

SPECIAL FARMERS' EDITION

CREAM SEPARATOR FOR THE FARM

While farmers as a rule do not make a practice of dairying on a large scale, there are some who keep on every farm for milking purposes and to furnish the butter and milk supply for home use. Whether the cows are kept only for home demand or for supplying a larger city demand, the milk should be cared for as carefully and economically as possible. Most farmers do not realize the amount of loss accruing from the old-fashioned method of allowing the milk to stand in crocks or pans for a day or two to let the cream rise. The disadvantages of this practice are that there is from one to two per cent. of butter fat left in the skim-milk, which would mean a great loss during the year in the amount of butter made from the farm. Then, again, few farms are so equipped as to have a cool place to keep milk, so that by the time the cream has risen the skim-milk is soured and is not fit to feed or use.

The cream separator is doing away with all this. The milk as soon as it is milked, and while yet warm, can be skimmed and the cream and skim-milk are sweet and ready for use. The butter fat, the most valuable part of the milk, is practically all removed, only about three-hundredths of one per cent. being left in the skim-milk, as against two or three per cent. by the old way. Where impurities have fallen into the milk the separator removes them and they do not affect the cream. The separator is a labor-saving device, as the necessity of caring for the numerous pans and crocks is done away with and everything can be finished at once.

It will pay any farmer with five or more cows who is trying to make butter to buy a separator. The saving of time and butter fat will surely make it a paying investment.

TWO KINDS OF FARMERS

It is evident that many men are engaged in husbandry who would achieve greater success in some other occupation. One class of men are farmers because from force of circumstances they could not find a more congenial profession. Engaged in agriculture are many who would not rise above mediocrity in any vocation, while another class are always seeking for more knowledge of their profession and strive to improve their holdings.

In no occupation is robust health of greater advantage than in conducting farm operations. No vocation is more conducive to health and longevity than agriculture. An invalid farmer is handicapped in prosecuting his profession, particularly if he is short of capital to employ necessary help. So many of the operations of successful agriculture demand brawn as well as brains that the farmer with rugged health comes to his task with superior advantage over a sickly competitor.

It often occurs that even money will not save the season's crops, as adequate help cannot always be obtained even when offered an extravagant price. In no occupation do youth, health and strength represent capital more than in operating a farm. Husbandmen require on account of the infirmities of age disqualifying them from strenuous physical labor. While much of the work on a farm is performed by horses and improved machinery, the farmer with robust health and a natural inclination for work is the one that will succeed best in any branch of agriculture.

There are two classes of farmers, who start with equal opportunities, and one class achieves independence while the other remains poor. The one improves the natural advantages of his soil and environments and is particular in executing all his farm operations to have the land in the best possible condition and uses only the best seed. He is always grading up his stock and delights to give his attention to his work. The other farmer is not particular in selecting his seed, preparing the soil for the crop, or planting at the most favorable season. The farmer who strives to do better each season will succeed, while his neighbor who does not enter into the inspiration of his vocation will prove a failure. The one improves his opportunities, the other neglects them, with the result that the former is prosperous while the latter lives in the winter of discontent.

GOOD FARM PRICES PROMISED

A sharp rise in grain futures has been brought about at Chicago by crop damage reports from the middle and southern states. In instances the condition of the wheat crop has been lowered over ten per cent. in the month and that of oats in even greater proportion. During the early portion of the season a period of drought caused anxiety, but this was relieved by rainfall, which in turn developed in sections into a deluge. In parts of Texas fields of grain are practically floating and the extent of damage is hard to estimate. Canadian grain prices have responded to the turn in the American markets and both Ontario and Manitoba wheat are firmer at higher quotations. Reports from the Canadian west thus far are good. In Ontario a certain amount of winter damage is beyond repair, but the weather conditions lately are favorable to crop development. As far as can be seen at present no other year of good prices for cereals is promised.

The British grain markets have a steady firm undertone which can only be varied by some unusual happening. Reports from Russia promise a larger wheat crop from the southern districts than that of last year, but against this there is a small Argentine exportable surplus. For many years Europe received from 150,000,000 bu. to 200,000,000 bu. of wheat from the United States. In 1904 this was brought down to one third of this amount and last year barely half. The continually larger consumptive demand of the States will make larger inroads on the exportable surplus, and it is but a question of time when Europe will have to eliminate the States from its list of granaries. Firm prices for wheat naturally stimulate the prices of other grains, and it begins to look as tho the Canadian farmer will have a ready and profitable market for this season's grain crops.

CROPS ARE IMPROVED

Since the Rainfall, But a Light Yield of Hay is Expected.

Below will be found interviews with many of the cattle drovers who visited the Toronto markets Monday. The general opinion is that the recent weather has helped crops, but that of hay will scarcely come up to the average.

D. Murphy of Mount Forest, who travels in Grey and Wellington counties, reports the crops as being rather backward, but looking better than some few weeks ago. Hay will require very favorable weather to become a full crop. The new meadows are looking better than the old. Early barley was hurt some with frost. Not much fall wheat in these districts, but what there is is looking fairly well. No lack of rain at the present time.

R. Granger, Gorrle, who travels thru Grey and Howick Townships, Huron County, reports that spring crops are looking much better since the rain came. Fall wheat not much grown, but what there is looking fairly well. Meadows very short for the time of year; old meadows are worse than new, which are not nearly as good as the last two years have been. Pasture short. Cattle are not so plentiful on account of the farmers having sold off early.

Sidney Smith, Clinton P.O., Huron County, who travels thru the Townships of Goderich, Hullett, McKillop and Wawanosh, reports spring crops as looking well since the recent rain. Fall wheat is generally patchy, meadows short but looking better since the rain came, but it depends largely on future weather as to whether it will be an average crop. Even hay and horses are scarce and dear.

R. H. Bell, who travels thru Nichol, Pilkington and Pelee Townships, stated that there has been plenty of rain lately and crops are doing fine. No fall wheat, but a light crop can be expected to regain what it lost in the early spring on account of the cold dry weather.

N. B. Williams, Bowmanville, travels thru the Townships of Whitby, Pickering and Darlington. He says the grass crop is late but looking fine since the rain came. Fall wheat not much grown, but what there is is moderately good; spring crops looking fine. Meadows fair, but not as good as last year.

John Scott, Owen Sound, travels thru the Townships of Derby, Keppel and Sydenham, reports the hay crop as being backward; pastures very short but looking better since the rain. Spring crops are doing fine. Meadows fair, but what there is is moderately good; spring crops looking fine. Meadows fair, but not as good as last year.

J. A. Mayer and John Hutchinson, farmers of North York, report the hay crop as looking fine; fall wheat, meadows are thin and on the whole not as good as a year ago.

Decrease in European Sheep

One of the most remarkable features of modern times is the lessening quantities of the sheep on the continent, and also, tho not to such a large extent, in Great Britain. For the last thirty years sheep have been decreasing. One of the chief causes assigned being the decrease of the pastoral population, but there have been many other causes, such as the following: The figures for the last ten years:

	10 years ago	Last census
Germany	24,990,000	9,692,000
Austria	5,020,000	2,621,000
Denmark	1,549,000	577,000
France	22,616,000	17,954,000
Holland	119,000	654,000
Hungary	15,077,000	8,123,000
Italy	8,598,000	6,900,000
Russia	51,822,000	45,198,000
Great Britain	30,830,000	29,105,000

The figures denote that sheep have diminished in ten years from 161 to 127 millions, a reduction of about 25 per cent. In some countries they have diminished more quickly than in others. Germany's supply, for instance, has been reduced by 66 per cent. in ten years, and Austria 46 per cent. In France the decrease began in 1873, and tho not quite so pronounced as in the countries named, is continuous and steady. The mutton supplies of Great Britain, altho they all show a reduction, have been reduced about 10 per cent. The other European countries—Sydney Stock Station Journal.

British Butter Markets

Manchester, June 2.—Dowdall Brothers, in their Butter Review, say: After late spring, reports of the favorable growing conditions flow in from Ireland, Holland, Canada and the United States. Abundant rains have fallen, accompanied by favorable weather. Denmark says that production is large and increasing, the supplies fully equal to the demand. Corn is still about 10 per cent. higher than the lowest point of last season. The German markets are weaker and partly lower. Russian shipments are increasing. From Central Siberia grass-made butter is now arriving.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET FANCY LOTS IN DEMAND

For Ordinary Kinds the Enquiry is Slack, With a Tendency to Weakening Prices.

The horse market has entered upon a season of quietness and of doubt, both as to sale and as to prices. Except for fancy lots this state of things will prevail until mid-August, when things will again resume some sort of business steadiness. Even taking this into consideration the general tone is healthier than it has been in former years, and at any time supplies for delivery horses, especially for local use, are exceptionally well sustained. It might well be that merchants and transportation companies are looking for animals that will stand being up and will cut a good appearance at the forthcoming open air horse show and parade. Whether that be the case or not, it is certain that for delivery horses, both heavy and light, there is a steady and seemingly increasing demand. For high-stepping and fancy horses there is no cessation and anybody who has such for sale can easily find a purchaser, providing the education is perfect. And there is the rub. This class must be accurate to everything, while at the same time being free from blemish and bright and natural in action.

Privately there have been few transactions, and none of a feature nature, altho the customs returns show that there is always something doing. Not only is this the case as regards foreign buying, but locally there are not a few people of means moving into the country and forsaking their late possession, the automobile, for the horse. One gentleman who a few months ago scoffed at the idea of returning to the horse, is now engaged in fitting up his own carriage and has placed orders for half a dozen carriages and combination horses. He is not a lone instance. The veterinary, the veterinarian, the restriction laws and prejudice are having their effect, and people going into the country largely prefer to place their confidence in the horse.

Messrs. Burns and Sheppard offered for the sale at the Repository yesterday, the 12th inst., being Tuesday, a fine lot of horses, some hundred horses, and all but one or two found purchasers. They were a good lot, and the bidding was bit and a goodly number of the average of any preceding year. Auctioneer Burns said that he had never seen a better lot of horses than the one he had to sell. He said, people wanting to replenish their stock, and he had confidence that during the summer months the demand would be well-maintained and that for carriage horses and drivers of some quality the market would remain open. Proprietor Company, the prime buyers in the business, paid \$200 for a bay gelding that was well worth the money. The Knickerbocker Ice Company bought a fine chestnut mare. The Grenadier Ice Company bought a good-looking bay gelding, and the Robert's Ice Company bought a pair of greys that should make people look as they go along the street. Several registered Shetland ponies, that have been awarded prizes at the various horse shows, were sold to Chas. Williamson for a good figure. The gentleman who bid on them at the Shetland pony sale, and who was well known to the buyers, were W. Harvey, B. Alexander, May & Davis, T. Tomlin, P. Breakley, J. Russell, W. Blake, W. L. McKillop, J. Knickerbocker Ice Company, J. Davies, Knickerbocker Ice Company, Grenadier Ice Company, Frank Dakin, Robt. Simpson, Chas. Hogg, J. H. Hogg, W. Kettle (Toronto Junction), W. Merry, J. W. Elliott (Kettle), Chas. Williamson, W. Wilkinson (Hamilton), W. W. Lockwood, D. McGregor, Wm. Hunter and others.

The following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prices: Since the 15th inst., 15 to 16 hams, \$125 to \$130; single colts and carriage horses, \$15 to \$18; hams, \$100 to \$115; matched pairs and carriage horses, \$15 to \$18; hams, \$100 to \$115; delivery horses, \$100 to \$120; hams, \$110 to \$115; general purpose and carriage horses, \$100 to \$120; hams, \$110 to \$115; second-hand workers, \$50 to \$60; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$70.

On Friday Messrs. Burns & Sheppard announced that they will put up fifty or sixty horses of various types, but including some really extra express and delivery horses, as well as several carriage possibilities consigned by gentlemen going abroad. Mr. Burns, it might incidentally be mentioned, reports an extra demand for carriages for the watering places, and for paragonals for the trotting track. Business, he says, could hardly be better in the latter connection, and he defies any firm to show a choicer or more varied stock than is to be found at the Repository.

At Monday's sale of this week the sales ring and stables of the Canadian Horse Exchange looked bright and healthy from every good judgment. The ring with its 5000 square feet of tan bark, the hygienic stables and the choice assortment of horses was a picture for the horse-loving public. Proprietor E. M. Carroll is always on hand and never refuses whether a sale be made or not. He is a typical Canadian horse man, and his advice is to be followed. Chief Thompson of the Toronto Fire Department purchased an excellent chestnut gelding, 5 years old, with lots of substance, right made with more than ordinary bone, silky hair, splendid feet and one that should do the city good service in any emergency. Among the other purchasers were: C. King, J. Norworthy, J. J. Walsh, A. Kettle, J. A.

Burns (Norwood, Ont.), I. Curry (Dundas, Ont.), Robert Purdie (Malvern P.O., Ont.), John Freeth (Hamilton), John Lawson and others. At their regular Thursday sale (to-morrow) the exchange will offer several choice lots of fresh young horses, draught, express, delivery, general purpose, riding and driving horses, and at their regular Monday sale, June 18, at 11 a.m., they will hold a monster carriage sale, consisting of broughams, park traps, T. carts, Tilbury carts, road wagons, demurets, cambriges, surreys and top buggies. Persons requiring anything in this line should not overlook the opportunity, as all the vehicles are in excellent repair and will be sold to the highest bidder, positively without reserve.

Advices from Buffalo says that the bottom is out of the market. There has been a considerable break both in the demand and in the prices, and shippers lost money on the week's consignments. For some time more horses have been coming in than required, and the result, as it must be, has been unsatisfactory. Prices have dropped from \$15 to \$20 per head, but neither buyers nor sellers are expected to restore things to their normal condition. The local trade continues good, but the outside has gone to pieces. Dealers will be advised to be careful in making shipments for the next month or two, altho the demand for high-class show horses at Boston, New York and Philadelphia shows no decline.

Similar reports to the foregoing are to hand from Chicago and St. Louis. From Chicago the story told is that a weak demand characterizes the general tone of the market. It was thought the recent congestion caused by abnormally heavy receipts would be eliminated by lighter arrivals, but the week's decline in receipts failed to stimulate urgent demand. The radical break in prices of from \$5 to \$20 on common and good classes is conspicuous. The preceding week was more than maintained last week. There were sporadic rallies, but they were not of a strong description. There was a wide transition in the classes that meet the commercial demand, as fast as horses that sold to best advantage in the early spring orders are now slow sellers, while thin young offerings for feeders sell readily at fair prices. Not these things, however, concern the Toronto trade, except as showing that the state of things prevailing at Buffalo and Chicago presage as values all over the country. The interests are endeavoring to give the situation as rosy a color as possible, but it is undoubtedly that here, too, there is a decline in the volume of trade and a decline in prices for draughtstock, altho the demand for drivers of quality, for combination horses and for ponies is exceptionally good.

From Boston comes a report to this effect: "There is nominally no change in general trade in the Eastern horse market, as there is no diminution to the spring demand for business and heavy commercial classes. Western arrivals for the month are liberally received and yet there has been an accumulation of stale stock at any of the stable sales. Current high prices have failed to stimulate western prices, and dealers have been forced to utilize nearly lightweight horses to fill urgent orders for customers. Western horses coming to their adapt to the market, and the result is that they are being sold at a price that is not commensurate with their value. Commission dealers report the general demand broader than the supply, and all fresh arrivals are easily cleared. Good horses will bring any reasonable price."

John R. Beattie, Baurch Farm, Annapolis, recently shipped a Clydesdale stallion and five fillies to the order of the London Live Stock Exchange, Ltd. This is a capital lot; the fillies are of good colors, with splendid feet and legs and lot of size. They are respectively bred by Lothian, Agnes, Fickie, Fashion, Prince of Balmoral, the Lord Steward and Prince Alisa. The stallion is a good bred brood mare, six years old and big and weighty. He is by the finely bred horse, Salade Magnate, out of a mare by Prince of Simon and traces back to Challenger and Simon Pure.

At this season of the year "The Breeders' Gazette," Chicago, always receives enquiries relative to the feeding and management of horses. It is to be gained an accurate knowledge of the ways of the foal and the reasons for these ways. A foal sucks the milk of his mother, and he is hearty, but it only gets a little at a time. Too much feeding will promote indigestion and scours, but there is no harm in giving him a little extra milk. The milk of the mare's milk should be fed to the foal, and it should be fed in the form of a milk curd. A spoonful of ordinary white granulated sugar to the pint of milk. This may be fed in anything from the best to the poorest milk. The milk of the mare is not so good as the milk of the cow, and one that is available on every farm without any expense whatever, is an old china teapot. Over the spout tie the thumb of a kid glove, pierce a number of holes in it with a darning needle, and let the foal suck the milk from the teapot. The milk of the mare is not so good as the milk of the cow, and one that is available on every farm without any expense whatever, is an old china teapot. Over the spout tie the thumb of a kid glove, pierce a number of holes in it with a darning needle, and let the foal suck the milk from the teapot.

The carriage and wagon-making industry in its phenomenal growth and development within the past ten years, goes hand in hand with increased horse production. The fact, a vehicle of horse production, gives interesting statistics of horses and vehicles which are encouraging to farmers to breed more horses to handle these new style carriages, and larger, finer city wagons, that are more extensively manufactured each year, as follows: "Stupendous are the figures for the number of horses in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1905. All but an insignificant number are harness horses for 'horse-drawn' vehicles. "Constant reference to the passing of the horse is ludicrous to anyone having any real information on the subject. "The actual figures are that there has been a steady increase in the production of horses and their market value since 1899—the first year the automobile appeared in actual use—the following table will show:

Year	Number	Value
1899	13,655,307	\$11,047,813
1900	13,537,224	902,636,412
1901	16,744,723	885,200,168
1902	16,531,224	968,538,178
1903	15,557,573	1,099,705,598
1904	16,736,059	1,136,949,298
1905	17,057,702	1,200,340,020

The number of horses and their value up to June 30, 1905, were taken from the report of the department of agriculture at Washington. It is safe to assume that the numbers given will fall short fully ten per cent. and their value 25 per cent. of the actual amounts, owing to the methods used in getting this information. However, the figures taken at their face prove that notwithstanding the advent of the automobile and trolley extension, the actual increase in the number of horses during the last six years amounts to 3,392,395, and the increased value to \$889,258,207.

An English veterinarian gives some



Standard TURNIPS Swede..

GROWN FROM SELECTED ROOTS.

The following are the most popular standard English varieties, having for years given the greatest satisfaction to our numerous customers, being produced from the most reliable growers. To the price of Turnip Seed WHEN WANTED BY MAIL ADD 5c PER POUND FOR POSTAGE.

Elephant, Monarch or Jumbo Swede Turnip
The reports received during past years from all sections of Canada pronounce this Turnip to be unequalled in size, quality and uniformity of appearance. The yield, compared with other well known roots, has been from 2 to 3 tons more per acre. In shape it is very distinct, being of the tankard type. The crown of the bulb is a beautiful bright purple and the lower half deep yellow; the flesh is very solid and nutritious, and there is an almost total absence of fibrous or fanny roots. During the past season this variety has proven most satisfactory, so much so that we have every confidence in recommending Elephant or Monarch Swede to the farmers of the Dominion. Per 1/4 lb., 10 cents; per pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds or over, 20 cents per pound.

Simmers' Champion Purple Top Swede Turnip
This magnificent Swede, the result of judicious selection, is the hardest, most productive and most nutritious purple top variety in cultivation. It is large, yellow, slightly oblong, with single tap-root; free from coarseness of neck, and for uniformity of crop and keeping qualities is superior to all other Swedes. It produces a very heavy weight per acre, keeps sound and good until late in spring; flesh always rich and sweet in flavor. Per 1/4 lb., 10 cents; lb., 25c; 4 lbs. and over, 20c per lb.

Simmers' Defiance Swede Turnip
This magnificent variety is unquestionably the most profitable of all bronze top Swede Turnips, as well as the hardest, naaviest, best shaped and by far the most productive, a yield of 1000 bushels per acre and over, under careful cultivation, being of frequent occurrence. Bulbs are somewhat oval in shape, slightly oblong and rounded sound and good in definitely. Flesh is of a beautiful yellow color, always sweet, tender, juicy and nutritious, a variety that should be sown in preference to all others. Per one-quarter pound, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds or over, 20 cents per pound.

Kangaroo Swede Turnip
A very hardy Swede, similar in size and growth to Elephant, color a bronze green. This Swede is particularly adapted to soil and districts that are cold and backward. This splendid hardy Swede possesses the heavy cropping qualities of the famous Elephant or Monarch, with the grand constitution of the best types of bronze-green top Swedes, and is increasing in popularity each year, particularly in those districts where the land lies exposed and is consequently cold and backward. It has been largely grown in the Provinces of Canada, where it has produced the heaviest crops ever known in that section of the country. Price, per 1/4 pound, 10 cents; per pound, 25 cents; four pounds or over, 20 cents per pound.

If your dealer cannot supply any of the above send direct to J. A. SIMMERS, TORONTO, ONT. Canada's Premier Seed House

The "DILLON" HINGE-STAY. It is not the DILLON, so much as the HINGE-STAY that should interest you if you need a wire fence for farm or yard purposes. No broken or twisted up stays in the DILLON fence after a heavy winter's snow. Every stay is jointed and works just like a door hinge. This is what saves it from breaking when weighted down. No extra price, either.

THE OWEN SOUND WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Route of Clydesdale Stallion SIR HECTOR (4141) The Property of William Harris, Cranfield Farm, East Toronto. Monday noon leave his own stable and proceed to Meads' Hotel, Danforth-Bay. Tuesday to Appleby Hotel, West Hill, Scarborough. Wednesday to Woburn Hotel, Woburn. Thursday to Callender's Hotel, Malvern. Friday to Sullivan's Hotel, York Township. Saturday at stable, Cranfield Farm, until Monday noon.

DR. TEFFT'S Green Oil FOR MAN OR BEAST. Cures Piles, Tumors, Neuritis, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Chafing, Corns, Chills, Itch, and all Skin Diseases. Cures horses of Thrush, Sore Shins, Sore Shoulders, Scratches, Cuts and Swellings of all kinds, etc. 50c a Bottle. Manufactured only by THE DR. TEFFT MEDICINE CO., MARHAM, LYMAN BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

DOHERTY'S Condition Powders. MANUFACTURED BY ALEX. DOHERTY, V.S., ELLERSBERRY, ONT.

It will pay any farmer to take samples of the milk of his cows for a week and have them tested, and then keep the weights of the milk produced and figure up what his cows are worth. Many farmers stop at this point and think if they are getting the full value of the feed in the milk produced. Unless they can pay for their board cows are not worth keeping. If the milk is weighed daily and a record kept much can be told about the feeding, for the milk flow is a good gauge of the needs of the cow, and where there is an unusual shrinkage you will know something is not right and will investigate. Many valuable lessons will be learned in this way.

Backgrounds Get Increase. Montreal, June 12.—The Grand Trunk has granted an increase of 15 per cent. in wages to the order of the men at Bonaventure Station, affecting 24 men. Increases were \$4.00 to \$5.00 and \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Chicago, June 12.—The Chicago stock market was quiet today. The market for grain was steady, with a slight advance in wheat. The market for cotton was also steady, with a slight advance in prices. The market for sugar was quiet, with prices steady. The market for oil was also quiet, with prices steady. The market for other commodities was also quiet, with prices steady.