



Frictionless Empire.

The object of the "one-method agent" is to sell you his single type of machine no matter what your needs may be.

Do you know the difference between the cone and disc methods of cream separation? You should know the facts before choosing a separator.

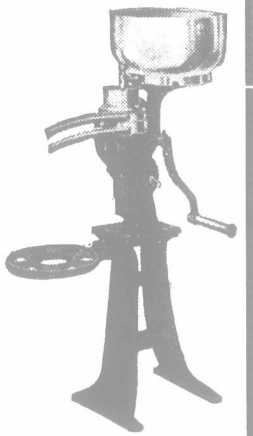
There are two standard methods of cream separation—the cone and the disc. The cone is more suitable for one dairyman, while the disc is better for another. You can tell which is best for you when you know the difference between them. The Empire agent stands ready and willing to give you complete information.

It is to his advantage to tell you the truth about each method, because the Empire Line contains both cone and disc separators. His object is to help you select the method and the size your needs require.

Both Frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire Disc are made of Empire-quality of materials. Complete line of sizes in each type.

The **Frictionless Empire**—the original cone separator—has such exclusive features as Ball Neck Bearing and 3-ball Bottom Bearing. No Closed Bearings on spindle where others have one, generally two. Easiest-to-turn, easiest-to-clean, closest skimmer—the peer of all cone separators.

The **Empire Disc** is in reality the leading disc machine of Europe, with addition of several Empire patented features. No other disc skims as closely as this improved European champion. None runs so easily, or so quickly and thoroughly cleaned.



Empire Disc.

FREE Dairy Book

Write for your copy. Explains both machines in detail. Tells about a guarantee that really guarantees, and a generous FREE TRIAL offer.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
Western Office, Winnipeg. Head Office, Toronto.

EMPIRE LINE OF Quality Cream Separators.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PYEMIA.

Three-year-old mare took sick at night. Next morning her mouth was swollen, her tongue swollen and hanging out of her mouth, her jaws were also swollen, one worse than the other. A foul-smelling, greenish matter escaped from her nostrils. She died about 4 o'clock. Is it contagious? W. J. F.

Ans.—She died from acute pyemia (a form of blood poisoning). In such acute cases, treatment is of no avail. It is caused by the entrance into the blood of some septic matter. In some cases a wound or sore is present, while in others it is not possible to say how the blood became contaminated. It is not contagious. In mild cases, the administration of antiseptics as carbolic acid in 50-drop doses, or hyposulphite in 6-dram doses, three or four times daily, will effect a cure, but in acute cases the patient usually dies in from 18 to 48 hours. V.

Miscellaneous.

COW SUCKING HERSELF.

What is a cure for a cow that sucks herself? She is a young cow, and a good milker, and I would like to keep her. A. W.

Ans.—There are several devices modelled to prevent cows from sucking themselves. Some time ago, one of our readers wrote: "The contrivance we use to prevent a cow from sucking herself is this: Take a common head-piece of a halter and put it on the cow's head, then put a rather wide strap around the cow's body, just behind the front legs, buckling it so as not to make the cow's back sore. Next take a small, tough stick, about 2½ feet long, with a ring fastened to each end. Fasten one ring to the halter, and, passing the stick between the front legs, fasten the other ring to the surcingle. The cow has perfect ease, but cannot turn her head to her udder." Another device consists of two ropes, or straps, encircling the neck with three or four pieces of wood on each side, reaching almost from the jaws to the shoulder. Others again put a halter on the cow's head, having driven long, sharp nails through the strap that goes around the nose. The sharp nails prick the cow's flank when she attempts to suck herself.

EVERGREENS FOR HEDGE.

How can I best set out a hedge? Which is cedar or balsam preferable? How large should the trees be, and how far apart? How long should I wait before trimming them? A. J. K.

Ans.—Cedar is much more preferable than balsam. White cedar is about the best of the evergreens used for hedge purposes. For best results, the ground should be thoroughly prepared the previ-

NEW IMPORTATION OF

Clydesdale Mares

BY AUCTION.

Messrs. Dalgety Bros. will sell at the FRASER HOUSE, LONDON, ONT., about the THIRD WEEK IN MAY, a number of newly imported Clydesdale mares and fillies. Several fit for show purposes.

EXACT DATE WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

DALGETY BROS.,

GLENCOE, ONT.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.—Both imported and Canadian-bred, at Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners. Our last importation landed in August. They include the pick of Scotland, from such renowned sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Baron o' Bucklyvie, Hiawatha, Marsells, Sir Everest, and Prince Thomas. We have on hand over 30 head to choose from, from the above noted sires, from 1 to 6 years old, and including stallions and mares. Correspondence solicited. Call and see them at our barns, Columbus, Ont., before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are right. Long-distance phone in houses. Phone office, Myrtle station. Myrtle station, C.P.R.; Brooklin station, G.T.R.; Oshawa station, G.T.R. **Smith & Richardson & Sons, Columbus, Ont.**



Clydesdales and Hackneys

We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.** G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.



IMPORTED SHIRES

At their St. Thomas stables, the John Chambers & Sons, of England, have for sale stallions and fillies from their noted Shire stud, high-class representatives of the breed. Correspondence solicited. Address **DR. C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont.**

Clydesdales and Hackneys

My motto is: Quality, not quantity.

THOS. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA.



I HAVE STILL LEFT THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

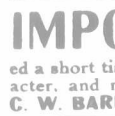
two of them 3 years old, the other a 4-year-old; big flashy fellows, full of quality and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them cheap and on terms to suit, as I want the room for a new importation.

T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation has now arrived—stallions and fillies—personally selected. Richest in breeding; highest in quality; with abundance of size and character. Sold on terms to suit. **GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.**



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

ed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit, **C. W. BARBER, Gatineau Point, Quebec.** "Close to Ottawa."



For a prize-winning Clydesdale, Hackney or French Coach Stallion

write me. I have generally something choice on hand. **HENRY M. DOUGLAS, STAYNER, ONTARIO, LATE OF MEAFORD.**

ous fall so that the young trees can be transferred to mellow ground. Select trees 2½ to 3 feet high, set them a foot to eighteen inches apart, and cut back to 1½ feet when planting. A strip extending one foot or more on each side should be thoroughly cultivated throughout the summer. Perhaps a mulch of coarse manure can be used to advantage. Planting can be done at almost any time, if

care is taken to protect the roots. May is, however, perhaps the best month. Many advocate planting evergreens just after grain-seeding. Set the trees slightly deeper than they were before moving. Later trimming will have to be regulated according to the height and width you wish to have the hedge, remembering always that cutting off the tips of branches tends to produce more branches.

TROUBLE IN HATCHING GOSLINGS.

We keep geese every year and do not often have very good luck with them, because when they are hatched out they are very weak and delicate. It is also very hard for them to get out of the shell. What advice could you give? W. W.

Ans.—If the breeding stock are in good condition, there should be no trouble in hatching goslings. The most frequent cause of weakling offspring is the overfed condition of the parent stock. The tendency is to feed too much grain to geese during their term of winter life. If possible, the breeding stock should have as much green stuff as possible if in confinement. Perhaps circumstances will permit of the breeding stock having a run where they can have grass. Old stock are preferable as breeders. If eggs intended to be used for hatching are laid in cold weather, care should be taken that they are not chilled, as they are apt to be. In certain cases it is necessary to help the goslings out of the shell. In this case, it is likely the newly-hatched birds were weak, owing to the parent stock being out of condition. A. G. G.

TRADE TOPICS.

Our readers will do well to note the advertisement of The Brantford Cordage Company, Limited, in reference to the superior quality of their several brands of binder twine, which have become so popular with Canadian twine-users. No better proof of this fact could be submitted than the increased sales from year to year, and the enviable reputation the four Maple Leaf brands has attained, necessitating several additions to their factory, which is now one of the most complete plants in Canada, and is operated to the utmost capacity to take care of their orders. At the present time their mill is running overtime. The company has always given special care in the selection of their raw materials, which is absolutely essential to obtain that bright, clean appearance, uniformly even and strong-working qualities which their twines possess. Their different brands are put up in good, full-length, strong bags, and each bale is tied with a good, serviceable, laid-rope lashing, instead of the old style of worthless waste, which is practically useless to the farmer. All their twines are daily tested for length, evenness and strength, and subject to the inspection of the Dominion Government Inspector of Binder Twines. The product is sold through dealers from one end of the country to the other. If there is no agency in your town, do not fail to write them direct, making mention of "The Farmer's Advocate."

"Yes," said the bride of three short months, "I had made up my mind to remain in the spinster class, then John appeared upon the scene and I accepted him because he was so unlike other men."

"Oh, of course, he's different," rejoined the envious lady friend. "He proposed."