



Moral—Buy a Simple Machine.

No cream separators made are more easily cleaned than the two simple, close-skimming I. H. C. cream harvesters, Dairymaid and Bluebell.

The two brushes which go with the machines, and a pan of hot water, will enable you to thoroughly clean your separator in short order.

You can get at every part of the bowl and tinware with the brush.

You can't make too much of the matter of cleanliness in using a cream separator. It avoids odors and taints. It enables you to make high-grade products.

It is the worst kind of a mistake not to buy a separator anybody can clean easily and quickly.

The Dairymaid and Bluebell cream harvesters are not distinguished merely for their easy cleaning. They have every requisite to make them

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right working and valuable to their owners.

They skim to a trace; that is, they get all the butter fat down to the thousandth part.

Their wonderful simplicity makes them most durable. One of the principal reasons why they are so popular with users is that it is almost impossible for them to get out of order.

The Dairymaid is a chain driven machine. The Bluebell is driven by simple gearing.

If you need a cream harvester, call on any international local agent and talk the matter over with him. He will supply you with catalogs and full particulars. Or, if you prefer, write our nearest branch house.

You will be interested in securing a copy of 'Development of the Cream Separator' and a circular regarding which will be mailed on request.

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at a low temperature the stable got too cold, when calm and warm outside the stable became too warm. In this way a difference in temperature was recorded all the way from 36 to 85 degrees inside the stable. When it was calm and warm outside, the air of the stable became very heavy and foul. It required constant attention to open and close the windows, as the outside conditions changed. The curtains soon became foul. Mr. Grisdale thought that possibly the curtains might do to bring in the fresh air, provided there were shafts to carry out the foul air. While not as satisfactory as the Rutherford and King systems he thought it better than none, and its cheapness put within the reach of the small dairyman.

An experiment showing the value of ventilation was tried at the farm. They had kept about thirty head of steers in a stable without ventilation part of one winter. The animals made no gain in weight whatever, although well fed. A good system of ventilation, then installed and they made good gains.

ANOTHER SYSTEM EXPLAINED

Mr. Louis Simpson, manager of the Montreal Cotton Company, of Valleyfield, Que., described the system of ventilation they had installed in the dairy stables of the company. The fresh air was brought in from the outside by openings at each end of the stable, and conveyed by a wooden box in front of the cows. Holes 3 x 3 inches in size, were bored on the side farthest from the cows, and through these came the required air. For outlets, they had shafts extending upward to the roof, in which were dampers to regulate the outflow. They had found this system very satisfactory. The air in the stable was usually fresh and pure.—W. F. S.

The National Live Stock Convention.

The convention of the National Live Stock Association, held at Ottawa, Feb. 5-7, was a most successful affair. Delegates were present from almost every province in the Dominion. The deliberations of the convention were presided over by Hon. John Dryden, the president, who referred in his opening address to the advantages derived by the country through having men come together from all parts of Canada to discuss the needs of the industry in which they are engaged.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

At the closing sessions on Friday, the following resolutions were passed:

That this Association recommend that only such animals as are recorded in the Record Books of the Dominion Live Stock Associations, and such other animals as are recorded in the recognized Records, provided such records are recognized by the National Board as reliable, be permitted to enter Canada free of duty, and further that no animal shall be admitted unless accompanied by an import certificate issued by the Canadian Record Board at Ottawa.

Resolved, that this National Convention, respectfully asks the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, to take such steps as in his judgment may be necessary to bring in touch the breeders of pure-bred stock in the West Indies with his department looking to the development of the cattle trade with such Islands.

Resolved, that before animals can be imported for sale, free of duty, they must be recorded and owned by a British subject, resident in Canada.

Whereas, the transportation facil-

ities accorded shippers of live stock, particularly in the west, are lessened through delays in transit; resolved that this convention is of the opinion that the Railway Commission should take action with a view to improving the existing state of affairs.

Whereas, it is important that the cattle exported from Canada to Great Britain shall be landed in the most possible manner, and knowing that under the present methods of securing these cattle in their stalls, the cattle suffer great hardship by being crowded by their mates, we think that a careful investigation be made by the Department of Marine that a safer, more profitable and more humane method could be found of securing these cattle in their stalls, and giving to each the amount of space allotted to it.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected: President, Robert Ness, Sr., Howick, Que.; Vice-President, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; Executive Committee—Hon. Mr. Garneau, Quebec; Walter Buckvale, Medicine Hat, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Westervelt, Toronto; Directors, W. W. Ball, Stratford, Ont.; M. LaChapelle, St. Paul, E. M. E. C.; J. A. Turner, Calgary; M. M. Cumming, Truro; George Allison, Winnipeg; Hon. F. L. Hazard, Charlottetown; F. A. Peters, Fredericton; J. M. Bredt, Regina.

The afternoon session of Feb. 5 was devoted to a presentation of the needs of the different provinces. Those of British Columbia were presented by Dr. S. T. Tolmie. Mr. Tolmie referred to the great demand in that province for pure-bred stock of all kinds, and the good prices prevailing for same. Dairying has increased from 19,000 lbs. of butter in 1867 to 1,196,100 lbs. in 1907.

The future of the ranching country was taken up by R. C. Matthews, secretary of the Western Stock Growers' Association. He showed that there was no permanency in ranching under present conditions, and pointed out that the great need was the designation of land suitable for ranching, and the extending of the leases so as to make the industry a permanent one.

Principal Cummings, of the Truro Agricultural College, Nova Scotia, set forth the conditions as they exist in the Maritime Provinces. Conditions there favored the keeping of more farm stock than was maintained. The country was well adapted for growing all kinds of feed, though they cannot compete with the west in the raising of cheap grain.

The needs of Prince Edward Island were discussed by Mr. Theodore Ross, secretary of Agriculture, while those of Quebec were dealt with by Dr. J. A. Couture, secretary of the Quebec Live Stock Association. Conditions in Quebec were improving owing to the advent of the dairy industry.

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

The chief address of the opening session, Feb. 5, was that given by Mr. Duncan Anderson. This will be published almost in full in a current issue. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, gave some good advice to stockmen. He said that more should be done to encourage inter-provincial trade. He advised against the haphazard methods of breeding that are so common in this country. Breeders must have in mind the type wanted, and breed true to the line.

"The best means of retaining for Canadian breeders the Canadian market for pure-bred stock," was the subject of an interesting and comprehensive address, by Mr. John Garhouse. He pointed out the impor-

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