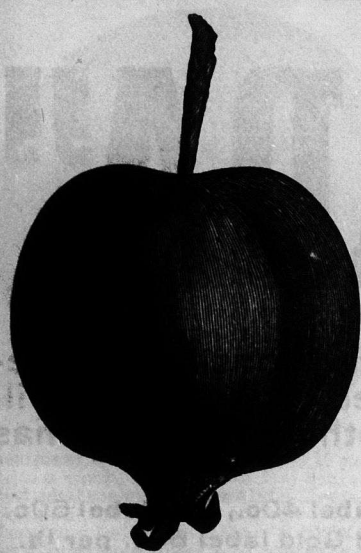




To Farmers Improve Your Apple Orchard this Spring.

You want what I'm now offering. This is an apple that will grow and bear freely in any part of Manitoba or the cold sections of Canada.

These trees are the results of years of experiments with numerous crossings of our best Canadian apples with a hardy Siberian crab by Professor Saunders of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

Remember each one carries my guarantee—send in your order now.

Prices are as follows:
Trees from 4 to 5 feet @ \$6.00 per dozen Express prepaid.
Trees from 3 to 4 feet @ \$5.00 per dozen Express prepaid.
Trees from 2 to 3 feet @ \$4.00 per dozen Express prepaid.
Ask for our special nursery catalogue for the North-West.

E. D. SMITH Winona, Ontario.

ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPPING RECEIPTS GRADING CAREFULLY LOOKED AFTER HIGHEST PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS

These are some of the things that have helped to make our firm the foremost in the commission business to-day. It pays to ship your grain to a strictly commission firm. Write for shipping instructions and further particulars. Send samples.

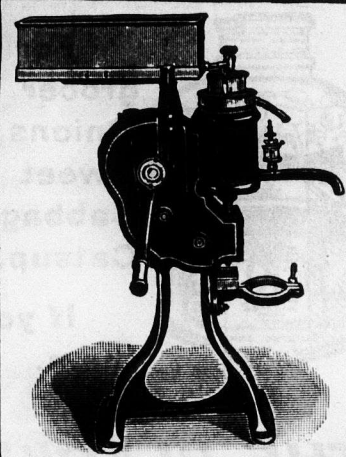
THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

P. O. Box 77D

WINNIPEG, MAN.

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS FOR 1908



Have all the qualities that have made the U. S. the standard for many years past, for efficiency, durability and reliability, and have in addition

New and Important Improvements

both in construction and efficiency—increasing their already unequalled ability to handle milk most easily, quickly, profitably. Remember: you are buying a cream separator first of all to get all the cream—all the money—out of your milk and the U. S. Cream Separator continues to

Hold World's Record for Clean Skimming

for fifty consecutive runs, in competition with the leading makes of separators of the world. This record has never been equaled.

Furthermore: the past sixteen years have conclusively demonstrated the durability and the unequalled reliability of the U. S. Dairymen to-day buy the U. S. because they know it will do for them the best work for the longest time. Competing separators "claim" anything and everything, truthful and otherwise, but the real superiority of the United States Cream Separator has been so thoroughly established in every way, that no one can successfully dispute it. This is so widely known and acknowledged nowadays that dairymen in all parts of the country are rapidly exchanging their old style, unsatisfactory, "cheap" and unreliable separators for the clean-skimming, STANDARD and reliable U. S.

Write to-day for "Catalogue No. 101" and any desired particulars

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing warehouses at: Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Portland, Ore., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta.

About the Farm.

The Dusk.

The dusk of the South is tender
As the touch of a soft, soft hand;
It comes, between splendor and splendor

The sweetest of service to render,
And gathers the cares of the land.

Above it the soft sky blushes
And pales like an April rose;
Within it the south wind hushes,
And the jessamine's heart outgushes,
And earth like an emerald glows.

The dusk of the South comes fleetly,
And fleetly it takes its flight;
But it comes like a song so sweetly,
And gathers our cares completely,
For God to keep through the night.

DAIRY NOTES.

Hurrying is a poor way to make good butter.

Warts on the cows' teats, it is said, can be cured with pure lard.

A good milk supply depends to a large extent upon a good digestion.

It does not pay to let cows get old and broken down unless they have been valuable as breeders.

In stabling cows it is not a good idea to make them stand face to face. It makes them restless and nervous.

Enough water gets into the milk through the cow, and the honest dairyman doesn't put any in any other way.

Little as you think it, the purity of the milk depends to a large extent upon the purity of the water that the cows have to drink.

The calf will not thrive on the slop and refuse from the kitchen. It may devour such stuff, but it is only because it has to.

Cow-pea hay is a morsel of food that is particularly relished by the dairy herd, and it is food that brings returns in the way of milk.

The science of butter-making is one that is not mastered in a few days. The thorough masters of it are persons who draw good salaries.

It takes time and patience to teach the dairy heifer what is expected of her and it is useless and extravagant to try to hurry the matter.

The quality of the milk and the health of the cow will be injured by decayed, unclean or improper food of any kind. Stagnant, unhealthy water is just as bad.

Some of the most successful dairymen of the country regulate the quantity of the milk output by having cows come fresh every month. It can be done by careful management.

A cow should be dry four weeks before becoming fresh, and if she is not dry she should be made to become so. This is a matter that requires more attention than is generally given to it.

The dairy cow that is constantly kept on a starvation diet is a worthless animal about the farm. The man who is too poor to feed his cows should give or sell them to some man who isn't.

The person who goes into the dairy business with the expectation of having an easy snap is likely to be sadly disappointed. It requires hard work and plenty of it, but it is work that will bring good returns.

It is not a hard matter for the farmer's wife who makes good butter to find a ready sale for it. She can soon secure customers who will willingly pay good prices for all that she can make of the first-class variety.

How the Milk Supply is Handled in Germany.

A paper read at the recent meeting of the German Association of Scientists and Physicians, held at Dresden, on the "Treatment of Milk," by Professor Hempel, gives some very interesting information as to the methods employed in Germany to protect the milk-consuming public.

"Doctor Hempel states that the only satisfactory solution of the milk problem in Germany is to be reached by governmental requirements and inspection at each stage along the following lines:

"First. Dairy cows must be absolutely free from tuberculosis and be subject to frequent examination and tests by competent inspectors.

"Second. They must pass the day, when the weather permits, in the open air and in pastures.

"Third. They must have an abundance of good fodder, be under good care and be cleaned each day.

"Fourth. Milking should take place in a special milking room, kept scrupulously clean. A milker careless about personal cleanliness would respond to the stimulus of such an environment.

"Fifth. Udders should be carefully and thoroughly washed with pure water immediately before milking, and dried with clean towels.

"Sixth. Milk, as soon as collected from a cow, should be rapidly cooled to a point but little above that of freezing water. In summer ice or refrigerating apparatus must be used. In winter running cold water, in pipes or the like, can be employed for the purpose.

"Seventh. Milk must be kept at this low temperature during transportation and until delivered to consumers, who then become responsible for the continuance of the conditions described until the liquid is required as an article of food.

"The address closed with a forcible plea for the installation on all railways of refrigerator cars, first, to meet the needs of the milk traffic, and, second, to facilitate the transportation of fresh meats, fish, fruits, flowers, etc.

POULTRY

Incubators and Brooders for the Farmers Wife.

Although farm poultry keeping has always been considered a legitimate field for the housewife, provided she cared to take it up, artificial hatching and rearing has seldom been considered seriously except when the man of the family cared to honor that branch of the farm industry by taking hold of poultry keeping himself.

The fact is, however, that incubators and brooders frequently prove more successful in the hands of the farmer's wife than when operated by the farmer and in such cases they not only reduce the labor incident to the hatching season, but produce better and more profitable results. The old hen will sit when she wants to and at no other time. If it happens that she moulted late in the fall before and began laying late in the winter, she will not show a desire to incubate until pretty well along in the spring. That means that no early chicks can be hatched by her and early chicks are the ones that pay, whether they are destined for market as broilers or roasters, or whether they are intended for next season's profit makers.

In most cases the males are disposed of early and the pullets are kept for laying. The amount of profit in such cases depends considerably on whether the hatching is done early or late. The incubator will take up the work when-