

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Some months ago, two different firms offered to buy the front cover of Farm and Dairy for the whole year for advertising purposes, and to pay us a large sum of money to secure that privilege. Both of these offers were declined. The numerous letters we have received from our readers show that they appreciate the illustrations that we publish on our front cover. This being the case we feel that we should consider the interests of our readers in a matter of this kind. In doing so, we are persuaded that we act in our own best interests.

During the past few years, several of the leading farm papers of the United States and Canada have abandoned the policy they had followed for years of putting advertisements on their front covers. These include such well-known publications as Hoad's Dairymen, The Nor-West Farmer, of Winnipeg, and the Maritime Farmer of St. John, N.B. The improvement the change has made in these publications has been marked. Gradually publishers are beginning to find that nothing is too good for their readers. That is the view of Farm and Dairy.

What times we do have with some subscriptions. There are those who protest vigorously if we do not stop their paper as soon as their subscriptions expire. There are others who protest just as vigorously if their subscriptions are stopped. One man wrote us recently as follows:

"Please find enclosed 50 cents for my subscription to Farm and Dairy for the last six months, and please stop my paper. I have taken your paper for the last 12 years, and you were never afraid before that you would not get your pay. I can sign for lots of other papers just as good. I am sorry that you were afraid to trust me until the end of the year. This man's subscription had been in arrears since the first of the year. He wrote as he did simply because we dared to draw his attention to the matter.

Such subscribers do not realize that Farm and Dairy has thousands of subscribers, and that if each man was allowed to get in arrears, his subscription for a year, would be owed thousands of dollars in small sums by people living in all parts of the Dominion, and that our loss through this cause would be very heavy every year.

Farm and Dairy is not like a local paper whose editor knows each of his subscribers. We have thousands of readers all over the country whom we do not know personally. Thus we find it necessary to bill our subscribers more promptly than does the average local paper. We hope that our readers will bear this point in mind and be more lenient in their judgment upon our action when they receive occasional notices from us on the customary terms about their subscriptions being in arrears.

Tomatoes for London

Tomatoes packed in a mixture of sawdust and peat and shipped from the Canary Islands, seven days distant by steamship lines, are sold in ranging from two pence to six pence a pound. In Ontario, no farther away from the British market than the Canary Islands tomatoes, when the crop begins to move, are sold at 25 cents a bushel.

This is the contrast that Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for Ontario, draws as one result of his trip to Britain and the

continent of Europe in quest of information for his department. The possibilities of this one market presents for Ontario farmers will probably be recognized by the Provincial Government, upon the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, and when the forthcoming shipment of Ontario produce is made to British markets, a consignment of Tomatoes packed in sawdust will likely be included.

Although Ontario has proven to be especially well adapted for the cultivation of tomatoes, this vegetable has not found its way to the great London market. A few years ago, shippers attempted to introduce Ontario tomatoes in England, but they were shipped in cold storage, and their condition upon arrival put a damper on the enterprise. The growers in the Canary Islands, knowing that the tomato needed dryness more than anything else, have adopted the plan of packing them in sawdust and peat. According to Mr. Wilson, tomatoes packed in this way will keep for two weeks after arriving in London.

A Well Equipped Farm Barn

J. A. Hutton, Peel Co., Ont.

To have farm buildings conveniently arranged is a source of pleasure. The time and labor saved is also a very important consideration. Fifteen years ago we built a barn, 90 x 54 feet, with a 10-foot stone basement, making use largely of the timber and lumber from the old buildings.

In our locality there was a difference of opinion as to the merits of the side or the end drive. We were in favor of the latter and planned that the rack lifter which we use can be slid along the beams arranged for it quite easily. After filling a mow, simply hitch two of the lift ropes to the empty rack, or full as the case may be, and pull it ahead to the next mow. It can be run from one end of the barn to the other. We have a door at each end, and it is immaterial which way we drive in from. On a 100 acre farm we think the rack lifter about the right thing to use where only two men are doing the work.

STABLE ARRANGEMENT.

Convenience in feeding the stock is another point in favor of the end drive.

Our basement stable is 54 x 54 feet, having the horse stable and box stalls on one side and cow stalls directly opposite side and in the end next the yard, which is 54 x 22 feet. This leaves a space at the back, 54 x 14 feet, taken up by a bull pen and 12 pig pens. All the floor is floored with cement. We find the floor useful at farrowing time. There is a space left for roots between the cow stable and the box stalls, leaving plenty of space for feeding stock.

THE TREAD POWER.

For a few years after building we had the tread power placed in a space now occupied by cow stalls directly under the drive way in the barn. It was so arranged that it could be raised or lowered in a minute with ease to suit the power required. It was connected with a shaft to the cream separator room. The shaft extended to the outside, where it was needed. One belt ran to the pulper and another to the chaff cutter in the barn above.

We made much use of these conveniences in former days. With the advent of the chaff blower, the larger capacity yet easier running cream separator, the tread power had no vacant leaving room for additional cow stalls.

Yet this power has not outlived its usefulness. When the pasture gets short in the fall we start with this power to cut the corn, that is not

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needed for the silo, for the cows. The outfit is so placed that it does not interfere with the hauling in of the corn. The cutting box is placed close to a chute so that the corn falls down into the feed alley.

A HOME-MADE LITTER CARRIER.

In removing the litter from the stables we use an inexpensive carrier, made from an iron horse fork car remodelled by the blacksmith, with dumping box attachment. This convenience needs to be used to be fully appreciated.

We have an abundant supply of water, which flows by gravitation into a tank in the stable, never coming above ground until it gushes up, sparkling and pure for the free use of the stock. The water piping is so arranged that the engine is supplied when threshing or cutting corn.

Our Veterinary Adviser

WORMS IN PIGS.—(1) Give treatment for worms in pigs. Do not suggest turpentine, as everybody knows that pigs will not take it.

(2) Two pigs killed recently were full of worms, and others in the same pen switch their tails and stamp their feet, and the sow seems stiff in her back. Will worms cause these symptoms?—C. N. N., Haliburton Co., Ont.

(1) Oil of turpentine has given me better results in these cases than any other treatment, and I have always found that if the pigs are starved for 36 hours or so and then given the turpentine mixed with sweet milk, they take it greedily. However, naphthalene should act. For a six months old pig, give three grains, and repeat in a week. For younger pigs, of course, the dose should be less. You might try hamala in ten grain doses.

(2) Worms might cause acid symp-

tom in the young pigs but would not affect the sow's back.

DISTEMPER.—Horses have distemper. Give treatment.—J. B. Grey Co., Ont.

Make a liniment of three parts each of oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil and one part of liquor ammonia fortior. Rub the throat with this twice daily until it commences to blister. As the blisters form lance them and flush the cavities out three times daily with a warm five per cent. solution of crocin. Give three times daily 4 drams hyposulphate of soda. Feed on easily digested food, and if the patient will not eat give milk and eggs to drink. Do not attempt to drench as the patient cannot swallow well, and there is danger of suffocation. The disease is liable to complications. If such appear, send for your veterinarian.

The Care of Boars.—The condition of the boar should always be that of thrift and vigorous health, not too fat, nor yet so lean that as a barrow he would be considered unfit for pork. If too fat he will be clumsy, slow, and in no wise sure. Discretion must be used in the feeding of the boar, for carelessness in this respect may disqualify him for the season or even make him permanently impotent. It is possible to so poorly feed a boar that his progeny will be exactly the kind he never does not want. His feed should be nourishing and cooling, and if corn is given it should be tempered with feeds which are somewhat laxative, and be used in moderation. When service is severe his exercise may be greatly lessened, and his proper feeding is the means of balancing this inequality.—From Colburn's "SWINE IN AMERICA." This book can be had through Farm and Dairy. Price \$2.50.