

Spraying Pays. Try It in Your Orchard This Spring

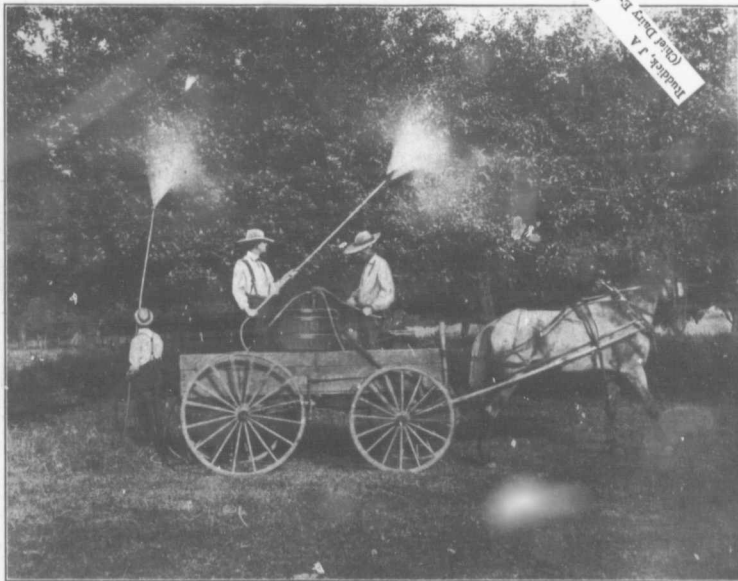
Vol. XXVII No. 7

\$1.00 A YEAR

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.,

MARCH 4, 1908



Increased attention is being given to spraying by fruit growers. The illustration shows a Barrel Sprayer being operated in a farmer's orchard.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

The Longer They Use It The Better They Like It



This is the manner in which hundreds of users of **SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE SEPARATORS** express their opinion on the Machine they use. Day after day, year after year of continual use, and their satisfaction never ceases. The dependable quality of this machine added to its close skimming qualities have made such a reputation for the

SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR

That agents will often try to sell another make of machine and guarantee it to be just as good as the Simplex and don't be misled, there are none as good and when you have used one of these machines with the new self-balancing bowl, your opinion will be like thousands of other dairy farmers in all parts of the world, "the longer you use it the better you will like it." If you have not received one of our Illustrated Booklet you had better send for one now, it tells a whole lot about Cream Separators you had better know.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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

To Boom Clydesdales

The executive of the Clydesdale Association, met February 25, and made the following grants to fairs:

To the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, \$175, \$100 of which is to be given for the best Clydesdale stallion, and \$75 for the best Clydesdale mare of the show.

To the Brandon Spring Horse Show, \$100.

To the Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, four gold medals, valued at \$50 each; one will be given for the best Clydesdale stallion; one for the best mare; one for the best Canadian bred stallion, and one for the best Canadian bred Clydesdale mare.

To the Regina Spring Stallion Show, \$100.

To the Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., \$50.

To the New Westminster Exhibition, \$50.

To the Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto, two gold medals, one valued at \$60 for the best team of Clydesdale geldings in harness, and the other valued at \$40, for the best single Clydesdale gelding in harness.

lation as one of the best stock producing countries in the world. The men behind the Live Stock industry of Canada are business men, men who desire to build up and improve the herds and flocks of their country, and who, with their skill and years of hard work, have been able to produce live stock of all kinds that any country would be proud to possess.

Such being true, it is possible to hold a fair such as we are capable of handling, at Guelph?

There must be a change or the fair will dwindle and die a natural death. Chicago has possibly the greatest and largest Fat Stock Show in the world. What helps to make it such? It is located at one of the best railroad centres in the States. It is in close connection with the best Live Stock markets in the world. There are buildings of all kinds to hold the show in and large enough to accommodate both man and beast with comfort. When night comes, visitors are not forced to wander around the town and ask private citizens for lodging.

Let us hold the fair where we will not be hampered and handicapped.



Nesham Duke, Imp. 343

The first prize in the Aged Class, and champion Shire at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Show at Toronto last week. Owned and exhibited by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

And to the Toronto Open Air Horse Show, \$25.

The Association will continue the splendid work of 1907, in endeavoring to secure the registration of Clydesdales. There will be many colts from the fillies imported last year, that will be eligible for registration. A special effort will be made to have these recorded.

Mr. D. C. Flatt Favors Toronto Junction

Ed. The Dairymen and Farming World—In one of your late issues I noticed an article written by Mr. Gunn, giving his reasons why the Winter Fair should be moved from Guelph to Toronto. I believe 90 per cent. of not only the exhibitors, but also of those who attend the fair, would say amen to all Mr. Gunn has said.

It is reasonable to assume that the accommodation given at Guelph, not only in the Live Stock building, but also by the hotels and railroads, is sufficient to warrant the building up of a fair such as Canada should and must have in order to hold her repu-

In other words, give us the accommodation and the stockmen of the country will produce the goods to make the Winter Fair what it should be. I believe, as Mr. Gunn does, that Toronto is the only place that can offer proper accommodation for the Winter Fair.—D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont.

Notes

Mr. John A. Boag informs us by letter that his entry that secured second prize in class I, section 3, two year old Clydesdale stallions, was Buttress, and not Glemsman, as reported on page 6. Mr. Boag's letter reached us too late to make the correction.

For profitable oat growing it is essential to work into new seed every few years. To meet this want, Geo. Keith, seed merchant, of Toronto, after thorough test, offers his White Lothian Oat. Canadian grown seed can be obtained for \$1.25 a bushel; Scottish grown seed, \$1.75 a bushel. Progressive farmers could not do better than to place an order for some of these seeds.

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The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

AGRICULTURE. THE KEystone OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1908

No. 7

THE METHODS OF CO-OPERATIVE SPRAYING

The Value of Spraying, When and How to Spray, and the Good Results That Have Followed Co-operative Efforts in the Matter of Assisting the Distribution of Spraying. By W. D. A. Ross, Charham, Ont.

The value of co-operative spraying depends upon circumstances. If there are not too many farmers, and these live close together, spray co-operatively, and use a power machine. In our own experience, where we have long distances between orchards, we find that much time is lost in moving; time of men that are more expensive than ordinary farm help. It thus costs us more than it ordinarily would. When we first broached the subject of spraying, very few of the members of our co-operative Apple Growers' Association would undertake it. Co-operative spraying seemed the only way to induce them to try it, so the Association undertook to take care of the spraying of their orchards. We argued that the spraying would pay for itself by the increased value of the output. Now that the pioneer work in this respect has been done, both for fungous diseases and scale, and since the number of those asking for spraying is constantly increasing, our spraying outfits are taxed to their limit.

FEW MEMBERS BETTER THAN MANY.

It would be better to divide up the work and the growers themselves in groups of five to ten each. In this way it could be done much more cheaply and at just the proper time. This is especially true in spraying for scale as the best job can be done on a windy day by spraying one side, then finishing when the wind directs the spray to every part of the tree and keeps it off the operator. The spraying for codling moth requires to be done while the blossom end of the apple is in position to receive it shortly after the blossom drops and this condition lasts only for a short time.

HOW TO SPRAY.

To be effective, spraying must be thoroughly done. One can easily see why this should be so. If only a part of each tree is done and the balance untouched, it is only a matter of a short time before the trouble, whether insect or fungus, will spread from the unsprayed parts to the rest of the tree. One who does the work indifferently is apt to get poor results and to proclaim loudly

that spraying is a failure. Where the work is carefully done, good results are certain.

A VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.

I have in mind one of our most careful and thorough members, who had a lot of Fall Pippin Apple trees which bore regularly a crop of large fruit, but useless for shipping on account of scab and this is an apple that is seldom without scab in this district unless sprayed. When we first

The Importance of Good Action and What it Means

The importance of good true action in all classes of horses is becoming appreciated by horsemen more and more. An animal should be so constructed that his limbs and muscles work together easily, smoothly and to the best advantage. Such a horse can accomplish as much or more and, with far less expenditure of energy and effort, than another horse in which motor power levers and fulcrum do not work together so advantageously. This integrity of all working parts gives the result which the horseman looks for, that is, good action. The horse possessed of good action has, to an extreme degree, the capacity of applying the power of his muscles

to good advantage, of performing work with the smallest expenditure of energy, and, through this of continuing that work.

The horse which steps away at a free and easy looking gait accomplishes his work with less labor to his muscles than one whose gait is of a jerky, energetic appearance, or one that has the awkward waddling stride not seen so often now as formerly. The horse which rolls in his walk does so because the energy of his muscles is applied to a limb which the joints throw too far from under the centre of the horse's weight, thus pitching the whole body slightly to one side. This in turn requires the exertion of another set of muscles to compensate by a strong steady pull which is necessary to "balance" him again. This looks very awkward. It makes the horse "go hard" on himself.

All this means a waste of power. Not only this, but the horse which travels wide behind, usually walks with his hocks wide apart, and pointing slightly outward at the cap. This throws the point at which the force is applied a trifle to the outside of the line of resistance, a line which would run from the centre of the toe at the ground, to a point considerably inside of the hock that is not well set under the horse. This means that the lines of power and of resistance are not nearly parallel, a fact which can be ascertained by observing the tendency of the foot to turn on the ground when the horse throws himself against the collar, causing still further waste of energy.

The horse which carries its hocks closely together, with the rear points a trifle turned in, rather than outward, is more likely to carry his



SPRAYING A PLUM ORCHARD ON THE FARM OF MR. STURCH, WENTWORTH COUNTY

Well cared for orchards, such as the one above, generally pay well for the attention they receive. Notice the fine spray thrown by the nozzle. A misty spray reaches all parts of the tree and gives the best results. Power sprayers are becoming popular and may be secured by farmers on the co-operative plan and with but little individual expense.

used our power outfits, he had these sprayed thoroughly, except one side of a few trees in a corner that could not be reached. In the fall he hauled to our warehouse for packing the finest lot of this variety I had ever seen. They were all good sized and not more than two or three scab spots could be found in a bushel of them. On the other hand, the unsprayed parts of trees had not an apple free of scab. The results were even more marked in the following two seasons.

Full results can hardly be obtained in the first season. Each succeeding season should show an improvement. This is the experience of all who have practised spraying regularly. We have been using the Bordeaux mixture at a strength of four

(Continued on page 28.)

feet straight ahead. When he moves, he sets his feet down firmly and applies all his force, if necessary, without waste, and without excessive exertion of muscles in other parts of his body, to "balance" himself. The horse with a long, well muscled, hind quarter has in his powerful thigh and "stifle muscles the ability to lift his foot cleanly and cleverly from the ground and to set it down firmly in place in striking comparison to the way in which the horse with a short quarter often "slings" his feet forward. Thus we arrive at the true meaning of "good action."

The best action, generally speaking is that which appears to the greatest degree effortless, easy, and smooth. Each class of horse has its own peculiarity. The gait of the roadster must be smart, smooth and trim; that of the fancy harness horse, the Hackney, must be high, close and straight. The drafter must turn his shoes well up, carry his hocks well together, must go

straight all around and close, while the thoroughbred is required imperatively to travel with each pair of limbs on each side in accurate alignment. The saddler has to go through a careful schooling before he possesses the flexibility desired by the fancier. Each has its specialties which it must meet but the framework, to quote the great Scottish poet, is

"Molded in such just degrees
"Makes giant strength seem lightsome ease."
Good true action gives economy of effort with maximum of result, and makes the horse more valuable and adaptable in whatever capacity his services may be required. Even horses possessed of little evidence of stamina or vigor, with narrow chests, and short or flat ribs, if possessed of the right kind of action will keep their end up with more vigorous mates, merely because of the comparative ease with which they perform their work.—J. W. S.

or travel over the same road twice the same day.

DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICE

Wherever practicable the service is started from post offices located on or near a railroad and having good railway-mail service. A petition for the service has to be made on forms furnished by the Dept., which are supplied on application to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. Each petition for a route of 24 or more miles in length should be signed by at least 100 persons who are heads of families. For routes less than 24 miles in length, a proportionate number of such persons are expected to sign the petition. The postmaster at the post-office from which it is proposed to start a route has to certify that the signers are heads of families, or are maintaining homes and actually reside on the proposed route or contiguous thereto. Before service will be established not less than three-fourths of the number of heads of families to be supplied must agree to patronize the service and to provide suitable boxes for the reception of their mail. Experience has shown that once the service is established the number of people who use it increases rapidly.

HOW IT IS ESTABLISHED

When a petition for rural mail service is filed with and accepted by the Post Office Department it is referred to a rural agent of the Department, for investigation. Petitions are investigated, as far as practicable, in their order of filing. The agent visits the locality indicated for the purpose of knowing what the conditions are and whether they are such as are required by the Department. It is his duty to report the facts as he finds them. He has to draw a map of the route showing the location of all the houses on it, the existing post offices, cross roads, bridges and the nature of the roads. If his report is favorable to the establishment of the service and is approved by the Department, action looking to the establishment of the route is taken within a reasonable time.

WHAT THE PATRONS MUST DO

Persons desiring the benefits of service on a rural delivery route are required to furnish at their own cost boxes for the reception of the mail delivered or collected by the carrier. More than one family may use the same box, provided written notice of such agreement is filed with the postmaster at the distributing post office.

Each box must be erected by the roadside so that the carrier can easily have access to it without dismounting from his vehicle. All boxes must comply with certain specifications fixed by the Postmaster General as to size, shape, and workmanship, and be made of galvanized sheet iron or sheet steel and be approved by the Department.

Each box must be equipped with some kind of signal by which the carrier may know, as he drives up the road, that there is mail in the box for collection. Rural carriers are not required to open and examine patron's boxes, except those to which they have mail to deliver and those on which signals are displayed to indicate that there is mail for them to collect. After serving such boxes the carriers lower the signals. They raise the signals only when depositing mail in boxes where signals have not been displayed by patrons.

A list of approved boxes, with information as to where they may be obtained, is furnished on application to the Post Office Department. Postmasters and carriers are prohibited from assisting in the sale of any particular box, or acting directly or indirectly as agents for any box manufacturer or agent.

DANGEROUS TO TAMPER WITH BOXES

The boxes are afforded by law the same protection from injury and depredation as any other regulation mail box. They are regarded as Uni-

FREE RURAL DELIVERY—THE SERVICE DESCRIBED

The Fourth of a Series of Articles Written for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, by an Editorial Representative of this Paper, who Recently Visited the United States, with the Object of Studying the Free Rural Mail Delivery System.

It is claimed that the cost of free rural delivery is out of proportion to the benefits derived therefrom. In order that this contention may be considered intelligently, the nature of the service and the conditions upon which it is established are here described. The cost of the service will be dealt with in later issues.

In the early days of free rural delivery in the United States, many routes were established

mistakes that had been made at first were not repeated. Regulations for the establishment of new routes were prepared. These have been enforced. From time to time they have been amended and improved. Today the rural delivery service in the United States is as much a regular feature of the work of the Post Office Department, and is run upon as hard and fast lines, as is the free delivery of letters in cities.



A COLLECTION OF RURAL MAIL BOXES AT A CROSS ROADS.

In country sections in the United States where the rural delivery carriers do not pass all the farm houses, such as in sections where the side roads are not kept in good enough condition to warrant a rural delivery route being established, the farmers living on the side roads have their boxes placed at the cross roads where the carrier passes. The illustration shows a collection of these boxes. This saves going to the post office which may be two or three miles farther away.

where the conditions did not justify their existence. The demand for new routes was tremendous. It was not uncommon for the Post Office Department to receive 500 to 600 petitions a month praying for the establishment of routes. During 1902 the petitions received averaged over 1,000 a month. The pressure upon the Department was so great it was impossible to have each of the proposed routes thoroughly inspected in advance. This led to many routes being established that have been discontinued since, or merged with others. The early service, therefore, was very expensive.

MORE CAREFUL NOW

During the past six years conditions have changed. After the initial difficulties had been overcome, the Post Office Department was able to make great improvements in the service. The

CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT

The purpose of the rural free delivery service, as described by the Post Office Department, is to carry the mails daily—on a fixed line of travel—to people who would otherwise have to go a mile or more to the post office. It is required that the roads traversed by a rural route shall be in good condition. They must not be obstructed by gates. There must be no unbridged creeks or streams not fordable at all ordinary seasons of the year. Each route, 24 or more miles in length, as a rule has to serve not less than 100 families. Routes less than 27 miles long are established only where they can not be made the standard length, and a proportionate number of families is required on such routes. On short routes the carriers are paid less. As far as possible the routes are so arranged that the carriers do not have to retrace

ted States mail boxes and are supposed to be used for no other purpose. The use of locks on boxes is not absolutely required, but is encouraged as a measure of protection. If patrons provide locks for their boxes the carriers have to accept the keys and unlock and lock boxes when serving them. Patrons are expected to facilitate the carrier's work by adopting for each route locks of such patterns that master keys may be fitted to them. Persons neglecting, or refusing, to comply with the conditions mentioned, are regarded as not desiring rural delivery, and the carrier is directed not to serve them.

The patrons are expected to afford the carriers every facility in the performance of their duties, by keeping the roads open after heavy snowfalls, and by using their influence with the proper authorities to maintain them in good repair. Failure to maintain the highways traversed by rural carriers in passable condition is considered sufficient reason for the withdrawal of established service from a locality. The postmasters at rural delivery offices are expected to report all cases of bad and impassable roads, unsafe bridges, dangerous fords, or obstructed routes.

WHAT THE CARRIER DOES

The rural carriers are required to deliver to the box of a patron all the mail addressed to his family, and to collect all mail deposited in the box for dispatch. The carrier is required to deliver in person to the patron's door, if within one mile of the route, all registered matter, pension letters and special-delivery letters. He is required to carry a sufficient supply of stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, and newspaper wrappers and is empowered to receive matter for registration and to give a proper receipt for it. The carrier can also accept money for the purchase of money orders, for which a receipt must be given to the patron.

During periods of extremely severe weather the carriers are expected to put forth every possible effort to render full service. When it is impossible to render complete service for two or more successive days, as much as possible of the route is served the first day and the remainder the next, alternating thus from day to day until full service is resumed. The carriers are allowed to temporarily perform service on horseback, or by use of bicycles or motorcycles, when their horses need rest or while the roads, owing to storms or other causes, are temporarily impassable for other vehicles.

Rural carriers may carry packages of merchandise for hire from a patron, on request of the patron, provided they are not mailable. They are not permitted to receive orders or solicit business for any person, firm or corporation. Rural carriers are not permitted to solicit business or receive orders of any kind for any person, firm or corporation. During their hours of employment they can not carry any merchandise for hire. They may, however, carry merchandise for hire upon the request of patrons residing upon their routes whenever it does not interfere with the proper discharge of their duties. The carriers are not allowed to conduct any business, while they are on or off duty, which offers temptation to them to solicit patronage on their routes or which, by reason of their official position, gives them special advantage over their competitors, such as book canvassing, soliciting insurance or selling sewing machines.



The Splendid Jersey Herd of D. Duncan, Don, Ont., Winner of the Second Prize (\$75.00) in our recent Dairy Farms Competition.

We had hoped to publish in this issue the Judge's description of the first and second prize winning farms, but up to the time of going to press had not received their description from the judges. Mr. Duncan's herd was by far the best owned by any of the competitors. Some of the animals shown have won prizes at Canada's leading exhibitions. The illustration shows the large square silo and the round silo that are features of Mr. Duncan's farm. Mr. Duncan is a great believer in milking. Several other illustrations of Mr. Duncan's farm will be published later. In our next issue we will announce who won the two prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 offered by the City Dairy, Toronto, to the competitor who, in the competition, shipped milk or cream to the City Dairy.

Experience has shown that when rural free delivery has once been established the value of the farms reached by the service has increased five to ten per cent and even more. Most of the farmers living along the routes subscribe for daily papers. Other benefits follow. They explain why it is that the farmers of the United States smile when they are asked if they believe that Rural Free Delivery costs more than it is worth.—H.B.C.

What to Plant in a Quebec Orchard, and How.

(B. Brodie, Westmount, Montreal.)

In setting out an orchard the question often arises: How soon can I realize any profit from my outlay? That depends largely on the varieties of apples, the way they are planted, and the care they get.

We, in our northern climate, can never aspire to grow for profit the well known varieties they have in parts of Ontario, King, Spy, Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening; but we can grow Fameuse, McIntosh Red and Wealthy, as firm and hard as an Ontario grown Spy. Mr. Knowlton, who was one of those in charge of the fruit exhibit at the St. Louis Exhibition, said of our Montreal Fameuse, kept in cold storage that they opened up at the end of July as firm as on the day they were packed.

In setting out apple orchards in the part, the great fault has been too close planting. When the trees get to the age of 15 to 20 years, they get crowded, the branches get interlaced, the most of the fruit is off color for lack of sunshine, insect enemies and fungous diseases prevail for lack of air drainage and the impossibility to spray thoroughly. We have come to the conclusion that it is best to plant in the following manner:—Set out the permanent trees 36 feet apart, and between these set out, as fillers, varieties that come into bearing early, with the object in view, that as soon as they begin to crowd we remove them. In this way we have double the profit for the first 15 to 20 years.

Soll of a limestone texture produces the firmest and best apples; but it is generally understood that, where the sugar maple grows to perfection, apple trees will grow well also. The

land must have good natural drainage, or be under-drained with tile or stone. A good way to prepare the land is to produce a hoed crop on it the previous year, and in the autumn have it plowed in ridges 18 feet broad, leaving a good straight furrow in which to set out the trees the following spring. The action of the frost makes the soil fine and loamy to cover the roots of the trees. See that the broken and injured roots are cut off, and cut back the last year's growth of branches to two buds. Plant with a slight inclination to the west, as the prevailing winds are from that quarter. Mulch around the trees with straw manure to about the size of a cart wheel. See that it does not come in contact with the trunk of the tree; if the manure heats, it causes the bark to rot. Should the weather be dry, put a pail of water to each tree. In setting out a large number of trees, we usually have two persons to plant, followed by a cart with the mulch and the water cart. If there should be a drought, it will pay to water often.

In the selection of varieties, plant largely McIntosh Red, with Wealthy as fillers. These apples bring the highest price in the English market, and the trees are perfectly hardy. I would add to these, Fameuse, Alexander, Wolf River, Milwaukee and Golden Russet, with Ben Davis, Scott's Winter and Pewaukee as fillers. Ben Davis and Pewaukee make good fillers, as they are not long lived. I have left out the summer apples, as there is an over production of these varieties. Even our St. Lawrence is hard to sell. I believe, however, that Winnipeg is a good market for them.

For the first five years, it is best to have the orchard under a hoed crop. The only objection to corn is that it shades the trees too much, so that they cannot resist the cold winds of winter. To prevent sun scald and injury by mice to the trunk of the trees in winter, Mr. Macoun of the experimental farm, Ottawa, recommends wood veneer tied around the trees in Autumn and taken off in the spring; it will last for years. What is generally used to prevent mice barking the trees in winter is tarred felt, 18 inches wide, loosely tied around the trunk of the tree and just above ground. In plowing in

(Continued on page 85.)

Here's help in your Building



FREE TO YOU FOR A 2-CENT STAMP TO COVER POSTAGE.

Have you seen it—the 46-page book, written by an expert, containing practical up-to-date ideas for building everything, from a hen house to a stable?

Every point from foundation to roof is taken up in this book and thoroughly explained through working plans, sketches and detailed information which cannot be secured from any other source. It is more than interesting—it is invaluable.

Write for it—write now—ask for a free copy of "Practical Farm Buildings." Incidentally it gives you information on the ready roofing question which anyone who believes in getting his money's worth will be mighty glad to have. Tell us when you write if you're interested in roofing.

A silver plated iron dollar looks as good as another, but it won't pass at the bank. Many poor roofing jobs look outside, but soon show what they are under actual test.

PAROID READY ROOFING not only LOOKS good but is good clear through—the finest felt put into a roofing.

—made in our mills, **NOT BOUGHT IN THE MARKET.**

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DON'T miss the book—send for it—send NOW.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Est. in U.S.A. 1817. (Dept.) Hamilton, Ont.



Toronto Horse Show

The Horse Show held on Feb. 26 to 28, in the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, under the auspices of the Ontario Horse Breeder's Association, eclipsed all former shows held in Toronto, both in exhibits and attendance. Indeed, it is doubtful if such a magnificent gathering of choice Clydesdales and Shires has ever met at one time in America. The President, Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., opened the proceedings and called upon the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, to open the show. Mr. Monteith referred to the gradual expansion of the horse industry in his heartiest support would ever be coupled with the advancement of the horse-breeding interests, which would be ably supported from time to time by the Department of Agriculture.

The entry in Clydesdales numbered 115, and was a sight that would warm the heart of any Scotchman. In the aged class, 11 animals came forward, each of them worthy of a red ribbon. The judges, A. B. 5th Laren, Chicago, Jas. Torrano, Mark, Ont.; with Jas. Henderson, Boston, Ont., as referee were on their metal to decide where the ribbons should go. First was placed finally on Graham and Renfrew Coy's Marquis imp., the National and International champion, who perhaps never showed in better form. He had a close rival in President Bess, imp., shown by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., with Thos. Mercer's Gilt Edge, imp., by Hiawatha, in third place. Baron Silth, imp., by B. Ness & Son's, as sweet a horse as faced the judges, had to be content with fourth place. Graham Bros.' Right Forward handed fifth, lower down the line than he has been used to, which was accounted for, perhaps, by a slight accident that recently happened to him.

Royal Caring, Dalgity Bro's, entry, a splendidly coupled massive horse, was placed sixth; Breadbanc, an entry of Thos. Mercer's, Markdale, and Metallor, O. Sorby's, Guelph, entry coming next in order.

The three-year-olds were out in large numbers and fully equal to the aged animals in quality. Royal Choice the International winner in the hands of Graham Bros., headed the string with Buchley Laird, a Columbus entry, a close second. Auchincroft, imp., and Dunure George, imp., a pair of firm good going fellows, shown by T. H. Hazard, Millbrook, were placed third and fourth respectively. Knight of Kaysfield, a Columbus entry, came fifth, with Present

Fashion, imp., Auchieson's Gualph, sixth, and B. Ness & Son's Vanderbilt, imp., seventh.

Seventeen out of the 22 two-year-olds catalogued, came into the ring and put up even a stronger fight than the former class. Baron's Howes, imp., Graham & Renfrew's entry, a black with grand underpinning, headed the list. He was afterward given the championship against all ages. Glenman, imp., shown by Jno. A. Boag & Son, Queneville, Ont., came second. Black Ivory, imp., a Columbus entry, behind Baron's T. H. Hazard's First Baron fourth, Dalgity Bros.' Kispurnie, imp., fifth; Graham & Renfrew's Craginair, imp., sixth; and Hazard's First Baron, seventh.

In yearlings, King Easy, imp., shown by Graham Bros., was placed first; Royal Benedict, imp., Ness & Son's entry, second; King O'Connell, imp., shown by Graham Bros. entry, third; Graham & Renfrew Coy's. Top Spot, fourth; John A. Boag & Son's Timothy, imp., fifth; Wm. Smith & Richardson's Rab the Renter, imp., sixth. Considering the large entry of stallions that was on exhibition, one would naturally expect a larger exhibit of mares. But while the numbers were not large, the quality was choice. In aged mares, Flonsted Princess, imp., by Smith & Richardson, won first honours, also sweepstakes, for best mare any age. While this mare is not large, she is full of Clydesdale character, and seemed to be a general choice for champion.

Queen Bess, J. W. Cowie's Markham entry, won second and Blacoe Jewel, Aitchison's entry, stood third.

In two-year-olds Crissa Princess, imp., shown by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., scored first place. Jno. A. Boag & Son's Hannah, imp., second; T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont., Hamilton Rose, third, and Eleanor Sprout, Aitchison's second fourth. T. D. Elliott, scored first honors in the yearling class with Craigie Beauty imp., Bishopston Queen and Craigie Belle, shown by Hodgkinson & Tisdale winning second and fourth with Rose Campbell, Jno. A. Boag & Son's entry in third place.

The Canadian breeds put up a show almost, if not fully equal to the imported classes in quality, if not in numbers. In the three-year-old and over class, Lavenders Best, Columbus entry, was first. The second, shown by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, was a close second, with Golden Conqueror, shown by J. E. Teeson, Thornhill, third. Fairview Boy, shown by Kalbfleusch & Scheffer, Tavistock, stood fourth, and Macarlie, shown by Geo. Davidson & Son, Cherry-croft, fifth.

Independence, shown by Gormley, captured first place in the two-year-old class with Highland James, a Columbus entry, second; Macrobie, Davidson & Son's entry, third; Gladden's Pride, another Columbus colt, fourth, and Erskine Cornerstone, shown by Jno. Vandy, Brooklin, Ont., fifth.

In yearlings, Sidney Montgomery, shown by T. A. Wood, Bradford, stood first; Gallant Marcellus, exhibited by Jno. S. Johnston, Beaverton, second; Baron Erskine, shown by A. E. Robinson, Oshawa, third; Scottish Prince owned by Jno. Thompson, Bellwood, Ont., fourth, and Star of Edgely, shown by Sias McDougal, Edgely, fifth.

In the aged mare class, only two came forward, viz., Queen of Kelo, Walter L. Elliott's entry, and Nettie MacQueen, John Davidson's entry. These won in the order named.

In the two-year-old class, Smith & Richardson's Black and Blue was first; Gormley's Brummeton Beauty, and Vandy's Kate Cornerstone won in the order named.

Baron's Queen of the Beaverton contingent captured first; Nellie Chatten to the Markham contingent, sec-

Continued on Page 10

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has an all-steel frame, strongly protected at all angles with constructed on the eye-throw principle. The two levers in conveniently located—control the two separate gangs of discs which can be set at any angle necessary. This is a rigid harrow, but still not so rigid that it does not adapt itself to all kinds of soil conditions. Whether on side-hill or level—wherever driven—it will cut uniformly the length of both gangs. The patented pole attachment accommodates either 4 or 6 horses. Built in 8 sizes, with 16, 18, 20 and 24 inch discs, it fulfills the demands of every farmer. It cuts 6 and 8 feet in width.

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Manitoba Dairymen Have a Great Convention

The Annual Convention of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association, held at the Manitoba Agricultural College recently, will go down in the history of Western Canada as one of the most enthusiastic and most educational affairs ever held west of the Great Lakes. The large crowds present at all the sessions were direct evidence that the dairy industry in Manitoba is gaining in popularity.

Important business, such as resolutions to be forwarded to railway companies in connection with the hauling and handling of milk and the competition of grade cows with pure breeds in milking contests at exhibitions, was done. David Munroe, of St. Charles, for the past few years president of the Association, dropped out this year and was succeeded by W. B. Gilroy of the Copenhagen Creamery at MacGregor; Jno. M. Champion of Reburn, one of the oldest members of the organization, was made a life member.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. B. Gilroy; Vice-President, David Munroe, St. Charles; 2nd Vice-President, T. Scott, Meadow Lea; Representative to Winnipeg Exhibition, Prof. Carson; Winnipeg Exhibition, L. A. Gibson; Directors: W. M. Champion, J. O. P. Allaire, A. Rocan, La Broquerie; Geo. Steele, M. P. P., Cypress River; Jno. Gill, Brandon.

The report of the secretary showed that the association had made rapid progress. A former membership of about 80 already totals over 100. Three years ago, the attendance at the Annual Convention was not large enough to permit of the election of officers. Altogether, the general enthusiasm is such as to indicate that many farmers have turned their attention more and more to dairying.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED.

A problem of securing better methods of bringing milk into Winnipeg was discussed at some length. It was felt that the railways should be approached on the matter and if satisfaction could not be obtained from them, the railway commission should be solicited.

A resolution regarding this matter was carried unanimously. It was in effect that in view of the fact that the railway companies, with headquarters in Winnipeg, have decided to alter the mode of transportation of milk over their systems by changing the handling of same from their express to the baggage department, which necessarily entails much hardship on consignees, and that said companies have refused to lift cream and milk at flag systems along their systems, thus causing detriment to these products, this Dairy Association do hereby petition the said companies to look into these matters and take immediate steps to have the grievance remedied.

The question of milking contests at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition was brought under discussion. Objects were taken last year to the milking competition of pure breeds and grades being in the same class. The opinion seemed to be that grade cows should be permitted to compete.

Regarding the matter of an agricultural publication for the members of the Association, the consensus of opinion was that a western publication would be more likely to increase the membership of the Association than an eastern paper. The members were given choice between The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for one year or Farm Crops for two years for the membership fee of one dollar.

REVIEW OF SEASON'S WORK

The past year's work in dairying in Manitoba was reviewed by Prof. Car-

son. He stated that while in 1906 there had been an increase in butter production of 600,000 lbs., in 1907, there had been a decrease of over 12 per cent. In comparison with the decrease in Ontario, however, which was 30 per cent, and in Alberta 40 per cent, the Manitoba situation was not so alarming. The returns showed the number of dairy cows in the Province to be on the increase, which promises well for another year. Nearly all the cheese factories and creameries were inspected once during the year, some of them twice. Thirteen thousand dollars had been spent on improvements on cheese factories, of which there were now about 40 in the Province. About \$10,000 was spent on creameries. It was expected that during 1908, three or four creameries and as many cheese factories will be added to the list.

N. J. Kuneman, inspector of cheese factories, dealt with some of the difficulties met with in making cheese. These will be treated more fully in a current issue.

In dealing with the creamery development throughout the province, L. A. Gibson, inspector of creameries, referred particularly to the question of moisture content, and discussed the amount of moisture at the standpoint of the manufacturer and consumer. Great progress had been noticed. Cow testing has been a boon and was very popular.

Mr. Geo. Matheson of Shellmouth discussed the advantages and disadvantages of grading cream. His remarks appear elsewhere in this issue. In the discussion which followed this address, the prevailing opinion seemed to be that in order to have a high grade product, grading was necessary.

A Change in Cow Testing Work

Canada's first cow testing association was established at Cowansville, Que. Now there are 53 such associations in Canada, and inquiries are constantly being received from other counties about the system. It tends to show the farmer which cow pays him, and which does not, also which cow fails soonest, and needs replacing by never said company. It takes into account, too, the cost of producing milk.

Speaking at the Cowansville convention, on the question of cow testing, Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, said that we do not produce enough milk in Canada. In Holland, on a hundred acre farm, the pasturing is so good, that they keep 35 head of cows, each giving 8,000 pounds of milk a year, 25 heifers, 2 horses, 25 sheep and 25 calves, with the purchase of linseed in the winters. The summer feed was all obtained off the 100 acres. Three acres of pasture was sufficient for two cows. They had sub-irrigation, even in dry seasons, from the nearness of the sea.

The cost of this test is heavy on the Government, and they had proposed to charge the dairy cow a year for doing this testing. The farmers had objected to this and it was decided to arrange, where possible, for the testing to be done by local cheese or butter makers, who knew their business and had a reputation for being careful in their work. The Government would pay the men a small fee and then it would not cost

the farmer anything. Cowansville Creamery, under the management of Mr. T. W. Dunn, was very likely to take it up for its section. The test will enable a man to increase the annual yield of his herd by 1,000 pounds per cow. There are, at least, 2,000,000 cows in Canada, so it is easy to figure out what such a gain a cow would amount to.

Shire Horse Man.—Owing to the small attendance at the special meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Assoc. to revise the constitution, that was

held at the Walker House, Toronto, on Friday last, the revision of the constitution was deferred until the next annual meeting. The secretary was instructed to issue a circular to all parties having Shire horses eligible for registration, notifying them that entries for volume 2 of the Stud Book would close on October 1st, 1908. Mr. J. M. Cardhouse, President, occupied the chair.

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HORTICULTURE

Vegetable Growers Have Been Active

Matters of great importance to vegetable growers of the province were discussed at the annual meeting of the directors of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association at an all-day session held in Toronto last week. This association has branches in all parts of the province. Each of these branches has the right to appoint directors to act on the provincial board of directors. The number of directors a branch may elect is determined by its membership. The directors elect their own officers. The officers for this year are President, R. H. Lewis, Hamilton; 1st Vice-Pres., T. Delworth, Weston; 2nd Vice-Pres., I. A. Parquhar, Ottawa; Sec. Treas., J. Leckie Wilson, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto; Executive Committee, Messrs. R. H. Lewis, T. Delworth and F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; representatives to the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, Messrs. W. A. Emory, Aldershot; R. J. Bushell, Williamsville; T. Delworth and F. Reeves.

WANT GOOD SEED

It was decided to ask the secretaries of the branch associations to report to the provincial association any cases they might hear of where the members had purchased seeds from seed

firms which later was found to be untrue to name. The executive committee was instructed to interview Seed Commissioner G. H. Clark, of Ottawa, in regard to securing legislation that will tend to better protect farmers and vegetable growers when purchasing seed. During the discussion on this point, mention was made of the clause which many seed firms have printed on all packages of seed they sell, disclaiming liability for damages should the seed prove untrue to name. It was stated that in a case that had been recently the seed firm had won as a result of having had this clause on the package of seed. Mr. Bushell stated that the seed firms all have an understanding that they will print this clause and, therefore, vegetable growers and farmers can never be sure of getting seed true to name or of being able to obtain redress from firms that sell them bad seed.

Co-operative Principle Endorsed.

The directors in presenting their reports of the work accomplished during the past year by their branches, showed that considerable sums of money had been saved by the members having purchased supplies on the co-operative principle. The Toronto branch had purchased bushel boxes at three cents less than the regular price, and four and one-half cents less and Paris green for 27 cts. a lb. The bushel boxes had cost 14 cents each. At Kingston branch had had each box purchased for 90 cts., where in previous years they cost \$1.25.

Mr. Lewis reported that at Hamil-

ton, they have found arsenate of lead better than Paris green for spraying purposes and that they were using it altogether. It was more effective and cost only 17 to 18 cts. a lb., where Paris green cost 25 to 27 cts.

Mr. Reeves reported that the committee that had waited on Hon. Mr. Monteith to ask to have a census taken to ascertain the extent and value of the vegetable interests of the province, had been requested by Hon. Mr. Monteith to prepare a statement showing just what character of information was desired and suggesting how it can best be obtained.

WAITED ON THE MINISTER

The members waited in a body upon Hon. Mr. Monteith and asked that the Government grant should be increased from \$600 to \$1,000 a year. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the vegetable grower who had been selected by Hon. Mr. Monteith to represent that association on the board of the Ontario Horticultural in the Niagara district. In reply, Hon. Mr. Monteith stated that the gentleman who had been selected was one of the best known and most successful vegetable growers in the province. It is likely that the association will receive the increase in its grant that it desires.

This year the association will continue to have paid vegetable crop reporters in different parts of the province to make reports from the various experiment stations to send free to all members of the association. The Canadian Horticulturist a monthly paper devoted to fruit, vegetables and flowers is the official organ of the association and is sent free to all its members.

Movement of Apples

The export apple trade for the season of 1907-8 has turned out discouraging to those who held apples in storage. The prices realized during the past two months must mean disaster to some dealers.

Among the causes that contributed toward the bad results is the fact that too large a percentage of low grade fruit has gone forward to Great Britain. Usually only about 25 per cent of No. 2 grade will find a paying market in the Old Country. More than twice that percentage has been shipped, as well as thousands of barrels of absolute trash, marked No. 3. At least 100,000 barrels of the apples that were placed in storage for repacking were nothing more than absolute trash. The shipments of this stuff has completely demoralized the demand for the lower grades, and indirectly lessened the demand for better fruit.

Large quantities of our best fruit were frosted while on the trees. This is showing its influence on the keeping qualities of apples for late holding. An over supply of frosted fruit was also rushed on the market. This has given the impression that most of our fruit was of inferior quality. The market may still brighten somewhat, but it is feared that it will not strengthen sufficiently to make amends for the losses and discouragements that have already been felt.

Bordeaux for Apples in Storage

Horticultural Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I have been trying an interesting experiment for checking rot in apples that are being kept in storage. I have dipped them in Bordeaux mixture, and would like to know if this has been tried by others. I am of the opinion that apples can be kept longer and are less subject to rot when dipped in Bordeaux.

I had been spraying young plum orchard with Bordeaux to check plum rot. Although bearing well, this orchard had all its fruit rotted on the

trees every year until it was sprayed. It occurred to me that if this mixture would kill the fungus in the plum, it might also do so with the apples. Accordingly I gathered a small box of windfalls a year ago last fall, most of them Colverts, and treated them with Bordeaux mixture. The majority of them remained in excellent condition until the following spring. Last fall, I repeated the experiment with several stands, and so far the results are good.

As there is only a small quantity of blue stone in the mixture, I do not think that any danger won't arise from eating the apples. For those who are timid, however, I would suggest that they peel the apples first; then, the fruit will be as good as if newly pulled from the tree.—Wm. Welsh, Kincardine, Ont.

Selecting and Planting Nursery Stock

(R. M. Winslow, Guelph)

At the recent short course in fruit growing at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Mr. J. W. Crow gave an interesting talk on "Selecting and Planting Nursery Stock." Mr. Crow pointed out the importance to the selection of stock for planting. He pointed out that the difference between No. 1, No. 2 and cull nursery stock of the same age was one of individuality. All the stock has had an equal opportunity. And the No. 1's are the thriftiest, most vigorous and the happiest trees. They will probably keep this lead throughout their lifetime; and the difference in cost will soon be more than made up by increased yields.

The question was asked, "Is it better to have trees propagated from vigorous rapid-growing stock in the nursery rows, or from the wood of bearing trees in good condition?" It was admitted that stock of the former parentage made the more vigorous and more saleable trees, but nearly all the students agreed that they would pay a higher price, if necessary, to secure trees from bearing wood. At the present time, a few growers are growing their own nursery stock in order to have trees from bearing wood. Others supply scions of the tree which pleases them best as to quantity and quality of fruit, to a nurseryman who will graft and grow it for them. A third method of getting this class of stock has been adopted in the United States to a slight extent—the nurseryman propagates from desirable fruiting trees and certifies the stock as such.

An interesting discussion as to the possibilities of getting better yields from orchard and vineyards by using stock from trees grown to be of high value followed. Several Niagara men spoke very encouragingly of good results being obtained by selecting peach stock. The possibility of having a fruit tree competition was considered. The difficulty would probably be in relation to differences of the soil and climate in different districts.

Mr. Crow strongly recommended one year old apple trees because of lesser fruit loss in the nursery. He said, ease of handling, greater certainty of growth (the older the tree the more severe the check in transplanting), and the one year trees can be headed at any desired height.

It is impossible for most buyers to go to the nursery in person to select what they desire and the next best method is to specify in writing the type of stock desired and be willing to pay for it. No. 1, one year old grades are probably the best for ordinary plantings. A number of trees are often of good size because of years of propagation from rapid-growing young stuff in the nursery row, while trees from scions of bearing wood make rather sturdier growth, with, however, the gain of earlier and larger yields.

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Prices of my best brands for week ending March 4th.

These all grade No. 1, Government Standard.

NO	Buckhorn	Sun Brand Red Clover	\$14.00	per bushel
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Mr. S. N. Watts, Portsmouth, writes us: This is my 50th year in the gardening business. I have just been made an honorary member of our Horticultural Society after 47 years membership. I don't think any other years I have done business with you, but it is a long time, about 40 years, and I have had no reason to change.

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POULTRY YARD

Moisture Test in Incubator Work

A. J. J. Simons, Bruce Co., Ont.

Last summer I tried an experiment with incubators and have hatched on an average about 75 per cent. of the eggs set. I keep my incubators in the cellar and at a temperature of about 50 degrees when they are running. With proper care and feeding, incubator chicks are as strong and healthy as those raised in the natural way. I am a great believer in using plenty of moisture either in hot air or hot water incubators. I have both a Chatham and a Lee-Hodgins make.

Last summer I tried an experiment with 50 fertile eggs. I kept water in pans on the floor of the incubator (the Chatham) from the start of hatching up to the 19th day. Then with hot water I wet thoroughly cotton cloths and put on the tray with the eggs on top. The next day 50 per cent had pipped, and on the 21st I had 49 of the healthiest chickens you ever saw. The ventilators were open half way until the seventh day and then opened wide the rest of the hatch.

There is not much trouble in hatching chicks. It is the rearing of them for the first three weeks. One of the main things is cleanliness. The old adage holds good: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

The Practical Poultryman

The idle hen is always eager for the feed that comes easily but gives no return for it in eggs. The busy hen does not wait for feed to be brought to her, but hunts for it where she expects to find it. Half the amount of feed is made more use of by the latter hen than a gorge of feed from a full trough by the lazy bird. Keep them working all day.

If you find the eggs soft shelled, it generally means a lack of lime or grit in the hopper. But if the eggs, in addition to being soft-shelled, are uneven in shape, and softer in some spots than others, it may mean that the hen is too fat. In this case, reduce the fattening part of the ration, feeding less corn, buckwheat and wheat, and more oats and vegetables.

When combs are frost-bitten, it is usually the case that the poultry house is damp and gets cold at night. The curtain front remedies that for the future, but does not heal the damage combs have already received. Rub the comb with vaseline, in which a small amount of carbolic acid has been mixed. It will save the

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Won five Firsts, three Seconds and every Special at last Winter Fair, Guelph, there being 8 Bronze Turkeys competing. I supply winners at Madison Square Garden New York, and Indiana Shows. If you want the best, address

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INCUBATORS FOR SALE—Three Models, One Chatham, the Iron Incubator, One also Wire Netting. F. ROBERTS, Danforth Post Office.

parts of the comb not too far gone, and quicken the healing process.

Give the flock all the fresh air you can in day time, and as much room to exercise in as possible. You will have a harder and healthier flock, and as this is the time the early eggs are being set, a much better percentage of strong, healthy chicks will hatch from the eggs than if your birds are carefully housed and given no liberty. Sometimes the way to care for the hens is to appear to make them rough it, and so they come nearer to nature's way with a good effect resulting.

Be regular in your habits in looking after your flock. As nearly as possible, the three feeding hours each day should be at the same time. Then you always will find the fowls ready. Irregularity is bad, and often the workers will be on hand for their feed at the regular time, and when it is not forthcoming, they wander off to search for something. Then when the belated attendant comes, only the drones are waiting, and the consequence is they are glutted with food and the better birds go without, two undesirable things.

If you are running a brooder, with a lot of prospective early money-makers in it, have a regular time, at least twice a day, for inspecting the lamp. Make the inspection thorough. Do not be satisfied by simply seeing that the blaze is going all right. Take out the lamp, trim the wick, see that there is plenty of oil in the

relight and leave it with a satisfied conscience. If some cold morning you were to wake up and find the lamp out, the brooder cold, and the chicks about or altogether dead, you will regret any carelessness in attending to the lamp, but it will not bring the chicks back to life, and a loss of this kind cannot be made up by later hatches. Give the incubator lamp the same thorough care, and keep the burner clean as a guard against fire.

Feels Well Repaid

"The pure bred Yorkshire boar which I received for securing only seven new one year subscriptions to The Canadian Dairymen, arrived safe and sound from Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., and I am well pleased with it. I feel well repaid to the small amount of trouble required to secure the necessary number of subscriptions."—J. A. Black, Harlowe, Ont.

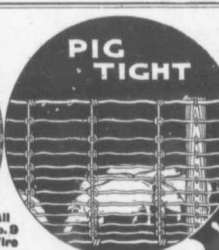
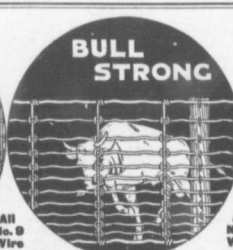
Mr. Black secured this pure bred pig for sending us only seven new one year subscriptions to The Canadian Dairymen at \$1.50 each. This offer still holds good with The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, to send a pure bred Yorkshire, Berkshire or Tamworth boar or sow, with pedigree eligible for registration, and from six to eight weeks old, for only seven new one year subscriptions, or for six new subscriptions and your own renewal. Write to-day for sample copies and start a list at once. Address, Circulation Department, The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, Toronto, Ont.

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BECAUSE our Brooder is of the newest and most novel design of anything on the market for rearing young chicks.
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Peerless Fences properly erected retains its shape and appearance. Its wires don't break from unequal strain as the all heavy, hard wire used in elastic and the lock holds firm, but

Peerless Woven Wire Fence

without damaging the wires, and all wire used is so perfectly galvanized that it is rust and weather proof.

Great accuracy is observed in measuring the wires for this fence, insur-

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top, ahead of Brigham Radiant, Graham & Renfrew's entry, a surprise. Blanche Surprise, shown by Bousie & Son, was third, with Norbury Chieftain and Cedar Conquest, imp., by Hazard, in fourth and fifth places respectively. King's Chocolate was first honoured with the championship. In yearlings Admaeton Nugget George A. Bennett & Son's entry, was first, Royal Connaught, a Claremont entry, second, and Brigham Lord, shown by T. D. Elliott, won third.

Saxon's Queen, the Bedford Park entry, was winner in the mare class, with Mist of Wagon, shown by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., second. The standard breeds had about the usual number on exhibition in the aged class which were also good representatives of the breed. Miss K. L. Wilkes, two entries, viz. Nograzia and Bingen Pilot, were placed first and third. Orley A., exhibited by Crow & Murray-Toronto, winning first, King's Gambler, shown by J. A. McKenzie, Presque Isle, Ont., being fourth, and Joseph Swartz's, Toronto, Fritz Bingen fifth. Nograzia also winning the championship.

Peter Wilton and Sam Bernard, from the Galt stables, won first and second in the class under three years.

Dora Chimes, from the Galt stables was the sole entry in the female class.

THE THOROUGHBREDS

Thoroughbreds were out in rather limited numbers, but with very good quality. Crow & Murray's Cricklade 368, and Messrs. Barbers' (Toronto), Kapanea, were the only entries in the aged class, and were placed in the order named.

For horses most suitable to produce saddle and hunting horses, Halfing, owned by Paterson Bros., East Toronto, was placed first; Procession, owned by Robert McKay, Doncaster, second; and Yorlomo owned by Sellers & Hall, Toronto, third.

Stallions under three years old: St. Basset, exhibited by Jas. Bovaird, of Brampton, Ont., won first, also the championship for best stallion, any age.

Bragadocia, shown by Chas. B. Ray, Toronto, was second; New Guile, Power Bros. Toronto horse, was third, and Stone King, same owner, was fourth.

Ponies were out in goodly numbers, largely of the Hackney order, and made a very interesting show. While they may not be of great interest to our readers they are gradually being scattered throughout our land as a convenience for women and children, and our report would not be complete without making mention of Plymouth Horace, winner of first, and champion, shown by Graham & Renfrew Coy. This is a pure bred Hackney, and a full brother to the champion mare of the Olympia, in 1907, and is one of the most perfect ponies both in conformation and action, that anyone could wish to see. Royal Review, shown by T. H. Hazard, is another well worthy of mention, being second to Plymouth Horace.

Barkely Elegance, shown by T. A. Cox, Brantford, won first, and champion, in the pony mare class. She also is a Hackney of no mean standing. Minnie, shown by W. E. Mead, Norway, won second place, and Julia Marjorie, Aitchison's pony, won third. Shetland stallions were shown by Frank Gillies, Toronto, F. Du V. Elliott, Toronto, and Reg. D. Mead, Scarborough Junction, who won in the order named. Mares were shown by

(Continued on page 30)

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HASTY ACTION MIGHT BE DANGEROUS

The success of the Guelph Winter Fair depends upon the support it receives from the breeders of pure bred stock. No matter how much the Government might do to assist the fair, were the breeders to cease to exhibit their stock its failure would be certain.

The discussions at the live stock conventions held in Toronto recently revealed the presence of a strong belief in the minds of many leading breeders that if the success of the Fair is to be assured it must be moved from Guelph to Toronto. How strong the opposing views are has yet to be determined.

It is not surprising that this agitation has been started. According to the report of the executive committee of the Winter Fair, as presented last month at the annual meeting

of the Dominion Cattle Breeder's Association, the exhibit of beef animals at the Fair in 1904 was 120; each year since the number of animals shown has decreased until last year only 75 beef animals were on exhibition. In order that the stalls might not appear too empty a supply of stock was secured from Toronto Junction. While other departments of the Winter Fair last December were even better than usual the figures quoted deserve careful consideration.

Now that so many of the leading breeders' organizations have appointed committees to inspect the possibilities of the Union Stock Yards as a centre for the holding of the show it is imperative that these committees shall be given every opportunity to report before further steps are taken to increase the accommodation at Guelph. Hasty action at this stage of the proceedings might prove serious.

GROWERS SHOULD PROTECT THEMSELVES

It is time that the farmers in Ontario who grow vegetables for the canning factories, were doing something to protect their interests. A few years ago a large number of the factories consolidated and formed one company. There were still, however, a considerable number of independent factories. Recently, however, these factories have united. This means that the buyers who represent the factories, are thoroughly organized, and the farmers will have to accept practically whatever prices the canners decide to set.

Last year the price paid for tomatoes by most of the factories, was 25 cents a bushel. At London, Ont., the growers were paid thirty cents a bushel by an independent factory. If this independent factory was able to pay thirty cents a bushel, why could not the other factories pay the same? The growers will never receive full value for their crops until they organize and take concerted action.

THE MILKING SHORTHORNS

The development of the milking propensities of the Shorthorn breed was a question that was discussed at the recent meeting of Shorthorn men at Toronto. The opinion seems to be that there is room for improvement in this regard. The question that must arise is "will efforts to develop the milking qualities depreciate to any material extent the beef producing qualities of the breed?"

The Shorthorn is known generally as the leading beef breed of cattle. The breed as we find it in Canada has been bred solely for its beefing qualities. Through long years of careful breeding and selection these qualities have been brought to a high state of perfection; will these qualities be sacrificed if breeders of Shorthorns turn their attention to the production of milk.

To make positive statements regarding the possibility or impossibility of securing any particular development through breeding would be foolhardy. There are many strains

of Shorthorns in which it is not difficult to secure a fairly satisfactory dairy performance. Whether or not this would depreciate the beef qualities is a debatable point.

We have no doubt that the milking qualities of the Shorthorn can be greatly improved. In fact it is quite possible to get a profitable production of milk and beef in the same animal. It stands to reason, however, that it is not possible to attain the highest degree of development in the production of milk and beef in the same animal.

CREAM GRADING IN MANITOBA

In the matter of grading cream, Ontario dairymen must take their hats off to their confreres in Manitoba. While this question is a ripe one in Canadian dairy circles, Manitoba is about the only province in which the question has passed successfully from Council Chambers. There it has been tried and it has proved successful.

The question of grading cream, its advantages and disadvantages, was thoroughly discussed at the recent convention of the Manitoba Dairy-men's Association. It was introduced by Mr. Geo. Matheson of the Shellmouth Creamery. This creamery has taken the initiative in this work and brought the scheme to a fairly successful issue. Elsewhere in this issue appears Mr. Matheson's paper concerning cream grading. While the system has been in operation only a comparatively short time at the Shellmouth Creamery, the success of the venture bids fair to make it more general throughout Manitoba in the near future.

The consensus of opinion expressed at the convention was that grading was necessary to insure satisfaction in the trade, and the production of an article of known quality and worth. The decision was arrived at after the advantages and disadvantages had been thoroughly aired. Consequently, it should carry considerable weight with all engaged in the industry.

It is generally recognized that some steps should be taken to better the conditions of the butter industry of Canada. The inauguration of a system of cream grading presents a means towards improvement in this direction. Our columns are open to opinions regarding this matter.

A SUCCESSFUL SHOW

The horsemen of Ontario have again demonstrated their ability to hold a successful show in Toronto without coming under the wing of "society." Last week's exhibition held at the St. Lawrence Arena was attended by from 1,000 to 1,500 people daily, many of whom had travelled long distances. The management is to be congratulated upon its success.

The show was well worth going a long way to see. While the entry was no larger than a year ago, the quality of the exhibits was the very best that this country can produce. This was true particularly of the Clydesdale exhibit. The strings that

lined out in the stallion classes were of a very high order, hardly a weak animal among them. The Sbies were a good showing, also, especially in the female classes. In these classes the English heavy draft horse was very little, if any, behind its Scotch rival in point of numbers. The show of lighter breeds was of a high order, and little of the prize money went by default of strong competition.

The Ontario horse-breeders have in their Toronto Winter Show an institution of which they may well feel proud, and should continue it on the line already laid down. It would be a mistake to move this show from Toronto, the natural centre of the province. The horse-men, however, have good cause to feel that Toronto has not given them the consideration they deserve. Toronto should not quietly or both it and the show may be the losers.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT TO FAIRS.

The Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions has made application to the Ontario Government for an increase in the grant to the agricultural societies of the province from \$70,000 to \$100,000 a year. This request requires careful consideration. The present annual grant to agricultural societies, including office expenses and the expenses of the expert judges, is approximately \$80,000. Were the desired increase given it would bring the annual expenditure up to \$110,000. That is a large sum of money.

One point in this connection deserves attention. Last year, owing to the operation of the provisions of the new Agricultural Societies Act, some forty agricultural societies passed out of existence or were merged with other societies. They formed about one tenth of the societies in the province. The grants they received were released and made available for the use of the remaining societies. Thus existing societies last year automatically received a considerable increase in their grants. This year, it is probable, a number of additional societies will cease to exist, thus still further increasing the grants to the remaining societies. It is true that a few additional societies have been established but the number does not equal a half dozen all told.

Are our agricultural societies, on the whole, making good use of the money they receive? It is doubtful if they are. According to the annual report of Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, the societies in Ontario last year expended some \$700,000 of which only about \$250,000 was spent for agricultural purposes as set forth in the Agricultural Societies Act. This is rather an astonishing statement. It is true that certain legitimate expenses of our agricultural societies, such as those for expert judges or money spent for the erection of buildings, are not taken into consideration in the distribution of the government grant. All told, these are not likely to exceed \$100,000 a year. Does the province receive good value for the other \$550,

oo expended each year by the societies.

The trouble is the government does not have close enough oversight of the money spent by the societies. Each year it hands over about \$70,000 to the directors of some 350 to 400 societies to expend largely as they like. Much of the money is wasted in consequence. In Quebec the government requires the societies to spend a certain proportion of their funds in the holding of good farms competitions. This has been productive of much good. The whole question is one that will require very careful consideration at the hands of the government, which must decide whether or not the money desired can not be spent to better advantage in promoting other lines of agricultural work.

Are you planning your work for the coming spring? This is a most important matter. Now is the time to attend to it. Successful farming to-day is the result of the careful application of thorough business methods and principles to your vocation. Such involves the drawing out of a plan on which you will conduct your work. Such a plan, of course, could not be rigidly followed. It must be amenable to prevailing conditions, yet it will serve as a guide for your farm operations. In doing this work the working out of a rotation should not be lost sight of.

Patrons vs. Factory Owners

The relations existing between patrons and factory owners formed the topic of a talk by Dairy Commissioner J. A. Buddick, to the Bedford District dairymen recently. He sought to discourage the distrust which seemed to exist between these two, as well as between the buyer and the seller.

Impure milk, he said, is the root of all difficulties. The responsibility and interest of the farmer did not cease after dumping his milk into the weighing cans. Many factory men are receiving more pay than they should, while others are being underpaid, all on account of lack of supervision by the farmers. The condition of the cheese when it reaches the consumer, determines its price. The evil of watering milk would cause a disturbance in the whole neighborhood, while the actual loss would be only a trifle compared with badly-handled impure milk, which would cause a loss of two cents a pound on the whole output of the factory. But, where factories are small, and situated near together, there was always the danger of foolish competition.

The maker was not responsible for bad produce, if his utensils were clean and his methods correct. But the whey, or skim milk tank, was responsible for great damage, if allowed to remain unemptied for a day or two. The output of the factory would have a rank flavor.

The carrying home of the whey and skim milk in the same cans, which brought the fresh milk to the factory, was a bad habit, unless scrupulous care was exercised in the washing of the can.

In the Eastern Townships, good homes abound. The factory is a department of the farm house, even if it belongs to another man, and should receive the same amount of attention, and be kept as scrupulously clean.

A marked change is taking place in all parts of the world, and the

time of dirty factories is drawing to an end.

Factories which made a strictly fancy article never had any difficulty in selling it. These factories often get a quarter of a cent more a pound than the market price, all during the season for making such high class stuff. Improve the butter and cheese and the difficulties between the buyer and seller will disappear. There are too many men conducting the factory end of the business who know nothing about their business. Although small factories are not always to be condemned, yet their output is so limited that a good maker cannot derive therefrom sufficient money to compensate him for great pains in preparation.

Mr. Buddick was in sympathy with the movement to have the factorymen receive larger prices for making butter and cheese. The advance in price of fuel, labour, supplies, repairs, and everything by them required, was excessive. They could not be expected to work for the same price as four or five years ago. The low price of manufacture was another menace to improved conditions and produce.

Our cheese in the British market stands very high, on account of little competition. A little comes in from the United States, and from New Zealand, but this last mentioned country had its cheese making season just at the time when we made none. New Zealand factories are large and turn out from 100 to 150 cheese a day, and each of these cheese is larger than the Canadian cheese. They make cheese seven days in the week. The creameries of New Zealand turn out from 12 to 20 tons of butter a day, and this is necessarily uniform in quality, as it is all made by the one factory, at one and the same time. Thus they have no difficulty in selling the product.

Should be Marketed as Whey Butter

Ed. the Dairyman and Farming World.—From time to time I notice articles in your valuable paper regarding whey butter. In your issue of January 29 appeared an article headed, Whey Butter and the Temptation it Offers. I take exception to this article, as regards makers' honesty. I believe that ninety-five per cent. of our makers are honest, and if the manufacture of whey butter becomes general, the makers of Eastern Ontario, at least, can be relied on to handle this branch of their calling in an honest and effective way. They will discharge their responsibilities as they have the cheese-making branch of dairying.

The makers of our dairy products are important factors. They are not responsible for all the wrongs and weak points in the industry. Anybody making a visit to the factories of Eastern Ontario, who takes the trouble to notice the condition and situation of whey tanks, as a whole, will agree with me, that cheese makers are not in any way to blame for whey tanks being receptacles for all kinds of refuse. There is no other place for it, in nine cases out of ten.

If the manufacturing of whey butter should become a recognized branch of our dairy business the makers will measure up to their responsibilities. If the butter to whey, however, is to be converted into butter it should not be allowed to go on our markets under any name but whey butter, branded as such, and let everybody buy it for what it is.

W. G. Gardiner,
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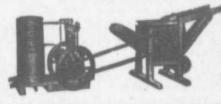
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Grading Cream

(Paper read by Mr. George Matheson, Shellmouth, Man., at the Manitoba Dairyman's Convention, at Winnipeg, Man., last week.)

The subject of grading cream has been much discussed during the past few years. Some years since it was put upon trial by one of the larger creameries in the American West, with signal success, since that time the system has spread, slowly, it is true,

and at the present time the system is a live one. It is discussed wherever creamerymen meet, and has been the medium of proposed reform by the dairy departments of more than one state. The compulsory adoption of cream grading has its advantages, and disadvantages.

THE ADVANTAGES

The advantages are, first, the cream producer is paid according to the quality of his cream, or, in other words, according to the quality of the intelligence and labor which he puts into the task of cream producing. It is not fair that the man who takes good care of his cows, milks them in a cleanly place, and in a cleanly manner, separates the milk in the right way, and at the proper time;

and, lastly, cools the cream immediately, and keeps it cool, until it is delivered at the creamery—is it not not just and equitable that such a man should receive a better price than his neighbor, who is careless, heedless and negligent? Which of them is of the greater value to the creamery? Is not the former taking a part, however small or insignificant in improving the dairy products of his province, and is not he said that he is a better citizen? The dairyman ought to receive pay according to the quality of his labor.

It may be said also that grading cream will enable the buttermaker to turn out a higher average grade of butter, commanding a better price. In every line of endeavor, the best sells for the highest, and the poorest for the lowest price. This is true, whether the article in question is grain, live stock, or produce. We have been told that the quality of our butter is far from what might be desired; what the faults are, and how they can be remedied; but unless there is some monetary inducement offered to the producer of cream, we are not likely to command much headway. What some one has called the "campaign of please be clean," is a discouraging and almost hopeless task, and will not avail much unless it can be shown that the results will entitle us to dollars and cents to the man behind the cow.

Grading cream gives the creamery a chance to build up a reputation (which ought to have a money value) for good butter, because the creamery which buys and pays by grade will receive more good cream than the creamery which pays the same price for all cream; an increased over-run is possible, especially if rich cream is insisted upon, and the creamery work is done according to the best standard.

THE DISADVANTAGES

The disadvantages lie in the extra work which a cream grading system will entail upon the creamery operator, in carrying out the testing for grade, caring for milk in a double number of vats, extra work in cleaning, and in book-keeping. It is necessary to test each delivery of cream separately, (for grade and for fat), and, to be properly done, a report of the condition of his cream should be sent to each patron, together with suggestions for improvement. It is easily seen that in a small creamery, where one man does all the work the extra work involved where 60 to 100 separate patrons' cream is dealt with, will be considerable.

There is the difficulty in fixing the dividing line between the grades, which shall be most generally satisfactory. Bad roads from another complication, as well as the long distance cream has to be hauled. We find it difficult also to convince the patrons that the grading is done in an honest and impartial manner. Especially is this so in the case of many patrons of foreign nationality. Grading may be done best where individual cans are used in which to deliver the cream.

IS IT PRACTICABLE?

These are some of the advantages and disadvantages in the grading cream. It remains for us to consider whether it is practicable for the local creamery (say, an average summer plant, making forty to fifty thousand pounds of butter) to grade the cream delivered to it. The local creamery is in a somewhat different position compared to a centralized plant as regards cream grading. This is particularly the case when we consider the sparse rural population in many parts of Manitoba. Cream has to be hauled in many cases as far as 20 miles. A creamery of this size may have as many as eight cream routes. The cost of collecting the cream in an average year may be 1½c. to 1¾c.

per pound. In a poor season like the last it may come as high as 2½c. In the face of these facts, in the presence of competition, the local creamery may well hesitate and ask: "Shall we by grading receive a larger percentage of good cream than otherwise, and will we be able to turn out a quantity of butter of such improved quality as will compensate for the premiums paid for No. 1 cream, and leave such a profit as will sufficiently reward the extra labor expended?"

An alternative course presents itself to the creamery having quality in view, and that is, to accept only good cream, and refuse the bad. Here we are met by some objections—there is the possibility of losing patrons, and thus increasing the cost of making. The taking of any but good cream is the poorest kind of business. The creamery whose motto is "Good cream, or none," will best succeed. Were it not better to apply the energy usually expended in the matter by Commercial Agent W. T. H. Preston. Since 1900 the imports of butter to Japan have almost doubled, while the imports of Canadian butter which in 1906 comprised about one-eighth of the total imports, have increased in six years over 300 per cent.

Canadian Butter in Japan

The demand for Canadian butter in Japan is on the increase is the result of a large investment into the matter by Commercial Agent W. T. H. Preston. Since 1900 the imports of butter to Japan have almost doubled, while the imports of Canadian butter which in 1906 comprised about one-eighth of the total imports, have increased in six years over 300 per cent. The use of butter by Japan is an experience of comparatively recent date. A taste for this dairy product is rapidly developed. There is a general consensus of opinion that there will be an enormous demand for this commodity in the course of a few years.

The greatest percentage of the imports of butter to Japan came from Denmark, France following closely.

BUTTER NOT SATISFACTORY

Canada was just establishing an enviable reputation, reports Mr. Preston, when a large shipment from one of the western provinces turned out very unsatisfactory, and unfortunately it had been extensively distributed before the importers became aware of its character. Personal complaints on this point came from several large centres in different parts of Japan. Mr. Preston followed the matter up until, quite accidentally, he got in touch with the importers, and secured abundant evidence of one of the most ill-advised shipments that could possibly have been made from Canada. The result of the transaction is that a serious obstacle has been created against a growing trade, the facts connected with the unfortunate episode having been circulated far and wide. He learned that these dealers had transferred their importations to the Australian product.

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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to discuss questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Send your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

A Few Difficulties of Makers

"No business has greater difficulties than that of the butter and cheese makers, and they must be alive to this fact," said Prof. F. C. Harrison, of the Macdonald College in addressing the Cowansville Convention of Dairyemen recently. Prof. Harrison spoke upon the subject of sanitary milk. He opened his discussion by saying that this was a progressive age, the minds of farmers must be receptive to new ideas and new influences, and they must select from them the ones best adapted to their particular wants.

The butter-maker or cheese-maker has not the same sort of milk every day. He must be scientific enough to know how to treat each different sort of milk brought in. Milk is a perfect food and is also perfectly nutritious for bacteria. These bacteria are of two sorts, the beneficial and harmful ones. The beneficial ones enter into the business of making butter and cheese and the maker should know how to encourage the beneficial bacteria and kill off the harmful bacteria. These latter were in all sorts of dirt and were liable to fall into the milk-pail from the sides of the cows during milking unless the animals were well cleaned off or dampened before the milker set down. The udder also should be cleaned off. The habit of milkers in moistening their hands before beginning to milk, said moistening being done with the milk itself was severely scored, as promoting the infusion of dirt and harmful bacteria into milk. These harmful bacteria were in the creases and cracks of the milk can. Such cans required special heating and killing by steam or hot water. The former was preferable and plentiful in the factories.

Cows should not be bedded or any dust produced in the barn just before or during milking. Milk should not be allowed to set around a barn and absorb all the taint and dust. The milk-cream should not be allowed to set near the roadside in summer and there collect dust. Neither should it be hauled to the factory unless tightly covered, as the dust of the roads were impregnated with harmful bacteria. The milker always should have a special oversuit or frock in which to milk. This should be washed frequently. The habit of milking in any dirty garment was severely scored. The milk in the udder of a healthy cow was healthy milk and, if it came different after milking, it was the farmer's fault.

In view of the fact that the water used by factories needed to be so pure, the Macdonald College would willingly analyze and test and examine any samples of water sent to it, free of charge. The only expense to the factory would be the express on the sample.

Every factory should be fitted with screen-windows and doors, in order to keep out flies, which were a prolific source of spreading harmful bacteria, even to the extent of spreading small-pox and typhoid. Flies were bred from manure, which was full of harmful bacteria. The flies then flew directly to bathe in the milk. This would, in itself, produce bad milk from good cows.

"Counting" by the Test.

My husband is secretary of a cheese factory that is running by the test, but he does not understand counting by the test. Will you kindly give me some information on this matter?—Mrs. S. L. Russell, Co., Ont.

It is difficult to say just what it means here by counting by the test.

It may be that the subscriber does not know how to distribute the funds after the test made. Unless two per cent. is added to represent the casein, the following would be the method of distribution: The total amount of patron's fat is multiplied by the average per cent. of fat found by the test and this means the total amount of fat sent by each patron. Then all the fat is added together, which gives the total amount of fat sent to the factory during the month by the patrons. This total fat is then divided into the total money received for the product, less the cost of making and expenses. This will give the price of one pound of fat and this price multiplied by the total fat of each patron will be the money which each patron should be paid. If the two per cent. system is followed, the test is simply increased by two and the same method followed as described.—Frank Hervis.

Shipping Green Cheese

"The selling of green cheese is a practice that works injury to our cheese trade," said Mr. N. J. Kune-man at the recent Convention of the Manitoba Dairyman's Association, "Here is where the buyer comes in. Cheese should not be shipped too near to the press. It should be at least 15 days old. At shipping quite a number of cheese are spoiled by this habit, which works against the interests of the business and makes it much harder to secure improvements because makers will say that they can get just as much for their inferior and green stuff as for the best. As long as the buyers will not discriminate, I do not blame them. We see plenty of this kind of thing every day during the season. The buyers are the ones who must shoulder this blame. The sooner they get buying by grade the better for the industry. As they are doing at present we cannot make much headway, excepting where makers and owners are willing to do so for the sake of advancing the interests and improving their conditions."

Sanitation and Co-operation

The sanitary condition of factories and their surroundings was a subject dealt with at the Convention of the Manitoba Dairyman's Association by Mr. N. J. Kune-man, cheese factory inspector for Manitoba. Mr. Kune-man dealt particularly with the conditions existing around Manitoba factories. "Some factories," said he, "are placed on low ground where neither good drainage or water can be secured. We often find the sewage of a factory deposited close to the factory, where it forms great pools a fifth of the worst nature and a much greater stench. When the earth becomes soaked, there is an exceedingly foul-smelling slimy mass to be encountered. Again, some of the factories have very poor floors. Everything in the shape of water which falls on these soaked through underneath where we find, as before, a slimy foul smelling mass. This does not end here. In too many cases this filth flows into the water from which the supply of the factory is taken, which leads to gross contamination. I have seen it so bad that you could not stop in the factory when it was heated up, and this water was used to clean and wash all utensils, vats, etc."

"The factory floor should be of cement, and the drainage carried away a good distance from the factory, in a good tile drain. The well or water supply should be so situated that it will be free of any foreign matter, and away from the water tank, which should drain into the sewer and be elevated. In order that our industry be elevated to that plane where it should be, we must have co-operation all along the line. The producer has his

part to perform; the cheese maker his; the buyer his. There is too much competition among factory men in some localities. They should come closer together and have an understanding among each other, and refuse to take milk away from one another.

The dairy business of Manitoba opens up a field for intelligent men who are willing to work with their hands and heads. The man who

operates a cheese factory or cream-ery must be a man of ability. He must be capable of dealing with patrons in an intelligent business manner. If the patrons are not satisfied the business is bound to be a failure. The average quality of cheese settles the price throughout. Good cheese does not get what it is worth; inferior gets more than it is worth, and besides, it runs the market for the better quality article."

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Conquest of Rosehill Parish

A GARDEN of Eden, is it not, Julia? The Rev. Addison Jordan turned so delighted, joyous a face to his daughter that she looking at him rather than the scene before them, dispelled the sorrowing expression from her own face by an answering smile.

"I call it a perfect little Paradise," he continued. "And do you know, Julia, I have a most decided pronouncement that dear souls will be moved somehow to overlook my shortcomings, and accept me for their pastor. I—already picture you darlings, men more with a home, one of these pretty little houses with garden and flowers, and apple trees; and—a hammock; and—"

"Ah, father, how happy we could be!" For a moment she gazed joyously into his radiant face and her pale cheek flushed faintly. Then she recalled the long train of bitter disappointments filling her experience in the past five years; her eyes fell, the strained look returned, and she walked on with compressed lips, heedless of the beauty of the village or the exquisite charm of the summer day.

The childlike-hearted minister, with hope perpetually renewed from the deep fountain of faith, talked gaily of the comforts and even the luxuries he anticipated, the realization of which the more he talked became more and more certain to his delighted heart.

At the death of his wife six years before, when Julia was a delicate child, he had hastily resigned his small charge, and carried his sick child across the ocean to the soft, restoring climate of southern France. There they lived for a whole year, with ever increasing strength to Julia, until, his slender resources exhausted, they returned to Eastern Canada and began that torturing life of "pulpit supply." For five years the patient preacher had gone from place to place as pulpits fell vacant, or ministers absented themselves, but seldom anywhere twice, and always in the end to be quietly passed by. Now he had been sent to Rosehill, by the denominational headquarters to preach for two Sundays as a candidate. As the last few months had reduced them almost to starvation, they left their lodgings in the city and Julia came with her father for the stay of at least ten days in the country.

Being perfect strangers in the little village, they had to ask their way to the hotel where the church "entertained" its supply ministers. It was too early in the summer for many visitors, and the clean white, roomy house, with its long, low-studded dining room, and its brightly carpeted parlor, gave them a sense of freedom to move and breathe, long denied them in their city lodgings.

After supper, one of the church deacons came in to give the usual information for the services on the morrow, and Deacon Hostie, from a business and financial point of view, the most prominent man in the church, came in without any announcement. "You come right along in with me, Tom, my boy, and just sit down; I shan't maybe be more than five minutes, anyway," he cried.

His voice was heard in the hall as he came stamping along towards the parlor, and a moment afterwards appeared, all heartiness and hurried good nature, before Mr. Jordan and Julia, behind him his boy Tom, a giant of a youth, who was now just entering into business years after a brilliant career as a college athlete.

"Ah, well now, I'm glad to see you, I'm sure. Reverend—Reverend,—let's see, I haven't your name, have I?"

Jordan—oh yes. I'm Deacon Hostie of the church here—just dropped in to make sure you were here, I know—everything all right? That's good. Your daughter, did you say? Here, Tom, here, Miss Jordan, this is my boy, Tom Hostie of the college;—dear you've seen his name in the papers. Shocking ways they pretty nearly always found his name in the sporting columns of the papers." Mr. Hostie winked at the minister. "Tom, you just talk to Miss Jordan, while I give the minister a few points on the way we manage our services here."

When Deacon Hostie and his son hurried away fifteen minutes later, Mr. Jordan faced his daughter with a look of bewildered pain. Julia, he thought I tried you were here, I know—interest and kindness, but what I desired me to do, what it was he said about the clock, and some movements I was to regard on the part of the sexton, I am sure I have no idea. His extreme haste and—was it loudness, Julia?—quite made me stupid."

As Julia sat in her seat in his chair, Julia came and stood over him, and smoothing his scanty whitening hair with her thin hands. For a time she was quite silent, but her mind was agitated, and her thoughts, in her imagination she saw all her dear father's anticipations once more destroyed.

"Julia," her father continued, "you did not hear what he said about texts, did you, my dear? He certainly was very emphatic about something, but really his father's and his hilarity together quite drove the substance of what he said from my mind."

He advised you not to preach about the prodigal son, Julia replied. "He said I had better have no more sermons from candidates about the prodigal that people were beginning to wish he had choked him self with the hanks. He seemed to think it quite a joke! But father, dear, what Mr. Hostie really needs is to listen to you, and not to advise you. Oh, my dear, dear, darling old father!" she cried passionately, flinging her arms about his stooping shoulders.

"I wish he would, I wish they all would but don't be disturbed, dear, don't think of them, be just as beautiful as you always are, and perhaps it will come out all right."

Sunday morning dawned slowly, through dense overhanging cloud banks, which presently fell in steady drizzle, soaking the fresh foliage of the elm trees till the leaves drooped their green tips and poured the rain off in great, sopping drops on to the road below. Inside, the church was damp and dark, only a handful of people attended service, and all seemed as depressed as the weather.

Mr. Jordan had great difficulty in reading his manuscript, for as no evening services were ever held in the old church, there were no fixtures for lighting. Still, at the same moment, and unhappy in the rear of the church, there was unusual sweetness in her father's voice, as though his spirit were in his beautiful face, pale and sad as it was, far outweighed in his opinion, the value of the discourse. No one remained to speak to the spell of her beautiful face, pale and sad as it was, far outweighed in his opinion, the value of the discourse. No one remained to speak to the spell of her beautiful face, pale and sad as it was, far outweighed in his opinion, the value of the discourse. No one remained to speak to the spell of her beautiful face, pale and sad as it was, far outweighed in his opinion, the value of the discourse.

Julia spent the afternoon in a striv-

between her depressed spirits and a certain keeness which rebelled against defeat. Why should not these people accept a man like her father, so fitted to help them to the very best and highest things? Was there any influence that could be brought to bear upon them? What was it Mr. Hostie had said the night before?

"The women choose the minister and men pay him," he said. "The men had been very facetious about a certain brewer's widow. "If her husband was living, of course we would have her in the pulpit," he said. "We are all for prohibition here. But seeing he's comfortably dead, and she's only a woman and never been in the business herself, why, it's all right. Fact is, she's our 'elite.' Lots of brass, lots of style, latest fashions! Oh, we all follow the brewer's widow!"

Julia quickly divined that it was the brewer's widow of all people who could most surely influence the choice of a minister and immediately a plan began to shape itself in her mind. "On Monday afternoon she called her father's attention to the fact that as he had temporary charge of the parish, it was his duty at once to call on the brewer's widow, Mrs. Coster, who, not having been at church on Sunday, was very probably ill. Innocent Addison Jordan at once complied. "I must go with you," said Julia.

The call was very short and rather appalling. Mrs. Coster was a massive woman, dressed with careful decorative elaboration, and surrounded with a great household of imposing ornaments and gorgeous draperies. Julia trembled when they came away, lest her father's truly shabby coat and her own styleless gown should irretrievably have ruined their prospects. Still, she had gained her point, for the widow had invited her to come again.

As this opportunity was exactly the thing for which Julia had planned, she went at the earliest polite moment, and went alone. She had passed two restless nights schooling herself in the role she was to assume, and practicing a gay audacious manner, which, while it acutely bored her heart, was wonderfully becoming to her dark eyes and graceful figure.

Mrs. Coster took her into the immense conservatory and greenhouse which were one of the "show sights" of Rosehill.

"Oh, how this minds me of Europe," Julia exclaimed. "Have you traveled in Europe much, Mrs. Coster?"

The brewer's widow confessed she had not, so Julia made a great deal of her very limited experiences there. She tried to bring in especially the names of all the nobility she had ever heard of, and even alluded to royalty.

Julia being a minister's daughter, Mrs. Coster took her into the rarely opened library, an immense room filled with shelves and shelves of shining gilt-edged tomes, uncut and unopened.

Is it not wonderful what great scholars know, Mrs. Coster? Julia continued. "I have met many very eminent men, but to me my father is more wonderful than any of them. You see, he has had such opportunities of such countries, such travel, what he has not studied I don't know. And of course he has written so much himself!" Julia was thinking doubtless of his sermons.

"Has he, indeed?" said the widow. "Oh, yes," Julia exclaimed. "Volumes and volumes."

"Very learned subjects, I suppose?" "Oh, very, all kinds of queer things, chiefly commentaries and such things as sceptics and ethicals. And oh dear, in languages he is wonderful, especially Oriental, which you are so fully hard. Only the most eminent scholars know Oriental."

By the time they reached the crude modern oil paintings in the spacious hall, Julia felt herself mistress of the

situation. She gave rein to her imagination and invented genealogies and family connections of which any peeress might have been proud. Mrs. Coster was hypothetically ill at her feet; her parting words most cordially spoken, were: "Indeed, I shall be there on Sunday, my dear."

(To be concluded next week.)

Asked and Answered

Readers are asked to send any questions they desire to see columns. Make them brief. The editor will aim to reply to same as quickly and as fully as space will permit. Address all questions to Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Please publish a good recipe for hard soap.

Mrs. J. H. Bradley, Huron Co., Ont.

The following will probably answer your purpose nicely: Two lbs. slackened lime, salsoda and tallow. Dissolve the soda in one gal. boiling soft water. Then mix in the lime, stirring occasionally, for a few hours, let settle, pour off the clear liquid, and boil in tallow till all is dissolved. Cool in flat pan and cut in cakes or bars as preferred. Let remain as long as possible before using; the longer, the harder the soap will be and the longer it will last when used.

I would like a good recipe for orange marmalade, as it is now nearing the time when we can procure marmalade oranges. Mrs. R. S. Matthews, Brant Co., Ont.

The following recipe has been tried with excellent results: Slice two doz. oranges and remove the seeds. Mix them with two lemons. These, as well as the oranges, must be shredded very thin. Measure the juice and add enough water to



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make three quarts of liquid. Put all into a stone crock, cover and set in a cool place all night. Turn into a preserving kettle and bring slowly to the boiling point. Simmer until the peel is very tender. Then stir in a pound of sugar for every pint of juice, and boil until the skin is clear in appearance. Remove from the fire, and when cool turn into jelly glasses.

I have some light blue silk to be washed. What can I put in the water to keep the color and not injure the fabric? Miss Jessie Chase, York Co., Ont.

Usually salt will do a great deal to preserve the color in silk that is to be washed. Soak for a time in cold water to which has been added a little salt, (not over a teaspoonful) and there will be very little danger of the color running.

A Convenient Door

A wide door will not swing readily, but a wide door is often needed to carry in large articles. In such a case, have a wide doorway; make a two-thirds and a one-third door to fit the opening, the one-third door to re-



main closed except when the wide entrance is needed, bolted at top and bottom, while the two-thirds door swings to and fro for ordinary use. If preferred, the wide door can be hinged to the narrower door, the latch or knob coming next to the casing.

Nursing at Home

A few general hints regarding the nursing of the sick at home, gleaned from the March issue of The Canadian Nurse, may be of some help and value to our readers.

Choose your room as far away from the noise of the household as is possible. Of sunshine, you require a goodly share. Your patient's life is in that room, and that life, for the time being, is robbed of much, sometimes all, of its brightness. Let Heaven's sunshine in; it will bring with it healing for body and mind. Do not forget that your window has another purpose in life beside the admission of light. Only half its mission is fulfilled if you do not allow it to bring you all the pure air essential, and see well to it that your needs in this direction are supplied.

In choosing your room, do not overlook the walls. You have seen papers the designs of which seemed to challenge your eye the moment it rested upon them, and you immediately tried to follow the various convolutions, and reduce them to some sort of system, and to no purpose. You begin again, and you again; the result is the same, till the mind is in a state of feverish unrest, and that paper becomes a perfect nightmare. Shut these. Walls restful to the eye are invaluable; others a constant source of discomfort, to say the least of it.

As to the arrangement of the room, if possible, let it stay as usual, with the little belongings in their accus-

tomed place; it will give the patient pleasure. Medicine bottles and everything of a like nature should be in evidence only as is imperative. Plan so as to be able to accomplish your work with as little disturbance to the patient and the room as can be.

In placing the bed, the principal things to remember, aside from the general ones already spoken of, are to have it so that there will be no draught from the window, and that the light may not shine directly in the eyes of the occupant. One word as to the appearance of the bed; have your linen immaculate. Laundry, in many cases, is a consideration, and each fresh piece used may be a source of worry. Anyone can keep a bed looking well, with plenty of linen at command, but not everyone can do so with a moderate supply.

What shall we say of flowers in the sick room? As they knock at the door of our room for admission, shall we turn them away? We say unhesitatingly, never, under any consideration other than the wish of the sick one. They come from the outside world with a message, perhaps only of remembrance. With all their beauty and brightness, they bring a message of cheer; give them a warm welcome; make room for them; treat them kindly always, daily care well for them, leaving nothing that speaks of decay; and in order, likewise, to prolong their little life. Do not leave them in the room during the night, and when they are freshened in the morning, they will be a new source of joy.

Now, a word as to the care of the room. Every day remove all surplus dust, and do not allow it to accumulate until the removal will choke your patient with the abundance of it flying in the air in the taking away, as is likely to happen. Hospital training teaches the importance of keeping everything free from dust where there is disease. Bring this teaching into your private room; keep it spotless. A well-kept room speaks of a well-cared-for patient, and an untidy, dirty room at once makes one skeptical as to the care the patient is receiving.

If your kitchen does not open onto a roomy piazza or porch, have the man about the farm, build one in his spare moments during the winter. No matter how rude it be, luxuriant vines next summer will make it a "thing of beauty."



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

THE Edison Phonograph is just what the average home needs for good entertainment. It entertains all who hear it and is unlimited both as to variety and amount of music and other forms of vocal and instrumental entertainment.

Go to the nearest Edison dealer's and see the new model Edison and hear the latest Records, or write to us for descriptive catalogue. WE DESIRE GOOD, LIVE DEALERS to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



'With Our Little Folks'

Little Ethel was a great favorite. On visiting a city cousin whose brown hair with it's glossy waves attracted her attention, she exclaimed, "Man, your hair is all wrinkled." When she was older her busy mamma sent her to see if the pie was baking all right in the oven. Observing the effect of the heat on the upper crust, she returned with this information: "The pie is breathing alright."

which the Irishman did not at first pay particular notice. Finally, however, the disturbance got on the Coll's nerves. Giving the bird a poke in the side, he exclaimed:

"Be quiet! What's the matter wid ye, anyhow? Why should you want to walk whin I'm willin' to carry ye?" —Harper's Monthly.

THREE MONTHS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR 25 CENTS

Tell your friends about this offer, so that they may enjoy reading the series of illustrated articles on FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY. Persons subscribing at once will receive a copy of this issue, which contains the fourth article.

Unreasonable

Not long ago in a western market town I chanced to observe an Irishman with a live turkey under his arm. The turkey was squawking and gobbling in a distressed way, a racket to



AT 8 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING

Your wash will all be out on the line. Think of it—and you yourself not a bit tired but fit to sit down and enjoy a comfortable breakfast. That's what will happen if your washing is done with a

"1900 GRAVITY" WASHER

It will not only wash a useful of clothes in six minutes and do it better than hand work or machines which work on the wash-board principle, but it will save many stress free cost by preserving your health, strength, time, and your money by making your clothes last longer.

When you hear of a good thing, why not see it and try it. This will cost you nothing if you want yourself or our

EXTRAORDINARY FREE TRIAL OFFER

We are the only people on the continent that make nothing but washing machines and that are willing to send a washer on

ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL to any responsible party—without any advance payment or deposit whatsoever.

Write to day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machine in natural colors—sent free on request.

THE 1900 WASKER CO., 202 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

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

Look for this label on the Tub. Some dealers will not



NEW CENTURY



with strong rigid Wringer Stand

This new Wringer Attachment is "head and shoulders" above any other. The entire stand is absolutely rigid—always in position—never in the way—and the water drains right into the tub. "New Century" Washing Machine—complete and delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—only \$9.50. Write for free booklet.

DOWDELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED,
HAMILTON, ONT. 54

How to Wash Ribbons

With good pure soap prepare a basinful of warm suds and place in it all of the ribbons of one color. Let them stand for 15 minutes, remove and spread them, piece by piece, on a smooth surface. Then with a soft brush rub until all streaks and spots have disappeared. A little cooking soda will help to remove obstinate stains. Rinse in clear, warm water. Fold them smoothly and press them between the hands until you get out as much of the water as possible. If you desire the ribbons to be as stiff as when new add a little vinegar to the rinsing water. Place the ribbons between two towels and press with a moderately hot iron until thoroughly dry. By this means they can be washed without fading.

Ontario Co., Ont. J.K.L.

"Puritan"

Reacting

Washing Machine

The machine with the improved roller gear—a time and labor saving invention, exclusive with the "Puritan."

Then, there's the extra heavy Balance

means easy running.



"Puritan" Washers take all the work out of washday. Write us your dealer does not handle the "Puritan."

"Favorite" Churn

You can churn with your hand—or with your foot—or both together, with the "Favorite". Easiest churn you ever used. Roller bearings make it so. In 8 sizes—churns from ½ to 30 gallons of cream. Ask your dealer to show you the "Favorite"—or write us for full description.

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

THE LITERARY CLUB

The Post Card Debate

A number of the members took part in this. The subject was: Resolved that the Chinese should be excluded from Canada. The chief points of argument were—

The Chinese by their mode of living can afford to work for lower wages than the white races, thus unfairly competing with the latter.

They do not build up the country. They send the money away to China.

They do not adapt themselves to the ways of the country but as a race apart.

They are not good moral citizens, crime and vice being more common among them than among the other races. (This is put forth as an argument for a more considerable evidence to prove it.—Editor.)

They are striving to become masters of the white race. (This is the "Yellow Peril" cry. The strife is not very noticeable as yet.—Editor.) They live in very unsanitary conditions.

It is, of course, to be mentioned that contestants were asked merely to state the arguments. In actual debate, the argument would require to be proved by illustrations and example.

Some members mistook mere general statements for arguments: "I think they should be excluded," "I don't count anything as an argument; also, saying, "It is a national and not a party question," is not arguing either for or against it.

Another point to note is that stating an argument in a different way is not giving a new argument. "Is Canada to be white from ocean to ocean?" "There will be a blue divided against itself."

"The whites will not live under the dominance of the yellow." These are all points of the same argument.

The Prize Winners.

The Chinese should be excluded from Canada because—

The white and yellow races will not amalgamate by intermarriage. If allowed in, they will come in ever increasing numbers, till Canada is as congested as the East.

White men cannot compete with yellow men in labor, for a Chinaman can live on \$1.00 a week and no white man can keep a home, attend school and church, and make good citizens of his children on that.

The white man always moves out of a place where the yellow is dominant, but never the reverse. Race friction in Canada will react in China and effect trade and peace.

We have no right to alienate our children's conditions of the Orient.

It is mostly the worst class of Chinamen who come to Canada, and the few of the better who do come, as soon as they make a little money return to China, instead of becoming citizens, thus taking away from the wealth of the country while they add little or nothing to it during their stay.

Facts show that the work of Christianizing them gives far better results in China than in Canada.

—"SURBURBAN,"

Billings Bridge, Ont.
The prize winners were: 1, Suburban, Billings Bridge, Ont.; 2, Haze McInnes, Canaby, Ont.; 3, Snowflake, Durham, Ont.

Notes.

A large number of answers were received to the other contests but, owing to lack of space, these will have to be left over until our next Literary Club issue on March 18th.

STARVED!

Many people eat in plenty but yet do not obtain the amount of nourishment they need. Their food is not assimilated. An occasional cup of "BOVRIL" will tone up the system and stimulate the gastric functions so that full benefit is derived from ordinary diet. The most economical way is to get the one pound (16oz.) bottle.

Mothers and Methods

Make the bedtime for the children one of the brightest hours of the day for them. Busy mothers are prone to hurry the children off to bed. Would that all mothers would preserve a certain amount of time for the children's bed hour and making it pleasant, so pleasant, that they will ever look back upon it with the sweetest of memories. Listen to their little stories and sorrows, answer their questions as best you can. In return you will keep the children's confidence as they grow older, and other influences (often bad ones) are brought to bear upon their lives.

Don't neglect to have the children use their tooth brush daily. Too many mothers neglect this matter regarding their children's teeth, especially their milk teeth; the better these first teeth are cared for, the more even and sound will the second ones come in. Teach the boys and girls the importance of brushing the teeth after each meal, and again before retiring at night. If the teeth are to be neglected at all, let it not be at night, for the tongue half keeps them clean during the day, but at night the mouth is in repose and any particles of food that are not removed, unite with the stagnant saliva, and form an acid that eats away the enamel on the teeth.

The correct way to clean the teeth, says a noted dentist, is to brush downward upon the upper teeth and upward from the lower teeth; brush the inside and the rown just as carefully as you do the outside, and use a good standard powder once a day. Watch for the first permanent molars that come behind the milk teeth; they are sometimes mistaken for first teeth and allowed to decay. Watch, too, when the new ones are coming in to have them regular and even. Often a visit or two to the dentist to remedy such defects, results in a good even set of permanent teeth.

Haven't you sometimes visited a home where the children's toys were strewn from "garret to cellar," in endless confusion, where the mother often has to tar a chair before the visitor can be seated? Who is to blame for this, and isn't it an entirely wrong way to bring up the little folks? While we all want the children to enjoy themselves, there is a limit to this enjoyment when it encroaches on the comfort and welfare of the whole household.

We cannot all have playrooms or nurseries, yet we can set aside a closet or several drawers for the little folks, and when they are not playing with their toys, insist upon them being kept there in an excellent idea to keep some of their playthings out of sight for a few days, then bring them out and put others away. They will seem newer to the child and he will appreciate them more; again, they will last much longer. Little folks should be taught to put away their things at night; don't wait until the next morning when they are too tired and fretful, but have them do it early.

Grains of Salt

Salt used on the fingers when cleaning fowls, meat or fish, will prevent slipping.

Salt thrown on a coal fire when broiling steak, will prevent blazing from the dripping fat.

Salt in water is an excellent thing to clean willow ware and matting.

Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will help in removing the spot.

Salt in the oven, put under baking tins, will prevent cake or bread scorching on the bottom.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored tea cups.

Bunions

A number of my family suffered from bunion for years. She tried one remedy after another, but had no relief until she hit upon the following. Take a hair pencil brush or a small paint brush or a match and dip in carbolic acid. Touch the callous part of the bunion with this every night until one gets relief. Be careful and not let the acid drip on the tender skin of the foot.

This has also cured corns on the feet of a person who has been obliged to have them treated every month by a chiropodist.

For years walking was torture. Now the pain and soreness have all gone, and the corns are a thing of the past.—E. M.

This simple remedy is worth trying.

Tobacco Habit

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Remedy removes all desire for the weed for a few days. A Vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.00.

Liquor Habit

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 23 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

A SAFETY RAZOR-SENSATION "SHRP SHAVR"

35c Or 18 2c
Stamps

8 extra Blades 30c Shrp Shavr Strip 15c

EASY TO ADJUST
The Blade slides into the right side of frame, is held right. Cannot work loose or fall out.

EASY TO CLEAN
The Frame is made of highly finished nickel steel, in one piece; can be readily washed and dried.

EASY TO SHAVE
Because the Blade is the best money can buy the Frame is made at the proper shaving angle which gives the best results and insures safety.

Agents wanted, write for further particulars.
H. C. BROWN,
Albert Collins, BELLVILLE, ONT.

PURITY FLOUR

in itself costs more than most flours — but the bread costs less.

WHY

because it makes more bread and better bread to the barrel.

Your grocer will gladly sell you some to-day or any time.

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



Hints for the Kitchen

Our New Cook Book

We desire to publish some time in the near future, a Cook Book, which will be distributed among the readers of our paper. Kindly send in any and all recipes you wish to have published in the Cook Book, to the Cook Book Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterborough, Ont.

EGG SANDWICHES.

Egg sandwiches, nice for the school lunches can be made by boiling hard, one egg for each person. Pulverize white hot, add salt to taste, half teaspoonful melted butter, and one large pickled cucumber, to each egg. Chop fine and mix well together, then spread on thin, well buttered slices of brown, or Graham bread.

PRUNE AND PRUNE PUDDING.

Put 1 lb. of prunes to soak in warm water in the morning, letting them soak all day. Butter a baking dish

and put in a layer of stale bread cut in thin slices and slightly buttered then a layer of prunes, with stones removed, and so on until the dish is filled. The last layer must be bread. Beat up two eggs with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, add 1 pt. milk and pour over the bread and prunes. Bake one hour.

FRUIT TAPIOCA.

This simple dish is as nice as it is easy to prepare. Soak over night $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tapioca. In the morning, drain off the water, and place the tapioca in a double boiler with 4 cups hot water. Cook until quite clear and transparent. Then remove from the fire, and stir in 1 pt. of fresh or canned strawberries, raspberries, cherries, cut up oranges, or sliced apples. Sweeten to taste and serve either hot or cold, with whipped cream.

ORANGE CREAM.

Soak $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gelatine in 4 table-spoons of cold water for 5 minutes, add 4 table-spoons of boiling water and stir over the fire until dissolved. Stir the yolks of 3 eggs with 3 table-spoons sugar to a cream and by degrees, add $\frac{1}{2}$ of orange juice and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ table-spoons of lemon juice, and lastly the gelatine. Continue stirring until it begins to thicken, then add the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Rinse out a mould with cold water and sprinkle hard into lui ui no and sprinkle with sugar. Pour in the cream and set it aside in a cool place to harden.

USES FOR FROZEN EGGS.

At this time of the year we find several frozen or chilled eggs, which must be used or they will spoil. The yolks of such eggs being hardened by the chilling process, do not mix well with other ingredients in cooking. I find the best way to use them is to, first put them in cold water and let them remain till the frost is out. Then remove them from the shell and rub them in dry sugar. I usually take a cup of sugar to two eggs.

If I do not want to make cake or doughnuts then, I moisten the yolks and eggs that have been mixed together. By adding to them a $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sour cream, milk, or water. In this way you can keep the eggs for two or three days and have them ready to use at your pleasure. If you wish to make the eggs into a custard, or pudding, rub the sugar and eggs together before you try to whip the eggs, and thus avoid the little yellow lumps that will otherwise be found floating on top of the custard or pudding.

Of Interest to Children

ONE of the best ways of keeping a little girl contented in her home life is to get her interested in some sort of work. A good suggestion made by one wise mother we know, who has been successful in keeping her little girls contented at home, has been to keep the girls busy collecting pieces of fancy silks, velvets, satins, etc., from her aunts, cousins and all her little friends, out of which they are now making a quilt. This is to be a souvenir of their childhood. All the sewing, and arranging of the pieces, is done by these little girls, their mother giving them advice only when they seek it of her.

They each take much interest in their quilts, even more so than they ever did with dressing their dolls and they will spend whole afternoons when the weather is too bad to go out, in contriving and planning for their quilts, which years from now will be a pleasing memento of their childhood.

It is a good plan to accustom children to arrange for little family gifts at the different gift seasons of the year, such as Easter, Christmas, birthdays, etc. Let them make the gifts themselves if possible, and plan and arrange for them entirely. Both the planning and the execution of the work will be helpful to them in many ways, besides giving them employment during those idle moments when, as with the older people, time is apt to "hang heavy on their hands."

Observation has taught that children at a very early age, like to be responsible for things. The earlier they are allowed to assume this responsibility, the easier it will be for them later on, to take up other duties, that they may be called upon to take upon themselves.

His Sad Sensation

Bertie had risen to all the bravery and dignity of sleeping alone, and occupied a snug little bedroom adjoining that of his parents. One night, unmistakable cries of misery issued from his little bedroom. Papa and mamma both rushed into the bedroom of the hitherto brave five year old Bertie, and in tender tones asked what ailed him.

"Oh, I am in such mis'ry," he wailed.

"Better get some hot water cloths and apply them at once," suggested the anxious father. Away sped mother to light the little lamp and prepare hot water that was to relieve Bertie's misery.

"Now where is the pain, dear?" she asked, returning with hot water, liniment, cloths, drops, etc. "Oh-h," he wailed, "I don't know." "Is it in your head, darling, or your chest?"

"I can't tell where it is," responded the patient.

"Do you think it is diphtheria, pa," asked his anxious mother.

"Tell papa where it hurts, pet."

"Well," he whined, "I was just lying here imagining."

Farm Help Wanted

A Manitoba farmer who could not get harvest hands put this sign on his fence: "Harvest hands wanted. Hired girl is a blonde and genial. Cabinet organ music in the evening. Pie three times a day. Three spoonfuls of sugar allowed with every cup of tea. Blankets, feather beds or leather divans at your option, for sleeping. Rising hour, 9 o'clock in the morning. Three hours' rest at noon. Come one, come all."

Teacher—"Johnny, what is a hypocrite?"

Johnny—"A boy wot comes t' school wid a smile on his face."

Pattern Department



5888 One-Piece Kimono

Small, Medium, Large

5886 One-Piece Kimono.

Small, Medium, Large.

This Kimono is tucked over the shoulders to give becoming fulness and can be made from almost every material that is adapted to the ordinary kimono or negligee. The kimono is made in one piece and the only seams are those at the under-arms.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32 or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide; or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 24 or 23 if cut with a seam at the centre back, with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of silk or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of ribbon for the bands.

The pattern 5886 is cut in three sizes, small, medium, and large, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.



5882 Girl's Dress.

8 to 14 years.

Girl's Dress 8 to 14 years.

A simple frock such as this one is available for so many occasions that its usefulness is almost without limit. In this instance the waist portion is simply handed with soutache between indicated lines to give a chemise effect, but contrasting material could be applied over and the foundation beneath cut away if something a bit more elaborate is liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 24, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32 or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, 6 yards of wide braid and soutache according to width used.

The pattern 5882 is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

I have discovered that stewed prunes, pitted, spiced to taste with vinegar, cinnamon and cloves, sweetened and cooked to the right consistency, make a delicious spiced sauce to serve with chicken, turkey, or veal.—H.

Don't Throw Away MENDIT

USE COLLETT'S FASTEST PATENT WATER

WASH ALL LEAKS IN 10 MINUTES—NO BOILING, SCOURING, GRINDING, OR HOT WATER REQUIRED. Also, for stains, common or fresh. Always use one liberal quantity. Good for washing dye, too. Complete shipping instructions, etc., supplied. Ample wash. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. C., Collingwood.

GILLETT'S HIGH GRADE CREAM TARTAR ABSOLUTELY PURE. SOLD IN PACKAGES AND CANS. Same Price as the cheap adulterated kinds. E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

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THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

The wandering tramp who steals a night's lodging in your straw stack may prove a very costly visitor if he should forget to put out the match after lighting his pipe. If fire in straw stacks gets a good start the barn and contents are doomed—unless protected with Galt Steel Siding and Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles. Then it will be fire-proof as well as storm and lightning proof. Your cattle and produce confined in the barn will be absolutely safe and secure.

It's certainly true economy to buy Galt Steel Siding. It costs but little and will last a life time. Secures for you the most favorable insurance rate.

Clashes of cold rolled, painted or galvanized steel, in a multiplicity of textures, original designs. Free illustrated catalogue on request.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited,
GALT, ONTARIO.

Galt Steel Siding

To Tenant Farmers and Others

We hold the Exclusive Agency for large blocks of rich, specially selected lands in SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND MANITOBA at

\$8 per Acre

and upwards for choice locations

On Very Easy Terms or Crop Payments

Terms 5 to 10 years as purchaser prefers. Parties having only a few hundred dollars to invest can participate. Lands in well-settled wheat-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming districts—easy to reach, easy to work, producing wonderful crops—good cash markets, healthful climate, desirable neighbors.

You can easily have a farm where our lands are situated and own it clear, because frequently

One Year's Crop Pays for the Land

Now is your opportunity to secure the best bargains in farm lands obtainable anywhere, on terms not offered by any other company.

Write at once for particulars or call for a personal interview.

Address F. W. HODSON, MANAGER LAND DEPARTMENT

Union Trust Company, Limited

174 Bay Street - - - - Toronto, Ontario

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

Toronto Horse Show

(Continued from page 11)

Alfred Rogers (Deer Park); Langton Bros., Toronto; Frank Gillies, Toronto; W. F. Stephen, Huntington; and W. H. Meade, Toronto.

The judges on the different classes were as follows:

Heavy Classes—A. B. McLaren (Chicago); Jas. Henderson, Belton and Jas. Torrance, Markham.

Hackneys—R. P. Strerrick, West Orange, N. J.; and A. B. Campbell, V. S., Berlin.

Standard Breeds—Robert Graham, Bedford Park, and O. B. Cheppard, Toronto.

Thoroughbreds—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, and S. B. Fuller, Woodstock.

Ponies—Robert Miller, Stouffville, and A. E. Major, Whitevale.


Rice's Holstein Sale

Mr. George Rice's big sale of Holstein cattle, held at Tillsonburg, on Thursday last was well attended, and though prices were not as high as the fine quality and breeding of the cattle would warrant, they were a good average, and showed the growing popularity of the Holstein in this country.

The sale was held in the big brick barn on the Tillen farm, and 600 people were present. Col. E. R. Almas opened the sale, and introduced

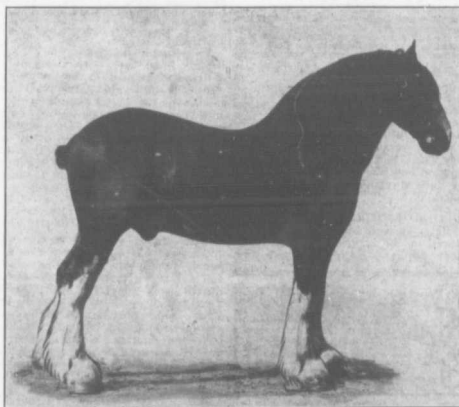
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Are both artistic and serviceable.
Popularly used by practical people everywhere.



Easily applied—most moderate in cost—few joints, sanitary and wonderfully durable—with countless designs to select from.
Write us for booklet telling all about them.
METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

world. It increased the circulation of daily papers on the farm, and added greatly to the comforts of farm life.



Gilt Edge, Imp. 6890

The third prize winner in the Agad Clydesdale Class at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition last week. Owned and exhibited by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

Items of Interest

The plan of dividing the Province into groups of 40 or 50 factories for diary instruction, adopted last year, was endorsed at the executive meeting of the Eastern Dairyman's Association at the Parliament Buildings in Toronto last week.

Readers of the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, whose intention it is to spray their fruit this coming season, are advised to look up the advertisement of W. H. Brand, Jordan Station, for power sprayers, on page 7, of this issue.

In the confusion of moving our offices from Toronto to Peterboro, a number of questions which were submitted to our Question and Answer Department within the past few weeks, have been lost. If any of our readers have submitted questions to us that have not already been answered in this column, we request that they duplicate such questions that we may attend to them as usual.

ed Col. Perry, of Columbus, Ohio, whose personality aided much in making the sale a success. The receipts totalled nearly \$5,000. The twenty-eight females averaged \$143.58 each, and the fourteen bull calves, \$81.40 each. The highest price was \$265, paid by Logan Bros, Amherst, N. S., for Victoria Teake II. This firm also purchased Gaza Acorneth, for \$150. W. E. Thompson, Woodstock, paid \$200 for Starlight Calamity. F. D. Ede and Bert Ede, of Oxford Centre, were large buyers. The highest priced bull was Sir De Kol, one year old. He sold to Geo. Prouse, Ingersoll, for \$100.

On the evening of the sale a public meeting was held in the town hall, which was well attended. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, Frank Horns, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, and Col. Perry. The last named speaker stated that rural free mail delivery, was the handiest thing in the

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, March 2nd, 1908. The business situation rises about the same...

WHEAT The wheat market outlook has changed considerably since last writing. Cables are higher...

COARSE GRAINS The weakness which developed in the wheat market early in the week has not affected prices west...

FEEDS There is little change in the general tone of the feed market, though corn advanced sharply...

HAY AND STRAW The receipts of hay and straw at Montreal are not large and a steady feeling remains...

EGGS AND POULTRY Prices for eggs are well maintained under a good consumptive demand...

DAIRY PRODUCTS The cheese market continues firm under a good enquiry, though cables reports indicate a slight falling off...

LIVE STOCK Although trade in cattle has ruled fairly brisk during the week, owing to the presence of several outside buyers...

The quality of the cattle offering is about the same as it has been for some time back, too much half finished stuff and not enough choice beefs...

The supply of feeders and stockers is not equal to the demand. There are many cattle sold for butchers beef that are nothing more or less than feeders...

The supply of milk is abundant and prices are not equal to the demand. There are many cattle sold for butchers beef that are nothing more or less than feeders...

HOGS are on the down grade and quotations last week were 10c a cwt. lower than the previous week. From the present tone of the market it does not look as if the expected spring boom in prices was near at hand...

HORSES An interesting feature of the horse market at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, last week was the sale of 12 teams of good range...

GENERAL MARKETS

Peterboro, Saturday, Feb. 29. The market this morning was alive with farmers and their wives with all kinds of produce...

EGGS—New laid eggs sold for 27c to 30c a dozen. Butter—Dairy butter sold for 25c to 30c a lb.

THE FEED SITUATION. Feed will be scarce with many farmers this spring, but from that it is hard to say we are not the worst off...

bit. Many carry in water or put in basins, which tend to make stock thrifty by adding to their comfort...

MONTREAL HOG MARKET. Montreal, Feb. 29.—In spite of advice from the other side indicating a reaction...

The supply of feeders and stockers is not equal to the demand. There are many cattle sold for butchers beef that are nothing more or less than feeders...

HOGS are on the down grade and quotations last week were 10c a cwt. lower than the previous week. From the present tone of the market it does not look as if the expected spring boom in prices was near at hand...

HORSES An interesting feature of the horse market at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, last week was the sale of 12 teams of good range...

Get Samples from your hardware dealer or direct from us.

Brantford Rubber Roofing Co. LIMITED BRANTFORD, - ONTARIO

This Roofing has for its foundation long-fibered wool felt, completely soaked (not dipped) in that phenomenal wear-resister known as asphaltum...

26-Holsteins By Auction-26 AT MOSS BANK FARM

21-2 Miles North of Paris, on Thursday, March 12th, 1908

This is a prime lot of registered Holsteins, comprising 2 Bulls, 13 months old and younger ones, and a lot of young cows, Heifers and Heifer Calves...

J. H. PATTEN, Paris, Ont., Proprietor. JAS. TELFER, Paris, Ont. Auctioneers. JOS. WRIGLEY, Clerk.

Kelso Stock Farm Imported and Home-bred Ayrshires. Representing winners of the breed.

STOCKWOOD HERD OF AYRSHIRES stands for everything that is best in this Dairy Breed. Our success in the show yards proves the excellence of our herd...

STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Arabian cattle. Stone of all ages for sale.

ADVERTISE IN THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD. It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

the good demand from local packers who seemed to be somewhat short of supplies or anxious to get in on the low basis...

Dressed Hogs Dressed Hogs at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a 100 lbs., with a fair demand from all sources. Country dressed are quoted at \$7.75 to \$2.00 a 100 lbs.



Is known by those who have covered their barns, chicken houses, dairy buildings, silos, summer houses, etc., with it to be

Brantford RUBBER Roofing

This Roofing has for its foundation long-fibered wool felt, completely soaked (not dipped) in that phenomenal wear-resister known as asphaltum...

Brantford Rubber Roofing is remarkably pliable and durable. Unaffected by climatic changes. Perfectly waterproof. Acids from smoke or other causes do not harm.

Get Samples from your hardware dealer or direct from us.

Brantford Rubber Roofing Co. LIMITED BRANTFORD, - ONTARIO

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THE J. A. McLEAN PRODUCE CO. LIMITED

Exporters and Wholesale Dealers
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
74-76 FRONT STREET EAST,
TORONTO, CANADA.

TORONTO HOG PRICES.

The William Davies Company, of Toronto, quote the following prices for live hogs—\$4.75 at f.o.b. points, \$5 fed and watered at the Western Cattle Market, and \$5.20 weighed off cars the following morning at their siding. The company reports only fair deliveries last week. Park, Blackwell quote \$4.75 at f.o.b. points, and \$5.10 weighed off cars on the following morning at their siding.

HOG SUPPLY NOTES.

The supply of hogs in this section for the spring trade will be below the average. The high prices for grain and low prices for hogs are causing farmers to ease up on the hog business. Straw and grain were scarce last fall, but the root crop and corn were good. Generally speaking live stock are wintering fairly well—Joseph Barnett, Ontario County, Ont.

The hog market has been dead here this winter, especially for breeding stock. There is no demand whatever. I believe pigs will be scarce and in high demand this spring, as many were sold last fall on account of the high prices for grain. The crop of hogs here is about one half what it was a year ago—David Barr, Jr., Kentville County, Ont.

During the past six months brood sows have been sent to the packers by the hundreds. The consequence is a great many farmers are keeping young sows, and there will not be 50 per cent of the hogs to market in the months following. May and June, there was in previous years. Hogs multiply very rapidly, however, and it will not take long to fill up again. There will be long prices paid for hogs a few months hence—W. R. Bowman, Wellington County, Ont.

Around Peterboro, the farmers report that while feed is noticeably scarcer than for some time, yet they think that they will have enough to carry them over the winter. Around South Manning, feed is scarce and high in price. A large number of hogs were killed off the early part of the winter and large numbers are still being sacrificed. Quite a few brood sows are being kept. Cattle are

Cow Milker

We offer for sale at our factory, in Brockville, a cow milker to be operated by suction and compressed air; built under the protection of Canadian Patent No. 98,051, granted March 20th, 1906.

This machine was manufactured in our factory, Brockville, Ont., Canada, and we are in a position to furnish similar machines at any time in the future.

D. H. BURRELL & CO.

Little Falls, New York, U.S.A.

Farm for Sale

The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, offer a FARM of 175 Acres for Sale. Situated in Norfolk County, Township of Charlotteville. 10th Concession.

Three miles from Nixon Station, Ont., and seven miles from Simcoe, near the main gravel road. First-class brick dwelling, twelve rooms and two cellars, heated by coal, three large barns, (2 on stone walls) three acres of choice apples, abundant water, level ground, plenty of wood, everything in first-class order, soil good sandy loam. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser, and has lately been put in thorough state of repair, dwelling newly painted and decorated. Barns newly painted. Price \$28,000.

wintering well and provided the spring is not so late this year as it was last, should come out in good condition. At Emily and the surrounding country, feed is very scarce and not much stock is being kept. A considerable number of hogs and cattle were slaughtered and the number of hogs is greatly reduced. The farmers around Smith on the Chemung River report that last year they had better crops than any section in the surrounding country and as a result of this, feed is not so scarce there as in other places. The scarcity is felt, however, in the West. In the springing of cattle are in good condition and selling at \$20 a ton. Although feed is scarce around north Monaghan, the farmers think that they will have enough to carry them through the winter. Hay is selling at \$15 to \$18 a ton.

MONTREAL EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE TRADE.

By our Montreal Representative

Montreal, Feb. 23—Demand has fallen off this week and trade is quiet after the spell of activity experienced last week. There is practically no enquiry now and it looks like another quiet spell for two or three weeks.

Stocks of butter here have been reduced to about half the quantity that existed some time ago. The price of the market total now amounts to about 50,000 boxes. Probably half of this quantity is still unsold, and as it is high in cost and in the hands of strong dealers it is not likely to be sacrificed. Stocks on the other side of the water will be published in a day or two, and should show substantial reductions of stocks existing over there. There may be a little activity in the market, but it is not likely to be sustained if it transpires that the consumptive demand has not been loosened with by the advance in price. There is some enquiry. Prices still range from 15¢ to 15½ a lb. according to quality and section of goods offered.

BUTTER SHORTAGE

The butter market is strong, and prices are advancing steadily. Sales have been made in a wholesale way at as high as 25¢ a lb. for choice grass cows. Dealers are asking all the way up to 25¢ from the growers. There is not a small quantity of fodder goods coming in and these sell at 30¢ to 31¢ a lb.

COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO

Maple Lane—As spring draws near, the farmers are giving signs of relief when they realize that they are going to have enough feed to carry them over the winter. Perhaps the winter will be of as much value to some farmers as a course in feeding at an agricultural college. A great many do not know this winter how little they could carry their stock through on. It is surprising how well the stock looks now, when we consider the empty barns last fall. Our institute meetings are over in South Grey for another year. The delegates were Mr. Glendinning, of Manilla, and Mr. Droh, of Preston. The former dealt with the growing and caring of clover. He did this to perfection. There is no theory about his preaching—all simple facts. The latter gentleman took up the dairy cow, including breeding, feeding and caring and how to increase the value of the dairy herd—Jno. K. Philip.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Rose Hall—The weather is very cold, feed is getting scarce and farmers are feeding sparingly. Unless we have an early spring, feed will be all gone before the cows get on to grass. Stock is looking well so far and wintering as well as usual. 100 lb. of: lamb, 6¢; mutton, 6¢; beef, 4¢ to 5¢; chickens, 10¢; hams, 10¢; pig, 10¢; home-bred potatoes, 70¢ a bu.; 81 a bag; milch cows, \$35 each; springers \$30; calves \$7; stocks, 5¢; export butchers, 6¢; hogs, \$5.15 a cwt.; lamb, 6¢ a lb.; wethers, 4¢; cows, 10¢; pig, 10¢; home-bred, 10¢; fresh egg, 35¢ a doz.; creamery butter, 20¢ a lb.; rolls, 25¢; tub, 25¢; salt, 25¢; prints, 20¢ a lb.; cheese, 15¢; white, 15¢; Timothy hay, \$2 a ton; clover, \$2; mixed, \$1.85; straw, \$2; shorts, \$2; loose straw, \$3 a load; oats, 55¢ a bu.; barley, 71¢—G.M.M.

Stock for the West

It is expected that an Association shipment of pure bred stock will be sent from Ontario to the west early in March. The car will go through to the Pacific coast and stock can be delivered at any point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Breeders who have sold stock to parties in the west should take advantage of the cheap transportation afforded by this method of shipping less than car lots. Rates and application forms for space may be had by applying to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



HEAD OFFICE:

Toronto, Ontario

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.00

Special attention given to the business of Farmers, Cattle Dealers, also the accounts of Cheese Factories and Creameries. Sales Notes discounted. Money Orders issued payable at any banking town. Farmers' Notes discounted. Money loaned for grass or stall-feeding cattle. Municipal and school section accounts received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of *One Dollar and Upwards* received and interest compounded 4 times a year.

Prompt attention given to the collection of Farmers' Sales Notes.

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.**

Head Office: TORONTO

Over 80 Branches



Gifford Wood Co.

Hudson, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. Arlington, Mass.

High ICE Grade
TOOLS-ELEVATORS

COAL
HANDLING MACHINERY
SEND FOR CATALOGUE!

Large English Yorkshires

The Largest Herd in America

We are headquarters for the profitable feeders. The Summer Hill type of Yorkshires is different from the rest. That's why they win wherever shown. Our herd has won more first prizes during the last six years at Toronto, London, Pan-American, Chicago International and St. Louis, than all other herds combined. We always have plenty to select from. Our prices are right and our stock is right—and you will be right if you buy Summer Hill Yorkshires.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. six miles from Hamilton

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

I HAVE FOR SALE Pigs of all ages, both sexes, from eight weeks to eight months old, sired by such Stock Boars as Woodstock Laddie and Polgate Doctor's Rival. All true to type and prize-winning stock. Call and see or write for prices.

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP AT FARNHAM FARM

We have for present offering a number of first class imported and home-bred ram lambs, the home-bred ones being all sired by imported rams; also a number of yearling two-year and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON - ARKELL, ONT.
GUELPH, G.T.R. ARKELL, C.P.R.

THE STEVENS DAIRY FARM Breeder and Importer of High-class Holsteins' FOR SALE—Bull calves, ready for service, sired by Sir Alta Push Beets, also a number of young cows. Wm. C. Stevens, Phillipsville P. O., Leeds Co., Ontario.

AYRSHIRES Of the Highest Dairy Type and of the Choicest Milking Strains. FOR SALE—At all times young stock of both sexes. Enquiries by mail promptly answered. R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont.

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

What to Plant in a Quebec Orchard, and How

(Continued from page 5.)
the autumn, gather or plow, the furrow to the row of trees, instead of from the tree, thereby filling the furrow in which they are planted, and shedding off the water that might gather around the tree. Don't pasture cattle in a young orchard.

Where the snow lies deep enough to bury young trees, it is best to cover them with boards. Frame the tree into the required shape the third year after planting; many an ill-shaped tree has been caused by early neglect. If you don't raise your own trees, be sure to secure them from reliable nursery men. If the tree pedlars had to pass an examination, and be licensed to sell trees, less rubbish would be sold to farmers.

The Methods of Co-operative Spraying

(Continued from page 1.)
pounds of bluestone and six or eight pounds of lime to forty or fifty gallons of water.

SPRAYING FOR SAN JOSE SCALE
We were quite successful the past season in spraying for San Jose Scale. Until this season we had been using crude petroleum and its preparations, and, while the crude oil was effective, it seemed to injure the buds and was hard to apply thoroughly in small quantities. Last spring we used the lime-sulphur wash, fifteen to eight-

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 printed 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, 10 cents extra is charged to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertiser. Cash must accompany each order.
CUT must be ready Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week.
NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, those making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

FOR SALE—First class creamery, well equipped, in good dairying locality. For further particulars apply to Wm. Hoch, Killisnoe Station, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two De Lavel turbine separators 3.00 lbs. capacity, also one Farrington Duplex Pasteurizer 1.00 lbs. capacity per hour. This pasteurizer is especially suited for a milk dealer's business, handling both milk and cream. Apply to Box 1, Canadian Dairyman.

FOR SALE—Clover cutter for Poultry, on stand, almost new—100 Chick Brooder at half price—2 lbs. granulated charcoal and other supplies. J. H. Callander, Review office, Peterborough, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS and BUFF ORPINGTONS—Best strains—bred for utility—egg record laid to equal—Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Wilbur Bennett, Box 298, Peterborough, Ont.

FOR SALE—91 acres, 11 miles from the city of Bradford, brick two story house, frame barn, cow shed, chicken house, corn crib, pig-pen, orchard, 120 cherry trees, 25 apple. The property, with horse, cutter, wagon, aleys, lawns, plows and other implements will be sold for \$2,800. Come and see this property. Apply for further particulars to S. G. Road & Son, Limited, 125 Colborne St., Bradford, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—Four years old, also two yearling bulls and bull calves, two cows, ridge, SON prices and breeding—SAMUEL LEMON, Lynden, Ont.

WANTED—A cheese factory to rent in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont. Must be up-to-date and large capacity. Apply by letter, stating particulars. T. R. BLANCHARD, 65 St. Mark St., Montreal, Que.

WANTED—Cheese and buttermaker for 1908. Give educational standing, names of present employers and wages expected from March 15 to November 15. Apply promptly to F. J. SLEIGHTHOLM, Stratford, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—By Danish butter-maker and cheese-maker, 15 yrs. experience. Excellent references. EMIL WILLADSEN, 1204 Oak St., Racine, Wisconsin.

WANTED—Man with one or two year's experience in cheese factory. Apply to RUSSELL GRIBBE, Brownsville, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pedigree dogs and bitches for sale. 410 to 5th. A. FORTESCUE B, Chatham, Ont.

teen pounds of sulphur, twenty to twenty-two pounds of lime to forty gallons of water, lotted briskly for an hour. This has been very effective; so much so, that I think the scale can be kept down quite easily; not only this, but this spray seems to clean the trees of many other pests as well. It is an excellent fungicide and, in consequence, the trees have a healthier and greener look than before.

Our experience teaches that for apple scab, which, in some seasons is a serious pest; for codling moth, which is always with us; and last, but not least, San Jose Scale, spray, and spray thoroughly. If spraying can be arranged among a group of five or six, get a power sprayer, and spray cooperatively.

Rathburn Dispersion Sale

On or about the first of May, The Rathburn, Co., Deseronto, will hold a dispersion sale of all their live stock. This consists of a dairy herd of pure bred and high grade Holstein cattle, numbering about 100 head of all ages; a flock of 145 breeding ewes, with their natural increase; a herd of 15 brood sows, with their litters; and five young hogs.

The dairy herd is one of the best in Ontario, being the result of careful and intelligent breeding for years, from pure bred sires of the highest milking strains procurable. An idea of the quality of the herd can be gained from the fact that its average production for the year 1907 was 8,006 lbs. of milk a cow, despite the disastrous drought which prevailed over the Bay of Quintar district throughout the whole of the past summer.

Watch for a more detailed advertisement which will appear in this paper at an early date and in the meantime any information desired as to the stock will be supplied any one writing to A. Leitch, Farm Supt., Deseronto, Ontario.

Stump and Tree Pullers
Self-anchoring and stump-removing, automatic, hoisting and sawing machinery. 100 lbs. weight. Different sizes to suit all kinds of work. For illustrated catalogue address: **Wheeler Mfg. Co. 1016 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.**

Powerful, Handy, Low priced.



John Davis & Son FOLEY, ONTARIO

Breeder of Clydesdale and Shropshire Sheep and Shorthorns, Gloster, Lavender, Myria, Miss Ramsden and Lady Eden families. Stock for Sale. Long Distance Telephone.

MAPLE CLIFF FARM

BREEDERS OF Clydesdale Horses and Tamworth Pigs. Three Imported Stallions and one Hackney for Sale. And a number of Young Boars fit for service.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg Farm adjoins Ottawa.

FOREST VIEW FARM

Canada's Greatest Herd of Herefords Won at Toronto, 1907—1st, Senior Herd; 1st, Junior Herd; 1st, Herd of Calves; Junior Bull Champion; Bull and Heifer Champion, 1st champion and grand champion, Females any age.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM


Breeders of High-Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

James Smith W. C. Edwards & Co. Superintendant. Limited Rockland, Ont., Canada. Proprietors.

DISPERSION SALE
— OF —
Pure Bred Scotch SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The undersigned has received instructions from
MR. N. A. STEEN & SON
to sell by Public Auction at "White Hall Farm," Lot 7, Con. 2, West, Toronto Township, on
Wednesday, March 18th, 1908,
at 1 o'clock sharp, the following:
10 pure bred cows, in calf or calf at side; 3 heifers in calf or calf at side; 12 heifers, not bred; 10 bulls from 8 to 22 months old. Everything will be sold.
These cattle are choicely bred and are sure breeders. I have been using the best bulls at Valley Home Herd for the past ten years, viz. British Statesman, Trout Creek Banff, Royal Scot, Royal Diamond 2nd, and Scotland's Fame.
TERMS—For Shorthorns, cash or 7 mos. credit on bankable paper with 5 per cent. per annum interest. Conveyances will meet all morning trains east and west at Streetsville Jct., also from the north at Meadowdale St. Catalogue on application to N. A. STEEN, Meadowdale.
**JOHN SMITH } Auctioneers.
W. A. RUSSELL }**

Clydesdale Fillies
A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting, Royal Chattan, and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.
G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.
[STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.]



J. WILHELM, Specialist on Generation G. A. MOORE

Notice to Horse Breeders—If you had your mares loose their colts do not take a chance on it again, but use one of my Brood Mare Scales. It will get you a good strong, healthy foal that needs no nursing. It is for it now or ask your dealer. If he does not keep it send us his name. Price per package, \$1.50. Impotent and indifferent sires treated. No reason why an entire horse should not leave over 50% of foals. Terms on application.

WILHELM & MOORE, Shakespear, Ont.

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 F. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

CITY VIEW STOCK FARM

Clydesdales—Shorthorns

Five Fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions, of choice breeding, for sale. Fifteen Good Shorthorn Bulls at a reasonable price.

J. W. INNES Woodstock, Ont.

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That Milk and Whey Can

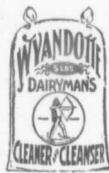
problem. Many times you have thought that if there was only some easy way of keeping these cans sweet and clean, dairying would be a pleasure.

Well there is an easy way to do all this. You can sweeten and freshen them at the same time you clean them and it takes less work and less time than the old way.

The new way is the Wyandotte Way.

WYANDOTTE DAIRYMAN'S CLEANER and CLEANSER

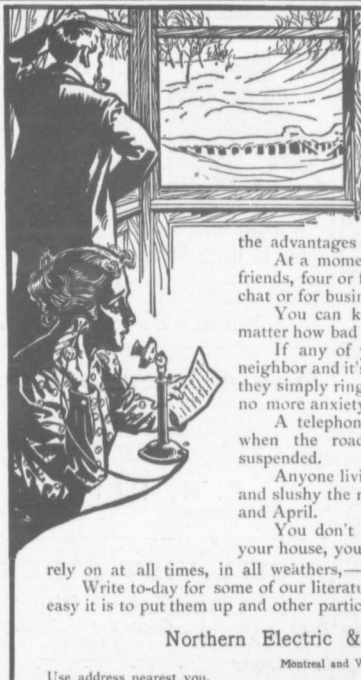
represents the up-to-date method of keeping everything sweet and clean where milk is handled just as the separator represents the up-to-date method of getting the cream from the milk. The special properties of Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser enable it to remove from the seams, the rivets, cracks and corners, all butter, fat, whey acid, and other milk ingredients as well as any outside matter which may have fallen into the milk. Where it is used not only is cleaning an easy matter but there remains a freshness and sweetness as if it were new. These are facts you cannot afford to overlook. If you did not try Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser on your cans last year, try it this year. Do not use anything else with it. Try it alone with water. It will please and surprise you too. Your cans will be brighter and thoroughly clean and sweet. Order from your supply house.



Fac Simile of 5 lb. Sack

**THE J. B. FORD COMPANY, SOLE MFRS., WYANDOTTE
MICH., - U.S.A.**

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.



Rural Telephones

In Snow Storms

Nothing upsets things more than a snowstorm in the country.

It demoralizes the roads and makes intercourse between neighbors almost impossible.

It's during one of these snowstorms that you appreciate the advantages of a good reliable telephone.

At a moment's notice, you can ring up your friends, four or five miles away, either for a pleasant chat or for business communications.

You can keep in close touch with them no matter how bad the roads are.

If any of your family happen to be visiting a neighbor and it's impossible for them to return home, they simply ring up and tell you where they are and no more anxiety is felt.

A telephone is also very useful in the spring when the roads are breaking up and traffic is suspended.

Anyone living in the country knows how muddy and slushy the roads are during the months of March and April.

You don't want a toy telephone, though, in your house, you want one that you can absolutely

rely on at all times, in all weathers,—one of our telephones.

Write to-day for some of our literature about telephones; their cost, how easy it is to put them up and other particulars.

Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Montreal and Winnipeg.

Use address nearest you.