

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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### Notes from Ireland.

#### IRELAND AND KING EDWARD.

The world-wide sense of sorrow and loss occasioned by the lamented death of His late Majesty King Edward VII. has found in no country a more spontaneous and sincere expression than in Ireland. A wonderful outburst of sympathy has gone forth from all warm Irish hearts to the Royal Family in their sudden and sad bereavement, and many even of those whose political views might bias their attitude, on such an occasion, have vied with each other in the eloquence of their heartfelt tributes to the supreme tact, unflinching sympathy and personal charm of our dead monarch. It is safe to say that no occupant of the throne ever enjoyed so much popularity or received so fully the love and esteem of the Irish people as King Edward did. His close identification with sport and farming, combined with his personal accomplishments of head and heart, gained for him a hold on the affections of the agriculturists of the Emerald Isle.

Many times did His Majesty honor Irish shows by sending high-class exhibits from his choicely-bred herds, and, when, shortly after coming to the throne, he competed at Cork show, he performed a kindly act in requesting the promoters of the event to accept as a donation to the funds of the Society all the money, amounting to £17, won as prizes by the Royal exhibits.

#### RIVAL BREEDS IN IRELAND.

The recent spring show of the Royal Dublin Society was as notable a function as any of its predecessors, and an analysis of its features enables us to make a few deductions as to the progress of pedigree stock-breeding in the country, and also as to the ups-and-downs of the different varieties. Auction sales were introduced this year on a wider scale than usual, and special classes were set apart for animals intended for the auction ring. These far outnumbered in entry the open sections, and many, jealous of the dignity of the exhibition, have since been feeling that this departure is calculated to reduce the status of a national, indeed, international—exhibition to that of a commercial show and sale. Numerically, Shorthorns, with an entry of 196, were by far the strongest feature among the breeds, though there was a decrease of 77 on the previous year. They also realized, by a long way, the top price of the sales, viz., 330 gs., obtained by the Co. Wexford breeder, R. G. Wordsworth, for the second prize two-year-old bull, Orphan Stamp, while as much

as 390 gs. was bid for Mr. Harrison's Irish-bred Prince Olaf II., which stood first in Orphan Stamp's class, and was reserved at 500 gs.

Of Aberdeen-Angus, the entries numbered 149, and a very uniform muster they made from the standpoint of quality, this being in keeping with the introduction by enterprising Irish admirers of the blacks of high-priced bulls from Scotland; in fact, the pick of the Scotch sales. Hence the young doddies are now displaying a far better tone, with more breed character and finish than those seen four or five years ago. Milking qualities of course, are not a strong feature of the blacks, and this drawback will seriously restrict their popularity with Irish farmers, but as Aberdeen crosses are always at the top of the beef-market quotations, the breed will continue to make headway for this purpose. The display at the recent show was most gratifying to all its admirers. Herefords totalled 88 entries, and, unlike the Aberdeen-Angus, did not impress one with any advance in merit, and were it not for a fine lot of Whitefaces from leading English herds, the section would have been below the previous best standard. At the sales they were chiefly asked for by buyers from the great grazing districts, which they suit admirably.

The Kerries and Dexters (Ireland's native cattle), held their own well, both the beef and dairy types being well balanced. Ayrshires made a distinctly disappointing turnout, and it would appear as if the breed had very poor prospects in Ireland. In years gone by they were pretty extensively kept, but the fact that they are now seldom seen would go to prove that, in spite of their deep-milking powers, they do not suit Irish conditions.

In the pig classes at Ballsbridge we had a remarkably fine show, particularly of the Large Yorks. The Large Blacks, though they were well in the running last year, and the year before, showed a very sharp decline this season. In the dairy classes the entries were only half those of last year, this being the regrettable sequel of a long-standing dispute between the creamery managers and the Department of Agriculture, in which quarrel the Royal Dublin Society did not, perhaps, remain quite neutral.

#### THE IRISH BUTTER TRADE.

Considerable interest attaches to the voluminous report, just published, containing the findings of the Dept'l Committee on the Irish Butter Industry. The value of our exports amounted to well over £4,000,000 in the year. Next to Denmark, Ireland is the largest supplier to the British markets, but whereas the Danish trade is constant, the Irish output is practically confined to six months of the year. For geographical reasons it can be understood that most of the Irish butter goes to the big towns and cities in the western districts of Great Britain. Merchants in England state that some of the Irish butter is superior to that from any other country, but what is at fault is the regrettable irregularity of the supplies both in quantity and quality.

The Committee hold that it is creamery butter that must be relied on to raise the reputation of Irish butter to the first position, and they believe that creamery proprietors as a whole have not yet attained as great proficiency as is within their power. Combined action among the creameries for the ruthless rejection of unsuitable milk is strongly recommended. Pasteurization is also suggested as a means of securing uniformity of flavor in creamery butter. The evidence also would indicate that the texture of Irish butter could be made more even, there being complaints that sometimes it is too soft and open. Packing is another essential point to which attention is directed, but in this matter a great improvement has been effected since a conference, in 1905, drew up a standard specification for the 112-lb. kiel and the 56-lb. pyramid box.

Next to creamery butter, factory and dairy butter are the principal features of our export. They also are adversely affected by irregularity, and to improve them, efforts must be put forth at the farmstead, and owners of factories are urged to encourage improvement by discriminating between good and inferior samples offered by farmers, and paying a remunerative price for the better qualities.

Of course, covering all classes of butter, is the strong appeal presented by the contents of this report, on behalf of winter dairying. I make bold to say that if this appeal were heeded and responded to properly, the greatest of all obstacles in the way of advance would be removed. We have had numerous experiments carried out to demonstrate the profitability of winter dairying, and unless Irish farmers rise to the occasion, they will, by their inactivity, only continue to nullify the many natural advantages which the country possesses for dairying. With its adoption, irregularity would be removed, tillage would increase, and the cow stock of the island become more numerous.

The report suggests additional powers of creamery inspection and authority to make regulations for the Department of Agriculture, and these

have created some controversy. It is also proposed to arrange, in conjunction with local associations, a scheme for the establishment of a special Governmental brand for Irish creamery butter, and it is recommended that in the appointment of creamery managers the greatest importance should be attached to technical and commercial qualifications.

Although I mention it last, one of the most important functions of the inquiry was to arrive at a definite understanding as to the proper meaning of trade terms used to describe Irish butter. This is most essential, because of the frequent frauds to which our dairy produce is liable at the hands of retailers, and hitherto the utmost confusion has existed when legal proceedings were taken. As a result of the evidence laid before them, the Committee drew up clear definitions of what is to be understood in the future as "creamery," "factory" and "dairy" butter—the three principal trade descriptions of Irish butter. In summarized form, these are:

The term "creamery butter," according to the custom of the trade, means unblended butter, made from cream separated by centrifugal force from the commingled milk supplies of a number of cow-keepers, in premises adapted and utilized for the manufacture of butter in commercial quantities.

The term "dairy butter," as understood in the trade, means butter made at the farmer's homestead, whether from whole milk, hand-skimmed cream, or cream extracted from the milk by means of a separator.

The term "factory butter," as understood in the trade, means any butter blended, reworked, or subjected to any other treatment, but not so as to cease to be butter.

Butter made at the farmer's homestead, from cream extracted from the milk by means of a separator is properly described as "dairy separator butter."

Steps should be taken to prevent the use for dairy butter and for factory butter, of names which are suggestive of the term "creamery."

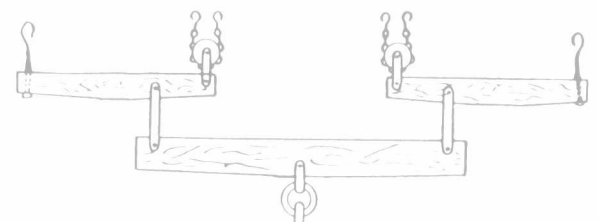
"EMERALD ISLE."

## HORSES.

### Three-horse Evener.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I append herewith a drawing of a three-horse whiffletree, to be used on a plow without a tongue. I have used one for about fifteen years,



A Three-horse Evener.

and find it very much lighter than ordinary three-horse eveners, and very simple. There are pulleys on the short ends of the eveners, with a chain about a foot long with a hook on each end.

Lennox & Addington, Ont. L. F. BOGART.

### The Orphan Colt.

"When a mare dies, or has no milk for her foal, it may be raised on cow's milk, if the attendant conducts the work patiently and intelligently," says Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. "The milk of a cow that has recently calved should be chosen," says Dr. Alexander, "preferably of one which gives milk low in butter-fat, for mare's milk, while rich in sugar, is poor in fat. The milk should be sweetened with molasses or sugar, and diluted with warm water."

A little of this prepared milk should be given at short intervals from a scalded nursing bottle with a large rubber nipple. Care should be taken to keep the bottle and nipple scrupulously clean. An ounce of lime-water should be added to each pint of the prepared milk, and half a cupful allowed once an hour at first.

As the foal grows, the feeder should gradually increase the amount of milk fed, and lengthen the intervals between meals. In a few days, food may be given six times a day, and, later, four times daily. The foal will soon learn to drink from a pail, if allowed to suck the attendant's fingers at first.

Until the bowels move freely, rectal injections should be given night and morning. If the foal scours at any time, two to four tablespoonfuls of a mixture of sweet oil and pure castor oil, shaken up in milk, should be given, and feeding of milk stopped for two or three meals, allowing sweetened warm water and lime-water, instead. The foal may lick oatmeal as soon as it will eat, and

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