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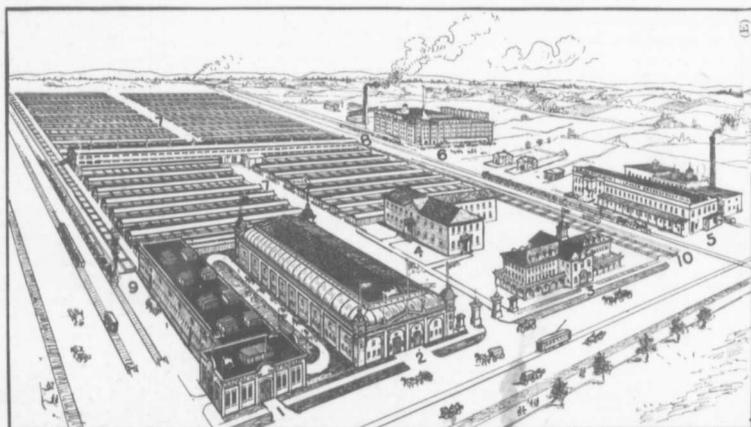
VOLUME XXVII.

NUMBER 11

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 1, 1908.



No. 1, HORSE EXCHANGE — No. 2, PROPOSED ARENA — No. 3, HOTEL —
No. 4, OFFICE EXCHANGE BUILDING — No. 5, MARTIN-LEVACK ABATTOIR
— No. 6, GUNN'S ABATTOIR — No. 7, CATTLE PENS — No. 8, SHEEP PEN
AND TIE-UP CATTLE SHED — No. 9, C.P.R. LOADING CHUTE — No. 10,
G.T.R. LOADING CHUTE.

The above is a bird's-eye view of the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, where it is proposed to
hold Annually a Canadian National Live Stock Exhibition.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

BUTTER LOST

BY
IMPERFECT
SKIMMING

THE SIMPLEX SEPARATOR

SHOWS LOWEST PERCENTAGE



Yearly Losses in Butter Due to Incomplete Skimming

PER CENT. LOST IN SKIM MILK	LOSS ON ONE COW	LOSS ON FIVE COWS	LOSS ON TEN COWS
	6000 lbs. Milk per Year	30,000 lbs. Milk per Year	60,000 lbs. Milk per Year
.01 per cent	0.63 lbs. \$0.16	3.15 lbs. \$0.79	6.30 lbs. \$1.68
.02 per cent	1.26 lbs. \$0.32	6.30 lbs. \$1.68	12.60 lbs. \$3.15
.04 per cent	2.52 lbs. \$0.63	12.60 lbs. \$3.15	25.20 lbs. \$6.30
.06 per cent	3.78 lbs. \$0.95	18.90 lbs. \$4.73	37.80 lbs. \$9.45
.08 per cent	5.04 lbs. \$1.26	25.20 lbs. \$6.30	50.40 lbs. \$12.60
.10 per cent	6.30 lbs. \$1.68	31.50 lbs. \$7.88	63 lbs. \$16.75
.15 per cent	9.45 lbs. \$2.37	47.25 lbs. \$11.92	94.50 lbs. \$23.63
.20 per cent	12.60 lbs. \$3.16	63 lbs. \$15.75	126 lbs. \$31.50

On account of the great importance of studying the losses of butter fat due to imperfect skimming, caused either by an inefficient separator, unfavorable conditions, or vibrations due to the bowl being out of balance, the following table is given. It will be found doubly useful to you because of the fact that the loss of Butter Fat due to bowls being out of balance is now receiving general attention. The fact that the "Simplex" has the only Self Balancing Bowl makes it of special interest to "Simplex" users.

The capacity of the Simplex Separator is based on the most unfavorable conditions, but the loss of Butter Fat under the worst conditions will not be greater than .02 per cent. Under favorable conditions the loss will be down to .01 per cent or less.

D. Derbyshire & Company

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Special Machines Designed for Dairies

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

Mechanical Cow Milker

A bulletin, from the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Experiment Station, giving the report of a test of a mechanical cow milker has just been issued. The results of the trial are given in the following summary:

1. It required from two or three times as long to milk a cow with the machine as would be required by a good hand milker, but one operator can handle two or three machines so he can milk four or more cows with the machine in less time than he could milk the same number by hand.
2. In general, cows were milked cleaner as they became accustomed to the machine but individuals varied widely in this respect. Two of the cows tested could never be milked with the machine without leaving one or more pounds of strippings while the others were often milked as completely as would be done by hand under ordinary circumstances.
3. No difference in yield of milk was observed that could be attributed to the machine milking, but there was usually a slight drop when changing from one method to the other, always in changing from hand to machine milking.
4. No injury to the udder took place that could with certainty be attributed to the use of the machine.
5. The general condition of all the cows remained good during the entire experiment.
6. Wide variations in the flavor and keeping qualities of milk were observed from different cows, but the quality of the milk from each cow remained practically constant whether she was milked by hand or machine.

The Movement for Good Roads

"It is very unfortunate that the farmer's have been averse to spending money on the roads in some parts of the country. Farmers have taken a narrow view of the situation. The value of their farms a d property is increased by good roads. Undesirable roads have a tendency toward cruelty to horses compelled to haul farm products on such thoroughfares. The people of Canada should bear in mind that men only of the greatest ability and of the highest position should be appointed to take care of the roads, which are a most essential element in the stability and development of the country.

"The building of new railways is of immense value to a country, and naturally the prosperous farmer should be desirous of procuring good roads to communicate with the railways. There has been a disposition on the part of our young people on the farm to seek their subsistence and livelihood in cities and towns. But the development of commercial enterprises in the neighborhood of towns has had much to do with stopping this migration. Then, again, the establishment of good roads is an important factor relative to the social intercourse on the farm."

With these significant words Lieutenant Governor Clark opened the 5th annual convention of the Western Ontario Good Roads Association in Toronto last week.

Representatives from counties where the government plan for good roads is in operation explained how these roads were constructed and maintained. They had been received with public favor by the people. Some counties had appointed road superintendents, who are doing excellent work.

Mr. W. J. Gage said that 150 miles of good roads had been completed in Wentworth county without advancing the taxes and that the permanency of the roads depended entirely upon the class of material used. The county had helped farmers to overcome the snow problem by building wire fences.

Mr. John Coffee, stated that it cost from \$300 to \$500 a mile to build 480 miles of good roads in the county of Simcoe.

Mr. S. A. Egan explained the success which the good roads system had had in Peel county, Ontario county, Colonel Farewell, secretary, explained farmers had gotten a wrong impression of the system, because of the lack of information and thought that the introduction of the system would mean the mortgaging of their farms to meet the increased taxation. The county council had turned the proposition down. The feeling prevailed in some sections that good roads were built for automobiles and cyclists, and suggested that something be done to remove this impression.

One of the leading addresses of the convention was given by A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works. He strongly advocated the adoption by county councils of the government scheme for good roads.

In future the association will be known as the Ontario Good Roads Association. The government will be asked to make a grant to assist its work.

Mr. W. H. Pugsley, Richmond Hill, was re-elected president and Colonel Farewell, Whitby, secretary-treasurer.

Gaining in Popularity

Every day our circulation department receives many letters from new and old subscribers, stating that they are much pleased with The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

Many of our readers are meeting with success in obtaining new subscriptions for us. The cash prizes, and the pure-bred stock, which we are offering as premiums in return for new subscriptions, are certainly worth working for. Full particulars regarding this offer, will be found in this issue.

Following is what a few of our subscribers tell us:

I like The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World very much, and from an agricultural standpoint I don't see how I could do without it.—H. Reynolds, Norham, Ont.

I would indeed be lonesome at least once a week if I did not receive The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. It is spicy and full of good information.—D. M. Wilson, State Dairy Commissioner, Manhattan, Kansas.

I am pleased that you have opened the fight for Rural Free Delivery, in which you have the backing of the best from the farm.—J. B. Warren, Greenbridge, Ont.

I have been taking The Canadian Dairyman for some time and have noticed the decided change which has taken place therein—a change, without doubt, for the better. I believe it is a paper now well worth while for a farmer or dairyman to have, even here in Alberta, as it covers more ground than ever before, and has within its pages many valuable hints on all lines of agriculture.—Fred H. Hunter, secretary Dairyman's Association of Alberta, Didsbury, Alta.

I am a subscriber to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I feel proud of it, and think that every farmer ought to take it.—W. H. Smith, Oklawaha, Ont.

I was greatly pleased to see the improvement that has been made in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I feel sure that now it will be a very popular paper among farmers and dairymen.—Thomas Morrin, Lacchu, Que.

I have been a subscriber to The Farming World for some time. I am greatly pleased with the change that you have made. I find that you always have the markets very exact.—Samuel Davidson, Edys Mills, Ont.

We shall be glad to hear from any of our readers who care to write to us. Tell us how you like the paper as now published.



The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

VOL. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1908

No. 11

RULES GOVERNING CITY MILK SUPPLY.

W. F. Stephen, *Huntington, Que.*

The writer of this article is the Secretary of the Montreal Milk Shippers' Association. The points he makes are important in view of the proposals that have been made that a standard test shall be established for milk shipped to cities.—*Editor*

ALMOST every city on the American continent is giving greater attention to its milk supply, and rightly so. With such a universal article of diet, especially for infants and children, it is well that there should be some restrictions to prevent an unwholesome milk being sold to the public. All the regulations drafted and adopted are intended to govern the sanitary production and delivery of this valuable food.

Rules and regulations, some of them over-acting, have been drafted by many cities and towns in the United States. In many cases they are practically a dead letter, as they cannot be enforced. Such has been the case with the rules adopted by Quebec Provincial Board of Health, and such may be the case, also, if the rules governing dairies and so forth, now before the Ontario Legislature, are passed without amendment.

In the affairs of daily life what is desirable is modified by what is possible. This obvious truth has frequently been ignored by those who draft rules for the guidance of the milk and cream producers. To carry out many of these rules in effect would mean that our cities would go without milk, farmers would send to the factory instead, as few producers could meet them.

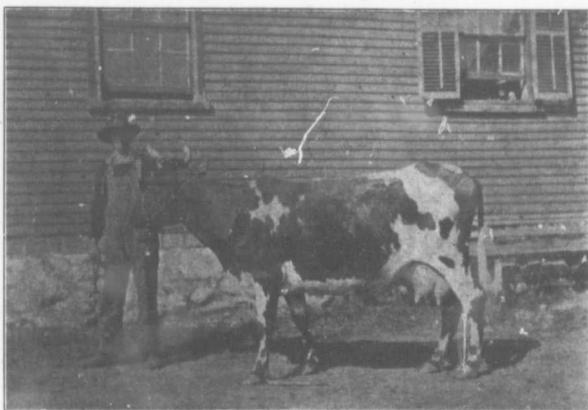
Some cities call for stables with five feet of glass to every 50 feet of floor and 600 cubic feet of space to each cow. Such stables are rare. There are a few, and the number slowly increases. To meet this initial requirement 10 out of every 20 producers would have to build at a cost of \$2,000 to \$4,000. Would the investment, assuming that they had the money, pay? Not with milk and feed at present prices. Were the rules as to buildings and surroundings changed so that no farmer who keeps a filthy stable and yard, and the water of whose well has been condemned by a chemist as impure, would be allowed to send milk into our cities, there would be a workable rule. The inspectors can easily pick out such producers.

The requirements as to the tuberculin test are purely fanciful. Producers may consent to a system of inspection of herds by a qualified veterinary surgeon, who would be asked to give a certificate of the health of the herd, but when

our cities attempt to enforce a by-law compelling each producer to test his herd once each year with tuberculin they stir up "bad blood" at once. This may come, but it must be educative rather than compulsory.

TOO EXACTING

In a Canadian winter carrying the manure 500 feet away from the stable, as some rules require, would be an onerous task. The daily grooming of cows, the cleaning of pails, cans, and so forth, a self-contained milk house, and other minor requirements, while necessary, mean more labor.



AN AYRSHIRE COW, WITH A LARGE MILK RECORD

This cow, Winona of Brook Hill, No. 7497, owned by J. N. Greenshield, Danville, Que., gave 9,843 lbs. of milk and 371.08 lbs. of butter fat last year in the test for the Record of Performance, conducted cent. under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. While not an ideal dairy type, her record proves her to be an excellent performer.

Possibly the most absurd rule is the one governing the quality of the milk. To say that at all seasons the milk must contain from 3.50 to 3.75 per cent. butter fat and 9. to 9.75 per cent. total solids is absurd, is overacting, and is an impossibility. The tables, prepared by Prof. Farrington, in his report of the Dairy test at the St. Louis Fair in 1904, possibly the most concise and complete test of the kind ever conducted, where the milk from each herd was weighed each day and tested for per cent. of butter fat and solids, not fat, are interesting in this connection.

The test commenced June 16th and closed Oct. 16th, lasting 120 days.

The 25 Jersey cows never tested below 4 per cent. fat and showed from 8 to 8.9 per cent. solids not fat until August 5th. From that date

until the end of the test they stood from 4.6 to 5.3 per cent. butter fat and 9 to 9.4 per cent. solids not fat.

The Channel Island breeds are not milk breeds, but are cream and butter producers, therefore we must note the quality of the milk breeds in this discussion.

SHORTHORNS, 29 COWS

During 15 days of June, the butter fat test varied from 3.1 to 3.6 per cent. and the solids not fat from 7.8 to 8.4 per cent.

During July, the butter fat test varied from 2.3 to 3.8 per cent., and solids not fat from 7.0 to 8.4 per cent.

During August the butter fat test varied from 3.5 to 3.7 per cent., and the solids not fat from 8.5 to 8.9 per cent.

During September, the butter fat test varied from 3.6 to 4 per cent. and the solids not fat from 8.7 to 9 per cent.

During 13 days of October, the butter fat test varied from 3.5 to 3.9 per cent. and the solids not fat from 8.7 to 8.9 per cent.

BROWN SWISS, 5 COWS

During 15 days of June, the butter fat test varied from 2.9 to 3.4 per cent., and the solids not fat from 8.4 to 8.9 per cent.

During July, the butter fat test varied from 3.1 to 3.8 per cent., and the solids not fat from 8.1 to 8.9 per cent.

For two days, the milk in August tested 3.4 per cent. butter fat and after that from 3.5 to 3.9 per cent., with solids not fat for 12 days, 9 per cent. and over, and the balance of the month, under 9 per

cent. During September, the milk varied from 3.6

to 4 per cent. butter fat, and solids not fat from 8.9 to 9.3 per cent.

During 13 days of October the butter fat varied from 3.7 to 4 per cent. and the solids not fat from 8.9 to 9.3 per cent.

Holsteins, 15 cows.

During 15 days of June, the butter fat test varied from 3.2 per cent. to 3.7 per cent. and the solids not fat from 7.5 to 7.9 per cent.

During July, the butter fat test varied from 3 to 4 per cent. and the solids not fat from 7.5 to 8.2 per cent.

During August, the butter fat test varied from 3.2 to 3.7 per cent. and the solids not fat from 8 to 8.3 per cent.

During 15 days of September, the butter fat varied from 3.5 to 3.8 per cent. and for 16 days,

from 3.2 to 3.4 per cent. The solids not fat for five days varied from 8.5 to 8.7 per cent and for 26 days, from 8.2 to 8.4 per cent.

During 6 days of October, the butter fat varied from 3.5 to 3.8 per cent, and for seven days, from 3.2 to 3.4 per cent. The solids not fat during these 13 days varied from 8.1 to 8.3 per cent.

Only four breeds entered this test. Had a herd of Ayrshires been entered, we feel confident that the fat tests would have been about the same as the Shorthorn or Brown Swiss herds.

These cows are kept under the most favorable conditions, had the best of feed and yet did not nearly come up to the standard in fat and solids not fat that would be required in our cities.

TEST AT QUEBEC CREAMERIES

This second table is compiled from reports from two creameries in this section. Taking the ten first herds on the list as a fair sample we find the following was the average test of fat for the month:

FACTORY NO. 1							
No. of Patrons	March and April	May	June	July	August		
1	3.40	3.60	3.7	3.7	3.8		
2	3.2	3.40	3.6	3.3	3.8		
3	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7		
4	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7		
5	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6		
6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7		
7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7		
8	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6		
9	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8		

FACTORY NO. 2									
No. of Patrons	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October		
1	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0		
2	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9		
3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1		
4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.2		
5	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.1		
6	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7		
7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.9		
8	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.9		
9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9		
10	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8		

WOULD NOT BE SAFE

The foregoing tables prove that at stated seasons it would not be safe for producers to guarantee milk over 3.15 per cent. butter fat and 8 per cent. solids not fat. If they did, they might leave themselves open for conviction under the law for tampering with milk.

Much of the milk that goes into our cities is not good. In fact, it is not fit for food, but the supply is not going to be improved by adopting rules for producers with which they are unable to comply and which the cities cannot enforce. Legislators had better go slowly in this respect. A few simple rules that can be carried out are better than a number of impossible conditions thrust upon the producer.

The cities need milk and must have it. They can obtain milk of average quality, if they will entrust the task of inspection to men who are guided by common sense and who know the conditions that prevail in the country. Such a system of inspection would do more to cut off inferior milk and improve the city supply than all the drastic regulations they can adopt. Let these inspectors exercise careful supervision, give them authority to issue permits to ship milk to our cities only to those whose premises and herds they approve of. A favorable change would then result.

As for faddists who want nothing short of ideal milk and draw up exasperating rules to govern the supply, our cities would do well to leave them alone. Such men derange the whole milk supply and raise prices to a point beyond the reach of the poor without giving an equivalent benefit.

THE RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE IS BEING IMPROVED

The Eighth of a Series of Articles Written by an Editorial Representative of this Paper, who Recently Visited the United States, with the Object of Studying the Free Rural Mail Delivery System.

OUR Canadian post office officials have been severely criticised for not having introduced free rural delivery in Canada before this. Instead of being found fault with, they deserve to be praised. By refusing to be stampeded into making a complete change in their methods of handling mail in country districts, and adopting a system that was still largely in its experimental stage in the United States, they have saved this country hundreds of thousands of dollars. They have removed, also, all fear of the service, when it is introduced, being crippled, and its effectiveness impaired, by being started under undesirable conditions that later would be difficult of improvement.

Mistakes are costly. Had Canada introduced free rural delivery three or four years ago we would have repeated many of the mistakes that were made in connection with the introduction of the service in the United States. Through the wise action of our Canadian post office officials, in refusing to give way to the demand for the establishment of the service in Canada, the service, when it is introduced, need be started under only the most favorable conditions.

COSTLY MISTAKES WERE MADE

The great expense of the service in the United States has been due, in a large measure, to the costly mistakes that were made in connection with the introduction of the service. The demand for the establishment of new routes was so tremendous, during the first six or eight years of the service, the post office department was utterly unable to handle the work in an efficient manner. It was not until several years after the service had been started that the post office officials defined the conditions upon which the service should be granted. These conditions have been amended repeatedly. Of late, however, they have been so perfected that during the past three years, little or no change has been made in them. The service still, however, is suffering from the mistakes that were made at the outset. For that reason it is costing much more than would be the case had all the existing routes been established upon the conditions now required.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE

During the past three years the service has been vastly improved. The United States Post Office Department, now, has the service well in hand and is improving it rapidly. Some of the mistakes that have been made, as well as the improvements that are being effected, are mentioned in the annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General P. V. De Graw for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, makes interesting reading.

INSPECTION OF EXISTING SERVICE

The following paragraphs are taken from the report for 1906:

"Carrying out the purpose expressed in the last annual report of this office, a system of inspection of the rural-delivery service has been instituted with a view to bringing it up to a reasonable standard of efficiency, eliminating unnecessary duplication of service on roads traversed by star-route service, and ascertaining the causes of lack of patronage where found and, if possible, applying a remedy.

"In all cases where the patronage of post-offices is believed to be adequately served by rural delivery, recommendations for their discontinuance have been submitted to the First Assistant Postmaster-General; where the patronage of a route

is not deemed sufficient to warrant daily delivery tri-weekly service is substituted, reducing the cost of the service, and where tri-weekly service is not justified the route is discontinued. In carrying out this policy every effort is made to continue the service to the patrons who have used it. Out of 36,766 routes in operation June 30, 1906, tri-weekly service was being rendered on 233, only 45 of which had been reduced from daily delivery because of lack of patronage, the remainder having been inaugurated with tri-weekly service in sections where the population did not require daily deliveries.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS

"The net results of this inspection are the extension of the service to a great number of people by a readjustment of existing routes, and an increased interest in the benefits of rural delivery on the part of people already accessible to the service, as well as an added volume to the amount of mail handled. For instance, by a re-adjustment of service in one county where the average length of routes fell below the general average in the State, and the average number of families patronizing the service was much less than the required number, equally as satisfactory service was arranged with 10 less routes, effecting an annual saving of \$7,200, in the cost of rural service in that county alone.

CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISHMENT

"The requirements for the establishment of rural delivery have been the same as for the two preceding fiscal years, except that since December 1, 1905, it is required, before service is installed, that the postmaster at the distributing office certify that not less than three-fourths of the possible patrons have provided for mail boxes conforming to the regulations. The initial step in securing the inauguration of rural delivery service is the filing of a petition for such service.

"Formerly it was the practice of the Department to accept petitions for investigation as to the advisability of instituting the service without any preliminary inquiry as to whether the petitioners accepted were residents along proposed routes. Thus petitions were accepted, investigated, and in many instances routes were established where there was no general desire for rural delivery, the petitions having been circulated by persons whose sole object was to secure positions as carriers, or in the case of some fourth-class postmasters to increase their compensation, and signed by anyone willing to sign, regardless of whether he resided where he could patronize the service. Inquiry is now made through postmasters as to whether petitioners are heads of families or householders actually residing along the proposed route of delivery, and if so, it is presumed they have petitioned in good faith for the service. After a petition is accepted, an inspector visits the locality, and if the conditions are favorable, lays out the route to be travelled in the delivery of mail."

The work of improving the service was continued with still greater vigor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. Mention of the improvements accomplished during 1907 will be made in our next issue.—H. B. C.

Lockhart says, "Good farming consists in taking large crops from the soil and leaving it in better condition for succeeding crops." This is the essence of good farming, and can be done only by an intelligent system of crop-rotation.

Judging Farms in a Prize Farm Competition

SOME of our readers have asked us how the judges in the dairy farms' competition that was conducted so successfully last year by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, among the farmers living within a radius of 30 miles of Toronto, judged the farms. One of the judges, Mr. D. Drummond, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, spoke on this point at the meeting held recently at Thornhill, the day the prizes were presented.

"I would like to point out," said Mr. Drummond, that the competition was for the best dairy farm. This meant that the farms had to be judged from a dairy standpoint. Several of the farms would have stood much higher in the list than they did had it not been for this fact. They were excellent farms but not what we could recognize as dairy farms.

"It is very unsatisfactory," said Mr. Drummond, "attempting to judge farms by a score

tion that will reach almost all parts of his farm, to insure the maintenance of its fertility. Those who studied the score card published recently in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World will see that the judges in the recent competition placed considerable weight on this question of crop rotation.

"In connection with this matter of system on the farm, comes the point of economy in labor. The fences should be so arranged that the fields can be worked with the least possible expenditure of labor. The buildings, also, should be so constructed that the work performed in them may be done expeditiously, thus saving time. This matter of the saving of time is as important to the up-to-date farmer as it is to the business man in the city.

JUDGING THE LIVE STOCK

"Under the heading of 'live stock,' we grouped our points in the recent competition according to the number that were kept, their breeding and their condition. We expected the stock

"In judging the crops raised on the farms, we laid emphasis upon their suitability for dairy purposes. We also paid close attention to the question of weeds and in this connection watched the fence corners and roadways on the farms.

BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

"When inspecting the buildings, we expected to find them large enough but not too large for the purposes of the farm, well lighted, well ventilated, and well arranged. Some men who had new buildings may be disappointed that they did not get more points. In the case of such buildings, however, we expected more than we did where the buildings were old as it is a difficult matter to improve old buildings. When a man is erecting a new building, he should put in modern improvements. Therefore, when we found new buildings lacking modern improvements, they were scored more severely than they otherwise would have been. We did not lay so much emphasis on the size of the building as we did upon its convenience and its suitability to the requirements of the farm.

CLEAN YARDS REQUIRED

"If there is one thing about a dairy farm that should be emphasized it is the importance of having clean yards. A cow should not have to wade through dirty yards to be milked in the stable. A number of the competitors were weak on this point. Proper care of milk is rapidly growing in importance. Ice is the best means of preserving milk. Then also, the milk should be kept in a place removed from the stable so that it shall be away from all bad odors. One competitor had an excellent milk house but the building immediately adjoined his stable, and thus it lost points.

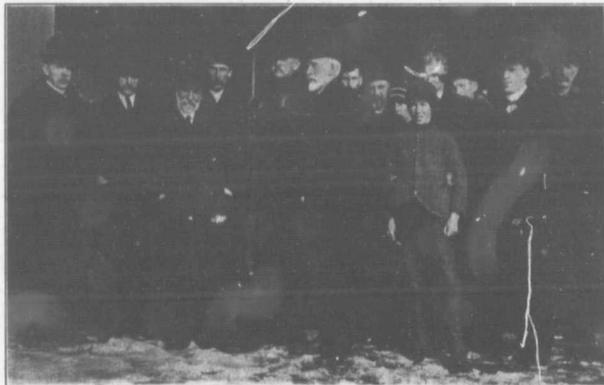
"Another most important matter, is that of neatness everywhere about the farm. Little things show how the wind blows. Old implements lying around in heaps of rubbish do not show good management, and they are a collecting ground for weeds. A man who is not neat in his farm operations is likely to be careless about other matters.

"In such a progressive centre as York county, which surrounds the leading city of Ontario, we expected that nearly every competitor would have some system of book-keeping by which he could show us how he was succeeding in his farm operations. We were surprised to find that a number of the competitors did not have any system of keeping track of their farm accounts."

JUDGING THE FARM HOMES

In answer to a question as to how they judged the farm homes, Mr. Drummond replied, "A farm is not necessarily entitled to a prize simply because it has a large house and large barn. The house and the barn should be in proportion to the size and needs of the farm and of the farmer's family. A farm on which the house and barns are out of proportion to the size of the farm is likely to be more injured than benefited by such buildings.

"In judging the houses, we did not look so much for large houses as we did for modern conveniences such as baths, water closets, dumb waiters, closets (which all women want in their houses), and good sanitary conveniences. Where we found these conveniences, we considered them such worthy of credit than large buildings without such conveniences. A small house in which only two or three people live, that is conveniently arranged, is all that is required and should not lose points simply because it is not as large and costly as another house on a larger farm where more people live. Then also, we expected to find nice approaches and good gardens. I was sorry that we did not see more good gardens than we did although there were some very good ones."



INSPECTING A PRIZE DAIRY FARM IN YORK COUNTY, ONT.

The day the prizes were presented in the Dairy Farms' Competition conducted last year by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, in the vicinity of Toronto, a general invitation was extended to all who wished to visit the first prize farm at Thornhill, of Mr. Geo. McKennis. The illustration shows a group standing in the doorway of Mr. McKennis's large barn. The third gentleman from the left is Mr. D. Drummond, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, one of the judges in the competition, the fourth from the left is Mr. D. J. McClure, of Churchville, the third prize winner; the fifth from the left is Mr. Alex. McCowan, M. L. A., and the sixth, Mr. John R. Dargavel, M. L. A., the president of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association. The gentleman whose bare head can be seen in the background is Mr. A. J. Reynolds, the well-known but modest secretary of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association.

card. When it has been found impossible to judge live stock satisfactorily by a score card it will be realized how difficult it is to judge a farm on that basis. The fact is no scale of points can be followed too closely. It is useful only to give some idea of the main points that influenced the judges in the making of their decisions. There frequently are points that cannot be shown in a scale of points.

MUST HAVE AN IDEAL

"In judging a farm it is necessary that the judges themselves shall have an ideal in their minds and that they shall judge the various farms according to that ideal. It is necessary, also, that the competitors shall show that they have ideals and that they are trying to improve their farms in a systematic manner so as to make them as much like their ideals as possible.

"When the judges inspect a farm the first thing they want to know is what system of farming the owner is following. It is not necessary that these systems shall be the same, as a system that is suitable for one section may not be applicable to others. It is necessary, however, that the competitor shall have some system of crop rota-

tion to be in proportion to the size of the farm. In some cases, competitors had large herds but they also had large farms. Judged on the basis of the size of their farm, the number of the animals they kept was not so large proportionately as in the case of other competitors who kept a smaller number of cattle. We thought that a man should have two cows for every four acres, and a proportionate number of hogs.

"The question of quality and breeding is very important. Some of the competitors, in the recent competition, were in the habit of buying their milkers each year and of selling them when they were through milking them. These men, possibly, were disappointed that they did not get more points for breeding. Such men, however, are not doing anything to improve the stock of the country. They have to buy their stock from some one else. If they want better stock, they have to depend upon some other man, who is breeding stock, for improvement. The man, therefore, who is consistently endeavoring to improve his herd by breeding his own stock deserves more credit than the man who buys his stock from others.

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Notice to Farmers and Others

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA solicits the accounts of Farmers, School Sections, Churches, Townships, &c. Highest current rate of interest paid on deposits and lowest rates charged on advances. Assets over \$33,000,000.

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The Shorthorn as a Milker

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

The milking qualities of Shorthorns can, no doubt, be improved, particularly in regard to certain families, or strains. This is not an undertaking, however, that may be rushed into by everybody, or great injury will be done the breed as beef producers. A great many individuals give as much milk as can reasonably be looked for in animals that have good feeding form, or that excel in thickness of flesh. It would scarcely be possible, however, to attain the same degree of perfection in milk production that the breed has reached as beef producers. In other words, Shorthorns stand at the very top as beef producers; they could not be bred to stand at the top as milk producers, without destroying their beefing qualities, though it is possible to have fairly good beefing qualities, and milk producing powers as well. Their good mothering is in, and will continue to be in, their power to produce a reasonable amount of milk, to cross on the native, or thin-fleshed cattle of any kind, and get an animal that will give a reasonable amount of thickness of flesh, and at the same time give a good return at the pail, if bred from a milking dam.

The milking Shorthorns of England, are, in many cases, bred very much to what is considered the dairy type. They are narrow in front, with considerable width, and depth, behind. They are not great milkers and breeders as well, just in some few cases both qualities might reasonably be claimed for them. Extreme milk production is not looked for in an English dairy herd, but rather a fair amount from each cow is required, together with a calf that will make a good bull, to head such a herd, or a first class steer, or a heifer, to mature for renewing the herd.

Ninety per cent. of the milk produced in the city of London is taken from Shorthorn cows. At the same time these cows have produced the feeders to furnish the greater portion of the home-bred and home-fed beef for the same market.

It is something the same there as here. When a man wants to buy a bull to place at the head of his dairy herd, be it Shorthorn, or anything else, he limits himself from \$212 to \$25, while those who are in need of bulls to head the herds kept for breeding beef animals, with no pretensions to extra dairy qualities, will pay anywhere from \$100 up. Here, good bulls, with milking ancestors, can be sold with difficulty for from \$90 to \$100, while good bulls for the breeding of high-class feeding animals, are being sold every day for from \$300 up, and this is not a good year. There must be a reason for this; perhaps it is to be found in the statement of an officer of the Dairyman's Association, "that the average dairy cow in Canada does not pay." If the average cow does not pay, then the whole of them are kept at a loss, or they lose money as a whole.

If there is not a great profit in money from dairying, it is poor business. There is a great loss in hard labor amounting, in most cases, to dairymen on the part of both the women and the men of the farm, not to say anything of the girls and boys being too often worked beyond their strength.

Caring for the Sow

Daniel DeCorney, Perth Co., Ont.

I have my brood sows in good condition at breeding time. There is a pen for them to go into whenever it suits them. In this way they get plenty of exercise.

A week before farrowing I put the sow in a box stall in the cow stable and feed her chopped oats and bran, equal parts, wet in a sort of slop. She

will take care of herself there. After farrowing I do not feed her until she looks for it, and then very lightly—only a little bran and water in the shape of a drink for two or three days.

I keep the young pigs as dry as possible, and leave space under the stall door for them to go out into the stable. When a week old they will run around the stable, and grow nicely. I let the sow out every day for a short time in the yard for exercise.

When the little ones are over three weeks old and begin to eat a little, I start to feed them. They are fed outside the box stall door, and continue growing right along. When six or seven weeks old, I wean the pigs, and the sow is ready to breed again in three or four days.

Lambing Time

The lambing season is the most interesting period for the sheep raiser. If, however, he has done his duty by the breeding ewe, up to this period he need have little anxiety as to the result. The ewe should be kept in strong flesh but not in the fat condition the butcher would have. A few forage rations or pea straw is very suitable for pregnant ewes, with a daily allowance of grain, etc., as the lambing season approaches. Late lambing is recommended for this purpose. Some corn silage, or better, perhaps, two or three pounds of cut turnips should also be given daily during the winter.

The lambing season in Canada, for the average sheep raiser, comes on about the middle of April, extending well through May. At this time of the year, as warm quarters are not necessary as earlier in the year. Lambs dropped in the later spring require less care. The grass is then far enough advanced to give the ewes a chance to nurse well and the lambs keep on growing. Late lambing also allows for cheaper winter feeding of the ewe flock.

If the lambing season begins before the sheep are in the fields a careful watch should be kept of the flock, and the ewe about to lamb should be placed in a separate pen. Also when the flock is out in the field the nights are cold the ewes should be put under shelter, or kept in a dry place. The ewes fed should be looked after and it is better for her to go a little hungry for a day or two after lambing. If fed too freely at the start there is danger of garget. Avoid abrupt changes in the feed or feeding too much until the lambs are big enough to take all the milk the ewe produce. After that, liberal feeding will bring the lambs along in good order, but this feeding must be regular. One reason why lambs thrive so well when the ewes are on grass is that they get a regular supply of milk producing food right along. Late lambing the ewes eats at this period outside of mere sustenance for the body is converted into milk for her offspring.

Lambs when a week old should be docked, leaving not more than an inch of the stump. Ram lambs, when three weeks old should be castrated. Thousands of dollars are lost every year by farmers not attending to these two details.

A damp, moist, pile of straw does not make a good pig bed.

Milking of cows by machinery will soon be general. A girl of seven in Glasgow, recently milked 34 cows in an hour and a quarter, with the assistance of a boy to carry the milk pails away.

"I have been a subscriber to The Canadian Dairyman, and my father has been raising the farming world for some time. We like the new arrangement of the paper very much.—John A. Rowson, Athens, Ont.

A Canadian International Live Stock Association

The movement to organize a Canadian International Live Stock Show at Toronto Junction is taking definite shape. The following circular letter issued to the breeders of Canada by Mr. Andrew Dods, secretary (interim), outlines the plan for forming an association to control and manage such an exposition:

For a long time Canadian breeders have felt that their interests have suffered severely for the want of a winter show on the lines of the Great Live Stock Exposition at Chicago and other stock yard centres in the United States whereby a great amount of enthusiasm is created among farmers for improving the quality of their herds.

The Union Stock Yards Company are always ready to co-operate with breeders in any movement that would improve the Canadian herds and add to the quality and quantity of live stock throughout the country but it could not undertake the large expense that would be involved in erecting an Arena sufficient large for show purposes without first being assured of the active support of the breeders themselves.

To insure success and obtain the best results for the breeders, the show must be held at a railway and stock yard centre where the best facilities for handling and stabling exhibits of all kinds, including car-load exhibits, can be had right on the premises and where exhibitors can have their animals properly covered by insurance.

After conferring with a large number of breeders, we find they are all of one opinion, namely, that immediate steps should be taken to provide a suitable arena for holding an International Winter Show at the Union Stock Yards.

As the preliminary work in respect of this scheme will involve considerable time, it is thought best that it should be taken up without delay.

It has frequently been suggested that the arena be built by the City of Toronto, in which case the show would, of course, be managed by it, but the breeders feel that interests will be better served by a show confined exclusively to live stock and conducted under their own management.

Although our horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs hold their own in competition with the world, it is only by means of a Canadian show of International importance of our own, that our breeders can reap a well merited encouragement for their efforts, in either prizes or reputation.

Such a show would eventually make Ontario the breeding ground for our great Northwest and attract the attention of the best States and other countries as well.

It is not necessary to its success that this show should conflict with any existing institution.

As Secretary of the Union Stock Yards, I have been asked to outline a scheme on the plan adopted in Chicago as far as is practical and it is submitted herewith.

The life membership fee will be \$100, payable in four instalments of \$25 each, as requested by the association.

It was suggested that the life membership fee be reduced to \$25 but I felt that no breeder would hesitate about the subscription fee if it would be the means of securing the much needed arena. To reduce it would only be inviting subscriptions for life memberships and the privileges going with it, from men who are not in the ranks of breeders or even judges of good animals. The life membership and its privileges should as far as possible be confined to breeders of standing and reputation so that the association may exercise the proper influence in agricultural affairs.

The life membership subscription list is first submitted to the breeders

in the hope that it will be fully taken up by them.

When 100 life members have subscribed, a meeting will be called to appoint provisional directors or trustees.

When 400 members are secured the association will be called together to appoint directors for the ensuing year, exact rules and regulations to govern the association and transact any general business. The provisional directors will be eligible for re-election.

It is proposed to build an Arena seating about 8,000 people with large lecture rooms, library, washrooms and every convenience for the comfort of ladies and gentlemen attending the show. This arena will cost at least \$100,000, exclusive of land, the Stock Yards supplying the funds necessary in excess of membership fees.

No money will be paid on subscriptions until the provisional directors are appointed.

Over thirty breeders have already subscribed and if you wish to be included in the first hundred members, simply sign your name at the foot of the enclosed proposal as indicated and return it to me before April 1st next.

No person is entitled to subscribe for membership until you sign your name at the foot of the enclosed proposal with the name and address of any breeder whom you would like to see a member or have him sign the enclosed proposal.

ANDREW DODS, Sec'y. pro tem.

The Brood Sow

A. A. Colwill, Durham Co., Ont.

In handling brood sows I like to give them plenty of exercise during the winter. My sows are allowed to run out doors on fine days. They are fed plenty of mangels with some mixed grains ground. I never allowed a sow to become constipated if I can avoid it.

After farrowing I feed shorts or wheat chop with some oats and barley mixed and give plenty of drink. The sow is kept warm and dry. No pig does well in dirty surroundings. Hogs enjoy a clean bed as well as their master.

Want Higher Duty on Pork

A deputation of officers of the Swine Breeders Association, accompanied by the Hon. John Dryden, and Mr. Kohler, M.P.P., and several members of the House of Commons, waited upon the Hon. William Patterson, Minister of Customs, and the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, on March 16, and asked for an increased duty on hog products, to shut out American competition. The duty on fresh pork is three cents a pound, and on cured pork two cents a pound. The deputation asked that this be increased by one cent a lb. There is considerable American pork coming into Canada, especially in the districts adjacent to the boundary. The Minister promised to consider the matter.

Farmers Are Buying Breeding Hogs

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World I have read Mr. Platt's article on the future prospects of the hog trade. He is rather gloomy view of the future. The low prices are, no doubt, discouraging farmers from buying and feeding hogs. The very high prices of grains of all kinds has a tendency to keep them from feeding extensively and this will likely result in high feed prices come down and hog products go up, which I believe will be before long. The scarcity of money in the United States prevents packers there from operating as extensively as in the past, and a shortage will be the result in the near future. There will, also, be a shortage in Canada this season as compared with last year,



Moral—Buy a Simple Machine.

No cream separators made are more easily cleaned than the two simple, close-shimmed I. H. C. cream harvesters, Dairymaid and Bluebell.

The two brushes which go with the machines, and a pan of hot water, will enable you to thoroughly clean your separator in short order.

You can get at every part of the bowl and tinware with the brush.

You can't make too much of the matter of cleanliness in using a cream separator. It avoids odors and taints. It enables you to make high-grade products.

It is the worst kind of a mistake not to buy a separator anybody can clean easily and quickly.

The Dairymaid and Bluebell cream harvesters are not distinguished merely for their easy cleaning. They give every requisite to make them

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right working and valuable to their owners.

They skim to a trace; that is, they get all the butter fat down to the thousandth part.

Their wonderful simplicity makes them most durable. One of the principal reasons why they are so popular with users is that it is almost impossible for them to get out of order. The Dairymaid is a chain driven machine. The Bluebell is driven by simple gearing.

If you need a cream harvester, call on any International local agent and talk the matter over with him. He will supply you with catalogues and full particulars. Or, if you prefer, write our nearest branch office. You will be interested in securing a copy of "Development of the Cream Separator" and colored hanger which will be mailed on request.

The Importance of Long-Fibred Felt Wool



Why many roofings wear fairly well for a year or two and then suddenly rot to pieces may have mistified you.

The truth, however, is that the wood pulp, lute, cotton cloth or cotton felt, etc., used as the basis of the roofing does not possess the power to become completely saturated, but merely become coated, with the tar, oil or whatever. When the coating wears off, the basis of the roofing is left unprotected and quickly rots away.

Brantford Roofing

For the basis of Brantford Roofing we use a very superior grade of wool felt. This felt has **Long Fibres**—and it's long-fibred wool, you know which has the power to absorb most greasily and which retains longest whatever it absorbs. Now this long-fibred wool felt is completely saturated, through and through, with asphaltum—a material which is closely related to the asphalt that tremendously strong and wear-resisting material with which streets are paved.

This combination of wool felt and asphaltum produces a roofing which has no peer for resisting heat, frost, rain, snow or acids. It makes Brantford Roofing a better investment than any you will be offered. We want like you to get **samples** from your hardware dealer, or if preferred will, on request, send them direct.

Brantford Roofing Co. LIMITED BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

caused by the high price of grain and low price of hog product. We are having a good enquiry for breeding stock, both males and females, at fair paying prices, and it is evident that farmers are getting ready for this advance.

The importation of American cured meats has a tendency to keep down prices in the wholesale trade, but has not made any notable change in the retail market as the duty imposed keeps it on a level with the Canadian product. It is an inferior

article and if imported in larger quantities will be detected by the consumer and discriminated against in comparison with the Canadian product, which holds one of the foremost places in the markets of Great Britain.—Yours truly, Jos. Featherston & Sons, Peel Co., Ont.

With good management a sow should bring two litters of pigs every year. Two or three sows should supply all the pigs that the average farm will care to fatten.

HORTICULTURE

Orchard Pruning

Wm. Walsh, Bruce Co., Ont.

Orchard pruning is done mostly in spring. This season is chosen, probably because of greater leisure before the land is fit to go on for seeding. Practical farmers must take advantage of the early spring.

In driving through the country, many orchards may be seen where no profitable crop can be grown, owing to the dense head of twisted, gnarled and dead limbs on the trees. These would defy the efforts of the best picker to make reasonable wages, even were he given the fruit for the picking. In such orchards, pruning is greatly needed. The farmer often decides to prune because of the better prices that he will secure for his fruit.

Having decided to prune, he hires a cheap pruner, who is handy with the saw and axe, or perhaps the farmer himself, and his hired man go to the orchard, slash right and left, and soon do a big job. Great branches are sawn off about a foot from the trunk, for it is thought that they might injure the trees so much if taken off closer. Down they come, slivering and pulling the bark off as they tear their way to the ground. No wonder that there are so many unsightly farmers' orchards, and that we hear the assertion that the orchard does not pay.

Look at another orchard pruned differently. The pruner thinks that all the twigs should be cut off to let in the light. This is very good, as far as it goes, but many of the blossom spurs are destroyed, and the trees tend to stretch their long, bare branches too far. Cutting large limbs off retards bearing for several years. Pruning should be done regularly for best results.

In many orchards, the land seems to be too valuable to furnish enough room for the trees to grow. Plenty of space should be given and the land should be kept well tilled. Prune to give the trees proper shape when bearing and to lessen the necessity for cutting off large limbs. Paint the wounds made by large branches. This reflects heat and light and prevents moisture from entering to rot the tree.

Making Maple Sugar at a Profit

Marcus Lee, Westworth Co., Ont.

A good sugar bush, properly managed and equipped with the latest improvements, is the most profitable part of a farm. I would rather have 50 acres of good sugar bush than a 100 acre farm. The expense connected with the bush is small compared with the management of a farm, and the demand for good syrup is unlimited. Maple syrup is a crop that I never yet saw a failure and I have been in the business for over 20 years, keeping strict account of my operations each year.

I have tried many different kinds of spouts. The one I first preferred, was manufactured in Vermont State five years ago. I tried the Grimm spout made by a firm in Montreal. I have found it to be ahead of any other spout. They are easy to tap with, run more sap than others, and will not run rainwater into the bucket. In tapping, after having the pails and covers distributed to each tree, we bore the hole for the spout, first with a 7/16 inch bit. Then, after a dry spell of no sugar weather, we ream out the hole with a 1/2 inch reamer. This is almost as good as the first tapping, and we make use of the same spout by driving it a little farther in. The taper of the spout enables us to bore with a 3/8, 7/16 or 1/2 inch bit. These spouts

can be obtained at a cost of \$2.75 a 100.

I use 12-qt. tin buckets, 10 inches across the top, 6 inches at the bottom, and 4 inches high, costing \$19 a 100. The covers are reversible, painted blue on one side, and red on the other. In gathering, if red is up we turn it over with the blue side up. Then we know which trees are gathered. The covers are about the greatest improvement in a sugar bush. I would not have a pail in my bush without a cover. They pay if only because they keep the sun and dirt out, to say nothing of the saving effected by keeping out rain and snow.

The sap is gathered every day. The sooner it is gathered and made into syrup the better. Saturdays we gather a little later in the afternoon so as not to have much go to waste on Sunday. I have about 1,000 trees. Four men with a team will gather the largest run in five hours. They have gathered 500 bbls. of sap in that time. My gathering tank has a three inch draw off pipe. I have an elevated driveway to the storage tank which enables us to empty it in less than three minutes. All the sap is strained through cotton as it is emptied into the storage tank.

The gathering pails are made small at the top, larger at the bottom so as to prevent slopping. They hold four gallons each. The buckets at the trees are emptied without removing them from the spiles.

KEEP STORAGE TANKS OUTSIDE

The storage tanks should never be kept inside of the sugar house, they should be kept outside, where it is cool; keep them covered. It is a good plan to have a piece of ice floating in the sap when the weather gets warm.

A sugar maker having a bush of over 200 trees cannot afford to be without a modern evaporator. The evaporator is farther ahead of the old flat pan make, or having a bush in the cradle. The binder may do the work of harvesting easier and better than the cradle, but it will not make a better sample of syrup. The evaporator, if only used to do the work easier and better, but produces a far better sample of syrup than the old flat pans. Some sugar-makers say they can make just as good syrup with their flat pans as others can with their evaporators. I am convinced that they could make a much better sample if they had an evaporator. I have seen a great many samples of syrup, but as yet have failed to see any pan boiled rods that could equal those made with a properly equipped evaporator. Good syrup made with an evaporator is of an amber color. That made with the kettle has a red tinge and a strong taste with not much of the maple flavor in it. In the flat pans and kettles it is necessary to boil the syrup over and over before it is tried down into syrup. With the evaporator the sap enters at the front end. It is drawn off as syrup ready for market at the back end, within a couple of hours.

I have seen several makes of evaporators. I consider the champion evaporator, made by a firm in Montreal, the best. I used one of them, a 3 x 12 for 15 years; it was good for 15 years more, but it was too small for my bush so I sold it. I put in a 4 x 12 of the same make. It will handle the sap from 1,000 trees in 12 hours. The fuel I use in it is mostly soft coal. It is somewhat cheaper than wood, and will boil faster.

To draw off the sap I use both the saccharimeter and the thermometer. I have the thermometer register 7 degrees above boiling point of water, which would be about 210 degrees. The saccharimeter registers 12 degrees. That makes the syrup weigh 13 lbs. 3 oz. when cold. I strain all the syrup as it comes from the evaporator through felt strainers. These take out all the lime far better than setting. My syrup is put up in one gallon cans, and I have orders for it all before it leaves the bush.



ADDRESS

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In return for one new subscription to "The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World" all 1908 a year. These shears have flat steel spring.

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Get the Newest and the Best while you are at it

Ontario Growth Stock, \$1.25 per bu. Scottish Growth Stock, \$1.75 per bu.

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Prices of my best brands for IMMEDIATE ORDERS. These all grade No. 1, Government standard

No Buckhorn	"Sun" Brand Mammoth Clover \$4.00 per bush (60 lbs)
"Raywood	"Sun" "Red " " " " (60 lbs)
"Catchby	"Ocean" "Alsyke \$3.00 " " (60 lbs)
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We also make 7 styles of Gasoline Engine outfits, which are the very best and most economical that money can buy. We guarantee absolutely every outfit we furnish. You run no risk whatever when you buy a Wallace Power Sprayer or any of our Gasoline and make money out of what you now waste.

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W. H. BRAND, Jordan Station, Ont.

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POULTRY YARD

How to Conduct a Profitable Pekin Duck Ranch

The first essential in the running of a profitable duck ranch, is to have a man who is determined to succeed. The next most important is the foundation stock. More people have come to grief on this one thing, alone, than on all others. It will not do to take eggs laid by any old duck, as the bird if over fat (as is generally the case) will lay eggs that are of a very low vitality, and the ducklings that do hatch have so poor vitality, they are soon counted with the "Great Majority." To get good eggs or stock we must go to a reliable breeder, who makes a speciality of this, and get birds that have been bred right to produce strong, healthy, or eggs that come from a strong stock.

The incubator you intend to hatch in is also, an important factor. Our advice would be to be very particular, and get one that gives the largest amount of fresh air to the eggs during incubation, as we believe that this is the greatest factor in the successful hatching of duck eggs artificially; moisture should also be used, and eggs sprinkled every day the last three weeks. Ducklings should be hatched the proper time to catch the highest markets; this you must figure out yourself, as it all depends on the market. If a summer resort trade is to be supplied, then you can have them come just when wanted; if a large city trade that demands the birds at highest price when out of season, then is when you must have them to get the most profit. And right here we will say that it is possible to have your ducklings come any time in the year. This past season (1907), there were just two weeks that we did not hatch ducks, and we propose for (1908) to hatch every week. Ducklings, at this writing are bringing us 25c a pound in Buffalo and Rochester, to the private trade. We are also shipping to Cleveland, Ohio.

There is one thing in brooding young ducklings that causes the beginner much trouble, and that is the mortality in his early flocks caused by leg weakness, where the legs swell up, and the legs are enlarged, and they cannot walk, and soon die. This is caused by brooding them at

too hot a temperature. They will not stand as much heat as chicks, and must be weaned from any hover at not older than three weeks. Then room heat to 60 to 70 degrees is sufficient. There is just one rule to remember in feeding, and if properly applied, will come out all right. Start with a large amount of bran and a small amount of corn meal, and animal food, and as they grow, gradually increase meal and animal food and reduce the bran. Start at 4 parts bran, one part corn meal, and 1/2 part beef scrap, and finish at 4 parts corn meal, one part bran, and 1/2 part beef scrap. We have found pork scraps better to fatten the last two weeks.

In marketing where you have no market established, you may be compelled to sell your goods cheaper than you can afford, and after they have had them a few times they will come back for more, and then is the time to make your price. We well remember a time, several years ago, when we sold a large hotel in Buffalo a ton of dressed ducks for \$200.00, or 10 cents a pound. We could not afford to do this, as it cost us that to produce them, but when they had used up these ducks they came back for more, and then we set the price, 17 cents a pound being the lowest they have ever paid us since then, and the highest 26 cents a pound. So you see you must sacrifice on the start, until the quality of your product is known.

(Continued Next Week)

Feels Well Repaid

If you catch a hen pulling the feathers from another and then continuing to peck at the sore spot made where the feathers came out, until a raw spot is formed, the best treatment is to slub the offender in a coop for eight or ten hours, then with a hatchet, carefully remove the head by a sudden blow back of the neck-lobes. Take a pair of forceps or nicely and prepare for the pot or oven according to age, and then take all the satisfaction you can out of her.

Single or Rose Comb Leghorns

Is there any difference in the laying qualities of the single and Rose Comb Leghorns? If not, what advantage has one variety over the other, if any? I want an egg producing flock, and wish to get those with the best record.—A. B. T., Bran Co. Ont.

There is no difference as far as variety goes. One flock of Single Combs

may far out-lay another of the same kind, simply because they are bred for eggs, while the other is bred for fancy points. Choose the kind you fancy, and then pick up a man who breeds them for utility. One advantage claimed for the Rose Combs over the Single is greater hardihood in cold weather. This is worth considering, and may mean more eggs in winter.

Our Premium Offers

Many energetic persons during the past year have obtained one or more of the following premiums by securing new subscriptions for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

Do you not think that a little hustling on your part would well re-pay you?

Why not commence work now—today?

Read this offer carefully:

PURE BRED STOCK

We will give a setting of eggs, of any of the standard varieties of fowl, for only two new subscribers.

A pure bred pig, of any of the standard breeds, from six to eight weeks old, with pedigree for registration, for only ten new subscribers, at one dollar a year.

A pure-bred Ayrshire or Jersey bull or heifer calf, with pedigree for registration, for only thirty new subscribers, at one dollar a year.

A pure-bred Holstein calf for forty-five new subscribers.

CASH PRIZES

If you do not desire to take advantage of any of the foregoing offers, we will give the following cash prizes:

\$1,500 for 1,000 new subscriptions. \$300 for 700 new subscriptions. \$700 for 550 new subscriptions. \$500 for 400 new subscriptions. \$300 for 250 new subscriptions. \$150 for 150 new subscriptions. \$50 for 100 new subscriptions. \$35 for 50 new subscriptions.

All the subscriptions must be new, and for one year at one dollar a year each. We positively guarantee to pay the prizes mentioned.

Smaller cash prizes are offered for smaller lists. If you are interested, write us for sample copies, and full particulars. Now, while auction sales

are numerous, is a splendid time to secure clubs of new subscribers. Remember that The Dairyman and Farming World is the only purely farm paper in Canada published weekly for one dollar a year.

Write to the Circulation Manager, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Get for this now

Get the free book that says "When Poultry Pays," and is packed with facts you ought to know about the up-to-date way to get the most out of your poultry. Book describes outside and the plan that makes success certain.

To get it, explain to me how you find your cash crop, and I will send you a copy of my new book, "When Poultry Pays," with 120 Eggs (No. 2 Size) Incubator.

Explains to you how to get the most out of your cash crop, and our new cash-down way of selling, guarantee you success.

Send for book today, before edition is gone—no charge for mailing. You can have your book for free, if you send me 5¢. Free! Write for Free Book, and I will send you a copy of my new book, "When Poultry Pays," with 120 Eggs (No. 2 Size) Incubator.

Address: The LEE-HODGINS Co., Limited, 375 Pembroke St., Peterboro, Ont.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

TWO CENTS A WEEK, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Six Chicks Barded Plymouth Rock Pocherles at a bargain. J. F. FRIVERTON, Pouches Mills, Ont.

STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—26 kinds of fowls—Hamburges, W. Leghorns, H. Caps Houdians and W. C. Poland.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Game Bantams, \$1.00 setting. Elgin Resor, Leeston Hill, Ont.

INCUBATORS FOR SALE.—Three Models from Markham, Ont. Good. Also Wire Netting. F. ROBERTS, Danforth Post Office.

WINNING STOCK AT GUELPH, 1907, Buff Orpington and White Wyandottes, eggs for sale at \$1.50 a setting. H. T. Lusk, 122 Dublin Street, Peterboro.

FOR SALE—Choice set of Leghorns, Minors, White Wyandottes, and eggs. Write for price list. Box 31, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

FOR SALE—A 120 egg Chatham incubator, also 120 chick and brooder. Good. Used one season. Must sell at once—leaving city. A snap. Apply O. J. HICKS, 193 Roman Street, Peterboro.

THE PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER, tells all about brooding poultry, about incubators, poultry houses, diseases and cures. Only 10 cents. Postpaid. Usual Novelty Co., Dept. F, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—One pair white Cochins Bantams, also one single-comb White Leghorn Cockerel. Also one grand pen of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Price per 15 eggs, \$1.00. Apply Box 25, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

MAMMOTH BUNDS TURKEY, 8 exhibition hens mated with the first prize yearling Tom at Guelph, December, 1907. Eggs from this yard, \$3 for nine and \$5 for 15. Also one grand pen of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, at exhibition hens mated with the first and special cock at Guelph, December, 1907. Eggs from this pen, \$2 for nine and \$3 for 15. Also one grand pen of White Leghorns, also hatched by a first prize cockerel. Eggs \$2 for 15. Chas. B. Gould, Box 363, Glenora, Ont.

POTATOES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Uruguayan Potatoes. Escromas yields, absolute immunity from disease, extra fine quality; most desirable potato to plant and grow. Free. \$2.00 per bushel \$2.00 here; to be \$1.00, post-paid in Canada. Terms cash; circular free. Emile Cheyron, St. Laurent, Man.

The Poor Way

Power is derived in it's inches in diameter, made of high-well-tempered steel, and is fitted with a self-cleaning and self-cleaning. The apron can be soaked in any position, and does not cover but for than job work, whether going uphill or down.

The food from apron is sent through pulverizer rack is even and uniform—no ground is left on the apron, and the largest teeth on bottom prevent clog. Direct shaft-drive from the sprocket wheel gives certain and uniform spreading, makes light draft, and prevents breakage. But we can tell all the good news about the "Champion" here. The "Champion" is convenient, strong, durable, light and portable. It is made of high-well-tempered steel, and is fitted with a self-cleaning and self-cleaning. The apron can be soaked in any position, and does not cover but for than job work, whether going uphill or down.

For your work and your demands—also visit our catalogue "B" and booklet "How to use" to be sent.

The FROST & WOOD Co., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Can.

INCREASE THE MARKET VALUE OF YOUR LAND

Spreading manure by hand is certainly the slowest, most wasteful method of enriching land. You get only a third or a half of its value after all your hard back-tiring, arm-straining, and sweating. The "Champion" is the only machine that does the work for you. It is the only machine that does the work for you. It is the only machine that does the work for you.

Champion Manure Spreader

It is strong, rigid, well built to withstand the wearings, twistings such a machine gets. The rear wheels are made of high-well-tempered steel, and are fitted with a self-cleaning and self-cleaning. The apron can be soaked in any position, and does not cover but for than job work, whether going uphill or down.

The food from apron is sent through pulverizer rack is even and uniform—no ground is left on the apron, and the largest teeth on bottom prevent clog. Direct shaft-drive from the sprocket wheel gives certain and uniform spreading, makes light draft, and prevents breakage. But we can tell all the good news about the "Champion" here. The "Champion" is convenient, strong, durable, light and portable. It is made of high-well-tempered steel, and is fitted with a self-cleaning and self-cleaning. The apron can be soaked in any position, and does not cover but for than job work, whether going uphill or down.

For your work and your demands—also visit our catalogue "B" and booklet "How to use" to be sent.

The FROST & WOOD Co., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Can.

The Best and Surest Way

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

SEED OATS

Very few are aware of the following facts:

"With the exception of the area devoted to the production of hay and pasture in Ontario, no other crop is grown so extensively as oats. The number of acres used for the oat crop in 1900, was 2,288,884. The area has been increasing gradually since that time, until upwards of 2,700,000 acres are used for the cultivation of the oat crop in Ontario. This area is fully three times as great as that used for any other cereal grown in the province."—Copied from the thirty-third annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College.

As such a large area of the country is sown with oats, the yield would be

largely increased if more care was exercised in the selection of suitable seed. This same report shows that for the past five years some varieties of oats yield as high as 102 bushels to the acre, while others run as low as 56 bushels to the acre. Think of the benefit to our country, not only to the country, but also to the individual, if the yield of oats on this immense acreage were increased 50 per cent. It also usually follows that the larger the yield the better the sample grade produce.

Oats in this country usually depend on the export demand for consumption of the surplus. Also large quantities of oats are used for the manufacture of oatmeal, not only for home consumption, but also for export; consequently it is a question of great

importance, and every precaution should be used when selecting seed oats to see that the oats are as free as possible from barley, wild oats and other foreign grains, as these latter grains materially affect the value of the oats when being marketed.

Those who are on the lookout for seed oats should purchase only the choicest seed oats procurable. When sowing your oats do you select your best field? Stop and think what the results might be were you to sow your oats on the best field on the farm. Oats are the most profitable crop that can be grown by many farmers.

Green Forage for Hogs

An especially timely bulletin has just been issued from the Missouri Experiment Station by Dean H. J. Waters giving the results of some experiments to determine the value of different forage crops for hogs. Thirty six pigs weighing about 50 lbs. each were fed in lots on different forage crops in connection with corn until they were ready for market, an account being kept of the cost of gains made. In cheapness of gains the feeds used ranked as follows: corn and skim milk, cheapest; corn and alfalfa, second; corn and clover, third; corn and bluegrass, fourth; corn and rape, fifth; corn and ship stuff, sixth.

A saving of about 75c a hundred in the cost gain was effected by using green clover instead of fresh bluegrass. A saving of \$1.00 a hundred was effected by using alfalfa instead of bluegrass. When it is realized that alfalfa comes on early and when properly clipped stays green all summer and until the very hard freezes of early winter, its importance as a hog pasture is apparent. Clover yields more forage per acre than alfalfa, and as shown by these experiments, has a much higher feeding value. It is of the utmost importance therefore to provide this sort of pasture for hogs rather than to rely on corn to run on a bluegrass pasture, or even worse than bluegrass, a timothy pasture, or even far worse than this, to confine them in a dry lot in the summer time.

This bulletin recommends a succession of crops for profitable hog pasture. The bulletin is for free distribution, and may be had by addressing the Experiment Station at Columbia.

Specific for Lymphangitis

My cure and preventative for Lymphangitis or big leg is as follows: On the first symptoms of trouble give ½ oz Buchu leaves, divided into three equal doses, 12 hours apart. Steep each dose in a little water and pour over the oats when fed. This will cure the worst case in 36 hours. I have never known it to fail.—M. C. Bingham, Waterloo Co., Ont.

To most men the pure bred hog offers the greater possibilities of a profitable investment. The farmer has two chances to sell, one for breeding purposes, and the other for pork. It is a safer plan to have all the advantages possible.

For a time Canadian producers may have to advance with a little less sail than heretofore carried. The magnificent record of the past few years however, will be an incentive to greater advancement in the future. When credit is given where it belongs the bacon hog and the dairy cow will be found to be real estate builders, having helped in a large measure for better homes, better farming, better men, and a higher civilization.

"This winter will teach many farmers a lesson in economy in feeding. They will learn to feed economically and in years of abundance will have a larger profit."—F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.



ABSORBINE
Will reduce inflammation, swellings, Bruises, Boil, Injuries, Cure Blisters, or any unsightly sore-quickly, pleasantly, so that does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Stock 10¢ per bottle.
ABSORBINE, JR. For manning, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Various Diseases. Vertigo, Headache, Stomach, Strains, Bruises, Stomach Pain and Inflammation.



The Hoover Digger
Clean, fast work. It stands the wear and tear.
Resistant to every great pile to growing dirt. Use free catalog. The Hoover Tool Co. Lock Box 25, Jersey, O.

FRUIT TREES WE PAY FREIGHT
Free from Diseases.
All fumigated before shipping. Trans-Atlantic. Choice of growing in Florida, Carolina, Florida—all kinds of fruit trees. Write for catalogue. Low, Ontario, free. Write now. Baltimore Nursery Co., Box 571, Geneva, N. Y.

IMPORTED SHIRE STALLIONS

Rival Duke 2nd. Guaranteed sure a foal getter and right in every way. One Imported mare, 5 years old, also stud colt, 1 year old. We are retiring from the horse business and they must be sold. Terms made to suit customers.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.
Putnam Station, C.P.R.

Breeders' Directory

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$6.00 a line a year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

SHEEP

FORSYER FARM, Oakville, Ont., Breeders of Dorset Horn Sheep. Registered Stock for sale. Correspondence cheerfully answered. See large ad.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont., Cotswold Sheep Prize-winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

JNO. COSENS & SONS, Harrison, Ont., C.P.R. and G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshires Swine. Stock for sale.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., Leicester Breeding Ewes.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, P.O. and Station, C.P.R., Mulmarg, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, show-stud and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.

THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Mulmarg, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock. Oxford Down Sheep.

JAS. TOLTON & SONS, Walkerton, Ont., Breeders of Oxford Down Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle; young breeding stock for sale.

JNO. AYER & SON, "Bellevue Farm," Bowmanville, Ont., Breeders of Southdowns. Stock for sale.

SWINE

LORENE FOSTER, "Glenholm Stock Farm," Myrtle, G.T.R. and C.P.R., breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont., breeders of Fan worth, Large Black Berkshires, Toulouse Gesse, Pekin Ducks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Correspondence invited.

KELLY BROS., Hagersville, Ont., breeders of improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of all ages for sale. Write them.

H. KOELN & SON, Glenallen, Ont., breeders improved Yorkshires and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

J. W. TODD, Corinth, Ont., breeder of English Berkshires and Tamworths. Breeding stock for sale.

ARTEMUS O'NEIL, Hill, Ont., importer and breeder of Hampshire Swine. Write for description, prices, etc.

A. A. COLWELL, Newcastle, Ont., importer of (white) Bred, Shorthorn and Suffolks Swine. Choice young stock for sale.

P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Good young stock for sale.

D. N. GLAZIER, Marshard, Ont., Yorkshires Whites and Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

S. SNOWDEN, Bowmanville, Ont., Box 35, breeder of Large Black Berkshires, B. Bucks, Light Brahms, W. and B. Leghorns, Bourn Ducks, W. H. and C. Ducks.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advert-sees.

CATTLE

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. "Kilbrigg" grade bargains now. Long distance telephone.

GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding gifts. Young stock bred by Killbuck Heavily built, Imp. Bred Down Sheep, Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to months of age; also some fine females. Prices right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

CHAS. GROUT, Brooklin, Ont., breeder of Clydesdale and Shorthorns, Gloucester, Mead-owlows families.

A. J. WATSON, Castletown, Ont., breeder of Scotch Short Horns. 8 young bulls for sale.

A. F. POLLARD, Shadelland Stock Farm, Capreol, breeder of Shorthorns and Hereford Swine. Young stock always for sale. Rural phone.

BERTRAM HOSKIN (Mt. Pleasant Farm), The Gully, Ont., breeder of Holstein Cattle, Fan worth Swine. High-class young stock for sale. Long distance phone.

L. O. CLIFFORD, "The Maples," Ottawa, Ont., breeder of Hereford. Stock for sale. Long distance phone.

THOS. ALLEN & BROS., Ottawa, Ont., Short-horns—Gloucester, Hamdens, Symes families.

A. E. MEADOWS, Port Hope, Ont., Short-horns, Matildas, Isabelas, Gloucester, Lady Ann families. Choice young stock for sale.

JOHN BRYDON, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, Willow Bank Cattle, Milton, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Dorset Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., imported and Homebred Shorthorns for sale.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont., See large ad.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont., Station G.T.R. Imported and Home bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice bred ding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

H. BARTLETT, Kimbo P.O., Ont., Lincoln Co., Riverton Stock Farm. Shorthorns and Dorset Sheep.

JAS. BOWMAN, "Kim Park," Guelph, Ont., breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Suffolk Sheep. Correspondence invited.

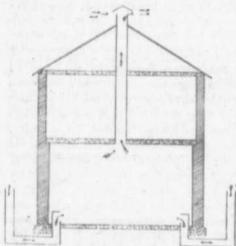
Inquiries and Answers

Readers of the paper are invited to submit questions on any phase of agriculture.

Rutherford System of Ventilation

I am about to build a new cow stable and would like an information possible as to the Rutherford system of ventilation.—E. B. BARDIN, B. C.

The Rutherford system of ventilation, consists of U pipes under the wall behind the stock to admit the fresh air. Wooden boxes are generally used instead of the pipes. The outer arm of the U pipe may be of any length that seems advisable, while the inner arm should terminate near the ceiling. This latter may rise to the ceiling and extend horizontally for some length, the object being to allow for better diffusion of air. This system is not confined to



one inlet pipe. The number put in will depend upon the number of animals in the stable.

The outlet of the modern Rutherford system is a galvanized iron pipe, or chimney, of considerable dimensions, furnished with an ordinary rain cap, and a large damper, manipulated with cords, from the second floor. When the damper is open, the foul air, being warm, rapidly rises, passes up through the chimney, and is steadily replaced by fresh air, which comes in through the U pipes, or boxes. By closing the damper, the rush of air through the lower pipes is at once checked, while a partial closure has a corresponding effect on the action of these inlets. The whole system is under easy control, and can be adjusted to suit the weather, of the number of animals in the stable.

The accompanying diagram illustrates the Rutherford system. Here the intake pipes open at the floor. They may, however, continue to the ceiling, as before mentioned.

Simple Pig Holder

The holding of pigs for castration is always more difficult than the real work of castration where the little fellows are caught and held down upon the ground by one or more awkward attendants while the operation is being performed. Here the intestines to settle away from the rupture while the testicles are being removed in the regular way with-

out damage of any kind. After the operation take a needle and strong linen thread, and carefully sew up the inner membrane. If this is done properly further difficulty seldom occurs.

Azorturia

Correction.—In our issue of the 18th of March there was a typographical error in the question—treatment for azorturia. On the 13th line from above, the sentence commences, "Give two drams iodide of potassium every six hours for four or five days." It should read for "four or five doses." There is a great deal of difference, and the drug in these doses continued for four or five days would produce iodism (poisoning by iodine). It should, though it would not prove fatal, unless continued administration of the drug was practised, it would be very undesirable.

Applying Manure

S. H. Reynolds

My experience has taught me that the best method of applying manure on level ground is to spread it direct from the wagon at any time of the year. If long, strawy manure, however, is put upon the ground that is to be worked immediately afterwards, some difficulty will be experienced in the working of same. A quick and sure way is to draw frozen and long manure and pile it in the fields during the winter, then when it is wanted, it can be applied from these piles with a manure spreader. This affords an opportunity of drawing manure when work is not pressing and permitting it to rot before it is required in the spring. Both of these methods have proven equal in my experience and have proven better than top dressing rolling land when same is frozen.

A NECESSITY FOR YOUNG STOCK

Protect your young stock against cold winds. No hulk, scour, colic or other complaints need be feared if the Calves, Lambs and Porsers are fed with

MOLASSINE MEAL

Begin by giving them small quantities from birth, gradually increasing as they grow older. If every feed contain a portion of MOLASSINE MEAL, all young stock will be ready for market much earlier.

Particulars and prices from
ANDREW WATSON
91 PLACE D'YOUVILLE SQUARE, MONTREAL.



There is no one so old or so hot that we will not guarantee

Fleming's
Savin and Bitumene Paste to remove the lice and make the hair grow to one and one-half inches. It kills lice and keeps them from coming back. It is the best for the hair of a woman, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Advertiser
State six pages of necessary information, with a list of names of the dealers in the Dominion. Burns' bound, limited and binding by this book. FLEMING'S, Chemist, 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

If You are in Need of a First Class Young Imported Bull

or a good Canadian Bred one, write or call on

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.
Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.



Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions & Fillies) Hackney's, Welsh Ponies

I have now on hand Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, sired by such noted writers as Barross, Scotland prizewinner and champions; Hackney fillies and Hackney Pony; also Welsh Ponies. There are no better animals, nor so better bred ones, than I can show. Will be sold cheap and on favourable terms. A. AITCHISON, Guelph P.O. and Station



A Few Good CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS

A very choice lot of Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, sired by such noted writers as Barross, Baron Mitchell and Marcellus.

In Hackneys I have to offer two big trappy handsome Stallions and two medium sized and exceptionally bred ones from three to five years of age. All show high straight action and combine the choicest breeding. In Fillies I have a number of winners at Canada's leading shows, as well as a number of coming show ringers to offer. Prices will be right for the goods and suitable terms can be arranged. Come and see them.

W. E. BUTLER, Ingersoll, Ont.

Dalgety's Clydesdales

I have at the present time to offer a few newly imported splendid individuals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.



JAMES DALGETY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

CLYDESDALES AND CHEVAL NORMANS

New importations, all ages, some ton w.gts. The best of Quality and at low prices. Must sell. Write for breeding and prices. A few French Canadians.

ROBERT NESS & SON
Long Distance 'Phone. 'WOODSIDE', HOWICK, QUEBEC

REGISTER YOUR CLYDESDALE

To be eligible for registration, a graded Clydesdale filly must have four crosses by Clydesdale sires recorded in Canada. Stallions require five crosses. It will save trouble and expense to attend to this matter early. For application forms, etc., apply to Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

PRESIDENT, JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station.
SECRETARY-TREASURER, J. W. SANGSTER, Weekly Sun Office, 18 King St. West, Toronto

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Six Ayrshire Bulls, 18 to 30 months old.
Twelve Ayrshire Bull Calves, 3 to 6 months old.
Females Ayrshires, all ages.
One Exmoor Pony Stallion, price reasonable.
Apply to D. BODDEN, Manager, or
HON. W. OWENS, Proprietor
Riverside Farm, Monte Dello, Que.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED
Prize winners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Board of Directors of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prize-winning Ayrshires at said Exposition. I am leaving shortly for Scotland and will be pleased to receive and attend to orders placed with me.
R. E. NESS, JR. HOWICK, Que. P.O. AND STATION

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

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SHOULD INVESTIGATE BY A GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

The energetic campaign put up by the "Ottawa Valley Journal" against selling cheese subject to Montreal inspection has aroused interest in the whole question of buying and selling cheese. No question has received more attention in recent years among dairymen than this. It is realized on all sides that the present system is thoroughly unsatisfactory.

The call board system, used altogether in Ontario west of Kingston, is the best we have but it falls far short of giving the full satisfaction. The rules governing these boards are not lived up to. Buyers and sellers alike agree not to do business on market day except on the board, only to break their word on the first opportunity. To such an extent is this loose way of doing business carried on, that many markets have become nothing more or less than a "farce." The

system itself has many good features, were the rules lived up to. They are not, and the history of the last quarter of a century proves that they never will be.

Selling cheese subject to Montreal inspection is the grievance to the front in Ontario east of Kingston and in some parts of Quebec. Producers are demanding factory inspection and the testing of weights and guaranteeing payment on delivery of cheese. They are not likely to gain their desires this year, but the question should not be allowed to drop.

If the producers are united and make a strong stand for their rights the buyers must come to terms in time.

To the producer belongs the product. He has the right to say how he wants it disposed of. In exercising this right, however, reason must govern. There must be a little give and take on both sides. If approached in this spirit we believe that a much more satisfactory system can be worked out to the advantage of both seller and buyer. To the producers the Montreal inspection plan appears, and with reason, to be all "take" and no "give" on the part of the buyer. There should be no going to the extreme the other way.

But, be this as it may, the questions which have arisen and the grievances complained of are sufficient to warrant a thorough investigation of the whole subject of buying and selling cheese and butter. The Dominion Government should take this matter up and by commission or otherwise, find out what the facts are. The question of having cold storage warehouses at central points, where cheese could be inspected and sold on its merits is receiving some attention. The feasibility of this or some other place for improving the present system should be looked into. It would be money well spent in the public interest, and we trust some action will be taken by the Minister of Agriculture in the matter. In such an investigation the system of buying and selling that are followed in other countries should not be overlooked.

It may be claimed that we know already all the defects and advantages of the present and proposed systems. This is true in part, but, nevertheless, great good would be accomplished were a commission to report that the prevailing system is the best, in as much as it would serve to disarm the critics who keep constantly agitating this question. We venture, to predict, however, that were such a commission appointed, and were it to look into the matter thoroughly, taking evidence from the buyers, salesmen, makers and others interested, it would not report in favor of the system now so generally followed.

LABOR SAVING ON THE FARM

Ask one hundred farmers why they do not keep a record of their cows and ninety-nine will tell you that it is too much work. How they know, having never tried it, is a mystery. But they think so at any rate. It is strange that sharp, intelligent men, who can be seen as far into a horse trade as anyone, should at first that plea and look sober about it. Too much

work? They never tell you it is too much work to keep 20 cows to do the work of 10. They never tell you it is too much work to labor all summer to put up food for cows that cannot produce butterfat enough to pay for the food they eat. They see right into the work of keeping these records, but they cannot see these other things.

When will our dairy farmers wake up and go into this business of cow testing more generally, thereby cutting off much of the labor now being expended in providing and caring for the unprofitable cows that exist in nearly all dairy stables? Now is an opportune time to inaugurate a system of cow testing in your stable. By doing so you will most certainly save in the years to come a large percentage of the labor at present being used in connection with "boarded" cows. Don't be afraid of knowing too much about the cows you are milking. The more you know, and the better you know them, the more profit you will get.

AMENDMENTS TO THE DOG AND SHEEP ACT

Several amendments to the Act for the protection of sheep and to impose a tax on dogs are fore-shadowed in a bill in the Ontario Legislature, which had its first reading on March 18.

Section 2 is amended to provide for the increase, on petition, of the tax on dogs, a sum not exceeding \$2 for a dog and \$5 for a bitch.

In Section 17 the words "two-thirds of" are struck out.

Section 18 of the act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(1) The council of every local municipality shall by-law appoint an officer to be known as the inspector of Sheep, whose duty it shall be to make inquiry into the killing or injury of sheep by dogs and report thereon to the council.

(2) The owner of any sheep or lamb killed or injured by a dog, the owner or keeper of which is not known, shall, as soon as may be after becoming aware of the killing or injury, apply to the Inspector of Sheep to assess the damages.

(3) The inspector shall, with as little delay as possible, inquire into the matter and may examine the owner of a sheep or lamb so killed or injured and such other persons as he may deem necessary on oath, and if the Inspector is satisfied that the owner of the sheep or lamb has made a diligent search and inquiry to ascertain the owner or keeper of the dog and that such owner or keeper cannot be found, he shall certify the facts to the Treasurer of the Municipality with his finding as to the value of the sheep or lamb so killed or injured, and the Treasurer of the Municipality, upon the presentation of the certificate, shall pay over to the owner of the sheep or lamb, the amount so awarded.

(4) In estimating such damage, the inspector shall value any pure bred sheep or lamb at its market value.

(5) In case the owner of a sheep or lamb so killed or injured is dissatisfied with the findings of the Inspec-

tor, or with his refusal to issue such certificate, the owner may appeal therefrom to the council of the municipality at its next meeting, and the decision of the council shall be final.

(6) Notice of such appeal shall be given to such Inspector at least two days before the meeting of the council at which the same is to be heard."

These amendments will add to the efficiency of the act. A contentious clause has been that limiting the sum paid for any sheep destroyed, where the owner of the dog could not be found, to two-thirds of the value. A farmer, who has valuable sheep destroyed by dogs has lost enough in the disorganization of his flock without having to accept a two-thirds valuation. The other changes provide mainly for more systematic working out of the act. Heretofore, some township councils have taken it upon themselves to interpret the act to suit their own ends and the sheep owner has suffered.

Something further in the way of regulating the wanderings of dogs would have strengthened this new bill very much. There are too many dogs wandering through the country, that seemingly belong to nobody. It would be no hardship to compel owners to keep their dogs shut up from sunset to sunrise. No dog should be allowed off its owner's place at any time unless accompanied by some person. Some legislation of this kind would do much to minimize the dog nuisance and inspire more confidence in sheep raising.

NAME YOUR FARM

There is more in having a name for the farm than the mere sentiment of the thing. What is more cumbersome than to designate a farm as the east half of lot 12, third concession, etc.? A name, such as "Maple Grove," would be much more attractive, and intelligible. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and even poultry, are frequently given names, why not the farm on which these are raised? The products of a farm, with a distinctive name, if of the right quality, would command a commercial premium after a reputation had been established, and enable the farmer to use that name as a trade mark.

In the State of Missouri, legislation has been enacted to encourage the naming of farms. It provides that on the payment of a fee of \$1 to the clerk of the county court, a farmer may secure a certificate setting forth the name and location of the farm, and the name of the owner, and that when such name is properly registered it cannot be used as a designation for any other farm in the same county. Similar legislation in Ontario or any other province would be beneficial. At any rate, it could not do any harm.

In twenty-five years the area devoted to wheat in Canada has increased 158 per cent., while the population has increased only 33 per cent.

In the Argentine there has been an extension of the wheat area in the same period from 500,000 to 14,000,000 acres, while the population has

increased 70 per cent. In the United States, on the other hand, there has been an increase of 68 per cent. in the number of inhabitants, and only 25 per cent. in the wheat acreage. Two other wheat countries, Russia and Hungary, have increased their wheat area in proportion to population. In thirteen countries of Europe and the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia, the rate of consumers to area devoted to wheat, is 264 now, where it was 283 twenty-five years ago. In another quarter of a century Canada will be the leader in wheat production.

An Experiment With Manure

John Hyndman, Gorrie, Ont.

One winter a few years ago I applied manure on top of the snow, and it proved a failure. Since then I have been applying it direct to the land, before plowing. I keep manure spreaders at work applying the manure, and another team plowing it under. I believe that the sooner manure is plowed down after being spread, the better. Manure as a fertilizer works upwards, while artificial fertilizers work down into the soil.

Spreading manure on top of the land entails a great waste of valuable ingredients. A few years ago I top-dressed a portion of a field of fall wheat. On the rest of the piece I applied the manure at the same rate, but plowed it down. When the wheat was being cut, it was possible to see just where the manure had been plowed under. There the best wheat was produced.

I spread manure on root and rape land right after seeding. I sow each year from 8 to 10 acres of hoed crop, and 5 to 10 acres of rape. I never sow rape and turnips in the same field. When I have more land in a field than what is required for turnips, I summer-fallow and sow to wheat, then seed down the first crop. We apply about 12 loads of manure to the acre for turnips, and eight for rape.

Legume Bacteria

A bulletin will soon be issued from the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, giving the results of Canadian experimental work on the inoculation of seed of legumes. It has long been known that clovers, alfalfa, etc., when plowed under greatly enrich the soil. In the middle '80s, Hellriegel discovered that the reason for this was that the nodules on the roots of such plants were inhabited by bacteria which had the power of drawing the valuable fertilizing element, nitrogen, from the air and storing it up in the plant. A few years ago the idea was conceived of culturing these bacteria, and applying them directly to seed before sowing.

During 1906 cultures were sent from the College, 875 cultures being distributed to nine provinces and to four foreign countries. Blankets were sent to recipients of the cultures asking for a report as to their success or failure. Of a total of 120 reports received 72 showed a benefit, and 48 showed no benefit. Last season, 372 cultures were sent, and the reports received showed a benefit to the crops in a little over 54 per cent. of the applications.

When a leguminous crop is thriving it indicates either that the soil is plentifully inoculated with the necessary bacteria, or else that the soil already contains an abundant supply of nitrogen. In either case the use of artificial inoculation would be of little if any benefit. On the other hand, if the crop fails to thrive, and on examination no nodules are found

on the roots, the culture would probably be of benefit in future seedings. The culture usually proves beneficial in seeding to a legume crop that has never been grown on the land to be sown. The soil may lack available potash, phosphoric acid, or lime. Inoculation of seed cannot remedy this deficiency. Nor will the use of cultures compensate in any way for carelessness in selection of seed or preparation of the soil.

Cultures for inoculating seed will again be distributed during the coming spring to any who apply. Full directions are sent with each culture, and it is expected that each recipient of the bacteria will carry on the experiment carefully, sowing some untreated seed, and report his experiences at the end of the season.

The price of the culture is 25 cents for sufficient to treat one bushel of seed. Cultures will be sent for inoculating seed of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, peas and beans. Applications should state the kind and amount of seed to be treated and as nearly as can be judged, the date of seeding, and be addressed to:

Bacteriological Laboratory,
Agricultural College,
Guelph, Canada.

The Production of Bacon

Lorne Davidson, Peel Co., Ont.

The science of successful farming has arrived at that stage when it can be organized along lines similar to that of other business concerns. The secret of successful advancement in material things is production, with the utilization of all waste and by-products. To the dairyman, who is producing butter or cream for market, the hog offers the solution of his problem as to how to best utilize the by-products. Generally speaking, the average dairy cow will give enough milk to support her own calf, and from two to three hogs, allowing also a small meal ration. The dairyman can thus produce bacon, and realize a profit, when others are saying "There is no money in hogs."

After a good dairy cow, the best investment for the dairyman is a good brood sow of a prolific strain. Because of the small amount of land required to keep hogs, much feed of great value to hogs, would otherwise be wasted, such as the milk of newly-calved cows, skim milk, butter milk, etc. Without hogs this would go to waste, because even where all the calves are raised, a surplus of milk should exist from good dairy cows.

The dairy farmer who sells his milk is selling the fertility of the land, unless he has a large amount of manure (gen) in the form of bran, oil meal, etc. If fed to hogs on the farm the fertility can be increased and a profit made. One man has made a more point in favor of the hog is the small amount of waste to the dressed carcass. Usually hogs dress about 70 per cent as compared with beef from 50 to 62 per cent, thus converting their food into saleable meat instead of offal.

The hog has a great reputation as a consumer, hence cheap bulky food is most desirable. Mangels, skim milk, a little clover hay, form the basis of a healthful and cheap bulk ration in winter. In summer a wider range is available. Alfalfa is one of the most valuable green feeders the farmers can grow either for cows or hogs. Our experience with this crop has been most satisfactory. We have cut alfalfa for green feed two different years as early as May 10. With skim milk and alfalfa, young hogs will grow with little or no meal. Clover, green corn, waste apples, etc., all work into the economical feeding of hogs. Last fall we made 10 days feed for over 25 hogs out of the small seeds that fell under the thresh-

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ing machine. These were boiled and mixed with meal, and soon converted into pork.

The profit made from hogs varies with each season. We had one sow from which we sold \$253.00 worth of pork in one year, (three litters.) One of our neighbors told us that he had sold enough from one sow, for pork purposes only, to build him a new barn costing over \$1900. Just at present the pessimists have the floor, when the bacon question is discussed. The dairyman who is interested in production, however, on a permanent and sound basis, will find the hog ready to pay his way, and become one factor in connection with a well organized farm system.

Meeting of Fruit Board

A meeting of the executive board of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario was held on March 13th, at the secretary's office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, all being present, except Mr. E. D. Smith. The secretary read a letter from Prof. Craig, of Cornell University, Secretary of the American Pomological Society, accepting on behalf of the association, the invitation to hold their annual

meeting in St. Catharines in September, 1909, on a date to be subsequently selected. Secretary Hodgets also reported that, in accordance with the request of the association, Mr. W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa, had been added to the advisory board for Fruit Station work.

The representatives to the Canadian National Exhibition reported that the prize list for fruit had been re-arranged so as to induce a larger and more representative exhibit of Canadian fruit. The list of varieties had been cut down to a certain extent, and a new class added for Pyramids of fruit. Further changes were also made with a view of improving the display in all classes.

It was decided to issue a small circular at once giving the methods of spraying as adopted by three or four of the most successful fruit growers.
—G. deW. G.

Never buy a poor sheep; you have no time to fool with it. Buy the best quality you can, but try to have the whole flock uniform. A bunch of sheep will do a lot towards building up a poor, worn-out farm. They kill the weeds and enrich the land at the same time.

Creamery Department

Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to the Creamery Department.

The Butter Situation in Quebec

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World.—In the March 11th number of your paper there appears an article "Hand Separators and Gathered Cream Separators," by Mr. T. C. Rogers, Guelph, in which he criticizes some remarks which I made, in reference to the butter industry in Quebec, at the Bedford District Dairy-men's Association annual meeting held in Cowansville on February 11th and 12th. In reply to Mr. Rogers' article I wish to give the stenographer's report of what I said at this meeting which I think will show that Mr. Rogers is unnecessarily alarmed about his hand separator business, and also that as far as this meeting is concerned, his advice to professional dairymen is uncollected for and unfair. My remarks were as follows:

"Now, you are interested in the butter business out here, as this is a good butter district. I don't know whether I should say the butter industry in Quebec is in an unsatisfactory condition, but I believe that it is in a condition that requires careful handling. Why? Because the creamery butter men, I am informed, have the hand separator problem to deal with right now. And if you do not deal with it in the right way, I am very much afraid that you will lose your reputation for fine butter. Now, I know something about the hand separator business; we have been through all this in Western Ontario. You will say, 'Well, what is the reputation of Western Ontario creamery butter?'" I would say, "It is not good." The situation in Quebec, as far as I know it, is that you have to deal with this hand separator question, and I say, unless you deal with it carefully you run chances of injuring the reputation of your butter.

The proper thing to do is to let the creamery men stand shoulder to shoulder in the rejection of tainted and over-ripe cream. Do not allow competition to get so keen that you are going to take anything and everything that the farmers offers you. Your reputation for butter will go down just as sure as anything if you do that.

Some say, "Well, why don't you collect the cream every day, or every other day at the very least?" Now, I will say this, it is better to collect it every day if you can, but that is not the question after all. It is not a question of the number of times you collect it; it is a question of rejecting cream that is not right. You can get splendid cream and draw only

Better
Butter comes
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Windsor Dairy Salt

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four times a week, if you will reject all that is tainted and over-ripe. This is a serious thing for you. Your butter has a splendid reputation now, but if you allow the quality to drop you will lose your reputation for your butter than you are doing to-day, and you cannot afford to do that.

I know something about the best Eastern Townships butter and I know something about our best Western Ontario butter, made under the cream-gathering system. There is no comparison between them. Just as soon as you lose the flavor you will lose your reputation for fine butter. That reputation is worth about a cent or two cents a pound to you. Now, gentlemen, consider these things carefully. This is a question for the farmers as well as for the manufacturers. If the best farmers here work in their own interests they will see to it that the manufacturer does refuse the poor cream that is brought to the creamery.

The chief defect in butter is flavor, just the same as with cheese; and of all the inferior lots of butter I saw this year, I think that in many cases out of ten the flavor could be described as "stale" or "old cream" flavor. When you get stale or old cream flavor in butter it is due to the condition of the cream. There are a number of creameries in Quebec—many of them—accepting cream-gathered cream that is wrong in flavor and is over-ripe. The result is that you see a lot of butter that has not that nice, clean, rich, sweet flavor that is found in creamery butter.

Now, I mentioned competition. You say, "We must have competition; if we did not have good strong competition we would not get our cheese and butter manufactured so cheaply," and I believe that is pretty nearly right. But when we get foolish competition between cheese factories and creameries, the quality of the cheese of the butter goes down right away. Competition is all right, up to a certain point, but that point should stop before you take in any over-ripe and tainted milk or before you take in over-ripe, tainted cream. Don't let it get past that point. The manufacturers should stand together so far as that is concerned and must do it if you are going to keep up the reputation of your butter."

GEO. H. BARR,

Dairy Division, Ottawa.

The "Low" Butter Cutter

Butter dealers will be interested in a new butter cutter that has recently been put upon the Canadian market. It is known as the "Low" Butter Cutter, and is made in Chicago. It has several improvements over the old style cutter. The machine is provided with a thumbscrew adjusting device for regulating the weights of the prints. The wires which cut the butter into layers can be raised or lowered by these thumbscrews without loosening the wires, and can be set easily and quickly.

The operation of the machine is very simple. The butter is placed on a sliding grooved board provided with an automatically tripped back support to hold the butter in place when passing through the horizontal wires. The block of butter is cut in layers and placed under the vertical cutting frame by two turns of a crank. By pushing the crank in a little, a pair of gears are thrown in mesh with racks operating the vertical cutting frame, which is then lowered by two more turns of the crank, completing the operation. This frame is held up and released automatically. The construction of the machine does away with the necessity of exchanging cutting frames in the old style cutters, and there are no posts in the way when placing butter on the machine or when removing prints. The wires are looped through small brass tubing which is then filled with solder, thus avoiding a kink or sharp bend in the wire.

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With its lighter body, its simpler driving mechanism, its Frictionless Bearings, the Empire revolves so much easier that a child of ten can get it whirling at full speed with a few turns of the handle.

The level of the Empire spins on the point of its spindle. As the point of the spindle rests between and touches nothing but the three balls of the Frictionless Bottom Bearing (see bottom arrow) and automatically adjusts itself to the proper center, friction—wear and tear is reduced to the smallest fraction.

The Frictionless Hook Bearing (see top arrow) eliminates all friction on the spindle—makes the Empire easiest, smoothest running. If there was friction the Empire Hook Bearing would, like others, require a large quantity of expensive oil instead of just ten drops per day.

To prove to you that the Empire runs easiest we will allow you to try it free of charge in your own dairy, but in the meantime drop us a post card for

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Why Dairying is Unpopular in

Manitoba

The chief reasons for the unpopularity of dairying among some farmers in Manitoba were given by Mr. Geo. Steele, M.P.F., of Glamorgan, at the recent Convention of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association. Many farmers looked upon it as something of an extra. Again, farmers have no appliances or conveniences to do the work. The average Manitoba farmer, also, is reluctant to work during the winter. Nothing will yield more satisfactory returns, however, than dairying. Now that grain farmers have had reason to grumble, owing to poor crops, the time is ripe to urge the advisability of producing dairy products.

While gasiness and bad flavors in milk do not necessarily go together, they very often do.—Dr. W. T. Connel, Dairy School, Kingston.

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Cheese Department

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Get Ready Now

Many cheese factories will begin operations this month and by May 1st the season of 1908 will be in full swing. Makers should begin now to get ready. Do not put off till the milk begins to arrive to clean up around the factory. Have everything spick-and-span before you begin and keep it so during the season.

No matter how well equipped a factory may be or how up-to-date its buildings are, the maker will always find something that will need attention before the season opens. The boiler, may need an overhauling, the engine may need fixing up, the milk cans, vats, curd sinks, curd mills, hoops and presses may need attention, and now is the time to do it. Every factory should have a thorough cleaning. Examine the drain pipes, the whey tanks and see that they are in good shape. And above all give the make room a thorough airing.

No part of the business needs more attention at this juncture than the curing room. After the previous fall's cheese has been shipped the curing room is usually left without any attention till spring. Grease and dust have accumulated and if the room and the shelves are not subjected to a thorough cleaning, etc., moulds and unpleasant odors are sure to develop. After cleaning, not only the shelving, but also the walls, floor and ceiling, the curing room should be thoroughly aired and some mild disinfectant used. Spraying with a weak solution of formalin will get rid of mould germs, and purify the air also.

Nothing helps to purify a place and give it a fresh appearance better than paint. No matter how well cared for a making or curing room may be, the woodwork will always be more or less grimy. A coat of paint will cover this up and give everything a new look and will be an incentive to the men to keep the balance of the establishment in keeping with it. If the factory owner will not furnish the paint the maker should buy it himself. It is cheap.

Not only is this cleaning up necessary before the season opens up, but it is in a sense compulsory. A sanitary law is now in force in Ontario, and any cheese factory is likely to be put out of business unless kept in a sanitary condition. Last year the government somewhat lenient in enforcing this law. This year it may not be so and factories should not take any chances.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FIRST-CLASS BUTTERMAKER wanted immediately for Vinemount Creamery. Apply to Erland Lee, Stony Creek, Ont.

FOR SALE—Cheese and Butter Factory, well equipped capacity 200,000, situated in a good dairy section. Easy terms. Apply Box 4, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED—Assistant Buttermaker, one with one or two years' experience preferred. State salary without board and give reference. Address Box 222 Tara, Ont.

WANTED—A cheese factory to rent in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont. Give date and large cash only. Apply by letter, stating particulars. T. R. BLANCHARD, 65 St. Mark St., Montreal, Que.

WANTED—Buttermaker with dairy school training and two years' experience, for participating, cream gathering creamery. Apply, with testimonials from past employers, to Box F, Canadian Dairyman, Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED by man competent to manage dairy or retail milk business. Understands operation, pasteurizing, cream separators or book-keeping. Thoroughly trustworthy. Excellent knowledge of dairy cattle. Highest testimonials. Address Box B, The Canadian Dairyman.

Bad Flavors in Cheese

A common cause of bad flavors in cheese is contamination of dairy utensils. Probably more trouble is caused by unclean utensils than in any other way, as milk and its products is a most favorable medium for the development of all kinds of germs. Vessels of all kinds that come in contact with milk at once become infected with bacteria. They become fouled in the tracks around crockets and seams of cans, pails, dippers, and strainers. If these utensils are not thoroughly cleaned and scalded immediately after being used, they will soon become filthy and foul-smelling. Every tang coming in contact with milk should be thoroughly washed with hot water after being rinsed out first with lukewarm water. Some washing preparation should be employed and a brush instead of a rag should be used. Then they should be scalded and put into the sun and pure air and left there until re-used again. Old or rusty cans or pails should not be used at all for any of the work as germs come from this source, on account of not being able to cleanse them properly.

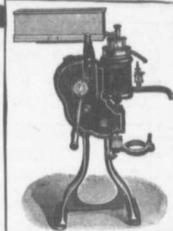
Another source of trouble is the retention of whey in the cans, many of the whey tanks are never cleaned nor are they ever emptied from one end of the season to the other. Consequently the whey is found smelling and mass which is only aggravated by the addition of a fresh lot every day to help to swell and add to the number of undesirable bacteria already present. This filthy reeking stuff is put into the cans and taken back by the patrons in a great many cases as have seen for myself, it is left in the cans a week and is swatted again, then they are emptied and rinsed out with cold water, and the fresh, warm milk put in. This in its turn makes a bad job. After all this, some people will expect the makers to accept such milk and make good cheese from it. If they do not they get the blame for it.

Again, perhaps, certain bacteria are present only in one or a few patrons milk. These are not destroyed by the temperature employed in the ordinary process of making. After being mixed with the whole lot of whey in the tank they become distributed through the milk of all the patrons supplied by the factory. If these cans are not thoroughly washed at once it will spread among all the patrons and in this way all the milk will become contaminated through the medium of the whey. The best way to overcome this difficulty is to thoroughly wash the tank at least three times a week and by scalding the whey. There are several advantages to be gained by so doing, viz: It will increase the value of the whey as feed; There will be a saving in cans as they will last longer; They will be easier to clean as the acid content is much less; The fat will not come to the surface, but will be held in suspension. The cans besides being easier to clean will smell much sweeter. Again, the chances of contaminating the cans are less and those flavors which appear to grow in sour whey will be prevented from spreading among the other patrons. It will take very little more fuel to heat the whey to about 160 degrees and the increased value would more than repay for the extra expense. The patrons would be well repayed even if they had to pay the maker for the difference which should amount to not more than \$1.00 each.

There is one way at our disposal as regards the improvement of milk delivered to the factories. That is by paying for it by the fat system, or fat and casein system. By this system there is a great encouragement for a patron to deliver his milk in a better condition, for he knows by so doing he is going to get what it is worth. It is best him for the extra care.—N. J. Kuneman, Man. A. C.

U S U S

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—the 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 years, in competition with the leading makes of separators of the world. This record has never been equalled. 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, 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. 100" and all desired particulars

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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.

U S U S U S U S



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High ICE Grade
TOOLS-ELEVATORS
COAL
HANDLING MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE STOCK MAN'S GOLD MINE

Bruce's Giant Feeding Sugar Beets

Leaders at all Tests at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, since their Introduction

These giant Feeding Beets introduced by us lately combine the fine rich qualities of the sugar beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangold. The roots are clean and tops small, white flesh, solid, tender and very sweet, and on account of the bigger part of length growing out of the ground they are most harvestable. They yield all the other kinds of sugar beets and mangels.

The roots are the largest, handsomest, most uniform and cleanest of all sugar beets, and are combined with their great richness and easy harvesting quality, makes them the "beats ideal" of a root for the farm.

We offer in two colors, White and Rose, each 14 lbs. 10c, 12 lb. 10c, 1 lb. 20c, 4 lbs. 90c. Postage extra, 6c. In Canadian points and 10c to U. States and Newfoundland.

FREE Our Illustrated 160-page Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Beets, Plants, Implements, Poultry Supplies, etc. Send for it.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850
HAMILTON, - ONTARIO

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

Our Farm Homes

What Is Best

I know as my life grows older,
And mine eyes have clearer sight—
That under each rank wrong, some-
where
There lies the root of right;
That each sorrow has its purpose,
By the sorrowing oft unguessed,
But as sure as the sun brings morn-
ing,
Whatever is—is best.

I know there are no errors,
In the great eternal plan,
And all things work together
For the final good of man;
And I know when my soul speeds on-
ward,
In its grand Eternal quest,
I shall say as I look back earthward,
Whatever is—is best.

—Selected.

The Prize Winning Home

As has already been announced in these columns, the farm of Mr. Geo. McKenzie, of Thornhill, won the first prize in our recent dairy farms competition. We have pleasure in presenting in this issue the plans of the home of Mr. McKenzie, together with a short letter from Mrs. McKenzie, regarding some of the recent improvements they have made in their farm home, and several others which it is desired to make in the near future.

Mrs. McKenzie writes as follows: "If we were refurbishing the home I would dispense with all heavy carpets, and have stained and polished floors in all the principal rooms, and paint the other floors some good dark color. I would use a few pretty rugs here and there. In bedrooms, I would use muslin curtains, and covers for dressing tables and stands,

"It would be better to have a bedroom over the kitchen, for men servants, and also a bathroom. This is one of the improvements we intend to make as soon as we can. I could use the small bedroom off the kitchen for a culinary room. The rest of our house is very convenient. Our bath is at present in the summer kitchen. I would not do without one there as it is so convenient for our hired help. It is near the soft water pump and stove. We would use the other bath room during the winter.

"All laundry work is done in the summer kitchen. I find the bath convenient there to run the water away, and I can easily place my washing machine where I can empty the water in a short time. The cost of the bath is small, complete as it is. It did not cost us \$5; it was second-

hand. The Home Department. I always enjoy very much especially health in the home, helps in the kitchen and in the sewing room. Now, when I look at my paper, I read on the outer page, the name "The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." The name has changed again. I hope the paper will increase and prosper, and become one of the best farm journals in the Dominion. We have taken The Farmer's Advocate for a number of years; it is also a very good paper. We have always taken a daily paper, local papers and magazines, but we have benefited more through The Farming World and Farmers' Advocate than any others. We would not like to do without the help we constantly receive from them."

Mrs. Burton Preston's Aunts

(Concluded from Last Issue.)

A moment later and she dashed into the house.

"Aunt Beadicea," she cried, rushing to embrace her, "I am so glad, and Aunt Nathalie," she continued, in her excitement, serving her in a like manner, "how did it ever happen? Oh, I have so longed for it! How good it seems. How glad I am, but when did you come, Aunt Beadicea? On that 8.30 train? And we have kept you up all this time! I hurried Burton home as soon as I dared to come. You haven't met Burton yet," she said as she introduced them.

The two shook hands quite formally, laughing a little as they did so.

"What time is it?" the young wife asked, still possessed of her excitement. Glancing at the clock she cried, "Why, it is after eleven; you must be tired most to death. It's a shame, but we won't keep you up one minute longer. I have but one spare room, but you two can occupy

They followed her now helplessly to the room which was to be theirs for the night. Again she kissed them, murmuring in the ear of each, "I am so glad, Auntie!" and left them, closing the door as she passed out.

"What does that mean, Nathalie, is it really you?" inquired Aunt Beadicea, with a ring of pathos in her voice, at the same time clutching nervously at herself. "Oh, I have found my glasses," she suddenly cried, much as a lost seaman might on finding a haven of refuge.

The two drew nearer, eyeing each other with a nervous bewilderment; hands were extended and the sisters were held at arms' length, as boys do on beginning a wrestling match.

"Beadicea."

"Oh, Nathalie!"

Then the arms lost their rigidity; the two came together. Heads dropped on shoulders not their own, and there was the sound of smothered sobs. Later as they made preparations for the night, there was much talking. It was pathetic to see how each deplored the signs of age in the other. Locks of hair were brought together and compared, each deprecating their own as the grayest. Then they stood side by side by the dressing case, cheeks almost touching, as they viewed themselves in the mirror. Beadicea's face lighted in a smile, showing her teeth.

"And you have an upper and a lower, too," lamented Nathalie. "Didn't I most kill you having them fitted?"

"Oh, I guess it did; I thought I would die."

"But you wouldn't take a hundred dollars for them now?" Nathalie declared.

"No, indeed; I guess I wouldn't. Isn't it a great invention?"

After the light had been extinguished, and they had gone to bed, Beadicea had found that she could talk to her sister in her natural tone of voice by lying so that her lips came close to the other's ear. Long before the midnight hour, the two voices as they discussed the changes the last twenty years had wrought, came as a muffled murmur to the young people below stairs.

The next morning the Rev. Samuel Knox called. He had met Aunt Nathalie a day or two previous; now he was introduced to her sister.

"This is Mr. Knox, our minister, Aunt Beadicea," said the niece; "my other aunt, Mr. Knox, Miss Bumpstead, Miss Beadicea Bumpstead."

Mr. Knox approached, and shook hands in his ministerial way, repeating absently the while: Miss Bumpstead, Miss Beadicea Bumpstead. Ah, I must explain myself. I thought I heard the name before. I found a letter the other day, all stamped, and directed, with that name upon it. It was in the post office, and I think some one must have lost it. It was all ready for mailing, and I mailed it."

"Oh, that was my letter, that I lost," screamed Edna, throwing up her hands.

Enough had been said to demand an explanation; one thing had been said which led on to another, until the whole story, including the sisters' long cherished quarrel, had been divulged.

There was a moment's silence at the end; then Aunt Beadicea said, with feeling impressiveness:

"I think I see the hand of Providence in it all."

"Yes," replied the Rev. Mr. Knox.

"Yes, yes, indeed."

Life is too short to waste
In critic creep or cynic bark,
Quarrel or reprimand;
'Twill soon be dark,
Aye, mind thine own aim, and
God speed the mark!



THE HOME ON THE PRIZE-WINNING FARM.

When rendering their decisions the judges did not consider the size of the house, or the quality of its furnishings as much as they took into consideration modern conveniences, sanitary arrangements, and the requirements of the house, in connection with the size of the family residing therein. See diagrams of interior, pages 18 and 19.

and would have all things as simple and sanitary as possible. All bed coverings should be washable. I would buy good furniture, with little carving, the less the better, as it is more easily kept clean.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

"Any house can be kept in a sanitary condition, if the windows and doors are opened every morning and evening for a little while. Sleeping apartments should have all the sunlight and fresh air possible.

WATER SUPPLY

"Mr. McKenzie intends piping the hard water from the well to the house next summer, and it will be nice to have hard and soft water in our two kitchens.

"Regarding reading matter that comes to our home. In the ten years we have been on the farm we have taken The Farm and Home ever since 1902. The name of the paper has been changed a little, and the paper has improved a great deal. We have helped with our poultry and

that together now. Oh, if you only knew how glad I am. I have so longed—but I am keeping you up, and I won't do it. I'll show you the way—Aunt Nathalie knows the way—but I'm going, too."

The old ladies had startled, when their niece's cry had revealed their true relationship. There was a moment when their looks cast quick apprehensive glances, but the niece seemed determined to absorb all the excitement, and they remained silent, tacitly she had a correct idea of the situation.

Decorating the Home

An attempt should be made to beautify our surroundings, which is the only way they can be made interesting. Expense is not always necessary in this so much as artistic taste. The taste to be applied in decorating, is beauty, appropriateness and utility. Spindle-legged chairs and other useless bric-a-brac are only too often found in our homes. A woman's home should express individuality. This exercises an excellent effect on young people, and assists in raising life to a higher plane. To know what not to do is quite as necessary, as any other knowledge. Decoration is easy with lots of money. William Morris said, "Have nothing in your homes but what is beautiful and what you believe to be useful."

DECORATIONS AS A WHOLE

In planning decorations for a home the latter should be considered as a whole, and not considered as a patchwork. Plain papers in soft tones, as a rule, are best, as the effect is more restful, and a good background is formed for pictures. Small changes can sometimes be performed on a house with advantage. Stairways can be shifted, etc. and better proportion and lighting given to hallways or entrances.

The pattern of paper used also should be made to add to the apparent height of a room. Light colors, narrow borders and striped paper contribute to this effect. A room can be made either cheerful or sad according to the style of decorations used. The floor, also, should not be too light. Georgia pine is not considered a good



WASHING OUT BEFORE BREAKFAST

"Wash Day"—under the old system that means lumpy turkeys in the kitchen, poor meals and general discomfort. You know that. What a change comes about when you use

"100 GRAVITY" WASHER

and know you'll have your washing done and over in time to prepare a decent breakfast for your husband and family. Washing by hand or with a machine built on the wash board principle means rubbing, scrubbing, pulling and stretching, over-strained nerves, tired back and no strength left to do the other household properly. A "100 Gravity" Washer will clean a full load of clothes—any kind—in six minutes and do it better than a strong woman could by hand in an hour or more. You can't afford to be without a "100 Gravity" Washer. Read the good news contained in our

THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL OFFER

Our faith in the machine is so great that we will send it to any responsible person for **ONE MONTH'S TRIAL FREE** without any advance payment. We pay all the freight ourselves. You may wash with it for thirty days and then if it doesn't do all we claim for it, ship it back at our expense. After we are the only manufacturers of washing machines on the continent trying to make this great offer. Let us send a "100 Gravity" Washer to you.

Write to-day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our machine in various countries sent for no charge.

Address me personally E.W.E. BACH Manager
THE 100 WASHER CO., 365 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

The above free offer is not good in Toronto and suburbs—special arrangements are made for this district.



restful. It is best to make sure, in choosing papers, that these will pair, and it is recommended that papers should be taken home, and a roll tried against the wall before purchasing.

RUGS AND FURNISHINGS

Rugs are favored as being sanitary

as well as beautiful. Plain curtains should be used with figured papers and vice versa, otherwise the figures become too obtrusive. Curtains and portiers look better hung straight, not draped. Red is a good color for a bed with light but no sun, for instance a dado of red burlap, and the upper portion in green and gold or bronze. The same shade of burlap could be used with various floral pastes. Crepe paper is a useful decorative material. A dusty blue stripe is suitable for a girl's room with white muslin curtains, with a blue dot to correspond.

Taken from an address by Miss Lillian Grey, read at a recent meeting of the Women's Institute at Preston, Ont.

Hints and Helps

Take old cotton blankets that have worn too thin for warmth on the bed, dye them any color desired, and use them for linings when you make your winter quilts.

Do not iron lace; after washing it press it in books or stretch it out on cardboard. Do not starch them, but in the last rinsing water, dissolve a little fine sugar.

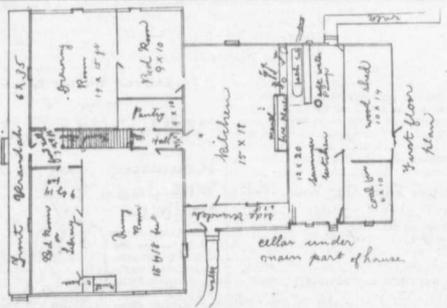
When hanging sheets out to dry, I fold them together and hang the hems over the line. This saves the wear on them, especially when hung out on a windy day.—Jessie Athens York Co., Ont.

Heat flatirons, with little fuel, set a large pan—one with a handle preferred, so it can come over the edge of the stove—above the irons. Half the usual amount of fuel will keep them at a regular heat, whether you are using coal, wood, or oil, for fuel.—Bertha Small, Brant Co., Ont.

There is nothing else which sweats utensils in which milk has been kept, so well as a solution of strong baking soda, and hot water, in the proportion of a level teaspoonful to a quart of warm water. Let the solution stand in the utensils long enough to get cold. Pudding dishes and pots and pans that have been burned with their contents, are easily cleaned in this way.

Put a small piece of charcoal into the vase with flowers to keep the water fresh, and absorb any colors that may arise.

In making loops for eyelets of threads, make them over a match. This makes the loop just the right size, and holds it firm while working the buttonhole stitch.



First Floor Plan, Prize Winning Home

material, with the rugs appearing as black spots on the surface. Nature is a good guide in the matter of colors, and we can get useful hints from the trees, flowers and leaves, and other natural objects.

COLORS TO BE USED

Rooms can be decorated to remove defects, and should be decorated in keeping with lighting. A north room requires warm colors, including yellows, reds, olive greens, browns, etc. Among the cold colors, are whites, blues, grays and water greens. The latter should be used for rooms where the lighting can be toned down somewhat. Harsh colors should be avoided. Some of the greens and yellows are very loud. The use of the room also should be considered. Light, dainty colors should be chosen for the parlors and bedrooms. The hall may be considered an introduction to the rest of the house and should be treated accordingly. The tones of neighboring rooms should be made to harmonize. Bright colors may be used in dining rooms, while in the library quiet colors are more appropriate and

CREAM SEPARATORS

Takes a lot of cleaning at the best
 To do the best work, they should always be kept spotlessly clean

GILLETT'S LYE

is especially adapted for this work



Don't Throw Away MEND IT

USE COLLIER'S PATENT PATCHES mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, crockware, lead, water, gas, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can mend it, in any surface. Guaranteed sizes, 5¢ postpaid. Agents: Washburn & Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. C, Collingwood

25¢ COOK BOOK FOR 25 CENTS.—The Canadian Home Cook Book is a reprint of a valuable book containing 750 recipes for cooking pastry, meat, vegetables, etc. Only 25 cents postpaid. Useful Novelties Co., Dept. F, Toronto, Canada.

Every Home May Have A

New Scale Williams PIANO

YOU want a piano. You enjoy music. You think the children should learn to play. And yet—
 you hesitate to put out so much money all at once.

We will make it very, very easy for you to buy a New Scale Williams Piano. Our system of Partial Payments will be arranged to suit your convenience. The piano you select will be delivered after the first payment and you will have the use of it all the time you are paying for it.

This method enables you to own the finest piano in Canada, one of the world's standard instruments—and still have it cost you no more than you would pay for renting one.

There is no question as to the supremacy of the "New Scale Williams." The greatest artists of the operatic stage—famous teachers and composers—give it its unstinted praise. Homes in every section of the country show their preference by installing the "New Scale Williams."

Write us. We will send you free of charge, richly illustrated booklets on the New Scale Williams Piano—and also explain our Easy Purchase Plan. Cut out the coupon, fill in your name and mail it to us today.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited,
 15 OSWATAWEE ST., TORONTO, ONT.
 Please send me a copy of all the booklets mentioned above, and special easy purchase plan.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____

THE COOK'S CORNER

We are planning some time in the future to publish a Cook Book for distribution among our readers. The ladies are urgently requested to send us all their best recipes for publication in this column. As soon as a sufficient number of good ones have been received they will be compiled into a neat Cook Book and addressed all replies to Cook Book Editor, CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD, Peterboro, Ont.

BAKED EGGS AND CHEESE

Put a tablespoon of butter in a baking dish, and melt. Next add a layer of bread crumbs, then one of grated cheese, and upon this break the desired number of eggs. Add a teaspoon of cream—either sweet or sour—for each egg, dust the top with salt, pepper and a thin grating of cheese, and bake until the eggs are as hard as desired. Use a hard cheese and use it sparingly.

CHICKEN AND RICE

Line a baking dish with rice that has been boiled in salted water, and allowed to cool. In the center, place cold chicken cut fine, and pour over all enough gravy to moisten. Bake $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, turn out on a platter, and serve with currant or cranberry jelly.

BEEF OMELETS

Put 3 lbs of beef through the meat chopper; mix with $\frac{1}{2}$ well beaten eggs, 1 cup cracker crumbs, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons melted butter, and a little sage if preferred. Mix well and form a loaf. Place in baking tin with a little water and butter; bake covered $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, basting frequently. Serve cold, sliced thin.

CREAM TOAST

Arrange slices of toasted bread in a deep dish. Have prepared 2 or 3 cold boiled eggs; cut the whites of the eggs in thin slices over the toast. Over this place a sauce made from 1 pt. rich milk, 1 tablespoon flour, salt, pepper, and a small piece of butter. Just before serving grate the egg yolks over the top.

EGG SANDWICHES

Chop the whites of hard boiled eggs very fine. Make a paste of the yolks, salt, pepper, and enough salad dressing and cream to make soft—prepared mustard can be substituted for the dressing with very good results. With a sharp knife cut some crisp lettuce leaves as for salad. Mix all together and spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

FRUIT SNAPS

One and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 3 eggs, 1 tablespoon soda, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon ginger, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 cup currants, 1 cup seeded raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses. Mix as soft as can be rolled and bake in hot oven.

EASY WASHING

That's the kind of washing you do with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

Rolling means easy running. Powerful Special Springs that reverse the motion, make quick work and little effort.

New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain right into the tub. Only \$5.00—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED,
HAMILTON, Ont. 20

A Flower Garden Free

Every woman should take pride in her flower garden, and make it as attractive and pleasant as the means at her command will permit. Many women do not have much money to spend on seeds, bulbs, plants, or shrubs, with which to make much showing in her garden. We have, therefore, arranged with reliable seed firms to supply seeds, bulbs and plants free to every woman who purchases goods from our advertisers, or who sends us new subscriptions.

HOW TO EARN THE GARDEN

Any woman who purchases goods worth \$5 or more, from our advertisers, and states that she saw the advertisement in our paper, will be given the choice of any of the following options in Class A. For purchasing \$3 worth of merchandise from our advertisers, and stating that the advertisement was seen in our paper, we will send any of the options in Class B.

ANOTHER FREE OFFER

If you can secure for us two new subscriptions for our paper, at \$1 a year, we will send you any option in Class A. For one new subscription sent us for one year for \$1 you may have your choice of any option in Class B. Address, Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

CLASS A.

Option 1.
1 doz. Gladioli bulbs, mixed.

3 (only) Dahlias, mixed.

Option 2.

1 Asparagus Plumosus Fern.

1 Boston Fern.

1 Half Hardy Tea rose.

Option 3.

1 Root Violets.

1 Hardy Phlox.

1 Iris.

Option 4.

Packages of seed, as follows:

Alyssum, Little Gem.

Aster, Crown Prince, mixed.

Aster, Blanche Lyon, branching.

Aster, Giant Coma, mixed.

Aster, Improved Victoria, mixed.

Balsam, Improved Camelia.

Dianthus, Double Fringed.

Mignonette, Sweet.

Nasturtium, Gunther's.

Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, mixed.

Pansy, Giant, mixed.

Pasture Giant of California.

Phlox, Grandiflora, mixed.

Sweet Pea, selected.

Stocks, Colossal, mixed.

Verbena, Mammoth.

Option 4 is one choice only. Any one choosing this option will be sent all the seeds mentioned in this option.

CLASS B.

Option 1.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Special Mixed Sweet Pea seed.

Option 2.

1 oz. Special Mixed Nasturtium seed, tall.

1 oz. Special Mixed Nasturtium Seed, short.

Option 3.

1 oz. Morning Glory seed.

Option 4.

Collection Garder. Vegetable Seeds.

Option 5.

1 Bulb, Lilium Speciosum Album.

1 Bulb, Lilium Speciosum Album.

1 Bulb, Lilium Auratum.

Option 6.

One year's subscription to The Canadian Horticulturist, the only horticultural magazine published in Canada, and dealing with Canadian conditions.

His Wife Knew Best

In January my wife sent the money for a renewal subscription to your paper. We think the paper is much improved since The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World were made one. I am glad now that my wife renewed our subscription, though I did not know it—the time that she had done so.—Ben Palmer, B. C.

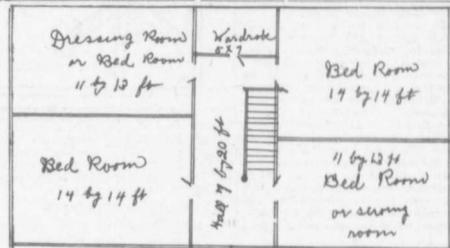
Our Girls and Boys

Work For the Prizes

To the boy who sends us only two new yearly subscriptions to this paper, at \$1 each, we will give a setting of eggs, either White Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks or Buff Orpingtons. Who will be the first boy to win?

You might even have a pure bred pig, if you would work a few spare hours for us. To every boy who sends us seven yearly subscriptions to this paper, at \$1 each, we will send a pure bred pig, either a Yorkshire, Berkshire, or Tamworth, which ever breed you desire.

We will also publish a photograph of the boys who earn either of the above prizes, and a letter, written by them, telling us of their work in securing the new subscriptions, and how



Prize Winning Home

they did it. Who will be the first boy to get his photograph published? The girls might try, too, as we will treat them just as fairly as we do the boys. Address all your letters to The Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Letters From Our Young Folks

The following letters from our young readers may be of interest to others, and we would be pleased to hear from any boys or girls who would care to write us at any time.

BROTHER BECOMING CONCERNED

This year I take care of our poultry. I want to tell you of one cruel old hen that we have on our farm. When her chickens were hatched I put her in a coop, and in a few days let her out. She walked with her brood a few rods from the coop, then stopped, clucking complacently, stalked off, and left her chickens, who, thus deserted, were quite bewildered and ran screeching round the yard in the vain search for their cruel, heartless mother.

I keep a strict watch for hens that steal their nests. Sometimes my brother finds a new nest, and becomes quite concerned over it. I think the story of Dickens' boyhood is interesting and pathetic. One of the best things I have ever read is Shakespeare's Henry IV., especially the comedy.—Jack Graham, Hastings Co., Ont.

AN INTELLIGENT DOC

I will tell you of a small black and tan we used to own, which did a great many clever tricks. He would shake hands, roll over and sit up, but the thing which always caused a laugh, whenever one saw him, was to see him get nervous. If one told him to get nervous, he would sit up, and make his forefeet fly in a way which was perfectly ludicrous. He



BOVRIL

For food value concentrated in small bulk nothing equals Bovril. 50 cups of good bouillon from a 16 oz. bottle at a cost of about 3¢ cts. each.

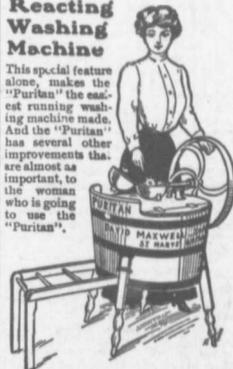
Improved Roller Gear

OF THE

"Puritan"

Reacting Washing Machine

This special feature alone, makes the "Puritan" the easiest running washing machine made. And the "Puritan" has several other improvements that are almost as important, to the woman who is going to use the "Puritan".



"Favorite" Churn

Is the favorite. There are more "Favorite" churns sold in Canada than all other makes combined. Patent foot and lever drive. Made in 8 sizes to churn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 gallons of cream. If your dealer does not handle these household favorites, write us.



DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

The Standard of QUALITY
in flour s

PURITY FLOUR

It makes
"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

Why not buy it to-day? Ask your grocer about it.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON.

would lie on his back with his paws as limp as though he had no strength. When asked if he were sick, he would drop his ears, and look very doleful; then he would be pitied, and asked to show his tongue, which he would do.

But one had only to say hens, when he was up and away after real, or imaginary fowls. His master's father lived next door, and when the dog was told that his father was down at his grandfather's he would act as though he was crazy, till he could get out doors. If you fooled him once, the next time he would try to ask in every way that he could, if you were fooling. He would dance, and do a great many funny things, which endeared him to his owners.—Bert Brewer, Halton Co., Ont.

KEEP HOUSE FOR PAPA

I am 14 years old. Mamma is dead, so I, with the help of my younger sister, keep house for papa and brother Wesley. We have three horses, but one of them is so afraid of the electric cars, and another one is so frisky, that I cannot drive either of them, and have to drive our old horse. I can pick peaches, drive our horse to harrow, rake hay, use horse rake, drive to haul the hay, and do many other things to help Papa. We have three cows, one dog, and three cats, and, last, but not least, 5,000 peach trees, although some are too young to bear.—Jennie Smith, Wentworth Co., Ont.



Ho Daddy!
have you brought
Baby's Own Soap

Mamma wants it so badly.
Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs.
507 Montreal.

Beware of imitations and substitutes

The Washing Problem

Since publishing an article relating to the benefits derived from the use of the washing machine, in a recent issue, the following letter has been brought to our notice. It was written by a farmer's wife in the United States, that we quote parts from the letter, and our Canadian women may see how universal the satisfaction is, from the use of the washing machine.

"I feel that I may speak of the family washing as a problem—a live one which cannot be side-tracked, because the family must have clean clothes, and somebody must wash them every week. Care, labor, annoyance and expense are indispensable in having clean clothes. When these are reduced to the minimum, we may consider the family-washing problem solved.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

My solution of the problem was to get a good washing machine, and make a scientific application of the best methods of cleaning clothes with the washer. I did this, and made a success of it. In selecting my machine, I found that it made very little difference what kind I bought. Any and all of the various machines that have been on the market for years, will clean the clothes when used properly. Getting the clothes clean with any washing machine is, therefore, only a matter of methods. If the clothes fail to come clean, it is the fault of the operator, not of the machine. But the question for me to decide was which did it the easiest, and with the least injury. This was important, because the work had to be brought within my strength, and the clothes must be saved.

BEST KIND OF MACHINES

I found after some experiments that it paid to analyze carefully the principle on which the different washers operate, and choose the one that created the necessary water force with the least friction. It was important, also, to avoid lifting, so I chose a washer that had no unnecessary weight, no clumsy covers, no agitators and operating devices that had to be lifted. The item of convenience was also studied; my washer was easy to move when loaded; easy to lift and carry when empty. It is also easy to clean and to keep clean, and is of such construction that it does not have to be kept soaked with water to prevent drying out, and leaking. I feel sorry for women who wash by hand."

E. F. B.

For the Big Boys

Get into a business you like. Devote yourself to it. Be honest in everything. — Employ caution; think out a thing well before you enter upon it. Sleep eight hours every night. Do everything that means keeping in good health. School yourself not to worry; worry kills, work doesn't. Avoid hip-pops of all kinds. Shun discussion on two points—religion and politics. And lastly, but not least, marry a true woman, and have your own home.—Cosmopolitan.

A Boy Cook

I have been a reader of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for nearly two years. Your Cook's Corner and Pattern Department are just fine. I have been giving cooking lessons to a young boy in our neighborhood. He makes fine cookies. It would be much nicer if more boys would take to baking, as they could help the tired mothers on baking days.—Mrs. Jennie Russell, Elgin Co.,

In the Sewing Room

When sending for patterns kindly do not omit to mention the size desired. Several reasons for this are: (1) Patterns lately did not give size wanted and the editor has sent a medium size in all such cases. When ordering patterns, state the state number of pattern and size desired. It is not necessary to insert a mention of the pattern with order. Allow a week or ten days, before pattern may be expected.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUIT, 5888.



The suit consists of the blouse and the knickerbockers. The blouse is tucked at the front to give the wide back a slight effect. The knickerbockers are of the regulation sort and also are finished with hems at their lower edge, in which elastic is inserted to regulate the size. The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 3 1/2 yds 1/2 in. wide, with 3/4 yd of 1 1/2 yds 52 in. wide.

The pattern is cut in sizes for boys, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

CHILD'S YOKE DRESS 5892



The round yoke with the little gathered frill becoming in most cases a square is a choice allowed between that and the square, and the sleeves can be either long or short. The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 2 1/2 yds 24 1/2 yds 1 1/2 yds 44 in. wide, with 3/4 yd in. wide for the yoke, 1/2 yds embroidery for the frill; or two yds of flouncing 22 in. wide with 1/2 yd of all over embroidery, and 1/2 yd of plain material 22 in. wide.

The pattern is cut in sizes for children of six months, 1, and 4 years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

PRINCESS CHEMISE 5735



To be tucked or drawn in at the waist. Combination undergarments are much to be recommended for all women who aim to obtain the effect of trimness and slender figure. This chemise is so simple as it is pretty and can be tucked above and below the waist line to have a more full drawn in with heading and ribbon as liked. The garment consists of a corset cover and petticoat in one. When tucks are used they are stitched flat to do away with creases but when these are omitted the heading can be applied over the waist and the size adjusted by means of ribbon threaded therein. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 1/2 yds 24 in. wide with 2 1/2 yds of heading and 6/8 yds of edging to make an illustration in 24 in. wide with 3 yds of embroidery for frills and 5/8 yds of lace to make as shown in back view.

The pattern 5735 is cut in sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28 and 32 in. bust and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

The woman or man that is busy doing things, doesn't have to stand around bragging about it.

The Stock Yards and the Winter Fair

There has been considerable discussion of late in the agricultural press concerning Guelph, and its suitability to accommodate the Provincial winter fair. There is a feeling, even among some of the best men who are friendly to Guelph, that Guelph is becoming too small for the show, and that one of the chief reasons why the provincial fair does not develop as it should, is because of the restrictions which the city places upon it in the matter of buildings and hotel accommodation.

Coincident with the suggestion to move the fair from Guelph, comes the proposal to locate it the Union Stock Yards, at Toronto Junction. In order to get some information concerning the Union Stock Yards, and determine their suitability for the holding of such a show, as that now held annually at Guelph, a representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, recently went to the stock yards and looked over the ground. The yards are about a half hour's ride from the centre of the city of Toronto. They are owned by a company, the directors of which include some of Toronto's most prominent business men, and well known men from outlying districts. The company owns altogether about 170 acres of land. On this are located, as shown in the front cover illustration, yards for cattle, sheep and hogs, a stock exchange, and a new horse exchange. Thirty acres of this land are paved with vitrified brick.

The yards for cattle will accommodate 250 carloads, or practically 5,000 head of cattle. The main alley, known

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD

READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY

THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the Paper. At a cost of only two cents a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy or sell, or situations wanted or vacant.

THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 25 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our Office, it is extra charged. Postage on replies to be sent to advertiser. Copy must accompany each order.

COPY will be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week.

NO BLACK-FACED TYPE display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

FOR SALE—A number of imported Clydesdales in foal. Thomas Coady, Clare mont, Ont.

CHEESE-MAKER WANTED for Eastman Springs cheese factory. Apply Box 0, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

CHEESE FACTORIES FOR SALE—An advertisement in this column of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World will ensure a quick sale.

FOR SALE—Strawberry plants, Seed Potatoes, catalogue and price list free describing thirty leading varieties. Jno. Washburn, Strathroy, Ont.

CHEESE-MAKER WANTED for Ashton Union Cheese Factory, for year 1902. Apply stating price per 10 and experience to Box 0, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

CHEESE AND BUTTER-MAKERS desiring positions should place their resumes at The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and send them to Reachos every day—417 acre farm, 3 miles from Brantford, cement house, and frame bank farm. Call loan sold. Orchard Price \$2000. For further particulars apply to city property, B. G. Read & Son, Limited, 129 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE—Six acre farm, 3 miles from Brantford, cement house, and frame bank farm. Call loan sold. Orchard Price \$2000. For further particulars apply to city property, B. G. Read & Son, Limited, 129 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

A FIRST CLASS COMBINED CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY, complete in every respect, fully equipped with sold state apparatus and cleaned by the inspector of cold storage, is for sale at the best all round factory in Eastern Ontario, situated at the village of Finest, Ont.; the finest dairy district in the province. For further particulars apply to Box 1, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. Plenty of wood on hand for the coming season.

as D. Alley, or the Glass Alley, because of its glass roof, is one of the largest of its kind in Canada. Here under cover can be corralled 100 carloads of cattle, or 1,250 head can be tied up. This alley makes an excellent place for exhibiting.

The sheep barn, adjoining the cattle yards, is a quarter of a mile long, and will accommodate 150 carloads of sheep. It is divided into small pens, with good facilities for housing, feeding and so forth. The hog pens, which are for sheep, are also about a quarter of a mile long, and will accommodate 100 carloads of hogs.

The facilities for loading or unloading at these yards are of the best. On one side is the C. P. R., with sufficient loading chutes to permit of the loading of almost any number of cars at once. These chutes extend for a distance along the tracks of nearly a quarter of a mile. On the opposite sides of the sheds is the G. T. R., with facilities for loading and unloading similar to those of the C. P. R. There is in connection with these yards, an office, and one of the largest in weight in America. They will weigh at one time anywhere from one animal to four carloads of stock.

The Exchange Building, which is situated near the yards, contains about 50 offices, including accommodation for banks, insurance agents, cattle dealers, and so forth, together with a restaurant and reading room.

Another matter that should not be lost sight of, considering the suitability of these yards, is the proximity of two large abattoirs, namely LeVack's and Gunn's. Thousands of animals, sometimes are slaughtered here in a day. These are both connected with the yards, and unlike the system at Guelph, when animals at the junction yards are killed in either of these abattoirs, they are generally sure of finding a market, at good prices, whereas at Guelph a good animal sometimes is slaughtered and sold on a slow market for about half its value.

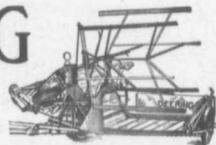
ACCOMMODATION FOR HORSES

The new horse exchange was erected last year with the object of handling the horse trade, and holding auction sales from time to time of all classes of stock. An illustration and description of this building was published in our issue for Feb. 12. It is proposed to build before long, a large arena, solely for show purposes. This, it is claimed, will accommodate 8,000 people. Plans for the erection of it are already out.

The company is preparing an illustrated and descriptive catalogue of the yards. This will be ready for publication in the course of two or three months, and will contain full information concerning the many features of the yards. The great success of the International Show at Chicago, is due largely to the fact that it established for the big packing, the establishments and stock yards, which are one of the sights of the show. The Toronto Junction stock yards are not as far from the centre of Toronto as the show buildings in Chicago. People interested in this question would do well to visit these yards.

Modern Sheep.—This is the title of a book recently issued by the American Sheep Breeder Company, Chicago, edited by "Shepherd Boy" well known to many Ontario sheep breeders. The cordial reception that his former work, "Fitting Sheep for Show Ring and Market," met with, has inspired him to write the present book. It is a comprehensive work, giving full particulars regarding the different breeds of sheep, and their management. Fitting for the show, the raising of lambs for spring and fall dressing sheep and lambs for market, pastures, forage crops, etc., and

DEERING MACHINES



MAKE SURE OF RESULTS

MONY making farmers all belong to the class who are ready for each season's work when it comes.

It is of greatest importance to be ready for the grain harvest. It is double waste to lose any part of the grain after the labor and expense of growing it.

The most important step is to purchase one of the old reliable Deering harvesting machines.

Then you can go into the field knowing that the work will go right along. There will be no breakdowns or delays.

You can do fast work and good work, and it does not matter about the condition of the grain. Whether it be long or short, thick or thin, even broken and tangled, the Deering harvester will save it all.

If your grain is dead ripe, or you have a large acreage to cut, you will want to crowd the work.

The Deering harvester will enable you to do it. Machines are made in 5, 6, 7 and 8-foot cut. If you keep your machine parts oiled, you can keep your machine going till you are through, and not be troubled with vexatious delays.

The famous Deering line includes, in addition to harvesters, binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers, corn machines and knife grinders. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scuffers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sledges and manure spreaders.

Call on the local Deering agent for catalog and all particulars or write to any of the following branch houses:

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Kamloops, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U.S.A.
(Incorporated)

Clydesdale Fillies

A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting, Royal Chatten, and Prince of Carrouhan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.



Maple Avenue Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS,

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character.

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale. Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

F. H. NEIL & SON

Phone at Residence

Lucan P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, 6 years old, two cows and two yearling bulls. One Tamworth cow. Write for particulars. SAMUEL LEMON, Lynden, Ont.

THE SUNNY SIDE HERDFORDS

FOR SALE—A choice herd of 10 heifers and 8 bulls, from 10 to 24 months old, at bargain prices; also a few cows with calf by side, and bred again, can be spared.

M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O., Lucan Stn.

sheep diseases are also dealt with. It is well illustrated, typical specimens of the different breeds are shown and several leading sheep breeders. Among the latter may be seen the familiar face of Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

Soil Fertility.—The fertility of the soil is one of vital importance to the farmer. The decrease of soil fertility, where land has been under cultivation for a number of years, combined with the increased competition, and the advanced price of labor, has convinced intelligent farmers that more attention must be given to soil fertility. In his new work, "First Principles of Soil Fertility," Prof. Alfred Vivian, of the College of Agriculture

IMPORANT AUCTION SALE

At Maple Cliff Farm, Friday, April 17th

Four imported Clydesdale Stallions, 11 months to 7 years old; a number of heavy and driving horses; 25 choice milk cows; 8 steers and heifers.

R. REID & CO. Hintonburg Farm adjoins Ottawa.

of the Ohio State University, gives the gist of the subject in plain language, practical devoid of technical and scientific terms. It is published by the Orange Juice Company, New York, and sells at \$1 net. It may be ordered through the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

When pasturage cannot be provided for the growing pigs a soiling crop should be grown for them.

With hogs one of the plainest indications that they have been crowded with feed when too young, is the breaking down in the feet. Feed the pigs so they will be contented. By giving them too much the feed is wasted. If fed too little they become restless, and try to break out.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, March 30, 1908.
General wholesale trade is reported quiet but steady. The money market seems to have an easier tone, although there is no lowering of rates. Loans on real estate, first mortgages, cannot be made at less than 6 per cent., while call loans rate at 6 per cent.

WHEAT

The growing crop is the factor in the wheat situation. In the south western states winter wheat is well advanced and the condition of the crop is having its effect on the speculative market. Prices are lower all around. Cables are fed lower than a week ago. On Friday Winnipeg prices dropped one cent to 1.09 1/2 for No. 1 hard. Dealers here quote winter wheat at 96 to 94 and goose at 87c outside. 86c is the highest price paid on Toronto farmers' market and 88c for goose.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market continues on the down grade. Prices are lower than a month ago. Montreal quotations are 10c lower at 45 1/2 to 46c in store for Eastern and 46c for Manitoba rejected on track. Prices rule here at 46 1/2 to 47c outside and 46c on track Toronto. On the farmers' market oats bring 50c to 54c a bushel. The barley market is dull and 66c is the highest quotation here outside. There is some inquiry for peas but buyers will not pay the price holders are asking, which is 87c outside.

FEEDS

The shortage in the corn crop helps it along. It is predicted that corn may go to 75c in Chicago before speculators have finished. At Montreal quotations are 72c for No. 3 yellow, and 79 1/2c to 76c for old No. 3 yellow on track. The market here is firm at 75c a bu. for No. 3 American yellow, kiln-dried. The Toronto feeders. The demand for bran keeps up, millers having more orders than they can conveniently take care of. At Montreal prices are strong, with 1 1/4c or no Ontario bran offering. Manitoba bran is quoted there at 82 1/2 a ton in bags, and shorts 82 1/2 a ton in car lots. Prices here show no change. Bran is quoted at 83 and shorts at 82 1/2 a ton.

HAY AND STRAW

The bad roads are having some effect on the hay market. During the past week or two, a great deal of baled hay has

been sent from Montreal to Ontario points east of Toronto. This has relieved the situation at Montreal, where stocks had accumulated. Our lots of No. 2 have sold there at \$14.50 to \$15.50 a ton f.o.b. The market here is dull. Baled hay is quoted at \$16 in car lots on track. Toronto and baled straw at 89 to 91c. Loose Timothy sells on the farmers' market here at \$17 to \$19, straw at \$10 to \$11, and straw in bundles at \$11 to \$16 a ton.

SEEDS

The clover seed market is strong. There is a big demand in England for clover. Canadian Alsike is quoted there at 12a 6d to 12a 10c a cwt. higher than a year ago at this season. At Montreal business has been active. Last week Timothy sold at \$7 to \$9, red clover at \$4 to \$5; alsike at \$25 to \$28 and alfalfa at \$30 to \$32 a cwt. Prices continue high here. Dealers are paying \$13 to \$14 for red clover, \$11 for silo and \$2 1/2 for Timothy a bu., choice quality. They quote sale prices of re-cleaned seed at \$13 to \$15.50 for red clover, \$12 to \$13 for alsike and \$15.50 for Timothy.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts are heavy, but the demand keeps good and stocks are not accumulating. Last week eggs sold freely at country points at 16c, and in some places at 15c f.o.b., which is equal to 17 1/2c to 17 1/2c at Montreal. At that point new laid are quoted at 19 1/2c to 20c as compared with 16c to 20c a dozen at this time a year ago. New laid are quoted here at 16c to 17c. Some retailers are holding back as they expect prices to be much lower before long. On the farmers' market, here strictly new laid bring 20c to 23c a dozen. There is little or nothing doing in poultry. There is some storage stock moving.

BUTTER PRICES

Receipts of butter are larger here and the market has an easier tendency. Creamery prints are quoted at 36c to 38c and solids at 28c to 30c; dairy prints at 25c to 27c, large rolls at 24c to 25c, and solids at 24c to 26c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy butter brings 30c to 34c a lb.

GOSSIP

Mr. W. A. Bagshaw's sale of Oldenbass and Hackney horses, Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire and Chester hogs, held last week, was a success. The highest price

Shorthorn was Holiday Ross, sold to J. W. Coyle, Marmora, for \$110. The Clyde dale mare, Lady Phillipa, imported by Graham Bros., sold for \$500, and a young Hackney for \$210. The imported Shire Stallion, advertised in this issue by H. K. George, Crampton,

Ont., should be quickly picked up. This horse has proved himself a choice stock getter. Mr. George is offering, also, an imported shire mare and stud cow of no ordinary merit. This stock will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. Write him, mentioning this paper.

Gombault's Caustic Balm

The Worlds Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy
HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustics or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

- FOUNDER,
- WIND PUFFS,
- THRUSH,
- DEFTHERIA,
- SKIN DISEASES,
- RINGBONE,
- SPRINGS,
- PINK EYE,
- SWEENEY,
- BONY TUMORS,
- LAMENESS FROM SPRAIN,
- QUARTER CRACKS,
- SCRATCHES,
- POLL EVIL,
- PARASITES,
- REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
- SPLINTS,
- CAPPED HOCK,
- STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balm will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most proud men have seen of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle, sold by druggists or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard
VETERINARY REMEDY
Always Reliable.
Sure in Results.



Use genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
U.S. & CANADA CLEVELAND, OH.

Finds Caustic Balm to be Reliable.

I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others.—Dr. D. EDWARDS, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balm
I have been selling GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. The most credit to said it is from—W. T. PRICE, Bersey, Ont.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CANADIAN NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL RENAISSANCE
ST. LAWRENCE ARENA, TORONTO, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday
APRIL 29th, 30th, MAY 1 and 2
ENTRIES CLOSE SATURDAY, APRIL 18th
Reduced rates on all railways. Return tickets at Single Fare, good going April 29th, and good to return up till Monday, May 4th
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TORONTO, CANADA

LIVE STOCK

Toronto, March 30, 1908.
Receipts at both Toronto Junction and city markets have ruled light during the week and prices have been higher in most lines. The quality of the run shows little change, though the usual proportion of unfulfilled and inferior cattle. Trade for fat cattle was decidedly better than for some time past, owing entirely to the light run, there being nothing in general trade conditions to warrant it. Prices advanced 10 per cent during the week.

Export cattle sold as high as \$5.35, but this was only for the finest quality. The best ruling at \$5 to \$5.25. Export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.75, and a few of extra quality reaching \$4.75 per cwt.

Drovers' cattle have been in demand. Choice brood lots sold at \$5 to \$5.25, and car loads at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.; loads of good cattle at \$4.50 to \$4.70; medium \$4.25 to \$4.40; common \$3.90 to \$4.15; cow \$3 to \$4.25, and canners \$1.50 to \$2.50 per cwt.

There are few feeders and stockers ofering. There is some demand at current prices for steers weighing 500 to 1,000 lbs. each. Good, fleshy steers were 100 high in price to seek to have for feeding purposes. Feeders of the right quality with some weight should meet with ready sale from \$10 to \$12.50. Prevailing prices are as follows: Best feeders, 550 to 1,000 lbs., \$4 to \$4.40; best feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., each, \$3.60 to \$4; and the best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., each, \$3 to \$3.25 a cwt.

The brisk trade in fat cattle did not follow business in milkers and springers. Trade in these was somewhat drab, especially for the quality. One to choose quality do not bring as high prices as sometime ago. Choice milkers sold last week at \$20 to \$26, and medium to good \$30 to \$37 each. Common cows are almost unobtainable, and some dealers are loaded up with inferior cants. One drover reports having paid \$46 for one in the country and sold her for \$25, and another as having paid \$35 for a cow, which brought only the same figure here. Choice quality counts in the lamb market just now. Choice grain fed yearling lambs sold last week at \$7 to \$7.50 a cwt. and common and inferior lean and muck lambs at \$5 to \$6 a cwt. The latter kind are not wanted. Sheep sell at \$4.20 to \$5.25 a cwt. Extra choice spring lambs sold at high as \$10 each, the bulk bringing \$4 to \$5 each.

TORONTO HOG PRICES

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, quote prices for hogs as follows: Best, 70 lbs. week, as follows: \$5.65, fed and watered at stock yards same day at arrival, and \$5.25 delivered at their packing house the following morning. They report no change in the export bacon market and that Danish killings continue large.

BUTTER AND CHEESE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, March 28.—There has been rather more doing in the trade during the past week or 10 days. Shipments have been heavy, and a large quantity of a number of sales having been made at prices ranging from 12 to 15. It looks very much as if holders have been obliged to reduce their prices a little to bring on a demand sufficient to clear out the balance of their stocks. There is very little left here for sale and two or three recent orders would clean them out.

Advices from the country indicate that a few factories will be opening up on April 1st. It would pay better to make butter instead of cheese, wherever it is possible to do so, as butter is comparatively scarce here and likely to be maintained in high prices, whereas there is sufficient cheese to supply the requirements of the British trade, and any quantity of cheap fodder cheese from Canada would interfere considerably with the sale of the balance of the old cheese in stores here and in the United Kingdom.

BUTTER.—The butter market is steady. There has been no wholesale way at \$6 to \$6 for creamery ex cold stores, but the quality of the goods offering is not at all desirable, and the trade is eagerly looking for the first arrivals of new butter. A few lots have been offered here by the factories that have been running during the past week or two, and prices have been bought up at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6 according to quality.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKETS

Montreal, Saturday, March 28.—The local market for produce has been declining steadily. This morning quotations are down to \$6 for fresh stock. Receipts are heavy, and there is every prospect of still lower prices next week. The demand is good, and it is being up well to the steadily increasing receipts.

BUTTER.—Prices for butter are steady. Prices ranging from \$5 for best dairy to \$6 for best creamery. Dairy is scarce and creamery is in great prospect of still lower prices next week. The demand is good, and it is being up well to the steadily increasing receipts.

CHEESE.—The local demand for cheese is fair, and for finest stock 14 lb. is being made.

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FOR SALE—At all times young stock of both sexes. Enquiries by mail promptly answered. H. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont.

STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM Importer and Breeder of Clyde
stock of all ages for sale, including choice young bulls, dairy horses and Ayrshire cattle
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THE RATHBUN COMPANY will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at their farms, DESERONTO, ONT., on

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100 Head Holstein Cattle, Pure Bred and High Grade. Average yield of herd for 1907 was 8,000 lbs. per cow.

- 142 Breeding Ewes, with Lambs
- 4 Pure Bred Berkshire Swine
- 14 High Grade York and Berk Sows
- 5 High Class Young Horses

All Hay Quinle trains stop at farm
TERMS:—Cash, unless otherwise arranged for before sale

AUCTIONEERS—**GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry**
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For Catalogues and further information apply to
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JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS HOLDENBY, NORTHAMPTON, ENG.

We are shipping to our American branch another consignment of Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies They are expected to land at St. Thomas, Ont., April sixth, making the third shipment within a year over to head in all. This lot includes several 2 and 3 year olds, as well as a number of heavy mature Stallions, and a number of Mares and Fillies, in foal. Horses shown or imported by us won at the Chicago Horse Breeder's Show, Toronto, Feb. 1907, and on a year old Stallion, and aged Stallion, and all aged Mares, st. and all on year-old Fillies. We import good ones and all them worth the money and on favourable terms. Let your wails be known to

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A washing and cleaning powder unlike any other you have ever used. It contains neither soap nor lye. It cleans the dishes so clean and so quickly and the water runs off so easily that there is left but little need of a drying towel.



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