

along rail or board-fences or hedges, and they should last if of galvanized wire, for many a year.

R. McCULLOCH,
Chinguacousy Tp., Peel County,
Ontario.

last. I have been so very busy for the past month that I have had little time to write you.

J. A. MACDONALD,
Hermanville, P.E.I., June 17th, 1899.

Crop Outlook in the Maritime Provinces

To the Editor of FARMING:

Rain was general all over the Maritime Provinces during the past week. Since the advent of June the weather has been generally moist, and all crops have been doing well. The first rain from April 11th fell on May 27th, and was of eighteen hours' duration, completely saturating the ground, and the seed previously sown quickly shot up, healthy and strong. On June 5th and 6th rain also fell. On the night of the 6th a splendid rain fell; the next day, 7th, was warm and humid, affording the very best growing conditions for the crops. On the afternoon of the 14th a heavy rain fell, as also during the night. The 15th was rather cool, and fine for working in the fields. A good many sowing barley. I sowed my barley on that day. I sowed a half an acre of mangels for pig feed on the 14th, meeting the best conditions for seed germination. On the night of the 15th it rained almost all night, and showers during the following day. To-day, 17th, is a fine growing day, and I, like many others, am sowing turnips. A large amount of fertilizer is being used on the turnips by farmers this year, and the acreage is unusually large. Thomas-Phosphate is largely used. I am using it on my turnips, a part of the field, without any barnyard manure, at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre.

The crops are all growing very well, and the outlook is bright. Dairy men also are jubilant, for the pastures are now nice, and afford good feed. The factories are all running, and the quantity of milk has greatly increased. The outlook for a great year in the dairy is bright. A new factory is in course of construction in my parish. We have all reason to be thankful to a bountiful Providence for the fine growing weather given us for the last two weeks.

I have quite a conglomerate aggregation of pasture crops for my swine now growing. I have early flat turnips and early rape now well on in growth; a patch of peas, oats, and vetches, a nice square of mangels, some soja beans, an acre of swedes, and an acre of late rape. I am going to sow to-day. I have some of the new success beardless barley, which I am testing. I did not yet sow any alfalfa, though I am now preparing to sow five acres of alfalfa next spring. I am going to bank on beardless barley, alfalfa, and rape, with soja beans as my mainstay for next year. I regretfully did not get any *Bromus inermis* sown this year. Mr. Wing, of Ohio, in a private letter strongly recommends it for swine pasture. The Central Experimental Farm is not doing much in the way of introducing new varieties of forage plants. While the American experimental stations readily send me samples of their new forage plants to test, the Canadian farm refuses to do so. I don't expect to purchase so much mill feed this coming fall and winter as

Farm Cream Separator

To the Editor of FARMING:

In a recent issue of your paper there appeared an article under the heading of "Farm Cream Separators," in which the writer has, though perhaps unintentionally, done us an injustice in his criticism of our Hydro-Lactic Cream Separator.

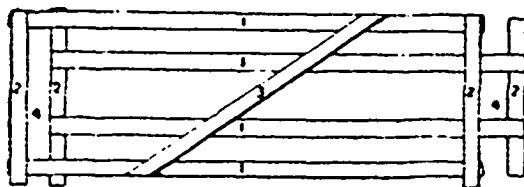
In his statement of the result of tests made with it at the Experimental Farm, he concludes that it is wasteful as compared with the Centrifugal Separator, but at the same time from the figures given shows that it is more economical than the deep setting methods, and much more so in comparison with a series of tests made at farm dairies of various methods in use there. We presume that the writer in question assumes that we expect our separator to supplant the Centrifugal Separator, when in fact such is not the case at all. It (the Centrifugal Separator) is all right in its place, and is doubtless a good investment in large dairies where butter-making is made the principal factor in the farm management, but its cost, and the expenditure of time, labor and expense required to operate it, will forever exclude it from four-fifths of the farms of the country.

It is for just this class of farmers who keep from four to a dozen cows, and make and market their own butter, that our separator is designed. At an average cost of about one dollar per cow capacity, we offer them something which will be a great advancement over their old methods of cream raising, whatever they have been. We ask no one to purchase without having first had an opportunity of testing for themselves the merits of our goods and from the fact that we do this, we certainly are not endeavoring to humbug our customers. The best criterions of the genuine value of any manufactured article are the people who buy it and use it for themselves, and if we were perpetrating any fraud upon the public it would have been discovered long ago. We do not claim that our separator will skim as closely as its expensive competitor, but we do claim that the slight loss of butter fat is more than compensated for in the additional first cost, and subsequent extra expense of operating in small dairies. That our separator has come to stay is attested by the fact that our best sales this year are made where it was introduced last season.

Firmly believing that we give every purchaser good value for his money, and cheered by the many words of encouragement received from them we shall continue to manufacture and sell them wherever possible. Trusting that this will define our position to the satisfaction of all concerned. We remain,

Yours respectfully,

HYDRO-LACTIC CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
Niagara Falls, Ont.



PORTABLE HURDLE FENCE.

The above figure represents a moveable hurdle fence used on the farm of Theodore Louis, Wisconsin. It is used for hurdling swine, but is equally valuable for sheep and cattle. The width between the bars and the height of the hurdles may be made to suit the sort of animals to be kept by it. DESCRIPTION: (1) Fence boards, 12 feet long; (2) one by three-inch or four inch slats; (3) two-inch slat. Observe that the slats (2) are alternately reversed. The open space (4) must be one inch wider than the slats (2). The fence stands worm or zig-zag fashion, the right hand end of one panel protruding through the left hand end of the next panel, and so on throughout the whole fence. If required stakes may be driven a fashion to hold the fence firm.