



RED CROSS GIN

is the only Gin which bears the Government stamp, as a guarantee of age, quality and purity.

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS.

GRAIN MERCHANTS,

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG.

A. C. RUTTAN, Manager.

When you are thinking of shipping, send us a card and we will explain how you can dispose of your crop to the very best advantage. We will also send you detailed shipping instructions and keep you posted on prices. Don't overlook this. It is to your benefit.

Highest net track offers wired on anything in the grain line to any point. Ask us for quotations when you have your cars loaded. Large advances and prompt adjustments.

Flax buyers for Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Montreal.

Oat buyers for Anchor Elevator and Warehousing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

References, Merchants Bank at Winnipeg and branches, or any commercial agency.

Men Wanted.

Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$3 per month and expenses, \$4 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

RHEUMATISM.

DR. CLARK'S Rheumatism Cure. A marvellous safe, sure cure for muscular, inflammatory and chronic Rheumatism and Gouty conditions. Cures when all other remedies fail. Sent direct charges prepaid, on receipt of one Dollar.

J. AUSTIN & Co., Chemists, Simcoe, Ont.

About the Farm.

The Loft Room

Jest say them words a time or two, and say 'em sort of slow—
And straight against my soul a splash
Of apple scent'll blow,
And melt across my forehead in a dewy
zephyr's sigh,
All braided up and tied with strips of
tawny yellow sky.

Jest say 'em, and I'll see the slant of
rafters overhead,
And smell the pine of shingles set with
knots of pitchy-red;
The buzzing of a fussy wasp'll crinkle
in the air,
And tufts of chamomile'll sift their
dust into my hair.

A breeze'll come, all cool and damp,
from where a pond is hid;
The moon'll rise and slosh its gold
across my liver-lid;
I'll swaller musky honey from the
the quinces gettin' ripe,
And hear the rain of autumn rushin'
down the waterpipe.

And sleep! Why, sleep'd come as quick
in that old attic room
As if the pillar-tick was stuffed with
elderberry bloom,
And pinks was in the mattresses as thick
as they could get,
And all the quilts was filled with ferns
and sprigs of mignonette.

—Harriet Whitney Durbin.

Cream Separators.

The use of cream separators has proved of great value to the farmers, whether these separators be those of large size used in creameries or those of small size used on farms. Without the cream separators our dairy business could not have developed as it has developed, nor could the quality of butter be produced that is now being produced. To the assertion that it is as possible to make first-class farm butter as first-class creamery butter we have but to answer, that it is possible to do that when the people have become educated enough in the best way of making butter. But for the present it is impossible to get first-class butter made on many farms, especially on those farms that still raise their cream by the old process of setting in pans rather than by the use of mechanical separators.

Cream separators have made it possible to know exactly how much butter-fat comes out of the milk and goes into the cream. A man that is an expert at running a separator can adjust the machine to the separating of thick cream or thin cream, which means cream with much butter-fat in it or cream with little butter-fat in it. The use of separators by milkmen is becoming common, as they can then separate the milk and again remix it. This makes it possible to produce a uniform grade of milk. It does more, for it enables the dairyman to take out of the milk much of the slime found in it. If anyone will take the trouble to examine a separator that has been used in the clarifying of milk he will be surprised at finding a great deal of slime in the bowl, the said slime having been packed hard about the sides of the separator. This slime is removed in the washing. Without the use of the separator it would all have remained in the milk and most of it would have been consumed by the people that drink the milk.

Just now there is a wonderful public interest in hand separators, and the numerous hand separator companies are doing a thriving business in about all states of the union that have done much in the dairy line. We expect to see the time come when every man that keeps a cow will have a cream separator. The time will come when we shall see on the market any kind of separator a man wants, even one small enough to be used in separating the milk of a single cow. We have a parallel to this in the cider press, which is now manufactured in such small sizes that one can be purchased small enough to press out a few glasses of cider or of wine from grapes.

In spite of the fact that people have had to learn how to use separators, they are becoming popular. They have been abused in the care they have received and this has been the strong point urged against them by the makers of butter by the old processes on the farm. The manufacturers, on the other hand, have bent their energies in the direction of producing machines that can be easily and quickly cleaned. The people, too, are being gradually taught how to take care of cream separators to get the best results out of them in the way of cream that is untainted.

Milk for Any Purpose.

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says:
Both cheese and butter-making require that the farmer or milk producer shall have good cows. By a good cow we understand one which produces not less than 6,000 pounds of milk in one year, if making cheese be the branch fol-

lowed, and one that produces not less than 250 pounds of butter, if butter-making be the chief line. To state it in another way, a cow should earn over and above the cost of her feed not less than \$25 per year. She may go as much beyond these figures as she likes, but these are the minimum or lowest amounts to be allowed.

In both, cheap and suitable feed are necessary. It is feed that makes the milk. Generally speaking we should recommend grass, clover, corn silage, mangels, bran, crushed oats, pea meal, and a small amount of the concentrated feeds, such as linseed cake, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, etc., as being suitable feeds for milk production. Our own practice is to give little or no meal during the summer when the cows are on good grass. If supplemented feeds are necessary, we use bran, corn silage and green feed in the form of peas and oats or corn, eight to ten pounds cut clover hay, 20 to 30 pounds pulped mangels (all of which is mixed together for some time before feeding) together with about eight pounds of meal daily per cow. The meal consists of four pounds of bran, three pounds of ground oats and one pound of linseed cake.

An experiment comparing 4, 8 and 12 pounds of meal daily per cow, conducted during January, February and March, 1905, in the stable at the dairy of the college, gave the following yields and costs for milk and butter:

	Av. daily yield per cow of meal	Cost of meal per cent fat.	Cost of milk.	Cost of butter.
4	23.1	3.26	45.4	11.0c
8	25.7	3.46	51.4	13.0c
12	26.2	3.46	68.1	17.0c

The smaller amounts of meal gave the most economical returns, but in order to maintain the milk flow, we should recommend the medium (eight pounds) meal ration.

Cement Standing Floors.

Where the cows stand should be always kept clean, but this is not easily solved. The best kind of floor to keep clean is one made of cement, but some dairymen object to cement floors because they are cold for the cows to lie upon. To cover the cement with planks is not greatly to improve conditions, because the planks harbor germs, moisture and dust. The cement floors should be made rough, so that the cows will not slip on them. It is the opinion of our most experienced dairymen that if cement floors are used a great deal of bedding should be used with them. On many of our farms bedding material is so abundant that the matter of supply of bedding need hardly be considered.

The Feed Problem.

The feed problem on the farm is a double one—the supplying of the kinds of feed that will give the greatest results and the supplying of those kinds of feed at a low cost. Though a feed be perfect, if it is expensive it cannot be fed without loss. This complicates the problem and is a reason why the stock owner should make a study of feeds and nutrients. Bran is one of our best feeds, but it is often so high in price that it is too expensive to be fed to our ordinary farm animals. Also, one animal can take expensive feed and make a profit out of it, while another animal will take the same food and return so little for it that it will prove to have been fed at a loss.

The cow stalls still to be found in many barns should be abolished in favor of the lighter and better stalls that do not require the use of stanchions.

Water in the Stable.

Every barn and stable should be supplied with water in abundance. Some farmers carry water from wells the year around. This means a great deal of labor in the winter, when the stock are kept in the barn and the weather is so cold that water freezes in the tanks. In the more northerly parts the snow is so deep in winter that the cattle are seldom watered out of doors in mid-winter. It is easy to carry pipes from the well to the barn and at such a depth under the ground that the frost will never reach them. Even if a pump has to be used in the barn, this will insure a great saving of labor as well as of exposure on cold days.

The Fall "Hatch."

Time was when chickens hatched in the fall, by means of an obstinate "biddy" and a stolen nest, were considered of no value whatever. The fluffy little things were doomed to an early demise. Now it is quite different. The hatching of chickens in the fall to supply the winter market is engaging the attention of progressive poultry-risers. There is always a good market for "frys" or broilers in late December and throughout the winter.

Properly cared for, chickens hatched in the fall will grow as rapidly as those which come out in spring, and the growth carries more profit to their owner. Extra care is required to keep the chicks free from vermin, and for this purpose a good insect powder,