

the firm of Silverwoods, Ltd., pleaded guilty to four charges laid against them by officers of the Dominion Dairy Division. Two of these charges were for non-branding as dairy butter, butter packed in 56-lb. boxes. The clause of the Act covering this point reads as follows:

"No person shall knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale:

"(e) Any dairy butter packed in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter unless such packages are branded 'dairy butter';

"(f) Any dairy butter packed,

moulded or cut into blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper unless such parchment paper is branded 'dairy butter'."

A third charge was for having sold dairy butter containing more than 16% of moisture, and the fourth charge was for having in possession and "For Sale" dairy butter containing more than 16% of moisture.

This Act has been in force since 1914, and it is felt that creamerymen and dealers should now be familiar with its provisions. Violations of the Act will be prosecuted in future when evidence of its infraction is obtained by the Government.

## Are the Horses Ready for the Spring Work?

Timely Hints on the Hardening Process by Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

THE most pressing problem confronting us in these early spring days is getting the horses in shape for spring work. With us this is a problem of recent years only. During the first years that we were on the farm we had the clearing away of heavy bush from a large part of it, the running of a small portable saw-mill, and the teaming of lumber to the railway station. Our horses were worked steadily all winter and came out in the spring in hard condition and right ready for hard work. Lumbering operations are now, however, almost at a standstill. The farms have been cleared and we follow straight agriculture. Hence extra precautions are necessary to harden our teams in the spring. I have heard men say that they could find sufficient work the year round on the farm to keep their teams in good condition, but we have never been able to do it. Our horses are wintered as cheaply as possible, straw and turnips making a large part of their ration. They come out in good flesh and spirits, but there is little reserve energy in them for hard work.

Our teams are all re-shod now and they are getting light work every day. They would get more of it if we could find it. In fact, we make work just to keep the teams busy. We are doing all the teaming possible and going to town more often than is actually necessary. At the same time, the grain ration is being increased and the teams are storing up energy. Under this course of treatment, the horses will be fairly hard by the middle of April, and eating enough good grain to sustain their strength.

It is a foolish policy to start horses suddenly into hard work when the spring opens up, and it is doubly foolish to change them suddenly from light winter rations to heavy grain feeding. The horses' systems, accustomed to light winter feeding, cannot absorb the extra feed suddenly imposed upon them, and they lose instead of gain in condition as a result of their liberal rationing. In all things we try to follow a moderate, conservative policy.

### Coilt Culture.

On most farms, ours at least, there will be a colt, or perhaps a team of colts, coming along which will start hard work for the first time this spring. We are getting our colts ready for the work just as we are the older horses. One point that I would strongly emphasize in preparing the colt for his first spring work is that a collar be made specially for it. We buy much of our equipment from a mail order house in Toronto, but one thing that I never have bought by mail is horse collars. We take the colts right to the harness maker in town and have him fashion the collar meant for that particular colt. We want a collar large enough that we can pass our hand between the bottom of the collar and the breast, and

that fits nicely at the sides of the shoulder, that is, not so narrow that it pinches, or so wide that it rubs.

One of the most common difficulties with the teams in the spring is sore shoulders. The most common cause of this is that the horse sweats freely, and the long winter hair on the shoulders gets full of hard, gummy dirt, and it is this that causes the sore shoulders far more than the pressure of the collar. I would suggest that the shoulders at least be clipped and kept clean, and if this is done there will be small danger of sore shoulders.

This brings us naturally to the subject of clipping horses. The man who will not take first-rate care of his team will be safer to leave them unclipped. The careful teamster, however, will get better service from horses in the spring if they are clipped just when the season of hard work begins. With a clipped team, the blankets must be kept always handy, or chills will result. In clay and, too, I would not clip below the knees or hocks, as it is positive cruelty to work a bare-legged horse where there is danger of its legs getting caked with mud. Clipping, too, cuts down the labor of grooming. In order that I may not be misunderstood, I will emphasize here that this spring clipping is the only clipping that we ever practise. Clipping in the fall, in order to cut down the work of grooming in the winter, is little less than brutal.

Spring work is hard on men. It is terrible for horses, and we owe it to them, on humane grounds alone, to get them ready before the season opens.

### Dehorn All Cattle

THE safety of the herdman demands that the herd bull be dehorned. The comfort of the herd demands that all cows be dehorned. Cows are frequently injured by the horns of their stall mates. Hence the increasing popularity of dehorning. Either regulation horn clippers, or a fine tooth saw, will do the work of dehorning efficiently. Just one point: take off enough horn that a ring of hair will come along with it. Otherwise stubby horns will develop within the next year or two.

The best and least cruel method of removing horns is by means of an application of caustic potash to the horn buttons while the calf is from one to four days old. The hair is carefully clipped from the buttons and the moistened end of a stick of caustic potash is then rubbed on the spot until the skin bleeds slightly. Care should be taken to prevent the liquid caustic from running off the button, but if only a small amount is rubbed on there will be no danger from this source. If the caustic has been properly applied there will be a dent in the skin where the button appeared and no horns will develop.



## Cream Fed Pigs

Are you feeding cream to the pigs? You undoubtedly are.

In the morning you feel fresh and strong; you turn your separator at full speed. At right, you're tired and don't turn quite so fast. You also stop a moment to refill the supply can; the speed slackens and some cream escapes into the skim milk.

Your separator may skim clean at full speed, but, no matter how good the machine, it will lose cream, and a lot of it, when the speed slackens. Many dairymen are losing a hundred dollars or more every year through imperfect skimming. They are feeding cream to the pigs. A marvelous but simple invention now enables you to stop this loss—stop it absolutely. The saving is clear "velvet"—more profit without added expense. You get all the cream with

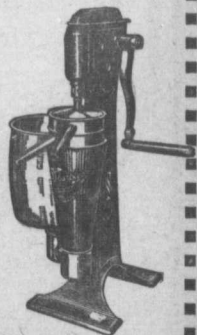
## THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator. Whether you turn faster or slower than the regulation speed, the bowl of the Suction-Feed drinks in just the right quantity of milk to insure the closest possible skimming. Does away with speed indicator, which is not a protection against cream loss.

The New Sharples Suction-Feed has many other important advantages. Turn fast or slow, you secure smooth cream of an even thickness. No more streaked butter from mixing different grades of cream—no more dissatisfied customers.

The capacity increases when you turn faster than the normal speed, so you can get through quicker when in a hurry. The large, seamless supply can is only knee-high. The entire machine is made simpler and better than ever.

Send for our new book, "Velvet for Dairymen," which fully explains how you can save the cream now going to the pigs. Also ask for our liberal free trial offer. Do it today, before you forget. Address Department 77.



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