked for it.

Never use words with which you are not familiar.

Do not fill your letters with lengthy excuses for your silence.

Always use unruled paper of fine texture. Avoid a pronounced color.

Never write of another anything which you would not wish him to see.

Do not send an important message on a postal card and never use them for notes of invitation.

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and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

## Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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| Bowel Complaint  | Malaria              |
| Cholera—Typhoid  | Mary Heat Troubles   |
| Colic—Dysentery  | Pile—Furunculitis    |
| Diarrhoea        | Pleurisy—Quinsy      |
| Dotis—Cereus     | Rheumatism           |
| Dysentery        | Rheumatism           |
| Earache—Chaser   | Rheumatism—Sphilitis |

Dysentery—Diarrhoea  
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## Spring in the Garden and Orchard

### Codlin Moth Parasite

A colony of codlin moth parasites has been liberated in Southern California, which is it hoped may thrive and prove a blessing to the fruit industry. The female moth flies about over the bark of the tree with her antennæ and is enabled to locate accurately, through sense of smell or otherwise, the codlin worm which is hidden under the bark of the tree. She then pierces the bark and stabs to death the worm with her sword-like appendage. At the same time she deposits in the wound eggs from which later produce other codlin-moth destroyers. This is the first time this test has been tried in the United States.

### Preparing Soil for Strawberries

Strawberries are rank feeders and will suggest setting them on any clean ground that is capable of producing good vegetables, as potatoes, etc. If there is no available soil of this kind, barnyard dressing or commercial fertilizer can be spread evenly, upon any strip of ground that will be out of the way and still accessible to a horse cultivator. This application of dressing can be put on it any time and allowed to stand until the ground is ready to be plowed, which varies with the soil and season. No heavy ground should be plowed for strawberries while wet, as it is sure to cake and be cloddy all summer. As soon as the soil will plow up mellow, it can be plowed or spaded quite deeply, care being taken to mix the ground thoroughly with the dressing, but so much straw should not be turned under, as it will dry out. Make the ground as fine as possible, either with the hand rake, harrow or horse cultivator.—B. T. H.

### Celery

This vegetable needs very rich and very moist soil. Thoroughly reclaimed swampy lands give the heaviest yield and the best flavored celery. These plants, like asparagus, should be fertilized heavily with manure, and when transplanting it is a good idea to cut off a portion of the tops. On the market there are now many varieties of celery that are called self-blanching, but the best results in blanching are to be had by putting a 12-inch board on each side of the row. This blanches the celery thoroughly and makes a more compact bunch. Set the plants in rows about 4 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches in the row.

### Leek

This is of the onion family, being somewhat similar to a young onion, but the flavor is milder, and by a great many people is preferred to onion. Seed should be planted as soon as danger from frost is over. The cultivation and soil should be the same as for onions, but leek should have a little more room to develop fully.

### Growing Cabbage

It is necessary that cabbage seed for early varieties should be planted under glass. Seed should be planted in rows about three-fourths of an inch apart, four or five seeds per inch, and covered a quarter of an inch deep. These should be transferred in the field in rows 30 inches apart and plants 24 inches in the row. For a succession about three different varieties should be grown. First one of the early pointed sorts, then a

mid-season cabbage, and later one of the hard-headed kinds. For good results cabbage must be planted in very rich soil and should be heavily fertilized with well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer containing a large proportion of potash and nitrogen. The cabbage worm must be watched for and destroyed by spraying or otherwise.

### Carrots

Now carrot seed as early in the spring as ground can be worked, in rows 12 inches apart for hand cultivation, and 24 inches apart if cultivated with a horse. Plant at the rate of two pounds seed per acre and about one inch deep. When planting in the garden radish seed may be sown in the rows and the radish can be pulled before the carrots need the ground.

### Parsnips

For this vegetable the same conditions and cultural directions will suffice as for the carrot. Great care must be used in seeing that the seed is fresh, and from reliable sources, as this is one of the most short-lived of all seeds. The crop may stand in the ground over winter and is improved by freezing.

### Cauliflower

Cultivation and soil should be very much the same as for cabbage, but it is more difficult to grow. To produce perfect heads, cauliflower requires a cool, moist season, an rich, moist, loamy soil. For a spring or early summer crop, plant as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. With the early cauliflower, when the heads begin to form, the leaves should be brought over and tied around the



heads to blanch them. The heads should be cut for use when the "curd" is very compact or hard, as they open and separate into branches. Best results will be obtained by planting either very early or very late in order to avoid the hot midsummer season when heads are being formed.

#### Setting Out Strawberry Plants

When ready to set out plants, stretch a line tight by using a stake at each end of your patch, setting the plants from fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row and having the rows from two to three and one-half feet distant. If for garden culture, set the plants in rows two feet apart. By making every third row one foot wider, it insures more room to work and pick berries. For field culture, plants should be set from three to four feet apart, by one to two feet apart in the row. There are many systems of growing plants, but we would recommend the hedge row. In setting plants, a good way is to use a spade, thrusting it into the ground at an angle of about forty-five degrees, raise the handle to an upright position and insert plants by first spreading the roots in the hole made by the spade, being very careful to have the crown of the plant just at the surface of the ground and drawing the fresh dirt up either with the spade or with the hand, covering the roots, when they should be either pressed very firmly or stepped on with the foot, using one's whole weight. Care must be taken not to damage the crown. Then draw some loose soil again and put close to the plant, where you have just tramped the soil down. This will prevent the moisture from evaporating. The crown of a properly set plant will be just even with the surface of the ground after being firmed in, and by pulling one of the leaves it will bear instead of pulling the plant out of the ground.—B. T. H.

#### Growing Cucumber Pickles

Cucumbers succeed best planted in a warm, light soil, properly enriched. The pickling varieties should be planted about June 1. Be very careful in selecting seed, for pickle factories take nothing over 4 inch. long, except at lower rates.

The soil should be well plowed and pulverized thoroughly by harrowing before planting. At a distance of about 4 ft. make furrows 4 in. deep and about every 4 ft. in the furrow place a shovelful of fine manure, draw the soil over it and plant the seed. Plant from 15 to 20 seeds in each hill, and thin to about four good plants when they get well started and danger from insects is about over.

They can be cultivated one way within a few inches of the hill. They should be cultivated until there is danger of breaking off vines and should be hoed between hills in the row and the hills carefully weeded when the sun is not shining too hot.

They must be picked or cut regularly and carefully. They require picking often to get them of even size.—E. L. B.

"If you open your mouth," hissed the burglar, "you are a dead man."  
"Huh!" rejoined the ex-candidate as he blinked at the dark lantern, "I have been a dead one ever since the election"

"What can we do to improve the present method of dancing?" thundered the parson. "Dancing is merely hugging set to music."

"We might cut out the music," softly suggested a bad young man in the rear of the auditorium.

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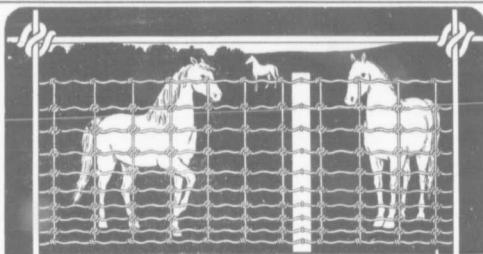
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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Savers and Spenders

The French people are noted savers. Whether their income be large or small or whether they belong to the upper or lower classes, they live, as a rule, economically so as to have a surplus for saving. Thus, although without the immense material resources which such countries as the United States and Russia possess, France has become a nation of investors.

Some people are accustomed to sneer at French economy, but when the results of this economy are contemplated in the vast financial power of France, the sneer must give way to admiration. Although the French people prefer to invest in securities in their own country as far as possible, they have billions of dollars invested abroad and they are the greatest investors in bills for foreign exchange of any people in the world. That Paris is one of the three leading financial centres is due to the fact that the people of France, as a class, know how to save money.—Wall St. Journal.

This example is well worth consideration by the people of Canada. We are a new nation with vast natural resources, and of late years, making money from them very fast, but almost faster still are we learning to spend money. Stinginess is execrable, but not so frugality and saving in order to build up fortune or to provide for old age. Moreover, there is no good sense in the sneer at the young person who is inclined to hold on to spare quarters and dollars, rather than to waste them as we see so many young people doing in these days.

The Bank of British North America, which is an English bank doing business here under a Canadian charter, held its annual meeting recently in London. The statement presented to the shareholders was a satisfactory one. After payment of the usual dividend of six per cent. during the year, £20,000 (say \$100,000) was added to the reserve fund which now amounts to \$2,044,000, with a paid-up capital of \$4,866,666 (\$1,000,000). The deposits had increased during the year \$1,476,000. The Consul, Dominion of Canada and other banks and other investments of like nature, aggregating \$2,591,000 were all reported to be valued in the statement at less than their present market value.

### Buying a Bank

Because of "impending losses, keen competition and the strained resources of the bank" the directors of the Peoples' Bank of Halifax have decided to sell the bank to the Bank of Montreal. The purchase price is \$1,150,000, to be paid \$138,000 in cash and \$1,012,000 in 4,000 shares of the Bank of Montreal stock at 253 per share. The Peoples' Bank has a capital of \$1,000,000 and reserve fund of \$400,000, deposits \$1,460,000, total assets \$6,484,000, and would appear to be a bargain for the Bank of Montreal at the price, were it not for the ominous "impending losses" stated as one of the reasons for the sale.

### Notes

We note that the disturbing question of the taxation of Canadian Pacific Rail-

way lands in the Northwest has been decided in the Supreme Court of Canada in favor of the railway. Their lands, whether in the Territories or in that tract of country afterwards added to Manitoba, were declared free of all taxation, even from school taxes, for a period of twenty years after the patent has been issued for each particular parcel of land.

The Dominion Coal Company in its report for 1904 showed an output for the year of 3,023,523 tons, against 3,147,766 tons in 1903. The president assured the shareholders that the output for 1905 should be 100,000 tons in excess of 1904, and that the total annual capacity of the mines was 4,000,000 tons. The net earnings were \$1,970,475, compared with \$1,756,023 of the previous year. No dividends are being paid on the common stock at present, the surplus earnings being devoted to opening up new mines and other improvements.

At the February meeting of the executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association complaint was made of the large quantity of United States coin at present in circulation in Canada, and a resolution was passed urging the Government and the chartered banks "to co-operate for the removal from circulation in Canada of all foreign silver coinage." The secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Bankers' Association in the last issue of the association's journal, stated that this matter is now receiving the careful attention of the association, and that an arrangement will likely be made at an early date with the Department of Finance, which will result in replacing with Canadian money the United States silver now finding free circulation in the country. A statement has been prepared by the association showing that the profit to be derived from the seigniorage (the difference between the face value of the coin and the cost of material and labor in manufacturing it) on Canadian coin would repay the Dominion Government for the expense incurred in collecting United States silver and shipping it across the border, and the Minister of Finance can be relied upon to do what is best for the interests of the country.

The Japanese Government 4½ per cent. £20,000,000 loan has met with a wonderfully good reception, being very greatly oversubscribed. The bond is an attractive one to investors (as the war is going on all in favor of the Japanese) being issued at 97½, thus netting over 5 per cent. to the buyer, with interest payable either in New York or London. The bonds are payable in 1925, but the government retains the option of redeeming them at par on or after 15 February, 1910. Canadians are reported to have subscribed very heavily for the bonds, and it is a gratifying evidence of the recognition of our investing ability that subscriptions for the loan were arranged for in Toronto and Montreal, as well as in the United States and England.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.'s annual report does not show a prosperous year in 1904, and the usual dividend on the common stock was therefore not declared for the second half of the year. The profits for the year were \$501,337, against \$850,307 for 1903. The capital is now \$5,060,000, an increase of \$819,000 for the year, and bonds \$3,860,500, an increase of \$1,477,500. The directors reported that the open-heart furnaces are not yet completed, but they expect they will be complete and in operation during the coming summer.

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It is reported that the Ontario Government has definitely decided upon an issue of bonds for \$6,000,000 to meet the loan maturing 1st May arranged by the late Liberal government in connection with the work on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Cement Fence Posts

Kindly give some information about cement posts, by what means becoming scarce. Will they stand the winter?—A. S. Enfield.

The only objection to a cement fence post would be that it would break off easily if run against by a wagon or knocked in any way. To overcome this drawback cement people have been bending their energies for some time. A patent was recently applied for for a cement post, which had a barbed wire running along each corner. Parties who examined posts made in this way claimed that they served the purpose well and would stand obstruction. However, more information would be necessary before recommending this post for general use. A cement post would stand the winter all right. Cement walks and cement foundations show what can be done in this respect. Have any of our readers had any experience with cement posts?

A. S. legal question will be answered next issue.

### Lump in Cow's Teat

I have a young heifer, she was two years old in January and had a calf when eighteen months old. There has always been in her two forward teats a lump about half-way up. One teat is now filled up and I can't get a drop of milk out of it. What is the cause and what can I do to make a free flow of milk. The lumps are about the size of a large field pea—H. M. G., Shellbrook, C.S.

The lumps are probably caused by tumors growing in the teat canal. When they obstruct the milk flow the only remedy is to make an opening through. This can best be done by a veterinary surgeon, who will have the proper instruments to do it with. A farthing needle can be used but it is very risky with a novice, as any injury to the inside of the teat canal might cause inflammation and perhaps permanent injury to that portion of the udder. If the cow is a valuable one and it is desired to keep her for milking purposes it would be better to have the operation performed by a person who understands it. In any case when once opened it would have to be kept open by frequent milking, and, if necessary, another use of the instrument. Sometimes, if the tumor is moveable it can be shoved up into the udder or out of the teat, but this happens rarely. In the present instance if the heifer has not given milk out of one teat for a week or two, it will be useless to try making an opening, as the portion of the udder to which the teat belongs may have lost its function beyond recovery.

### In-Breeding

A. B., Nova Scotia, asks for information upon several phases of in-breeding. We have not space in this issue to deal with this, but will do so at length in an early issue.

### Pigs Paralyzed

I have a young pig that seems to be dragging its hind legs. I have no remedy for pigs so affected?—J. K. B.

This form of paralysis is common in many places, especially when too much corn is fed to sows carrying pigs, and to the pigs afterwards. More protein foods should be given. Both the sow and pigs

should be given plenty of exercise. The remedy is to physic the pigs. First give one-half ounce each of castor oil and glycerine. After this physic the pig give two drops of fluid extract of nux vomica, ten drops of oil of Gaultheria, and a dessertspoonful of cod liver oil at a dose, twice a day. This may prove a help. But preventive measures are better.

### Testing Ripened Cream

What is the best way to tell when cream is properly ripened?—R. A. C.

The most up-to-date and reliable test for this purpose is the acid test used by many expert buttermakers. This test is made by taking a certain quantity of cream, adding to it a few drops of coloring matter, and then slowly adding an alkali. The acidity of the cream is measured by the amount of alkaline preparation required to neutralize the acid in the cream, and the coloring solution is used to indicate when the acid in the cream has been neutralized. Where much cream is handled it would pay to get one of these tests. They are not costly and are not difficult to operate.

### Value of Millet

I have a piece of ground I would like to put in millet this year. Is it a valuable crop to grow? Some say it is not good for horses.—J. K. F.

Millet is not as valuable a crop as some others that might be grown. For instance, it is not as good a food as corn fodder. Its great value lies in that it can be sown late on land that cannot be put in corn or other grain. If cut when in the milk stage before the seed is allowed to become ripe, and properly cured, it makes an excellent feed. When allowed to become ripe it is not considered a safe feed for horse, nor is it the best for dairy cows. In some of the Western States, notably in South Dakota, where it is grown largely for feeding horses, what is called the "millet disease" in horses has developed, due, it is claimed, to feeding over-ripe millet. Millet, however, is a good crop for cleaning a bit of dirty land, and if cut at the proper time makes a very good feed for all kinds of farm stock.

## 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.

### Lease of Farm

A rented his farm to B for a term of five years. There was a written lease. A was to have the privilege of building a house on the farm and occupying same but nothing was said in the lease as to how much land A was to have around the house. B now says he is going to plow up to the house. The lease provides that all ditches are to be kept open and in order, and that all weeds and burdocks are to be kept cut. It also provides that the crops are to be rotated.

(1) How much ground can A fence in around the house? Can he fence in an ordinary lawn, as the house is close to the road?

(2) As this is the second year the tenant has worked the farm and as he has done nothing towards keeping

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the main ditches open, can A have this work done and charge B with the expense of the same?

(3) Can A cut the burdocks and other weeds and make B pay for so doing?

(4) Can B be prevented from putting oats in the same fields for three successive years? The last year A worked the farm he put in oats. B did so last year and says he intends doing so this year.—C. J. T.

Ans.—(1) The lease should have stated how much ground A was to have the privilege of enclosing with the house. As it did not, A is entitled to only so much land as will permit him to enjoy the use of the house for the purpose of living in it. He would be entitled to a way for coming in and going out from the house and for bringing in such supplies as are necessary for living purposes. A lawn is hardly a necessity in connection with the house and in the absence of any argument by which he was to have the right to enclose one he is not entitled to do so.

(2) A's proper remedy against B where he fails to fulfil his covenants is by an action against B for damages or breach of same. A lease drawn in accordance with and in pursuance of the "Act Respecting Short Forms of Leases" (R.S.O. 1897, Chapter 125) contains a proviso (unless struck out by the parties) that the lessor may re-enter on non-performance of covenants by the lessee. Possibly the present lease contains such a proviso.

(3) The answer to question No. 2 covers this also.

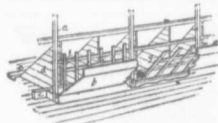
(4) If B has broken his covenants in regard to the proper rotation of crops, A's remedy is by an action for damages as in the answer to question No. 2. In considering this, however, it would not be proper to take into consideration what crops A had grown on the farm during the last year that he worked it, since B's covenants are, we presume, in respect of his own acts only, subsequent to the commencement of his term of leasing, and are in reference only to the crops to be grown by him on the farm during his term as tenant.

Mrs. Miggins—"She's always talking about how large her children are for their age." Mrs. Buggins—"Yes! until an impertinent conductor asks full fare for them."—Philadelphia Record.

## Farm Implements and Conveniences

### A Novel Feed Manger

The new swinging feed rack here depicted has all the advantages of the old-fashioned rigid rack, besides being set low down for easy and comfortable feeding of the cows. When empty, the rack, g, swings back out

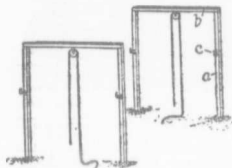


of the way. All hay, grain, etc., is fed in the front manger, b, and the lower manger, c, catches what drops through. The lower mangers should have a tongued and grooved floor of 1/4 in. stuff to raise the bottom above the stable floor. The cut shows the rack so well that further description is unnecessary.—J. A. Macdonald.

### A Lifting Job Made Easy

A useful device for lifting a heavy rack or wagon box is here shown.

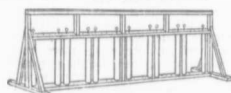
Four poles, a, set a little farther apart than rack is wide one way, and about 2 feet shorter the other way. Across top of poles at the ends fasten another pole or timber, b, and at the centre of each of these have a pulley



and rope. On each of the poles, a, place a hook or latch, c, on which to rest two more cross pieces. When you wish to remove rack, back wagon under, fasten one end of rope to bed piece of rack, raise same and fasten by rope, then place the removable cross piece on catch and let the rack down to rest on same. Repeat process at other end and the rack is in a safe place. When you wish to use it, back wagon under, remove sticks and unfasten ropes, and it is on without any hard lifting.

### An Adjustable Lamb Creep

The accompanying illustration shows a movable, adjustable lamb creep. When the lambs are quite small the rollers are placed compar-



tively close together. As they increase in size the openings can be made larger. This is especially valuable where the lambs are of various sizes and it is desirable to give the smaller ones special feed. Where the lambs are all of the same size it is not so important to have this adjustable creep. The frame is of 2-inch pine.

### A Manure Loader

Mr. A. S. Milne, Uxbridge, Ont., has patented an invention that promises to supply a long felt want on every farm. It is a manure loader.

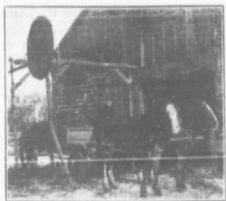


Fig. 1.

We have the manure spreader or un-loader. But this is a machine that loads the manure on to a wagon or spreader. The accompanying illustrations give some idea how the machine works. Fig. 1 shows the loader after a manure spreader has been loaded with 30 bushels of manure. Fig. 2 shows the horse fork shoving out the manure of 10 horses for one day in one load. It is this fork that puts the manure on to the loader. It works on the principle of the road scraper, but is said to be operated more easily. The platform of the loader is let down to the ground. With the fork the manure is dumped upon it, a man and a horse being required to do it. When the platform is loaded the horse is detached from the fork and attached to the chain which draws the platform up high enough for a team of horses and wagon or manure



Fig. 2.

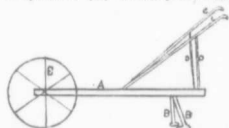
spreader to pass below it. When under it the dog is tripped and the load is deposited in the wagon in a moment. This operation the inventor claims, can be performed in 40 seconds.

Not only is it claimed that this instrument will be a great time and labor saver in handling manure, but can be used as effectively in loading gravel, etc. By using an ordinary road scraper instead of the fork, gravel and dirt can be handled as well as manure.

### For Killing Weeds

To economize time and kill weeds in my garden and root crop (rows) before the plants are large enough to tend with a hoe or hoe, and more rapid and accurate than either, I use an old axe and chopping block to remove the back of an old scythe, a

wood-stove fire to bend the hoe, an old plow handle ripped for handles for my weeding tool. (A) Beam 1 in. by 1 1/2 in. (B) hoe, one side of scythe projects 2-3 in. beyond centre of (A) (beam); (C) handles; (D) upright braces to be raised or, by removing bolts, lowered to suit height of operator; (E) wheel, 9 in. diam-



eter 5-8 in. thickness, placed in front end of beam, slotted 11 in.

My hoe is fastened to each side of beam by 3 screws on each side and set in any desired pitch. I can run it easily deep or shallow at will. It weighs 5 lbs. and can be run each side of a row and within an inch of plant and do the work of several men. It cost me one hour's time and the getting rid of some old rubbish.—A.E.L., Ontario.

### Carting Baled Hay

So much baled hay is now carted even in farming districts that some device for fastening it to the wagon so it will not shift will be welcome. Farmers who are obliged to cart baled hay over rough roads often feel as if their load had been greased, it slips around so.

Have several pieces of hard wood or iron, sharpened at both ends, and after putting on one layer of the baled hay, take a stout rope and tie one of the sharpened stakes to it so that it



may be pressed down into the hay leaving the other sharpened point sticking up on which the next layer of hay will rest. A few ropes and a few sharpened stakes, have the stakes about 18 inches long, will secure the sharpened stakes to it so that it cannot possibly slip no matter how much it is jolted. The illustration gives the plan so plainly, that any one can catch the idea.

### Good Month for Overhauling

This will be a good time for the up-to-date farmer to overhaul the tools. Paint and oil are cheap and one will be surprised to note how many loose bolts there are in wagons and implements when he comes to examine them carefully. The replacing of these bolts now may save a valuable piece of machinery later.

Another good plan is to have a branding iron if one has many small tools and particularly if one lives in a borrowing neighborhood. Brand every piece of wood frame tool or machinery with your full name and burn it in deep. Do this after the wood has been well painted.



## 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 acquisition of lands and stock 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 breeder of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

#### Farming World Man on the Wing

The Farming World Man on the Wing has just concluded a delightful trip through the picturesque and charming Province of Quebec. Seen at this time of the year, when the grip of winter, which fastens so firmly on this historic old province, has at length lost its power; when the sun shines bright and strong, giving to the air a balmy softness, sure premonition of returning spring; and veiling in translucent haze the horizon of wooded hills; Quebec has a charm as potent and as peculiarly her own as her most gracious and sweetest summer loveliness, and that is saying a great deal. As one travels by rail or road, Quebec unrolls before the gaze in scenes of beauty ever-changing, some that would appeal to the eye of the agriculturist, and some that would not, but always picturesque and beautiful and always old "Keebec." Amidst what always looks to the Ontario man like nature cleared and improved settlers' farms, can be seen houses and barns, decidedly ancient, the unpretentious but cosy looking homes of Jean, Pierre and Jacques, the not-un-Canadian habitants. Gazing out over extensive valleys, in which are nestled a few such rural homes, the smoke curling lazily from the white-washed chimneys, recalls to one's mind the lines of Longfellow's Evangeline and the "peaceful Valley of Grand Pre." But very hilly, almost mountainous, is a very large portion of old Quebec. High hills, partly or wholly covered with forest, steep hillsides, with strips and patches of woods interspersed with farm and field and meadow, and deep valleys between, with the ever present streamlet or lakelet in the midst, and always the brown thread of the highway winding down, its location appearing for the most part to have been the purest matter of chance, or to have followed the cross country steps of some long departed Indian. Up and down these roads the horses are driven, at full speed oftener than not, and with little apparent regard for consequences, indeed it is on these down grades that Jacques loves to demonstrate how fast his trotter can go.

This is perhaps the greatest short-coming of the French-Canadian as a farmer, his love for the trotting horse, and it is only after a personal visit that one can understand how firm a hold the trotter has taken on the Quebec farmer's mind. For he loves his horse with far more pride than affection, and to "get left" on the road by some neighbor, whose horse can outpace his own, is a disgrace which can only be borne with the utmost fortitude, and a determination to breed, buy, or get hold of one that can go faster. Then, too, is the ever-tempting sight of the American buyer, who will purchase at a long figure and make his favorite famous among the race horses of the world. These, together, form a combination too strong for the astuteness of honest Jacques, the big, burly Belgian, who could work his farm well as good

himself, the Percheron may be good enough for others, and the Clydesdale that would work his farm best of all, and always sell to Montreal at a good profit, can flaunt his feathered fetlocks in other fields—all the draft horse kind may go hang, he will scratch his fields as best he may, and dream of the triumphant day when he, too, will vindicate his own private opinion of the kind of horseflesh old Lizette is made of, by sending the sorrel colt to become a factor in the great modern gambling machine, the race track. And very amusing it would be, if not tinged with the pathetic, to hear the honest Jean impressing the mind of the prospective purchaser with a comprehension of the merits of his horse. Garrulous profanity, hyperbole, and frenzied gesticulation, each lend assistance to his broken patois and one smiles to recall the lines of the amusing little rhyme: "When Bill thought up his old grey mare,"

The very thought up that old mare  
Wuz lightnin' in the eyes uv him,  
Hot ginger in his melin' mood,  
To give him tired nature vum."

and certainly the poet of the habitant caught the spirit that thrills his breast when he wrote:

"The moon, she's high up in de sky,  
An' ever-ting shine bright,  
Mon old cheval, she's never trot  
Lak way she's trot dat night."

With such a market for good draft horses as is the city of Montreal near at hand, one would expect to find a little attention paid to breeding them, a line which the farmers of Ontario are finding so profitable, but in spite of this and the fact that within the Province are to be found some of the leading breeders and importers of live stock, still the light, weedy trotting horse, and a little runny scrub cow hold sway. There is, indeed, some signs of a change for the better in many parts of the country, particularly in the growing tendency of the habitant to do collectively what he will not attempt as an individual, and in many parts a number of farmers are uniting forces for the purchase as a company, of pure-bred males for the improvement of their flocks and herds. A commencement upon such safe lines can scarcely be improved upon, and there is a promising possibility of the French-Canadian farmer becoming an extensive purchaser of pure-bred live stock, to his own infinite betterment. For the French-Canadian is a gentleman of the utmost good will. He grows his own tobacco, and then smokes it. He believes absolutely in his trotter and his little grade cow. But with all this he is not beyond learning if the lesson is made plain enough, and he will take advice, if it is made to look practical enough. To tell him that a stallion costing \$2,000 would get him better colts is a good deal like advising a newshy of the superiority of the automobile over the bicycle. You may

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Blisters and other bony tumors.  
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Thrush, Ringworm, etc. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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Sprains, Burns, Scalds, etc., it is Unrivalled.  
It is warranted to cure  
Wounds, Ulcers, etc. Price \$1.00  
per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by  
express, prepaid, with full directions.  
Write for sample and descriptive circular,  
testimonials, etc. Address—

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



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TACKLE BLOCK

For bolting purposes,

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WRITE FOR PRICES.

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### THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Whoop,  
have "Wick" Will of  
"Choke-down," can be re-  
moved with

## ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling  
caused by strain or indigestion.  
No blister. No horse  
can have and horse  
delivered. \$2.00 per bottle  
delivered. ABSORBINE, J.E., for  
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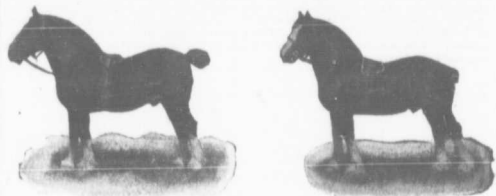
by persuasion get him to invest to cents in a lottery ticket for the latter, but it would be better to wait until he is a political ward boss before attempting to sell him the former.

But when the day comes, and the Quebec farmer begins to adopt up-to-date methods of breeding and agriculture, a great deal of her charm for the city man or the visitor will be gone, the wood hills will be cleared, modern farm buildings will replace the picturesque homes, the sugar bush, at the present time the most interesting spot in all the land, where the sugar-makers move among the tall maple trees, or stand around the boiling kettles like a company of old-time voyageurs at their camp on the wooded river bank, will be turned into furniture, and Quebec will become the same accurately mapped and methodically improved agricultural district that her western sister province is, the habitant will be a well-to-do farmer, working his land in the improved methods of the day. However, progress moves very slowly in the land by the old St. Lawrence, and the time when these things will be, to judge by the past records, is still in the future, and Quebec will still charm the tourist and the visitor with its own peculiar attractiveness for many a day.

The Man on the Wing dropped off at Ottawa in the course of his wanderings and spent a few agreeable days visiting the breeders in the vicinity. A short time spent very pleasantly at the home of J. G. Clark gave an opportunity of looking over the winners at the great St. Louis Fair, now comfortably at home in their stalls. Mr. Clark does not pride himself on keeping up a few show animals, but rather on bringing his whole herd up to as high as possible a standard of performance, and it is his rule never to keep a bull calf from a cow that cannot prove her self equal to an annual yield of 8,000 pounds of milk. The herd bull, Comrade's Heir of Glenora, is looking as well or better than ever. He is a get of Comrade of Virginia and the good cow Faultless Beauty of Wyndholm, and fine milker and of good milking strain. A splendid young bull is Reliance of Wodroffe now a yearling winner of fourth place and header of first prize young herd. Maud S tat of Hillhouse, the grand champion of St. Louis, and Clars of Georgetown, winner of fourth place, in spite of the knocking around at the fall fairs are both doing well at the pail. There are to be seen at the farm a fine crop of beautiful young heifers, which are being bred to the promising bull Beau Jess, a son of Jessie A. the cow that has been setting the pace for all the breeds at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. A fine yearling bull is Bloomer Jack, a very sweet son of At of Dentonia, dam Bloomer and of Hillhouse, a bull that is very strong in his dairy points, and would be a fine header for a good dairy herd. Mr. Clark keeps a very careful record of his herd which he has printed, and is a good guide to prospective purchasers.

The Maple Cliff Farm is situated on the tram line at Hintonburg, a few minutes ride on the street cars from the city stations at Ottawa. They have now a fine stable of Clydesdales, headed by the five-year-old stallion Cecil, a get of Macara. He is looking fine, in excellent condition, and, like his unbeaten sire, is proving a good stock getter. His dam is Minnet, who was bought at Col. Hallo-

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Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto.

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Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer **MORE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF BARON'S PRIDE** than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

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**HACKNEY STALLIONS AND FILLIES**

**Choice young stock, imported and**

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BAKON - 97

**INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, Ont. Branch Barn, Lennoxville, Que.** Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions always kept on hand for sale. Will sell at a bargain several Farm Horses. Write

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#### CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of **Clydesdale Stallions** has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good **Clyde** are invited to see them. I have two **First-Class Hackneys** yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

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#### WOODLANDS STUD

A large number of fine **Clyde** stallions and fillies for sale. My aim is to import the best and sell them to my customers at as low a price as possible, which will insure their coming back another time. Four miles south of Guelph, Ont.

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

#### Imported Clydesdale Fillies

I have a number of good ones to offer at a reasonable price. Write to or call on

**JOHN BOAG,**

Newmarket, Ont.

Ravenhoe P.O.



way's sale by Messrs. Montgomery, Scot., and exported there with Cedric and Prince Sturdy. Another young stallion still for sale is Maple Cliff Stamp, a smooth bodied colt by The Right Stamp (2245), dam Highland Maid by Sir Walter (8272) and with five registered dams to his credit. Among the mares are Vivand Lily, a bright bay with white stripe on face and white hind legs, a get of the Hiawatha horse Labori, dam by Prince Sturdy, g.d. Darling by Toppallant, g.g.d. the great Earl, by Prince of Renfrew (664). Fanny is also a fine promising bay filly, a get of Lord Lochinvar, g.d. Darning of Auchendolly by King Darnley (2110). Bella McGregor is an exceptionally well bred filly tracing to Sir William Wallace and Prince Imperial. Jenny Lind (9158) is a nice bay with approved quality and conformation sired by Home Secretary (3857), g.d. by Nasmyth (3004), g.g.d. by Young Campsie jrd, tracing to Prince of Wales (7673) and with a fine colt at foot to Gael. Among the bacon swine the name of Maple Cliff is familiar to all. At the present time there are a number of young stock for sale, bred from their imported Tamworth boar Whiteacre Bruce, a well known prize winner, first at the Royal in England, and second at the Pan-American being among his triumphs. Darfield Grandee, imp., was also winner of first at Ottawa, and is leaving his impress on the young stock bred from imported sows, just the kind of young stock that breeders of bacon hogs are looking for. There are also a few good prize crosses in the large dairy herd on the farm.

The firm of Smith & Richardson, the popular and well known firm of Clydesdale breeders and importers, have a good account to show of this season's work in the importing and disposing of a large number of fine typical Clydesdale stallions and mares. An ever increasing trade in Canadian-bred stallions and pure-bred fillies and mares points the future pathway of the business, and should be a pointer to farmers still in doubt as to what course to pursue in the matter of horse breeding. Those who breed from good Canadian-bred or imported mares can be assured of a ready demand at very remunerative prices. At the present time they have still in their barns several fine imported Clydesdale stallions all well fitted and in the pink of condition to commence their season's work. Baron Garty, now grown to a horse of an even ton, can show the season that when he won the championship at Toronto Spring Show, and will stand at the stables at Columbus for service during the season. It is not generally known that this horse was shown at the Glasgow Show was placed fourth. Royal Dean, the fine black four-year-old, which was so popular at the Spring Show is now also in the pink of condition and bloom, and promises lots of good to the lucky purchaser. He is a royal bred fellow, sired as he is by the good horse The Dean, a get of the great Royal Garty, by Mount Royal. His dam is by Lord Lothian, and he, like the famous sire of Baron's Pride, Sir Everard, was a get of Toppallant, by Darnley (222). Baron Black the three-year-old Baron's Pride colt, is a fine drab black with white points, and has wonderfully improved since the exhibition, and is now looking like one of the best in the stables. His dam is by Flashwood, a full bred, and the great McGregor, and a horse who had he lived, would have helped him to make Clydesdale history. Glenlivet

## Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES



Our Clydesdale Stallions and Mares have exported nicely, and we now have a number for sale at reasonable prices, amongst them the Toronto Show winner, BARON GARTLEY, 1st and sweepstakes.

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STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin,  
G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

### Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

is a nice promising bay with white points, got by Montrose Sentinel, a son of the Prince of Albion. He is a half brother of Lavender, a horse popular in Ontario county. Royal Keir (10881) is a big drabdy aged horse, one that has proved to be a sire of show horses, his gets having won in strong company in Toronto. He is a son of Royal Garty, dam by New Hope and g.d. by Prince of Wales. Prince Conrade is a bay with white points, heavy and of good bodily conformation, he shows lots of the right kind of bone and feather, a grand set of feet, and is now in fine trim for a successful season. He is a son of Handsome Prince, dam Lily of the West, a good show mare by Juryman (10356). This is one that should not fail to prove a winner wherever he goes. Democrat, a nice smooth, well turned fellow, with fine head and neck, good shoulders and quarters, lots of bone and a remarkably good mover, is by King of the Roses, and completes the list of imported horses for sale at the present time.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, the well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle, can show the visitor a splendid aggregation of choice young stock from his imported cows and heifers with their first calf. Bred as they are, and carefully selected as they have been, it is scarcely to be wondered at if the young stock should comprise not only a goodly number of real showing goods, but that everything should give ample promise of being just what the careful and experienced breeder wants in his herd for breeding stock. At the present time Mr. Flatt is fitting out a show herd for Mr. J. Ramsay, of Priddis, Alta. The herd will be headed by the well known bull Nonpareil Archer, and will comprise the fine showy red four-year-old cow Carrie Nation, Lady Riverside, a red two-year-old, a splendid deer, thick and fleshy senior yearling Village Jeannie, and for junior yearling a fine showy red heifer Belinda six. As Mr. Flatt does not contemplate showing a herd this year, he announces himself willing to part with a few real show animals that he has in his herd. Prospective exhibitors would do well to see these

before losing too much time, as there are a number of animals, both young and old, whose claim on the colored goods will more than probably be a valid one. The fine young bull, Arlethian Royal, a Princess Royal, whose sire is the celebrated bull Baron Beaufort, and whose dam is considered to be one of the best breeding cows in Scotland, is now being used for service.

As already announced, Mr. Flatt will hold an auction sale of Clydesdale fillies about the third or fourth week in May, and these fillies, carefully selected for him by Messrs. Montgomery, will be shipped for Canada by the first boat.

Mr. D. C. Flatt, famous as the proprietor of the Millgrove herd of Yorkshire swine, and the most extensive and enterprising importer of that particular breed, is making the business boom as hard as ever, and is keeping the home herd up to the top notch in everything that goes for quality and breeding. Pretty well sold out of young stock at the present time, he has to offer a few good young ones only, but his large herd of some seventy-five grand breeding sows give promise of a plentiful crop of youngsters of the popular and prolific kind. Two splendid boars are at the head of the herd, one a son of Dalmeny of Gainsborough, and the other by old Duke of York. Mr. Flatt will have out this year a really sensational show herd of swine, among them are to be seen three young boars, litter brothers, as like as three beans and quite as smooth and symmetrical, typical all over, and really a wonder to look at. No line of breeding has been of more actual value to the farmer than that of improving the bacon hog, and in this good work Mr. Flatt has, and is still, contributing his full share.

The town of Rockland is situated within a short distance of the city of Ottawa on the Canadian Pacific and Canada Atlantic railroads, and has for years been famous, not only among business men for its lumber industry, but among horse, cattle and sheep breeders also, for the Pine Grove Stock Farm, the home of

Clyde and Hackney horses, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, for the proprietor, Senator W. C. Edwards loves them with a love that gives mainly emphasis to his natural penchant for the business. A day spent among the finely appointed stables and large, roomy, imposing looking barns, is a treat to any live stock man and well worth the trip, for here one can see, under ideal conditions, the aristocracy of the Shorthorn kingdom, the best blood and breeding that the Scotchman knows. Year after year has seen the grand herds from this stable, mighty in beef, typical in Shorthorn beauty, and massive and grand in proportion and conformation, parade the showings of the country. But a yet more pleasant sight is to see them at home, as they rest in their stalls, and all together, from the great Marr-Missie herd bull Marquis de Zenda, whose weight is nearer a ton and a half than an even ton, and the champion cow Missie 153rd for which \$6,000 was paid, down to the mossy-coated babies all snug in well aired, lighted, warmed and bedded stalls. Under such conditions and with the skill, experience and judgment which has ever been the guiding hand of the herd, it is little wonder that this herd has become famous for its stock and proverbial for its breeding wherever the Shorthorn is known. A flock of about one hundred Shropshire sheep, in the hands of a skilled sheep man is adding to the credit of the farm at Canada's leading shows. The horse barns are models of their kind, having a splendid arena in the centre for exercising the animals daily, in wet or stormy weather.

The Catalogue which has just been issued is a book of Shorthorn information that every Shorthorn man should read. It has a tinge of blue in its records of Missies, Hraivabuds, Orange-Isosoms, Secrets, Secrets, Nonpareils, Jilts, Victorias, Rosebuds, all that is best in Shorthorn blood, and the best of that which could be bought, showing generations of breeding in the herds of Cruickshanks, Duthie, Marr, Campbell, Willis, Bruce, and other leading breeders in the old land. Those looking for good blood need look no further—can look further and find no better, than can be obtained at the Pine Grove Stock Farm at Rockland, Ont.

Mr. Jos. Barnett, late manager of the herd, has left to take up farming on his own account and his place is to be filled by Mr. Geo. Bruce, manager for the late S. Marr, of Uppermill, Scot. His experience and skill should mean further progress for the herd and its reputation.

#### Gossip

W. H. Durham's herd of Berkshires was never in as good shape as at present, and the many recent winners, both English and Canadian, who have their homes here, have wintered fine; and strong indeed will be the herd who can defeat them this year in the showing. As an American breeder who was there buying recently remarked: "It's a collection of giants. They are giants at all ages." Well that is the kind this herd is noted for, as the exhibits from this herd, who have invariably carried off the champion herd prizes, and all the silver medals for years, at Toronto have been hogs of tremendous size, generally the largest on the grounds (at Toronto Exhibition) of any breed, in fact, the "Durham Hog" is usually looked forward to (by visitors and exhibitors alike) to bring out something sensational, and we fancy that this year,



## Hollymount Farm

Mitchell, Ont.

**Scotch Shorthorns.**—A few young stock of both sexes, bred from very choice imported sire and dams. Write, or call on

Wm. Thompson

Box 104 - - Mitchell, Ont.

## Shorthorns..

Still have a few good young **BULLS** to offer, also an exceptionally good lot of **HEIFERS**, among which there are show animals. Prices easy. Catalogue.

### H. CARGILL & SON

JOHN CLANCY, Mgr.

CARGILL, ONT.

### Ashland Stock Farm.

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

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

### Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred. Shropshire and ram lambs, imported. Mansell, Price's Merino, &c. A. BEEBIE.  
Bethesda, Ont., Mountville Sta.

### Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to  
W. R. STEWART,  
Lucasville, P.O., Ont.

### Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER,  
Near Orangeville, Ont. The Maples P. O.

### Are You Looking for

## ANGUS BULLS?

I have five Angus bulls from 15 months to 120 years old. Price from \$80.00 to \$125.00, if taken this month. Intending buyers will please drop me a card a couple of days ahead and I will meet them at Sebringville.

WM. ISCHE, - SEBRINGVILLE

## Live Stock Auctioneers.

T. E. ROBSON,  
Live Stock Auctioneer,  
ILDERTON, ONT.

GEO. JACKSON,  
Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.  
Live Stock a Specialty.

when the classes are called, there will be the usual array of eye-openers, and barrel-sticks from this herd, for the winners of other years have been strongly reinforced by the champions of England in 1904, and a good judge in England is now quietly picking up the best again, and has already bought the best of the winners left behind in 1904, when the last large importation (one of the largest and best ever brought to Canada) came out. There is at present for sale in the herd some splendid imported as well as home-bred stock, the produce of champions and winners. Young, thrifty, vigorous stock of all ages—go and see them.

Messrs. R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., write: "Our stock are looking extra well this spring. We have for sale one Clydesdale stallion, Maplefield Stamp, 1st prize two-year-old at Ottawa, he is now rising four years old and is a very promising horse, the kind that should do good in any locality. We have a fine lot of Tamworths of different ages, including young boars fit for service and young pigs ready to ship."

### The Governor-General's Prize

Since the prize list of the Canadian Horse Show was published, several additions have been made to the prize list, the most important of which is the Governor-General's prize, which will be continued by His Excellency Lord Grey. The conditions of this prize are: Best four-year-old Canadian-bred gelding or mare, suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, not less than fifteen hands, and not over fifteen hands three inches, to be sired by a thoroughbred stallion, such sire to be approved by the judges. Other special prizes have been arranged for thoroughbred stallions, horses in harness, polo ponies, hunters and jumpers and roadsters. The show will be held at the Armouries April 26-29, 1905.

### Judges at London

Judges have been appointed for the Western Fair, London, for 1905, as follows: Shorthorns, fat and grade, John Isaac, Markham; Herefords, Poll Angus and Galloways, R. J. Mackie,

### CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Choose young stock from grandly-bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's Challenge (Imp.) Well-bred Lincoln sheep. Also Barred and White Rock Poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

R. CORLEY,

Wingham, Ont. Belgrave P.O. and  
C.P.R. Sta. G.T.R.

### Fine Grove Stock Farm

Rockland, Ontario, Canada.

Breeders of choice

### Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshires.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Props.  
Joseph W. Barnet, Manager.

### Hillhurst Stock Farm

Present offerings: Some grand young Shorthorn Bulls, a few good enough to head any herd. Prices right. Apply

Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst.  
Compton P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. P.O.

### Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep  
Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. **Londesboro Sta. and P.O.**

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

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



Live Stock Labels

Sent for prices and order  
forms to  
R. W. JAMES  
Barnesville - Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Jansfield, Guelph, Canada,  
Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle,  
Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice  
animals for sale.

### HOLSTEINS

Some fine young stock of both sexes and  
grand milking strains. Write or call on

W. SUHRING,

Berlingville P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.  
Perth Co., Ont.

## DENTONIA PARK FARM

COLEMAN P.O., ONT.

We have a number of young stock of both sexes for sale.

### JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES

Prize-Winners Wherever Shown.

Prices consistent with quality.

Correspondence solicited.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers

Oshawa; Jerseys, Rock Baillie, Union;  
Ayrshires, John Boden, St. Anne de  
Beaupre, P.Q.; Holsteins, B. Mallory.  
No prizes will be given for Guernseys this year.

### Watched and Chained

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Driving Club, held on April 5th, Mr. H. G. Wade, who has been the energetic secretary of the club for several years, was presented with a gold watch and chain. Mr. Wade is leaving shortly to take up his residence permanently in Ottawa, and the members took this opportunity of recognizing his effective services on behalf of the club and the horse interests of Toronto generally.

### Mr. Beith's Sale of Hackneys

The following is a list of the sales and purchasers at Mr. Beith's sale, March 29th. The averages and other particulars were given last issue:

Saxon—6 yrs., A. H. Godfrey, for a prominent New York, \$5,500.  
Royal Drowton—4 yrs., imp., J. T. Walker, Clarksville, Mo., \$2,300.  
Wadsworth Squire—4 yrs., imp., F. Galbraith, Toronto, \$850.

Ivanhoe—3 yrs., W. Woodruff, St. Catharines, \$1,350.

St. David—3 yrs., imp., John Duncan, Riverview, Ont., \$1,175.

Cliffe Rosador—3 yrs., imp., Prof. M. Gammans, Principal Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia, \$1,050.

Terrington Belleophon—imp., J. H. McKinnon, Bethany, Ont., \$700.

Lord Meltonby—2 yrs., imp., L. W. Cochrane, Crawfordsville, Indiana, \$1,100.

Mr. Dooley—2 yrs., L. W. Cochrane, \$400.

Vanguard—2 yrs., Telfer Bros., Milton, \$200.

Royal Gannymede—2 yrs., W. C. Jay, New York City, \$310.

Sir Wilfrid—1 yr., L. W. Cochrane, \$825.

Priscilla—6 yrs., Dr. H. A. Bruce, Toronto, \$825.

Minona—6 yrs., E. T. Gay, for F. C. Stevens' Stock Farm, Attica, N.Y., \$1,625.

Canadian Queen—6 yrs., A. G. Yates, Rochester, N.Y., \$600.

Lady Brookfield—10 yrs., George Mitchell, Clarke, \$425.

Lady Aberdeen and foal—aged, imp., Wilfrid C. Jay, \$500.

Mona's Queen—aged, imp., Herb. Wells, Palmerston, Ont., \$300.

Cherry Ripe—aged, C. A. Webster, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, \$105.

Portia—aged, Harry Yates, Buffalo, N.Y., \$185.

Florence—aged, imp., Telfer Bros., \$55.

Wild Mint—aged, imp., W. C. Jay, \$320.

Thelma—3 yrs., W. C. Jay, \$200.

Gaudy Kitty—4 yrs., E. T. Gay, Attica, N.Y., \$725.

Doris—3 yrs., Frank Bennett, New-castle, \$165.

Terrington Bonnell—3 yrs., E. T. Gay, Attica, N.Y., \$725.

Wild Cherry—3 yrs., B. Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., \$230.

Floradora—3 yrs., G. Rowntree for Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto, \$305.



### "NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month, 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Anichlambin (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McALLUM, Danville, Ont.

### MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires,  
Tamworths and Berkshires.

For Sale—Special offering this month of bulls which breeds fit for service.

### R. REID & CO.,

Sta. and P.O. near Ottawa. Hintonburg, Ont.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 Head to select from. Six choice Bulls, 8 to 11 months old, whose dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official records; sired by Johanna Blue 4th Lad. Sire won prize and grand overtake at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

Halt Richardson & Sons, California, Ont.

### FRONTIER FARM, LEWISTON, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED

Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle  
...Cheviot Sheep...

New for sale, one Polled Jersey Bull, 2 yrs. old, Red Polled Bull, one 17rs., one 14 mos., and one 12 mos. old, also one Cheviot. Don't miss to see for registered Jersey Cows and Halfbreeds.

A. MOHR, Lewiston, N.Y.

## WOODROFFE AYRSHIRES

25 head for sale, 4 to 25 months old, from cows named in my herd record and sired by 1st-prize bull at St. Louis World's Fair.

Yorkshire Sires of last breeding always on hand at moderate prices. Terms to suit purchasers. Inspection invited.

J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Canada.

### ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.

Most successful Vet. Institution in America.  
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Princeton,  
Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

### I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write New Styles and Samples of \$4.00 to \$12

Suits in cloth, silk, linen and lustre; also raincoats, skirts and waists.

Manager NUTHY'S SUIT CO. London, Can.  
Dept. 12.

Lady Minto 11—3 yrs. Geo. Mitchell, Clarke, \$105.

Olga 11—3 yrs., W. E. Jewell, Bowmansville, \$185.

Melody—2 yrs., brown mare, S. H. Knox, Buffalo, N.Y., \$575.

Rosalie—2 yrs., L. W. Cochrane, \$300.

Wild Violet—2 yrs., H. Story, Picton, Ont., \$325.

Waverley Belle—1 yr., Harry Yates, Buffalo, \$225.

Waverley Queen—1 yr., W. L. Cochrane, \$105.

Wild Clover—1 yr., W. L. Cochrane, \$300.

Waverley Enchantress—1 yr., Geo. Mitchell, Clarke, \$175.

Peveril—Clydesdale, 6 yrs., Harry Yates, Buffalo, \$380.

Waverley Winnie—7 yrs., Thomas Graham, Claremont, Ont., \$275.

Coquette—7 yrs., Dr. H. A. Bruce, Toronto, \$350.

Pickwick and Waverly Kate—matched pair, 4 and 5 yrs. old respectively. J. A. Tappin, New York City, for James Stillman, president National Oil Co., New York, \$600.

Maud—8 yrs., saddle mare, Geo. A. Rolston, Port Hope, \$170.

Rosie—5 yrs., carriage mare by Muckle Wilkes, S. H. Reynolds, Bowmanville, \$185.

Eric—6 yrs., carriage mare by Prince of Eric, Harry Yates, Buffalo, \$360.

Nogi—4 yrs., bay gelding, Crow & Murray, Toronto, \$340.

Bessie—5 yrs., chestnut mare by Squire Rickell, J. S. Walker, Clarksville, Mo., \$310.

Haggs—8 yrs., thoroughbred mare, E. T. Gay, Attica, N.Y., \$130.

Flirt—2 yrs., chestnut filly by Alarm, Thos. Cowan, Orono, \$85.

Lady Ethel—4 yrs., grey pony by Squire Rickell, J. A. Tappin, New York, \$250.

The Pet—2 yrs., bay pony mare, sire Alarm, W. G. Chisholm, Belleville, Ont., \$310.

Tam O'Shanter—1 yr., bay pony stallion by Smylett Performer, Abel Scott, Bowmanville, \$100.

Topsy Swell—3 yrs., mare, J. T. Walker, Clarksville, Mo., \$140.

Maggie May—4 yrs., roan mare, W. L. Cochran, \$180.

Rickell's Heiress—1 yr., A. H. Godfrey, New York City, \$650.

Zarifa—aged mare, W. C. Jay, \$30. Altherpe Countess—aged mare, Teller Bros., Milton, \$225. Bay Gelding—6 yrs., John Macdonald & Co., Toronto, \$177.50. Bay Cob—W. G. Glover, \$125.

#### Geo. H. Johnston's Sale

The dispersion sale of the Scotch topped Shorthorns, the property of Mr. George H. Johnston, Balsam, Ont., held on March 23rd, passed off successfully considering the bad condition of the roads. The following is a list of the sales made, with the purchaser:

Imp. Fortune 2nd—Wm. Linton, Claremont, Ont. \$320.

Mina C—R. Johnston, Mona Mills. \$160.

Lady Aberdeen and bull calf—Jno. Bright, Myrtle. \$80.

Lady Fanny 2nd and calf—Thos. Pilkey, Wexford. \$200.

Lady's Maid and calf—Thos. Pilkey. \$150.

Lady Aberdeen 2nd—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. \$100.

Miss Ramsden 11th—J. E. Disney, Greenwood. \$105.

Luella—J. E. Disney. \$105.

Minnie Maid—James Madill, Brougham. \$47.50.

Isabella Forest—J. H. Evans, Claremont. \$115.

Forest Maid—T. E. Robson, Ilderton. \$70.

Mary Ann—John Bright, Myrtle. \$80.

Meadow Maude—W. H. Staples, Cavan. \$140.

Little Josie—John Wright, Blackstock. \$108.

Crimson Lilly—J. White, Ashburn. \$120.

Crimson Aster—J. E. Disney. \$150.

Josie 2nd—John Miller, Brougham. \$150.

Crimson C and calf—Chas. Hopkins, Claremont. \$155.

Daisy Ida and calf—W. H. Staples, Cavan. \$170.

Daisy Don—G. M. Forsythe, Claremont. \$95.

Lindsay Beauty—J. A. Jones, Balsam. \$125.

Merilla—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. \$100.

Lucy Jane—Jas. Wilson, Balsam. \$65.

Reaboro Maid—T. E. Robson. \$100.

Carrie Nation—W. D. Platt, Hamilton. \$255.

Vanity 7th—D. Ritchie, Teeswater. \$70.

Rose of Myrtle—John Birkett, Balsam. \$135.

Rose of Myrtle 2nd—W. H. Staples. \$85.

Emma—Wm. Edwards, Balsam. \$85.

Lady J 5th—J. J. Ward, Claremont. \$110.

Caledon Jill—F. Crossman, Balsam. \$75.

Rose Ann—G. M. Forsyth. \$70.

Meadow Flower 50th—J. D. McEvoy, Balsam, \$110.

#### BULLS

Imp. Choice Koral—Joseph Akitt, Inglewood. \$360.

Theistic Top—W. E. Beaton, Saintfield. \$60.

Merry Thistle—W. H. Staples. \$110.

Royal Derby—Joseph Akitt. \$150.

Royal Bill—David Ritchie. \$135.

Clan Cameron—Fuckerin, Audley. \$102.50.

Clamis Duke—Watt Bros., Salem. \$120.

Royal Prince—Thomas Pilkey, Wexford. \$30.

32 females sold for \$3,472.50, averaging \$108.51.

8 males sold for \$1,087.50, averaging \$135.94.

40 head sold for \$4,560.00, averaging \$114.

#### Shropshire Specials

The special prizes to be offered by the American Shropshire Registry Association at the shows of 1905 are both large and numerous. Those coming to Canada are \$100 for the Toronto Industrial and \$100 for the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

#### Farm Forestry

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will likely secure a site near Toronto, with a view to establishing a nursery for seeding trees, mostly pine and spruce. The ground near Toronto is thought to be more suitable for the purpose than the one at the College at Guelph. In all probability the seedlings will be sold to farmers who are interested in farm forestry at cost price.

#### Aberdeen-Angus as Beef Producers

The English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association has recently issued a pamphlet giving the record of this breed and their crosses as beef producers. The record is one of which the promoters of this fine breed of cattle may well feel proud. At the Smithfield show during the past twenty-five years the champion plate for the best beast in the show has been won eight times by Aberdeen-Angus heifers and three times by Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred cattle. The gold medal for the best steer has been won three times by Aberdeen-Angus steers and five times by Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred steers. The gold medal for the best heifer has been won ten times by Aberdeen-Angus heifers and six times by Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred heifers. At the Smithfield show of 1904 the Aberdeen-Angus were again very successful. A list of the winners of this breed at other leading British shows is also given with a record equally as noteworthy as that at Smithfield.

On the Continent the Aberdeen-Angus have also made a record in the same field. At the Chicago "International," in December last, the grand champion was the Aberdeen-Angus steer, Clear Lake. Late last year and the grand championship in the car-lot class was won by a load of 2-year-old Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The champion prize for car-lots of yearlings was also won by a lot of Aberdeen-Angus steers.

## RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE

Importer and Breeder of

### CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write  
41 COOPER STREET OTTAWA, ONT.

## MONKLAND HERD

YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders

JAS. WILSON & SONS,  
Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Our offerings this Spring are

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS

Both Sexes

Will offer Yorkshires later on. Stock of the best of breeding.

J. M. LEE & SONS  
Brimcoe, Ont.

## OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



This herd won the PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP for BREEDER of LARGE YORKSHIRES at St. Louis WORLD'S FAIR. Bors and Sows of all ages, close to PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, for sale. Prices reasonable.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

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

## Imported Shorthorn Bulls

Of the best breeding. Canadian bred bulls sired by Imported Bapton Chancellor. Also cows and heifers.  
A number of choice Yorkshires, all ages, for sale. Write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, April 13, 1905.

Business conditions continue favorable and the outlook keeps bright. The roads are improving in the country, though farmers will be busy seeding for a few weeks, which may keep things inactive in the country for a time.

#### WHEAT

The wheat market more than ever is dependent upon the conditions of the growing crop, and those in the trade are anxiously looking forward to news from the field. The U.S. Government crop report is expected in a few days and speculation is a little quiet. Reports from other sources give on the whole a favorable account of the growing crop in the United States. The *Price Current* of last week says:

"The wheat crop in much of the winter grain area is still more backward in growth in comparison with conditions usual to this time in the season, but it is taking shape in a promising manner, and the general average position has been rarely so good at this juncture as it is now."

Locally the market is on the quiet side, with red and white quoted at \$1.03 to \$1.04, spring at 96c to 97c, and at 89c to 90c per bushel, shippers' quotations.

#### COARSE GRAINS

A large acreage of oats is being put in in the United States, and the amount sown in Canada, owing to firm prices, will be large. The market continues firm and active. Contrary to expectations stocks are not accumulating and it is not likely they will this season. This helps to keep up the price. While the demand is not heavy receipts are light. Oats in truck 40c to 41c for No. 2 and 42c east. Barley is reported dull and peas quiet at quotations. Corn market is stronger. American is quoted at 85c to 85½c for No. 3 yellow, and 84½c to 85c for mixed, on track Toronto.

#### HAY AND STRAW

Hay receipts are more liberal and the market has an easier tendency. Prices, however, hold steady at about last quotations. At Montreal No. 1 baled timothy is quoted at \$9 to \$9.25, No. 2 at \$8 to \$8.25, and mixed at \$7 to \$7.50. Here car lots on track are quoted at \$8 for No. 1 timothy and \$7 for mixed or clover. On the local farmers' market loose hay brings \$10 to \$11 per ton for choice timothy and \$7 to \$8 for clover or mixed.

Sheaf straw sells on the local market here at \$10 to \$11 per ton, and baled at \$6, in car lots on track Toronto.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market continues easy in tone. Prices rule at from 65c to 65c per bag in car lots on track Toronto.

The bean market keeps firm and high. In fact prices are considered too high for active business.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

Fresh eggs are now down to about summer prices. At Montreal new laid are quoted at 14¼c to 15½c in case lots. This may curtail receipts somewhat and bring about a reaction. A farmer feeling is noticeable here at 15c for new laid in case lots. There has been considerable buying in the country for pickling purposes, which has lessened receipts here. On Toronto farmers' market new laid sell at 16c to 17c per dozen.

There is nothing doing in chickens

except in a local way. On the farmers' market here live spring chickens bring 10c to 12c, and dressed 14c, and live turkeys 14c and dressed 17c to 18c per lb.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE

The indications are that very little fodder cheese will be made this season. This will leave the market clear for the new fresh grass goods later on. Cheese has now gone beyond the 12c basis. At Montreal old Ontarios are quoted at 12c to 12½c. Fodder stuff is selling at from 10c to 10½c, though some factories are looking for higher prices.

Though butter prices have dropped since last writing, they are still at a profitable figure, and the market is firm. Dealers, however, are not buying more than enough for the present needs, there being a fear that the market may take a sudden drop. As quite a number of factories are making butter in preference to cheese, receipts are likely to increase. Finest creamery is quoted at Montreal at 24c to 25c. Here prices are steady at 23c to 25c for creamery prints, and 22c to 23c for solids. Choice dairy rolls sell at 21c to 22c and large rolls at 19c to 20c in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market butter brings 25c to 27c per lb.

#### LIVE STOCK

Live stock is in demand these days and prices for cattle, sheep and hogs are higher and the demand good. Receipts of cattle have been large at the Toronto market lately, with the quality of the fat cattle good. On Tuesday last there were many of the best lots of good butchers' and exporters' seen on this market for sometime. Trade has ruled brisk for all choice quality, but poor quality is slow of sale. Prices for choice cattle are higher now than they have been any time this season, having advanced 25c to 35c per cwt. quite recently for some classes of cattle. Exporters sell at from \$4.80 to \$5.50, with the bulk selling at \$5.20 to \$5.30 per cwt. Export bulls sell at \$3.75 to \$4.15½, and export cows at \$4 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle equal in quality to the best exporters are in demand, and sell readily at \$4.60 to \$5.15 per cwt.; good cattle at \$4.25 to \$4.50, medium at \$3.90 to \$4.15 and cows and canners at \$2 to \$3.30 per cwt. There is an excellent demand for feeders, especially for short keep steers of good quality, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, which are being sold at \$4.75 to \$5.10 per cwt. Feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, sell at \$4.50 to \$4.75, and those 800 to 900 lbs. each at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. These prices, of course, are for cattle of good quality. Some inferior feeders, 1,000 lbs., sold recently at \$4 per cwt. There is little doing in stockers. Milch cows and springers



Capital Authorized,  
\$2,000,000.00.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

EDWARD GURNEY,  
PRESIDENT.

#### EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Attention Given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against their security.

Municipal and School Section Accounts received on favorable terms.

**SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT** Deposits of Twenty Cents and upwards received, and interest at 4 per cent. per annum. **FOUNDED FOURTYE A YEAR**, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. OGRADY, General Manager.

#### The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

| Date                             | Toronto | Montreal | St. John | Halifax | Winnipeg |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
|                                  | 13      | 12       | 10       | 10      | 10       |
| Wheat, per bushel.....           | \$ 04   | \$ . 4   | .....    | .....   | \$ 0 92½ |
| Oats, per bushel.....            | 42      | 45       | 51       | 53      | 38       |
| Barley, per bushel.....          | 47      | 49       | 55       | 50      | 39       |
| Peas, per bushel.....            | 70      | 70       | 77       | 78      | .....    |
| Corn, per bushel.....            | 1 45    | 1 25     | 6 25     | 6 00    | 5 00     |
| Flour, per barrel.....           | 4 45    | 5 60     | 6 00     | 6 10*   | 5 00     |
| Bran, per ton.....               | 17 00   | 19 00    | 22 50    | 22 50   | 13 00    |
| Shorts, per ton.....             | 19 00   | 20 00    | 22 50    | 24 00   | 15 00    |
| Potatoes, per bag.....           | 60      | 60       | 40-45    | 40-45   | 90       |
| Beans, per bushel.....           | 1 45    | 1 75     | 1 80     | 1 80    | 1 75     |
| Hay, per ton.....                | 8 00    | 9 25     | 13 50    | 13 00   | 6 00     |
| Straw, per ton.....              | 6 00    | 6 00     | 9 00     | 9 50    | .....    |
| Eggs, per dozen.....             | 15      | 15       | 20       | 24      | 17       |
| Chickens, per pound, d.w.....    | 12      | 12       | per 1 40 | 1 00    | 1 11     |
| Ducks, per pound, d.w.....       | 13      | 13       | per 1 40 | 1 00    | 1 11     |
| Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....     | 18      | 18       | 20       | 20      | 16       |
| Geese, per pound, d.w.....       | 10      | 12       | 16       | 16      | 11       |
| Apples, per barrel.....          | 3 00    | 3 50     | 3 50     | 3 50    | 5 50     |
| Cheese, per pound, d.w.....      | 12      | 12½      | 11½      | 11½     | 13½      |
| Butter, creamery, per pound..... | 25      | 25       | 27       | 27      | 28       |
| Butter, dairy, per pound.....    | 22      | 22       | 24       | 24      | 19       |
| Cattle, per cwt.....             | 5 50    | 5 75     | 5 50     | 5 50    | 4 00     |
| Sheep, per cwt.....              | 5 50    | 5 25     | 5 50     | 4 75    | 5 00     |
| Hogs, per cwt.....               | 6 25    | 6 25     | 5 75     | 5 50    | 5 00     |
| Veal Calves, per cwt.....        | 5 50    | 6 00     | 5 00     | 6 00    | .....    |

## 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. Each initial and number counts as one word.

### FARMS FOR SALE

**THE south east quarter of Sec. 10, Township 12, Range 20, 90 acres** in a good state of cultivation. **Wheat** always ready for crop, the rest pasture, all well fenced, wire and oak posts; good house and outhouses, and granaries; 20 good wells; 1/2 mile from school, 1 mile from church, 4 1/2 miles from town, 3 1/2 miles from good timber, lots of hay and spring water close by. Will rent or sell cheap, apply to D. A. SMITH, Austin P. O., Manitoba.

**FOR SALE.** 100 acre farm, 15 acres wooded, on gravel road, 6 1/2 miles from city of Brantford and 2 miles from village of Brantford, close to school and church; good farm buildings, orchard. For full particulars address S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Are you looking for a farm, store, blacksmith shop, or refund the property of any kind, residence in city, town or village? If so, send for our list. It will present you some splendid bargains. Write to WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited, London, Ont.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—For sale in beautiful Columbia valley, British Columbia, improved ranch, four hundred acres, adapted for stock raising and fruit growing; mild climate and good markets. Apply HUGH McNEALD, Timor, B.C.

### LIVE STOCK

**SHORTHORNS.**—The best and butter combination. Scotch colts from imported stock. Write for particulars, to C. G. RAM, Alton, Ont.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.**—Young stallions, 4 two-year-olds, 1 four-year-old, sired by Maine of Airedale Prize, and other, etc. ALEX. McGREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.

**BARREN COW CURE** makes any animal under ten years old breed, or refund the money. Given in feed twice a day. M. E. REEDER, Murray, Pa.; also, a special kind of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW to G. RAM, NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

### NURSERY STOCK

**BALEMEN** wanted for our hardy Nursery Stock. Choice Specialties. Liberal terms. Elegant outfit free. Pay weekly. CAVES BROS., Oak, Ont.

**WANTED.**—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvassing outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for winter or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW to G. RAM, NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

**GINSENG.**—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine free. G. RAM, GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS.**—All the best kinds, raising big crops of big fancy berries, \$1.00 in plants will grow enough for you and your neighbors. Our prices are low. A. W. SMITH, Box F, Beachville, Ont.

**SEED POTATOES.**—Ontario Colgate Farm experiments with 104 varieties, some yielded 30, others 12 bushels, some had rotten, others none. What kind of crop is your growing? Get some new seed, double your crops. Don't grow rotten ones. Send for list, 25 varieties, low prices. A. W. SMITH, Box F, Beachville, Ont.

### POULTRY

**BUFF ORPINGTONS.**—8 breeding pens this season, hatched by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$1.00 and 10¢ setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write or ask for free catalogue describing them. H. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Calverton, Ont.

**R. C. BLACK MINORCAS** exclusively. Some good cockerels pulled and breeding hens left. My first pen is headed by a cock (First Boston Cockerel, 1892). Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 setting. E. H. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

**GOOD, vigorous White Wyandotte Cockerels** cheap, to make room for D. MOKKAMA, Bond Head, Ont.

**BUFF AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.**—Beauties, bred from prize winners. Males \$1.50, females \$1 each. Spunk quick. A. W. GRAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

**ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCA FOWL** wanted. Mrs. Roland Mackenzie, St. Catharines, Ontario, would like to know of anyone who has pure bred, rose comb, white Minorca fowl for sale. Please communicate with MRS. ROLAND MACKENZIE, St. Catharines, Ont.

**INCUBATORS.**—Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies. Large new catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London.

**EGGS** that will hatch strong chicks, Holland, White Wyandottes, Leghorns and Canada Reds. Card brings you circular and price list. GEO. M. CUNNINGHAM, Collingwood, Ontario.

**Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.**

bring from \$30 to \$60 each, the bulk selling at \$35 to \$45 each. Medium classes of veal calves are easier, but choice new milk-fed calves bring a good price, ranging from \$2 to \$3 each, or \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Really choice ones would bring a little more.

The demand for sheep exceeds the supply and prices are higher, especially for choice grain-fed yearling ewes and wither lambs. There are too many buck lambs coming forward. Farmers should see that lambs are castrated. Export ewes sell at \$4.75 to \$5.50 per cwt., bucks at \$5.75 to \$4.50 and mixed lots at \$4.50 to \$3 per cwt. Choice yearling lambs, ewes and withers, grain-fed, bring \$7.25 to \$7.75 per cwt., heavy buck lambs \$6 to \$6.50, and common barnyard lambs \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt. Spring lambs bring from \$3 to \$6 each.

The run of hogs just now is light. Prices rule at \$6.25 per cwt. for selects, and \$6 for lights and fats. These prices are for fed and matured.

### HORSES

The horse market is active and first-class horses of any type find ready purchasers. To show that the automobile is not everything, it may be stated that Crow & Murray, of this city, last week shipped nine specially line carriage horses to a wealthy gentleman in New York, who is giving up automobilizing. Things have been busy at the Repository lately. The following are current quotations: Single roasters, 15 to 16 hands, \$10 to \$200; single colts and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$175 to \$225; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$360 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$120 to \$175; general purpose and express horses, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., \$160 to \$200; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$175 to \$250; serviceable second-hand workers, \$90 to \$130; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$75 to \$125.

### TORONTO JUNCTION

The Union Stock Yards have been getting a good share of the trade lately, though not as much as they should get, considering the fine accommodation provided. Business has been brisk, with quotations about the same as at the city market, though on Tuesday last \$6.40 to \$6.50 was paid for hogs off cars.

"I met the minister this morning," said the little boy in red mitts. "And did you take your hat off?" asked the fond mother. "No, I took his hat off." "Tommy!" "Yes, with a snowball!"

### MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N.S., April 10, 1905.

Business is improving and the spring trade is now on, but prices remain firm. Eggs are now coming comparatively regularly and the market has been declining from day to day throughout the week, until the price of new laid eggs is 30 cents per dozen. Creamery is quoted at 27 cents, and dairy sells at from 20 to 25 cents, according to quality. Cheese remains about the same, there being little change since last reporting.

P. E. Island potatoes seem quite plentiful, the price ex vessel being from 32 cents to 35 cents per bushel. New Brunswick are quoted at \$1.45 for three bushel bags, barrels \$1.50. Turnips are worth about 40 cents a bushel.

Feeds of all kinds remain firm. Hay is still scarce, with supplies coming in from Quebec. Bran and middlings have advanced, bran being worth from \$21 to \$24, according to quality, while middlings are quoted from \$24 to \$25.

The market has been full of apples during the past week, the Gulf of Anecd taking some ten thousand barrels. Vegetables still remain out of the question.

### Adulterating Bran

One would be of the opinion that such a bulky substance as bran would be free from adulteration. But such is not the case. It is reported that certain unscrupulous dealers are mixing re-ground oat hulls with bran to the extent of 25 per cent. As the re-ground oat hulls are only worth \$5 to \$10 per ton, there would be a good profit in selling them as bran at \$18 to \$20 per ton.

### More Veterinary Surgeons

On March 30th, ninety-one were added to the 2,767 graduates that had previously passed through the Ontario Veterinary College. The occasion was the 99th annual commencement exercises of the college. The principal, Dr. Andrew Smith, presided. Among the speakers was Prof. Harrison, of Guelph, who advised a closer study of pathology by veterinary students. He also suggested that veterinarians should study sanitation, physiology, the hygiene of milk and should give attention to the inspection of meat. By doing these things they would help themselves and elevate their profession.

### Instructors' Fees

Mr. E. M. Hart, manager of the Strathroy Cheese and Butter Co., has been engaged as the tenth instructor by the Western Dairymen's Association. He will have charge of the cheese and butter factories in the Kincardine district. The fees this year will be on a sliding scale. For factories making under fifty tons of cheese the fee for the season will be \$9; from 50 to 100 tons, \$12; and over 100 tons, \$15.

### Parliamentary

An indignant letter dictated by a clever old gentleman runs thus: "Sir, my stenographer, being a lady, can not take down what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, can not express it; but, being neither, can readily divine it." Birmingham (England) Post.

## Prince Edward Island

During the month of March beautiful sunny weather prevailed, with very few storms. The ice was very good for a few weeks, and our farmers were busy hauling loads to and from the city. At time of writing, April 1st, the ice is considered unsafe, and the main roads are almost impassible. There is a large quantity of snow in the country, but it is fast disappearing in the city. A few people are venturing on the ice yet, but all agree that it is dangerous, as there are some bad looking breaks appearing. To-day the weather is quite cold, with light snowflakes. The markets have been poorly attended recently, owing to bad roads.

## CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, qr., per lb., 6 to 9c, small, 8 to 12c; cattle, dressed, 6 to 8c; butter, fresh, per lb., 25 to 28c; eggs 20 to 23c; flour, Island, per cwt., \$2.70, per bbl., \$9 to \$12.50; oatmeal, per lb., 5½c; potatoes, per bu., 25 to 30c; hay, per ton, pressed, \$14.00; straw, per cwt., 50c, per ton, pressed, \$10.00; beets, per bu., 60c; chickens, per lb., 9 to 10c; cabbage, per doz., 25c; turkeys, per pair, 46 to 50c; turkeys 12 to 14c; pork 6½ to 6¾c; turkeys per lb., 15 to 16c; cranberries 12c per qt.; sausages 12c per lb.

## SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Barley, per bu., 55 to 60c; beef carcase, per lb., 4 to 5c; butter, per lb., 18 to 19c; calafkins, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; eggs, per doz., 16c; hay, loose, per ton, \$16 to \$17; hides, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; roller mill flour, per cwt., 38c; oatmeal, per cwt., \$2.75; oats, per bu., 44c; wheat, per bu., \$1 to \$1.20; pork 6 to 6½c; potatoes, per bu., 20c; turmps, per bu., 15 to 16c; ducks, per lb., 8 to 10c; chickens, per lb., 6 to 10c.

## GEORGETOWN MARKETS

Herring, per bbl., \$5; hake, per qt., \$2.50 to \$3; halibut, per qt., \$2.75 to \$3; cod, per qt., \$2.50 to \$4; oats, per bu., 35 to 36c; potatoes, per bu., 25c; eggs, per doz., 17c; oatmeal, per cwt., \$2.75; butter, per lb., 21 to 25c; apples, per bu., 40 to 50c; turmps, per bu., 15c; hay, pressed, \$14; chickens, per pair, 35 to 40c; beets, per bu., 35c; hides, per lb., 5½c; barley, per bu., 48 to 50c; turkeys, per lb., 14 to 15c; geese, per lb., 8 to 9c.

Oats and wheat are expected to advance in price.

A great deal of pork has been brought to market during the month of March. Since the failure of the Dominion Packing Co., Messrs. Davis & Fraser have been the principal buyers of pork.

Messrs. Davis & Fraser make a specialty of mild cured hams and bacon. We learn that they have sold a large quantity in Montreal, Ottawa, and other Canadian towns, and that they have obtained a firm footing upon these markets.

Mr. Daniel McGregor, of Montague, who is one of the largest exporters of meats in Kings County, states that cattle are plentiful and cheap in the country. Early in December he shipped large cargoes of frozen mutton to Winnipeg, with profitable results.

On March 24th it is stated, that 3,000 tons of Government hay awaited transportation at Pictou. It is to be sold at \$15.00 per ton when it arrives here.

Hon. S. E. Reid, a prominent farmer, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture.

Fodder is reported very scarce in eastern sections of the Island. Many people are awaiting the arrival of the trains, hoping to secure some Government hay—A. R.

# FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, BULBS

## The Best Nursery Stock at the Lowest Prices

### NOTICE OUR GREAT BARGAIN OFFER

The best nursery stock at reasonable prices is our motto. Our trees are free from insect pests and diseases. We retail at wholesale prices.

If you expect to plant a large orchard or only a few trees and plants, it will pay you to send us a list of your wants for special prices. When you buy of us you get strong, vigorous, hardy trees, true to name, at the lowest possible prices.

We introduce our superior stock to many new customers, we make the following remarkable bargain offer. Order now before the trees are all sold. We will hold stock until you desire shipment made, or will send at once, whichever you prefer.

**Offer No. 1.** For one dollar and twenty-five cents we will send the trees and plants named below:

In each tree, two each of the following varieties, which are the very best of the new varieties: Carmen, Fitzgerald, Kalamazoo, New Profitable and Greenbush, all hardy and prolific, but if preferred we will send eight apple or pear trees, buyers selection of variety, in place of the ten peach trees. 2 Climax plums, the wonderful new Japanese plum, largest and best, full crops every year, 2 early Richmond cherry, five trees, best variety. 10 Dunlop strawberry plants, the best variety among all the new strawberries, immensely productive, finest quality.

All the above, fourteen trees and twelve plants, all for one dollar and twenty-five cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order before it is too late. If you remember the one dollar and twenty-five cents we send you the twelve plants and fourteen trees. Order now. If you are not satisfied with the trees when you receive them, we will return the money sent for them.

**Offer No. 2.** For twenty-five cents we will send, prepaid, one dozen Mammoth Gladiolus bulbs from our world-famous collection. Embarked in one box and kind known, and many new seedlings never sold before. Bulbs equal of this collection have never been sold for less than fifty cents at one dollar per dozen, but for this short time we make this special offer of one dozen Mammoth Gladiolus bulbs of this rare collection for twenty-five cents. Order now, before our supply is exhausted. If the blooms from these bulbs do not surpass anything you have grown before in the way of Gladiolus, we will return the money sent us and you keep the bulbs.

**Offer No. 3.** All the above varieties are the very best to be had anywhere and both orders should be accepted at once by all who want the best fruits and finest flowers, but to make it all liberal that all will try them and thus advantage our low prices and superior stock, we make this remarkably liberal offer. To all who send for both the above orders, we will send, absolutely free, two fine two-year-old Campbell's early grapevines. Campbell's early is the largest, best, most productive, and most profitable of all early grapes. For home use or market, Campbell's early is the best of all. Do not miss this opportunity to secure two of these valuable grapevines free. Write to us if you are interested in the best fruit.

### STRAWBERRY SPECIAL

For two dollars we will send 100 first-class strawberry plants as named below. These are strong first-class plants, good as can be grown anywhere. The varieties are the best, 500 Senator Dunlap, unequalled for a general purpose berry; 500 Habsuch, immense in size and yield; 100 Greenleaf, the best, best and new late variety; 100 Greenleaf, the best you prefer other varieties, you may send 100 plants from the following list: Haviland, Jessie Warfield, Glen Mary, Clyde, Gandy, Simple, Brandywine, Crescent, Sharpies, Mitchell's Early, Henderson's Lovett, Marshall's Gladstone, Wm. Hill, and McKinstry.

If a smaller number is preferred, we will send prepaid for one dollar 500 plants, your selection of varieties from the above-named varieties. And we will add to these 50 General De Wet plants. Remember the plants are the very best.

### SPECIAL GRAPE OFFER

For sixty cents we will send one dozen grape vines, purchaser's selection of varieties from list given below. These vines are extra select, two year vines, first-class in every way. Satisfaction guaranteed. The varieties are Concord, More Early, Brighton, Warden, Moores Diamond, Delaware, Early Seedling, Catalpa, Sater, Lindo, Niagara, Ontario, and Elvira, and Vergennes. Why do without a good supply of grapes when you can secure the best varieties at these bargain prices?

### SPECIAL PEONY OFFER

In our new Victorian Peony, we have the best variegated variety known today. A very profuse bloomer and as hardy as any forest tree. Blooms very large and full, being almost double the size of other peonies.

The color is a beautiful pure white, with the centre of the petals striped and dotted with the most beautiful shades. Not only is the color of this variety the most beautiful of all peonies, but added to this is the fact that it has a fragrance as sweet as any tea rose.

What more can be asked for? Hardy anywhere, a never-failing bloomer, immense blooms of unrivalled beauty and exquisite fragrance. All this and more may truly be said of our wonderful Victorian Peony.

Variegated peonies are seldom sold for less than 75 cents to \$1.00 each, but having a good supply we make a special price of 35 cents, all charges prepaid. Four peonies for one dollar as follows: One each, red, pink, white and one variegated Victorian.

Money may be sent by post office or express money order, registered letter or bank draft. When sent in any of these ways we will send an extra vine or tree to cover cost of sending. NOTE—All prices are given in U.S. Money.

## INDIANAPOLIS NURSERY CO.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U.S.A.

### Hammond's Slug Shot for Potato Bugs



is on. A light dusting is sufficient, and we betide the bugs if they shiver up right away.

Gardener to GEORGE STANDEN, 100 West 11th St., New York, N.Y. Sold by Seed Dealers in Toronto, London, Brantford and Montreal. Send for Pamphlet on Bugs and Blights to Box 1, Haverhill, Mass., N.Y.

### TO THE EDITOR OF AMERICAN GARDENING:

In your issue of June 28, on page 39, I notice a good article on the Colorado Beetle or Potato Bug. For the benefit of your numerous readers I would advise them to try Hammond's Slug Shot. I have used it here this season with excellent results on Potatoes, Egg Plants, Cucumbers and Squashes. Potato Bugs, Colorado Beetles, and it is the best remedy I know of, simple and effective. I purchased two of the Busters which he advertised in your paper, and they are very useful articles. The best time to dust the plants is early morning, as the substance adheres much better when the dew is on. Once they get a taste of it, they will not return.

Gardener to GEORGE STANDEN, 100 West 11th St., New York, N.Y. Sold by Seed Dealers in Toronto, London, Brantford and Montreal. Send for Pamphlet on Bugs and Blights to Box 1, Haverhill, Mass., N.Y.



# MADE IN CANADA



When you come to buy harvesting machines—reapers, binders, mowers, gasoline engines—or farm implements of any kind, the one matter to which you ought to give first and most important consideration is:

What machine or implement will give you the best service? What will make the most money for you in the long run?

It's purely a matter of business with you, and you—if you are wise—are looking solely to *your own* best interests.

You have to pay the bills; you should see to it that you get the best returns for your money and not let prejudice of any kind blind you to your own best interests.

A man can't very well fool you on a horse or a bull or a hog. You can "size up" the animal and determine for yourself how much he is worth, but unfortunately it is not always so easy to tell about a machine. Poor materials covered with paint may look every whit as well as the best materials.

So you have to go farther back than the mere *looks* of a machine.

You want to know—first—something about its reputation. Has it been doing good work? Have the people who have been using it been entirely satisfied with it? Has it proved durable and dependable?

If it does good work for hundreds and thousands of farmers working under the same conditions that you work under, it is very likely to do good work for you.

Then you want to know something about the company that makes it. Are the manufacturers in position to secure good materials? Have they facilities for turning out good work? Are they interested in making machines that will give them a lasting reputation or do they want "to get rich quick" at your expense?

These are things of first importance to you in buying farm machinery or implements.

These are things which we ask you to consider earnestly before you make your purchases for 1905.

More Canadian farmers are using machines and

implements of the International Company's manufacture than of all other makes combined—not because they *have* to, but because they *want* to; they have found that the International line gives them better service, longer use, greater satisfaction and that their purchase is the best economy for the farmer.

If the International machines satisfy these discriminating buyers, they will also satisfy *you*.

The International Company has exceptional facilities for producing high-grade machines at a fair and reasonable price. Its new plant at Hamilton, Ontario, is without question one of the most completely equipped manufacturing plants of the kind in the world—a credit not only to Canada, but to the Empire.

Its products are already found, not only in every corner of the Dominion, but are exported throughout the British Empire, to the Russian Empire and other European countries and to South America, giving a new outlet for Canadian labor and industry.

From the time the raw materials used in the manufacture of the International line of harvesting machines and other farm implements enter the chemical laboratories, where they are tested to make sure that they are of the highest possible grade, until the finished machine is loaded on a train or steamer for transmission to some distant farm, everything that human skill and ingenuity can devise to prevent mistake and to insure a perfect product is employed.

The right sort of materials, carefully graded and selected, the right sort of workmanship, the most modern up-to-date machinery, the most rigid inspection—these are the things which have given the International line the *quality* that makes them known with favor the world over.

Do you think such a reputation could have been built by poorly constructed machines?

Most assuredly not.

We ask you as a careful buyer to consider these things and then to call upon the nearest International agent and look at the line he represents. He will be glad to give you catalogs, answer questions and go into details.

These machines are manufactured by

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, (Limited)**  
Works: Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for catalogues of

## DEERING AND M<sup>C</sup>CORMICK

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Corn Binders, Huskers and Shredders, Gasoline Engines, Knife Grinders, Disc Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, Lever Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Hoe Drills, Disc Drills, Cultivator and Seeder, Broad-cast Seeder, Scufflers, Binder Twine. Also selling agents for Chatham and Petrolia Wagons.