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NUMBER 16

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 6, 1908



OFFICERS OF THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

This Association has accomplished much valuable work on behalf of the swine interests. The officers here shown, as photographed specially for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World represent all the leading breeds of swine in Canada, and are as follows: Back row from the left, W. H. Durham, Islington, Ont., D. Decourcey, Bornholm Ont., J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., Geo. Douglas, Mitchell, Ont. Front row: R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., Wm. Smith, Scotland, Ont., D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont., Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, Ont., Wm. Jones, Zenda, Ont.

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BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

44 to 1

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Compare this ideal system with the zig zag course of the milk through some other separator devices wherein the separation, instead of being accelerated, is really retarded on account of frequent conflicts between the cream and skim milk currents.

The milk in the SIMPLEX bowl takes the shortest course possible from the bottom to the top. It, therefore, offers the best conditions for rapid and thorough separation.

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The Financial Position of the Farmer

Though the past winter has been a trying one, the Canadian farmer has come through with his financial position very little, if any, impaired. During the past few weeks The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has received reports from leading farmers and other well informed people in all parts of Canada, which justify this statement. Our correspondents who are leaders in their respective sections have expressed themselves very frankly and give, we believe, an accurate estimate of the situation.

On the whole the agricultural situation is encouraging. Manufacturers and business men need have no fear as to the future providing, 1908 returns an average crop. Our canvass of the situation reveals the fact that farmers, like the people in cities, are economizing, particularly in regard to the luxuries of life. Of the necessities for conducting farming operations and for the maintenance of the home, with a few exceptions, there will be just as much buying as a year ago. In a few sections where the feed scarcity has been more acute, farmers have had to expend considerable on feed and have not as much ready money as usual. There is a tendency in these places to economize to a greater degree. The old binder will be made to do duty another season, and in other ways, expenditures will be cut down to the lowest possible notch. Aside from these, the general feeling is one of hopefulness, and taking the Canadian farmer as a whole, his position, both financially and otherwise, is strong.

ONTARIO

In Ontario the feed scarcity has been felt more than in any of the other provinces. In many districts, farmers have had to buy feed at high prices, which has reduced considerably the profits on the year's business. Many, because of a probable scarcity, sacrificed their stock last year, and began the spring season with somewhat of a handicap. This is true of some dairy sections, where the number of cows supplying milk this spring is greatly reduced, and in addition the cows kept during the winter are thin and will not come into a big flow of milk till well on in the summer. But these cases, judging from our correspondents, seem to be the exception and not the rule. Mr. A. J. Wagg, Manitoulin Island, on this point says: "Farmers will not have to buy more feed this spring than a year ago; but seed grain is scarcer."

Dairy farmers have made money during the past few years and though some have had to buy more feed, the profits in the business have enabled them to do so without hampering them very much. On this point Mr. Joshua Knight, Frontenac Co., says: "Farmers in this district are in a fairly good financial position. They are mostly engaged in dairying and that business has been a paying one for a number of years. There is, I think, as much money in circulation this spring as usual. We pay strict attention to dairying and grow very little grain for sale. It is mostly fed to stock. There was considerable lack of feed. But large quantities were shipped in and prices did not go as high as was expected. Farmers, therefore, being in fair financial circumstances have come through the winter all right."

Mr. Wm. Thurston, Victoria Co., says:—

"The financial position of the farmer in this section, is very little, if any, worse this year, than other years. They are buying according to their requirements as usual."

Mr. C. B. Van Blaricom, Hastings

Co., says: "Expenditures are about the same in hopes of a good crop this year."

Here is another that is not quite so encouraging. Mr. W. E. Carroll, Secretary, West Oxford Farmers' Institute writes: "The financial condition of the farmer in this section this year is quite below the average. There is not as much money in circulation as last spring. Consequently farmers are buying as little as possible. They are trying to economize and are investing very cautiously." As to this, Alan Shantz, Waterloo Co., writes: "Farmers in this section are quite as well fixed financially this spring as other years. Those in good circumstances have not felt the money stringency."

N. S. Palmerton, Norfolk Co., says: "The financial position of the farmer in this district is not very much worse than other years. There is not quite so much money in circulation, and farmers, perhaps, are not buying as much as last spring."

Wm. Pratt, Secretary of Centre Simcoe Institute, writes: "The financial position of the farmer in this district is not quite so good as a year ago, but still much better than five years ago. The situation is simply stringent but, apparently, only temporary."

Mr. Pratt hits off the situation very nicely so far as Ontario is concerned. If there is less money in circulation and less buying by farmers, it is only temporary. Major G. B. Hood, Wellington County, summarizes the general situation pretty well when he says: "Not much change in the financial position of the farmer from previous years. Crops last year were a little light, but by no means a failure."

Then we have the statement of F. A. Comerford, Eldorado, Ont., in contrast to this, and which is the exception rather than the rule so far as our information goes. He says: "This is a year of depression in which nine out of ten farmers have gone backward."

But this is better, and it comes from Bruce Co. Mr. R. J. Nelson, writes: "Farmers have held their own pretty well this winter, although money is a little tight."

The statement has been made that owing to higher prices farmers realized as much for the 1907 crop as for previous ones, though it was short. In a few sections this has proven to be true. But the bulk of the Ontario crop is fed to stock and if high in price, or if it prove a shortage, and farmers have to buy, the cost of stock production is very much increased. Where beef cattle and hogs are the mainstay, farmers have been pretty hard hit. Prices for these have ruled low and there has been little or no profit in the business. In grain growing sections higher prices have enabled the farmers to come out, at all events, about even.

Some encouraging reports have come from Northern Ontario. The farmer there has been helped out by plenty of work in the bush. On this point, John A. Carmichael, North Bay, Ont., says: "The financial position of the farmer is about the same as last year. The scarcity of feed was made up by good winter work. Farmers in this section make as much money in the bush in winter as they do on the farm in summer."

QUEBEC

The returns from Quebec, with a few exceptions show the financial condition of the farmer to be about the same as a year ago. In one or two sections where a large business is carried on in supplying milk to Montreal, some producers have been very well off. Our correspondent at Huntingdon says: "The financial position of the farmer is not quite as

(Continued on page 7.)

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Only \$1.00
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

VOL. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1908

No. 16

Experiments in the Feeding of Hogs

THE results of the experiments in the feeding of hogs that have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, were described recently to the members of the Standing Committee on Agriculture of the House of Commons, by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist. Mr. Grisdale emphasized strongly the value of roots for pigs. Hogs, when turned into a corner of the root field in September, ate mangels first, next sugar beets, then carrots, and, lastly, turnips. There was, he said, objection to this method of feeding. The pigs were apt to develop too much paunch, and not to make as rapid gains as when the amount of roots fed was controlled. Therefore, whilst one saved in the cost of harvesting, there was a loss in the rate of gain, and kind of product obtained.

"We compared root pasture with alfalfa and with red clover pasturing," said Mr. Grisdale, "and then we compared a lot in the barn which had no pasture at all, but which received a certain amount of roots. We found that the pigs which we had on root pasture cost us \$3.82 a hundred. We estimate the roots at 30 many bushels an acre, and worked it up that way. Of course the roots cost us less unharvested than when they were harvested. Fed in pens, without roots, the cost, a 100 pounds of gain, was \$4.23. When the pigs were fed with roots and meal in the pens the cost was \$3.00, and when fed with roots in the pasture, the cost was \$3.82. When the pigs were fed on alfalfa pasture, the cost was \$3.67, and in red clover pasture \$3.52.

You will see, therefore, that feeding with roots and meal in the pen was the cheapest way of fattening them. We have found that to get quick and profitable returns from fattening pigs they must be kept in close quarters. For breeding stock, it is probably better to give the pigs a run.

"We have had a bunch of young sows out all winter. They have done very well, but the cost, of course, was somewhat more to feed them than if they had been inside. The cost of feeding the pigs outside—growing sows—was about 6 cents each a day. The others fed inside cost from 2½ to 5 cents. Comparing inside with outside feeding, it usually cost about 1 cent a lb. increase in live weight, when fed outside, than when fed inside.

MILK FEEDS AND MANGELS

Another experiment conducted, was feeding pigs on milk, on sugar beets and on mangels. When fed on meal and mangels, the cost to produce 100 pounds live weight, was \$6.20; with sugar beets, \$5.05; showing that the sugar beet is very much better than the mangel."

Asked what kind of feed produced the best pork, Mr. Grisdale said in his experience, equal parts of oats, peas and barley, and about three pounds of skim milk, and about as much roots. For every two pounds of meal or grain, there should be an equal amount of roots fed.

WINTERING BROOD SOWS

An experiment had been conducted in the wintering of brood sows. In one bunch there were 20 brood sows. From the 1st of December, 1907, until the 14th of March, 1908, it cost the

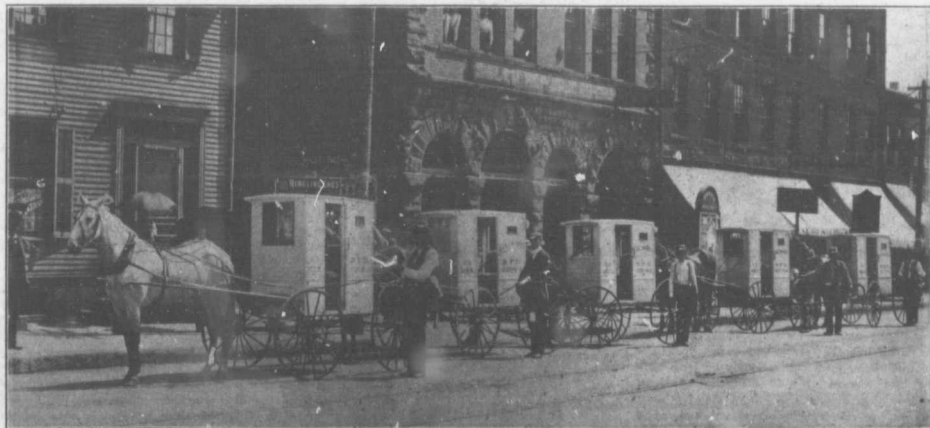
Department \$135.99, to feed these 20 sows. They were fed 37,100 lbs. of roots, at \$2 a ton, 3,788 lbs. of bran at \$22 a ton, 4,151 lbs. of shorts at \$25 a ton, and 1,550 lbs. of hay at \$7 a ton. During the first seven weeks, that is about 50 days, those sows cost just 2½ cents a day to feed. This shows that it is possible to carry brood sows through very cheaply, even under such adverse conditions as are to be had at the farm. The last seven weeks, or 50 days, it cost a little more, because the sows were getting near the time for farrowing, and they had to be in better shape for the litters.

Mr. Grisdale in reply to questions, said that pumpkins were an excellent feed for pigs, in fact he did not think that anything would surpass them as a cheap fattening ration. Artichokes were a capital feed for fattening pigs and brood sows for about a month in the fall and two weeks in the spring.

Successful Mangel Culture

S. C. Jones, Wentworth Co., Ont.

There are two principal methods followed in the cultivation of mangels, one where the ground is ridged up, and the mangels sown upon the ridges, the other where the seed is simply sown upon the level. In older times, it was generally thought that roots could not be grown successfully except they be put upon ridges. Today we know better. The level system of cultivation has been proven to be the most successful. Experiment stations have proven this fact conclusively that by sowing upon the level, the mangels are more abundantly supplied with



THE RURAL DELIVERY RIGS THAT DELIVER THEIR MAIL DAILY TO THE FARMERS AROUND SALEM, OHIO.

The Farmers and others in the United States are much amused at the arguments that are used in Canada against free rural delivery. A funny argument was used last week in the House of Commons by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster General. He said that because there are more people living in the City of Ottawa than there are in the town of Buckingham, Que., the people living in Ottawa are entitled to have their mail delivered more often than are the people of Buckingham. He would not admit, however, that farmers living in the thickly settled sections of the various provinces are entitled to any better mail service than farmers living in sparsely settled districts. Why should a distinction be made in one case and not in another?

moisture and greater yields result. Some, however, are slow to be convinced of this, and still follow the old system of high ridges, much to their loss.

Some follow the practice of putting their mangels upon a dirty piece of ground in order that by doing so they will clean the ground. This practice may have been all right in the days when labor was plentiful. Ridges at that time were necessary, because with a dirty piece of ground it is next to impossible to thin the mangels should they be sown upon the level. In our own practice we select a clean piece of ground for our mangels. We prefer to use a clover sod that has been manured in the fall or spring.

This is plowed as soon as possible after the rush of the spring seeding. It is worked up to a fine seed bed, and the seed sown about the 24th of May. We have found from experience that it does not pay to sow earlier. After sowing, the ground is rolled, and then it receives a stroke of the harrow. In a week's time it is harrowed again. Should the soil become encrusted, from the effects of rain, it is harrowed a third time, provided the mangels are not showing above the ground. In this way countless weeds are destroyed before the mangels put in an appearance.

As soon as the mangels have reached the four-leaf stage, they should be cultivated. If the common scuffler is used, it will be necessary to have a boy to ride or lead the horse, as the operator will be kept busy guiding the cultivator. With a proper arrangement of the cultivator knives, the soil will be cultivated close to the mangels. There is then little left to hoe by hand. The thinning should follow immediately after the cultivator. It can then be done with despatch, and, as the plants and weeds have obtained but little size, they can readily be disposed of in the space between the rows. The mistake of thinning before cultivating, is sometimes made. The cultivating should always be done before, as it is well nigh impossible to cultivate on the level soon after the thinning has been done. Besides, much more labor is expended when thinned before cultivated. Where this practice is followed, level cultivation is sure to have supporters. In order to have the plants at a desirable stage for thinning, it is necessary to sow at different dates in succession. The plants will then be at the desirable stage to thin throughout the whole of the operation, provided, of course, that you have made your calculations correctly.

Once cultivated and thinned the mangels are in shape for a few weeks, at least. As soon as they have attained considerable size, send the cultivator through again. The mangels being in somewhat of a hollow, will be nicely mulched with this cultivation. Many weeds will be covered up between the rows by this same operation. The cultivating should be done as often as is required throughout the season, depending upon the growth of the weeds, and the condition of the soil in the mangel field.

Should it be a dry season, the mangels may be somewhat difficult to handle in the fall, when sown upon the level. This may readily be overcome by running a furrow, with the plow, alongside of the mangel rows. The mangels can then be pulled into the furrow with ease. Taking it on the whole, level cultivation is by long odds the best way of growing mangels. It is a labor-saving method, as they can be sown quicker, no ridges being necessary, and, when placed upon a sod, as advised above, few weeds will interfere with any of the operations. In addition to this, increased returns are secured, where this practice of level cultivation is followed.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY NOT SELF-SUSTAINING

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

OCCASIONALLY the charge is made that the reports of the United States Post Office Department, relating to free rural delivery, are not to be relied upon; that they have been "doctored" so as to hide the heavy losses caused by the service. Any person who examines these reports, and investigates the service, can find but little justification on such contentions. While the Department is firmly convinced that the expense of the service is fully justified by its results, its reports do not hide the fact that the value of the mail collected and delivered on the routes falls far short of meeting the cost of the service.

In the early days of rural delivery, some attempts may have been made to prove that the service was self-sustaining. Figures were quoted for some routes that were being operated at a profit. These routes, however, were rare exceptions.

ending June 30, 1904. None of the reports printed during the past few years give similar information, so later figures are not available.

During that year, statistics were prepared, covering 24,566 routes that were in operation in 50 states. The average number of registered letters or packages delivered monthly on these routes was only 1.8. Such a small figure seems almost incredible, but is authentic. The average number of letters and post cards delivered on each route during a month was \$74, or about only 35 a day. The average number of newspapers, circulars and packages, delivered monthly on each route, was 2,830, or an average of about 113 a day. This indicates that the patrons of the routes must have taken advantage, to the full of their opportunity, to take daily papers.

Another set of figures, published in the same report, shows the number of pieces of mail col-



A TYPE OF FENCE THAT IS FAST DISAPPEARING

The stump fence should be a thing of the past. In some localities, however, it is still in evidence. The fence not only is unsightly, but it forms a veritable paradise for all sorts of weeds, as is shown in the foreground of the illustration.

In the report of the first-assistant postmaster-general, for the year ending June 30, 1900, when the service was still in the experimental stage, mention is made of several routes that were being operated at either a profit, or at but a slight loss. At that time the carriers were paid only \$500 a year. In one case, in St. Lawrence county, New York State, two post offices and a star route, or, in other words, a mail route, had been discontinued, at a saving in expense of \$462.87 a year. The cost of the rural route that replaced them was \$500. The net yearly loss on this route, therefore, was only \$37.13.

In a county in Illinois, three post offices, and one star route were discontinued, resulting in a yearly saving of \$326.48. They were replaced by one free rural delivery route, costing \$500, effecting a net saving of \$26 a year. Such routes, however, as already stated, were the exception, and not the rule.

MAIL HANDLED WAS SMALL.

That the amount of mail handled on the average rural delivery route, is very small, is indicated by the tables published in the report of the fourth assistant postmaster-general, for the year

ended on the different routes, the value of the stamps cancelled, and the pay of the carriers, for the full year. The number of registered letters collected was 437,520. This is an average of less than 18 letters for each route for a full year.

The average number of letters and post cards collected monthly on each route, was 513, or only a little over 24 daily for each route. The average number of newspapers, circulars, and packages mailed by the patrons of each route, was only 29, or but a fraction over one a day.

A HEAVY LOSS

The average value of the stamps cancelled by the carriers each month, on the mail collected by them, was \$10.64, or only a fraction over 43 cents a day. The average monthly pay of the carriers was \$49.54. The average monthly loss on each route (not counting the savings effected by the discontinuance of the post offices, and mail routes that were replaced by rural routes) was, therefore, almost \$30 each.

The total value of the stamps cancelled during the year on the mail collected by the carriers, was \$2,601,815, and the pay of the carriers \$12,122,725. The loss, therefore, according to

these figures, on the operation of the service for that year, was \$9,520,910, or almost \$10,000,000. Our post office officials, therefore, who look at the service from a revenue-producing standpoint, have reason to hold up their hands in horror at such figures.

Against that apparent loss, however, should be set the savings that were effected by the discontinuance of post offices and mail routes, and the profit derived from the increased amount of mail handled, both by the carriers, and in the city post offices. No figures are given in the report to show what these amounted to.

MAIL DELIVERED MORE VALUABLE

Still another table, published in the same report, places the estimated value of the postage on matter of various classes delivered on the routes during the same year, at \$6,455,075. This shows that as much more mail is delivered on the routes than is collected on them, it is not fair to estimate the cost of the service from the value of the postage collected on the routes.

If we take the combined value of the postage on the material of various classes, both collected and delivered on the routes, we find that it amounts to \$9,057,790. Were half of this sum credited against the cost of the rural delivery service, the loss for the year would show as \$7,593,830.

Some claim that the present method of ascertaining the cost of the service, is to credit the routes with the value of the postage on the mail matter delivered on them. In support of this contention, it is pointed out that the value of the mail a man receives, is a fairer criterion of this value to the post office department than is the value of the mail he sends. Farmers are producers, and have little occasion to mail letters. Business men, however, find it desirable to write them often. Farmers, therefore, cause others to use the mail more frequently than they require to use them themselves.

Were we to accept this contention, the net loss on the service for the year in question, would be \$3,666,250. From this, of course, would be deducted the various savings of which mention already has been made. In addition there should be considered the saving of time and trouble effected by the farmers through not having to go or send for their mail, or do without. As some hundreds of thousands of farmers in the United States receive their mail daily, this saving in the course of a year is a big item that should not be overlooked.

The figures quoted, furnish food for plenty of thought. They explain, in part, why such widely different estimates are quoted from time to time, as showing the cost of the rural delivery service.—H. B. C.

The Distribution of Manure

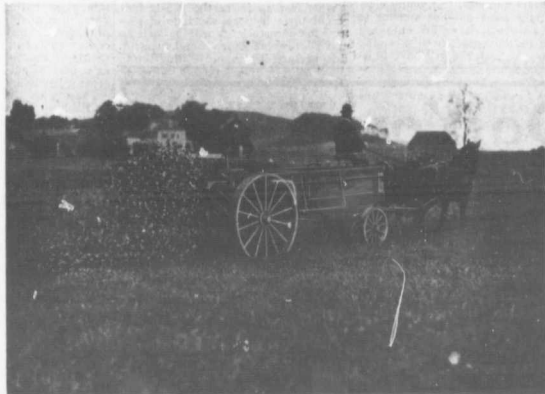
R. E. Lampkins, Brant Co.

One of the earliest tasks at which the writer was set as a farm boy, was to spread manure just ahead of the plow. The manure had been drawn out to the field, and carefully piled in small heaps. It was thought that if scattered as soon as hauled it would lose its strength by drying. That it must be plowed into the ground while still moist, in order to save it, was believed by all. We did not know then that the ammonia gas which escaped from the freshly stirred heaps of manure was due to the heaping of the manure while moist, and that the stirring of the manure merely liberated the gas which had accumulated in the heap.

At the present time we know that manure loses nothing but water in drying. The production of ammonia only takes place when the manure is loose, in the presence of moisture. If it

only were possible to thoroughly dry the manure as soon as it was dropped we would the most effectually preserve its fertility-giving constituents. This old

quantity a large part of its effectiveness is lost. Thus the 15 or 20 tons of manure to the acre which we then thought to be but a moderate dressing, often produced less effect than half



THE MANURE SPREADER IN OPERATION

The manure spreader is an expensive machine to install, but where a farmer has any considerable amount of manure to handle annually, the spreader will invariably pay him handsome returns upon such investment.

way of handling manure in small piles, was the most wasteful that could have been devised. It encouraged the constant production of ammonia, and its dissipation into the atmosphere. The ammonia of the average ton of fresh manure would cost, were it to be purchased in the fertilizer sack, not less than a dollar and a half. Its phosphorus and potassium would cost about half that money. Thus we see that it is well worth saving. With the primitive method of distributing manure, very imperfect spreading was the result. Turn the fork as I would, there would be lumps of manure here, and uncovered spaces

that quantity would have done if properly distributed.

It is practically impossible to distribute manure properly by hand. To do so increases the cost of distribution far beyond that of spreading by machinery. There is little doubt that where there are 100 tons of manure to be distributed annually, the manure spreader will pay 25 to 50 per cent. on its cost each year. As will be seen from the foregoing argument, manure is never more valuable than when fresh. The sooner it can be gotten to its place in the field, the greater will be its effectiveness. One



A TYPE OF FENCE THAT IS RAPIDLY GAINING FAVOR

Woven wire fence is taking the place of older types upon the modern farm. It is not only neat but is permanent and occupies a minimum amount of space. When erected upon live posts, as shown in the illustration, it surpasses all other types. Note the clean fence-row, which is in marked contrast to that shown on preceding page. Fences like the above add to the value as well as the appearance of a farm.

there. An excess of manure was put on in one spot, whereas another was without any. The investigations of our experiment stations have shown that where manure is used in excessive

of the great advantages of the manure spreader is that it is always ready for its work. It makes no difference what the manure is like, it does the best possible job under all conditions.

Pasture in One Year

As a result of the shortage of feed throughout the country, farmers will turn their stock to pasture at the earliest possible date. Owing to the drought last summer, the young clover in many cases did not amount to much. This will have an untoward effect upon the pastures this coming season as old pastures will have to be

retained to take the place of the new ones which were a failure. It is unfortunate that many farmers will be obliged to turn to pasture this season before the grass has attained the proper height.

Whenever there is the least danger of there being a shortage of pasture for our stock, it will be well to make provision for supplementing the pasture by some sowing crop.

Oats and peas sown at different dates will give a succession of green feed which will come in very convenient for feeding stock when the pastures have gotten past their best. It is good policy to make provision for this extra feeding every year. This year, it is doubly essential that such provision be made. With a mixture of oats and peas, there can be no loss, should it not be required for sowing, as it may be cut for grain, if not otherwise disposed of.

Those with whom the pasture crop is likely to be a failure this year, or who, for other reasons could make use of more pasture this coming summer, had they it, will find the following mixture, recommended by Prof. Zavitz, Experimentalist at the O. A. C., to give good results: Oats, one and one-half bushels; early Amber sugar cane, 30 lbs.; and common red clover, 7 lbs., making a total of 88 lbs. of seed per acre. When sown in spring this mixture is likely to be ready for use at about six weeks from the time of seeding. It will be found to give good satisfaction in furnishing pasture throughout the summer. Experiments have been conducted with this mixture for a number of years and it has been found by test to be the best that can be sown, from which pasture can be obtained the same year as seeded.

evenly, and in much lighter applications, thus enabling us to manure the same soil more frequently. In this way we can feed the soil as it requires it without giving it an overdose. There is then no wasting of the manure or damaging of the crop. Light and frequent applications should be the rule in applying manure, and without a manure spreader such applications are impossible to make with any degree of satisfaction.

When the manure on top with most soils, and for most crops. The spreader by its fine distribution makes top-dressing possible without any inconvenient after effect in cultivating or in using other machinery. The top-dressing of meadows is an excellent practice, and one that can be carried out to perfection where the spreader is used. Manure goes a long way when applied by this method. We have no piece of machinery from which we get more satisfaction and as good results as from the manure spreader. We have no hesitation in recommending it to any farmer, as a proper investment.

The Telephone Saved Money

An evidence of the great benefit derived through having a telephone in the house was given us recently by Mr. F. Birdsall, of Birdsall, Ont., President of the Norwood Agricultural Society, Peterborough, Ontario. "I have a telephone in my house," said Mr. Birdsall, "and I find that it is a great saver of time as well as of horse flesh. For instance, formerly, when I wanted to buy any stock or grain, I used to have to drive to Hastings to see the agent to find when I could get a car. Sometimes it was arranged to go out for several hours before I could secure the information that I desired. I thus lost not only my own time but the time of the horse as well. Now all I have to do is to call up the agent over the telephone. Thus, I am able to do in a few minutes what used to necessitate a loss of several hours' time.

"Our man in our section saved \$45 on a sale of cattle by having a telephone. A buyer called at his farm and offered him a certain price for the stock. He felt disposed to take it as he had not received a better offer. He asked for a little time, however, and called up a buyer in Peterborough over the telephone with the result that he succeeded in selling his cattle for \$45 more than he had been offered by the first driver. This saving was sufficient to pay for the cost of his telephone for several years. When we farmers want it Rural Free Delivery, farm telephones and electric power."

Making the Most of Manure

Pasture fields and meadows that have stood for any length of time do not produce as heavily as when first seeded. They may be made to yield much larger returns by giving them a top-dressing of manure. At the same time, we may so encourage the grasses that are present that their larger growth may crowd out red clover and other objectionable weeds that too often come in to fill the vacant places. Manure is best utilized when spread as soon as possible after it has been made, and there is no way from which we can obtain greater returns in many cases than by applying it as a top-dressing upon our meadows and pasture fields. Even the new clover field and the new meadows will be greatly benefited by a top-dressing of manure in early spring, when the clover and grass plants are making their new start for their summer crops.

To make the most of a manure spreader in the saving of manure,

Do You Know?

That the Magnet Cream Separator with its one piece skimmer has made centrifugal power separation of butter fat from milk a complete success. When centrifugal power was first applied to the separating of butter fat from milk it was in a hollow bowl. This method was only partially successful, and practical men agreed that the hollow bowl required something more to make the separation and operation satisfactory to the owner of the dairy. Many makers rushed to the other extreme by absurdly fumbling together a number of pieces which they called skimmers. These parts were difficult to fit together and almost impossible to keep clean. The inventors of the MAGNET have overcome all the objectionable features of the hollow bowl and also the complicated skimmers in the following way—



(1) They make the steel bowl considerably longer than the old separator bowl and of less diameter.

(2) They applied the spur or square gear drive to the bowl because the gear is heavy and strong, thus giving the steadiness of motion required in order to skim clean and produce smooth cream.

(3) In constructing the skimmer, perfect separation of the butter fat from the milk was the first consideration.

(4) With the long bowl and square gear drive set in a solid frame, it was found possible to construct a skimmer in one piece, which would do all that was required by the dairyman, in so far as separation of butter fat from the milk, but it did more, it separated disease germs and foreign matter from both, thus giving an absolutely pure product.

(5) Ten years every day use has shown that the MAGNET does not wear out. That the separation is as complete to-day as when the machines were sold, and that the butter fat continues to be pure and the cream uniformly smooth.

(6) The skimmer being only one piece makes it easy to clean, requiring about one-quarter of the time that is usually taken to clean a cream separator.

(7) MAGNET Brake encircles the bowl and stops it in eight seconds without injury to any part of the machine.

(8) The MAGNET has been awarded first prize wherever shown.

If we knew where you lived we would come to you with a MAGNET to enable you to test its working for yourself, which test would show you that every statement we have made is absolutely true, and also that the spur or square gear is the only gear that should be applied to a fast running machine like a cream separator.

THE PETRIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N.B.

WESTERN DISTRIBUTING POINTS
Regina, Sask. Calgary, Alta. Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A stationary engine built like an automobile motor

THE SIMPLEST AND LIGHTEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET

Economical in use of fuel. Easy starting. Speed adjustable while engine is running. Designed specially for farm use.

CUSHMAN MOTOR CO.
LINCOLN, NEBR., U.S.A.

3 h.p. Weight 200 lbs.

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

we must first know the value of manure as well as what it adds to the productive capacity of the soil. When we top-dress with manure, we add to the soil, in a measure, all the elements needed for plant growth. Farm yard manure is considered a complete fertilizer, but this is not all. In addition we supply vegetable matter which adds humus to the soil as well as countless bacteria which enliven a run-down soil. The decaying of this manure in the soil makes unavailable plant food in that soil available to growing plants.

The manure proposition then is not merely one of additional plant food. Its great value in improving the physical properties of the worn-out soil is one very important factor recommending its use. The average farmer cannot make or obtain as much manure as he could profitably use in his farming operations. Therefore, he ought to make a lighter application of manure than he did in the older days. To cover ten acres with ten loads to the acre, in the old way, is a difficult proposition. With the manure spreader, the ten loads to the acre can be cut in two and only five loads used, the total manure being made to cover 20 acres instead of ten. Thus we get the physical benefit over twice the area by using a spreader. Where the manure spreader is in use, the manure is hauled out much more frequently than where old methods are still in vogue. As the manure is hauled out oftener, the farmer keeps an eye on the look-out for some way of making more manure, or of getting more from outside sources. He is also

for grain, hay, pork, rails, etc. There is, perhaps, a little less money in circulation and farmers are buying a little less.

MARITIME PROVINCES

As we go further east the position of the farmer improves. On the whole 1907 was a good storage year for the Maritime farmer. New Brunswick has had a very good year. With one exception the reports from that province show that farmers are in as good financial position as they have been in recent years. Whatever deviation from this there is, is confined to one or two isolated cases.

Mr. John A. Campbell, York County, summarizes the general situation in New Brunswick very well when he says: "The financial position of the farmer is equal to, if not better, than that of other years, owing to better prices for farm products. There is fully as much money in circulation and farmers this spring are buying out the year as usual."

A few of the returns from Nova Scotia are not so encouraging, though the situation there, on the whole, is favorable. In the Yarmouth section, the farmer's financial position is reported to be below the average. Further east the situation improves. In the Windsor and Picton districts the conditions this spring are as good as in recent years. In Cape Breton an improvement over recent years is reported. A correspondent at Arichat says: "The financial position of the farmer is good. There is about the same money in circulation and farmers are buying about the same as usual."



The reason why we make such a feature of our Free Sample offer in all the advertisements of Amattite is because we realize that Amattite itself is its best advertisement. As soon as a practical man sees Amattite, he recognizes its superiority. The practical roofing buyer realizes, in the first place, that he can judge a roof's wearing qualities pretty well by the weight of it to the square foot. A thin, flimsy fabric can not possibly wear so long as a thick, heavy one. Amattite weighs twice as much as other roofings of its price, and is tough and strong and reliable. While

It is permanently weatherproof without paint.

No careful buyer would dare neglect the painting of the ordinary roofing, and people who are careful in such matters will be the ones who will most appreciate the argument that Amattite needs no paint.

You can't appreciate this mineral surface of Amattite roofing unless you see it, and that is our second reason for being so anxious to send you the Free Sample.

Amattite has all the usual advantages of a ready roofing, in addition to its special advantages. It is easy to lay, as it is sold in handy rolls of 110 square feet ready to be laid on the roof. No skilled labor is required and no special tools are called for; everything that is necessary in the way of nails and cement for laps is furnished in the centre of each roll without extra charge. The nails have very large heads, which take the place of the usual tin caps; the latter, we have found, rust so easily that they do not last very long, and so we provide the large headed nails which are easier to use.



If there is any chance of your need-



THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW

Note the even spreading of the machine. This is not a fancy bit, it is an actual fact, confirmed by scores of farmers who have been keen to learn ways to save all he makes. Without the spreader, much of the value of manure is lost as it invariably accumulates in the barn yard, where it is subject to leaching and to what it still worse, fire fang. The saving in labor and the increased value of manure from the distribution of 20 fifty-bushel loads of manure is claimed by many to be sufficient to pay for the cost of the machine. It is very seldom that a farmer who has used a manure spreader will not state that the spreader has paid its cost during the first year of its use. As the average life of a spreader is from 15 to 20 years when properly cared for, it surely is a profitable investment. H. C. W., Wentworth Co., Ont.

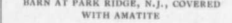
From Prince Edward Island come the most encouraging reports of all. The island province has had a banner year. Mr. Theodore Ross, Secretary for Agriculture writes: "I do not think the financial position of the Island farmer was ever better than it is this spring. There is more money in circulation and farmers are buying more. Farmers have realized twice as much for their grain this year as in former years. There is no desire to curtail expenses. Our farmers have had to buy a good deal less than usual."

Mr. Ross' view is borne out by other correspondents. Rev. Father Burke says the financial position of the farmer is good. Peter Brodie, a leading breeder on the Island, says: "The financial position of the farmers of York and Marsfield Farmers' Institute is better this spring than it has been for years. Money is more plentiful and farmers are buying better machinery. Some are buying gasoline engines and machinery for cleaning seed. The grain crop last year was the heaviest I ever had here, and the high prices have helped to keep money in circulation."

THE WEST

There has not been a very large response to our enquiries in the west. People there, perhaps, prefer to keep their financial condition to themselves. Everybody in that part of Canada is looking ahead. 1907 was not a good year. Let that pass. Forget about it. Build your hopes on 1908. This is what they are doing,

BARN AT PARK RIDGE, N.J., COVERED WITH AMATTITE



we could say this in our advertisements without convincing people, the sample itself will prove it instantly. Another important thing which the sample shows is the real mineral surface of Amattite. This mineral matter takes all the wear of the weather and receives the brunt of wind and storm. Being mineral, it is naturally not affected by these things, and according-



DENSMORE'S CASINO, FAIRLEE, VT., COVERED WITH AMATTITE

ly does not wear out as does painting or coating which is ordinarily used. Most ready roofings have a smooth surface of felt which has to be covered with a heavy paint or coating. A good many roofings are painted once at the factory, so that when they are laid they will last for a couple of years without the paint. But after that time it is absolutely necessary to give them a new coating every year or two. If the coating is extremely heavy and thick, it may last more than two years; but the paint will be more expensive.

But Amattite having this mineral surface, needs no paint whatever. After Amattite is laid there is positively no care required of any kind,

and reports of seeding operations this spring are most encouraging. A correspondent at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, writes: "There is no distress whatever here. Money is not just as free as last year and everyone is going more carefully. Farmers are buying less and paying their debts,

Owing to the higher prices, farmers have, on an average, realized as much for their grain as last year. Farmers are curtailing all unnecessary expenses. The chief sources of revenue here are grain, cattle, hogs, sheep, and dairying, which has been advancing very rapidly of late.

Financial Position of the Farmer

(Continued from page 2)

good as it has been for the past ten years. Farmers have not so much ready money and are buying more carefully. The increase in grain prices has raised the cost of milk and pork. Grain is imported here instead of being exported and those engaged in winter dairying receive smaller profits. There is a desire on the part of most farmers to curtail expenses by purchasing few luxuries and investing only in the actual requirements of their business. From Missisquoi County comes a more encouraging report. O. M. Darby of that county says: "As compared with other years the farmers here are well off, owing to the high prices

POULTRY YARD

Infertile Eggs Will Keep Indefinitely

Mr. John Riddell, president of the Peterborough Cheese Board, called at the office of The Dairymen and Farming World recently and while speaking about the keeping qualities of an infertile egg compared to those of a fertile one, stated that an egg laid by a hen in a flock in which no male bird was kept, would keep indefinitely and not be affected by the warmest weather. This is true. It has been proven by careful test that an infertile egg, or one without the life germ in it, will keep in any situation for almost any length of time without any preservative being used. During the course of some experiments which were carried on by the editor of one of the largest American poultry journals, infertile eggs were laid in the drawer of an office desk and kept there for 12 months. At the end of that time evaporation had dried up the contents of the egg to one-third its bulk, leaving it in the form of a solid, but still sweet and quite palatable. This showed that it is only necessary to keep the air away from an infertile egg, and thus prevent evaporation, in order to preserve it in its original state for as long a period as desired. Notwithstanding the benefit of the system of keeping no male bird with the lay-

ing flock, our farmers and poultrymen are slow to adopt it. The idea seems fast rooted that the presence of the male is necessary for the production of eggs. This also has been proven not to be the case. The general laying flock should consist exclusively of female chickens. The only males kept should be found in the breeding pen till their season's usefulness is over and then they should adorn the family brood in the shape of a nice fat rooster. Were this done the old question, "are they fresh?" would not be heard so often.

Feed for Chicks

What is a good feed for newly hatched chicks? How soon do they require food?

Last season we fed our chicks right from the start on the prepared chick feed sold by the dealers. We found it excellent, as it has been mixed by experts who have made a study of the needs of the chicks. It contains all they require, both as food and grit. The chicks do not need anything for twenty-four hours after they are hatched but must be kept warm. There is no better place for them until all the hatchable eggs are hatched than under the hen.

Hatching and Rearing Chickens Artificially

R. Smith, Linton Co., Ont.
The first consideration in the artificial rearing and hatching of chickens is the selection of an incubator,

and a brooder. It is advisable to purchase a hot water machine. The hot water machine is more easily regulated than a hot air machine. If the lamp should go out, the former will retain its temperature longer than will the latter. We have had some experience with a hot air machine and have obtained good results from it, but of the two we prefer the hot water. Before purchasing an incubator or brooder, it is well to send for the catalogues of the leading manufacturers. From these you can make your selections. All ways get a first-class machine. A few dollars extra invested at the start may mean much more to you ere the season closes. Never permit an agent to persuade you to take a make of machine if you believe another to be superior.

All does not depend upon the incubator. One must have good eggs before he can expect chicks. Eggs for hatching should be had from hens, or from well matured pullets. Eggs from fowls that have been afflicted with roup, cholera, or any other disease should never be used. The male bird should be strong and vigorous and of good type, as he is half of the flock. It is well not to feed mash or "egg-producing" foods, to your breeding pens. Nutritious foods, such as wheat, corn, oats or peas, should be given with plenty of pure water and grit. Gather the eggs several times a day. Se-

lect medium sized eggs, avoiding all large, small or ill-shaped eggs.

In operating the incubator, always follow the directions of the manufacturers as closely as possible. All reliable firms have tested their machines, and know better than anyone else just what they require. Before starting the machine, it is well to disinfect it with a mixture of Zenoleum. Light the lamp, and run the machine at 100 degrees for a day before putting the eggs in. The best grade of oil, wicks and burners only, should be used. Poor oil and wicks will create a nuisance. The incubator should be set a few inches from the wall. This will reduce any jars caused by shutting doors. Run the incubator at 103 degrees throughout the hatch. Some poultry men advocate 102 degrees for the first week, 103 degrees for the second, and 104 degrees for the third. They claim that as the hatch proceeds the chickens taking on the circulation of life, give out more heat than the eggs formerly did, and to regulate it at 103 degrees does not require as much heat as it otherwise would. In this matter it is hard to improve upon nature. The old hen gives the same amount of heat throughout the hatch. We have tried running the machine at different temperatures, but find that a constant temperature of 103 degrees is the most successful. Your thermometer should be tested, as many are cheap and unreliable. A draught will test it for you at little cost.

(Continued next week)

POULTRY EXCHANGE

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WHITE LEGHORNS a specialty: cup winners. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Dint Ross, Holmesville, Ont. e 5-2

BUFF ORPINGTONS—from England's best layers: both sexes, \$1.50 each. H. Shamsell, Kingsdale, Ont. e 5-6

PERIN DUCK EGGS, \$1 per 9; \$1.20 per 15. K. Krighton, Dorchester, Kingston, Ont. e 5-30

BUFF ORPINGTONS ONLY. Choice quality. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15—John Taylor, Jr., Galt, Ont. e 5-11

WHITE WYANDOTTES, grand strain variety layers. \$1.50 setting. E. J. Stephenson, Box 638 D, Oshawa, Ont. e 5-20

EGGS, BARRED ROCKS and BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100—Wilbur Bennett, Box 286, Peterboro, Ont. e 5-13

FOR SALE—Eggs from an extra good laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks; \$1 per 15, 45 per 100—J. F. Treverton, Pouchers Mills, Ont. e 5-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pens selected for laying and utility, \$1 per setting—Woodmore Poultry Yards, Fergus, Ont. e 5-12

SETTING OF EGGS FREE—We will give a setting of eggs of any standard variety of fowl, for only two new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, at \$1.00 a year.—The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. e 5-11

PRIDE OF CANADA POULTRY YARDS, B. C. Rhode Island Red, excellent in color and shape, genuine layers, prize winners. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. P. B. Priddy, Wyandottes, beautifully penciled. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Chesapeake, where quality considered. African geese, Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Will produce winners—Bert Smith, Colville, Ont. e 5-11

PROFITS IN POULTRY—Useful and entertaining, the profitable management. This excellent work contains the combine, experience of a number of practical men of all departments of poultry raising. It is profusely illustrated and forms a unique and important addition to our poultry literature. 200 pages, 6 1/2 inches. Cloth \$1.00. The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. Write for our complete catalog of books.

Pin-Money For You, Madam!
Money you can make easily---at work you'll really enjoy, and you don't put up cash to start with, either---

Write our Manager to-day, and learn how ANY woman can start in the business that pays best for the work that's put into it—Yes, poultry-raising! But poultry-raising with the right outfit, in the right way, under the right advice, and with a cash buyer found for every poultry product you want to sell.

Poultry-raising! But poultry-raising in the new, common sense way, with the risk pretty much all left out and the fascination doubled.

Poultry-raising the Peerless way. And that's a way that makes it the business for any woman who wants to add a little to her purse's health—the business for the woman who wants pin-money, just as it is for the woman or the man who wants bread-and-butter-money.

Write and learn how easy it is to get a start in this business when you deal with the Peerless concern. You don't have to put up a cent of cash. You can get the outfit on terms that will compel it to earn its whole cost long before you have to pay for any part of it. You get a guarantee of just what to count on from the outfit. And you have an assurance, plain and straight, that we will find you a cash buyer who will pay top prices for any poultry or eggs you want to sell. No much risk for you in that, is there?—especially when you consider that our Bureau of Advice will help you, freely, over any difficulties you might encounter.

Just use the Coupon—Send it to

The Lee-Hodgins Co. Limited

378 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ont.



The No. 2 (120-Egg Size) 1908 Peerless Guaranteed Incubator

THE PEERLESS

For Better Chicks—And More of Them

Poultry-raising, the Peerless way, is ideal work for women—and it will pay. It can be proved to you before you start that it will pay, and pay well, for just as much or as little time (within limits) as you are able to give to it. You don't need much land to start with—nor much capital (none so far as getting the outfit goes)—nor much of anything except ambition and common sense.

Suppose you write any way, and see just what there is in all this. That costs you nothing and commits you only to think it over.

Name _____

Postal Address _____

Province _____

The LEE-HODGINS CO. Limited, Pembroke, Ont.
Please send me the details of your Peerless no-cash-down Offer.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

HOLDENBY, NORTHAMPTON, ENG.

We are shipping to our American branch another consignment of Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies. They are expected to land at St. Thomas, Ont., April 24th, this making the third shipment within a year. Over 60 head in all. This lot includes several a and yearlings, as well as a number of heavy mature Stallions, and a number of Mares and Fillies, in foal. Horses shown or imported by us were at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Show, Toronto, Feb. 26th, 1st on a year old Stallion, and aged Stallion, and 4th aged Mare, 1st, 2nd and 4th on year-old Fillies. We import good ones and all them worth the money and on favorable terms. Let your wants be known to us.

C. K. GEARY, Can. Agent, St. Thomas, Ont.

REGISTER YOUR CLYDESDALES

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

PRESIDENT, JOHN BRIGIT,
Myrtle Station.

SECRETARY-TREASURER, J. W. SANGSTER,
Weekly Sun Office, 18 King St. West, Toronto
E-527

SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

Largest winners at Toronto Show. A number of good ones still on hand, also a few good Canadians. Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Brooklin Station, C.P.R. Myrtle Station, C.P.R.
Long Distance Telephone. E-513



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standardbreds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance phone.

LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION E-515

Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-stoppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour.

"PHONE NORTH 4483. E-51

GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.



Simcoe Lodge

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Importers and Canadian Bred Clydesdales and Hackneys For Sale

Our stallions have won Firsts and Championships at America's leading shows and the highest honors in the show-ring. Lids are always on hand. Come and see them. E-515

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.
Long distance phone at Farm. C.P.R. & C.N.R. STATIONS

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Figs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in the show-ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited. 647

J. E. BRETTHOUR, Burford, Ont.

YORKSHIRES Of Choicest Type and Breeding

I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bee strains. My stock hogs are true to type and of richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin. E-5-30

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

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



Principal for Veterinary College

Dr. F. A. Grange has been appointed principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, which is being taken over by the Ontario Government, to be run as a provincial institution by the Ontario Department of Agriculture on lines similar to the Ontario Agricultural College. Dr. Grange is a son of the late sheriff Grange of Guelph. He graduated as a veterinary surgeon from the Ontario Veterinary College in 1873. For a time he was lecturer at the college. From 1873 to 1882 he was professor of Veterinary Science at the Ontario Agricultural College. In 1882 he was appointed Professor of Veterinary Science at the Michigan Agricultural College and for some years was State Veterinarian for Michigan. During the past six years Dr. Grange has been in practice in the city of New York and vicinity. The Department is leasing the present Ontario Veterinary College buildings. Dr. Grange takes office May 1st, and will at once plan a new three years' course of instruction and get things in shape to begin work in October.

Sheep Scab

The live stock branch of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, have prepared the following notes in regard to sheep scab:

CAUSE.—The disease is caused by a mite which pricks the skin of the sheep, causing a scab to form, under which the mite lives.

SYMPTOMS.—The animal is restless. They scratch and bite themselves and rub against fences, etc. The fleece looks tufted or matted and portions of it are pulled out by the sheep with its mouth. If the hand is held to the sheep's nose while it is being scratched, the animal will commence nibbling. This is one sure symptom of the disease.

EFFECTS.—The fleece falls out, usually beginning at the shoulders and working backward and downward. Ewes may abort or if lambs are carried to full time they are likely to be weak and unthrifty.

TREATMENT.—Dip all animals and spray all buildings where affected sheep have been housed. Shear sheep and put in dipping vat for at least 20 minutes. See that animals are completely submerged at least once. A second dipping must follow at an interval of seven to ten days; Isolate animals from fields or lots where disease is suspected for at least two months, at the end of which time the mites should be dead.

DIPS.—Any good stock dip should be effective, but the lime and sulphur dip is the surest and best.

To make lime and sulphur dip, take eight pounds of unslaked lime, put in a mortar box or tub and slake with water so as to form a lime paste, add twenty-four pounds of flowers of sulphur and stir well. Put this mixture in a tub and add two hundred gallons of water and boil for two hours, stirring constantly. When boiled, strain the mixture through sacks and add enough water to bring the total amount of dip up to two hundred gallons. Use the dip at a temperature of 100 degrees to 111 degrees F.

Horse Show at Toronto

That the well-to-do and wealthy people are not allowing their craze for autos to drown their love of good horses, was amply demonstrated by the crowds of people that attended the 14th annual horse show that opened at the St. Lawrence Arena on April 29th. The horse show is almost wholly a society event. Very few breeders or importers were on hand with their horses, the exhibits

being largely in the hands of professional dealers and wholesale business concerns. The show is largely patronized by the society element, there being a very small percentage in attendance from the country.

The classes that are of most interest to our dealers were out in very small numbers, with the exception of the Hackneys. These made a good display. Draught horse competition was apparently not wanted, as there were few prizes offered for such classes. The Association might very profitably add a liberal amount of cash to the horse show. Four and six horse teams, similar to the principal attraction at the International at Chicago, would be a drawing card for outside attendance, and would also be of great interest to the present patrons of the show.

The saddle and hunter classes were up to the standard. The principal winners were the Hon. Adam Beck, London; Drake Murray, Toronto; George Pepper, Toronto; Ennisclaire Stables, Toronto; and Geo. W. Beardmore, Toronto. Mr. E. H. Weatherly, of New York, the only American exhibitor, was also numbered among the winners. The roaster classes were well filled with good movers that showed considerable speed. In this class, O. B. Sheppa captured the championship with his brown mare, Belle. The harness and high-stepping classes, were well represented with high class performers. A. Yeager, Simcoe; Langdon, Wilks, Galt, Crow & Murray, Geo. Pepper, Dr. W. A. Young, Toronto, and the Ennisclaire Stables, were the principal exhibitors. In the Hackney Class, Sen. Beith, the well-known importer of Bowmanville, was a successful exhibitor. Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, had the honor of winning first on his Hackney stallion Marion Kassius, in harness, for the trotting class. The most suitable to improve the type for heavy harness horses. The class was a strong one. A. Yeager took second on Hold Elsenham, and Geo. W. Murray, dr. J. Arley A. The pony classes were well filled and made an attractive exhibit, both in the ordinary and polo classes.

The Dominion Transport Co., J. E. Rogers, Toronto, and E. Dingman, Maplewood, made the only entries in Clydesdales. The principal honors in this class were carried off by the Dominion Transport Co. The judges were: Harness horses and ponies, Col. C. A. Pratt, Little Rock, Ark.; Orson Moulton, Batavia, N. Y.; George B. Hulme, New York City. Saddle horses and hunters, Julian K. Murray, dr. J. Arley A. The pony classes were well filled and made an attractive exhibit, both in the ordinary and polo classes.

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AUCTIONEERS

T. E. ROBSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
2 Belcher Street LONDON, ONT.

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PROVINCIAL AUCTIONEER
Pure Bred Stock a Specialty.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bowmanville, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

If you need Clydesdale (map) Canadian bred male or female, write to us at once. If we have not on hand what you need, will help you to buy. Reasonable terms. Stock guaranteed as represented.

E-5-1 R. M. HOLBY,
Manchester P.O. and E. R. Station
Long Distance Phone. MYRTLE C.P.R.

Lumps on Cattle

I have two heifers, both of which are expected to calve within the next month. They have quite a few swellings about the size of nuts on their bodies but principally on their backs. They seem to cause them no pain, neither has the hair come off the lumps. Could you tell me the cause of these and what course to pursue to remove them.—J. W. S., Three Rivers, Que.

The swellings are caused by the ox warble fly (*Oestrus bovis*) which at this time of the year undergo their last developmental stage. In this position they produce swellings which may attain the size of a walnut. The migration from the skin begins in April. So that in this case, your trouble will soon be over and may be hastened by pressing out the grub as soon as each swelling shows a softening centre. The application of some antiseptic wash to the back will allay any irritation that may arise. Any of the coal tar preparations such as creolin, zenolium, etc., will do.

Starting Farming Without Experience

Ed., The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World: In the issue of April 15th, I noticed the article from a young man who wants to start farming. I am a young man just a little past thirty and have been farming for myself for five years. I had worked on a farm for seven years previous to that time. I would say to our young friend: don't start without

does not pay you have other branches to fall back on that will. The idea, that to hire out to a farmer was not desirable has passed. Nearly all farmers will respect a hired man as much as any of his neighbors, especially if he be a self-respecting man.

All honest labor is honorable in the highest sense of the word. If our young friend gains some experience, say two or three years, and in the meantime hunts up some true helpmate, if he has not done that part already—he will be in a fair shape to start for himself. Regarding the amount of capital required, I would say save all you can for it will come in handy. When we started farming, we had our house furniture and not quite fifty dollars besides. You will say that was not much. Quite true, but now we have fourteen cows, and the horses and implements necessary to run an ordinary hundred acre farm.

Don't be afraid to work out. Make up your mind to learn all you can. After you have been farming for ten or twenty years you will still have something to learn. Hoping that these few suggestions may be of some benefit to our young friend, I remain, Subscriber, Oxford County.

More Adequate Inspection

A deputation was sent by the Canadian Cattlemen's Association, on April 26th, to wait upon the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinarian. This deputation asked

it to market, where he could get some price for it. The minister said that he saw the shippers were in a rather bad way that they would have to wait till some good arrangement was arrived at whereby the bullock would be traced back to the farmer who fed him. He suggested that the farmer be compelled to place a tag, bearing his name, in the ear of each bullock sold for slaughter. In this way, if the animal should be found to be diseased, the bullock would be traced back to him, and he would have to suffer the loss.

The deputation also asked that the inspection should be carried on in the local markets as well as in the large export markets. It was pointed out that a farmer who was feeding a diseased animal, instead of sending to Montreal or to Toronto, would send it to some of the small local markets and there get a good price for it.

Consideration was promised the deputation's request. Those in the deputation were: A. W. Talbot, Beaver-ton; T. McGuils, Sunderland; D. Williams, Bowmanville; J. Aylra, V. S., Colborne, and H. P. Kennedy, Peterboro.

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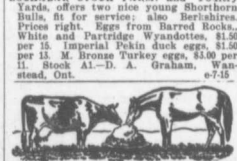
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His dam, Magrie Keyes 1465, gave 19.43 lbs. milk as a 3 year old, and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. butter in 7 days. This is a fine show bull, and is for sale. He is owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

some experience. The more experience you acquire the less capital you will require, although the more capital you have the better.

Our young friend states that he is young and strong, but brains or experience are worth more to him than mere strength. Mixed farming is the best to take up, as then if one thing

the Dominion Government to make more adequate provision for the inspection of cattle suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases.

Since the passing of legislation in Sept., 1907, whereby all carcasses for export must be inspected for disease, thousands of carcasses and parts of carcasses of cattle; sheep and hogs have been condemned to the tank. Where cattle are bought in large quantities, like on the Toronto and Montreal markets, they are mixed together and unless they are branded, the shipper has no means of telling from whom the cattle were bought. Thus, the loss falls on him, an innocent person. The deputation asked that the Government pay the shipper two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of the bullock. Mr. Fisher said that this would be an impossibility as a farmer who found he was feeding a diseased animal would not destroy it, but would send

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6. WE INVITE ADVERTISERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

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We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of the advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with any advertiser he notifies us, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, should immediately the publication of their advertisements. In such circumstances, we warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. We will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. It is the words of our Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters and all correspondence the words "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

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THE ADVANTAGE OF MANURE SPREADERS

The actual money value of farm manure when properly applied to the soil, is often not fully appreciated. In many cases it is allowed to accumulate in the farm yard, from whence it is removed, more as a matter of necessity, than for its fertilizing value to the soil. The older settled sections of our country, can profitably make use of all the manure that is available. More could be used to advantage, if it could be had. It is, therefore, apparent that we, as farmers must aim to make the farm manure bring the greatest returns. To obtain this result, the modern manure spreader should be used whenever conditions permit.

The spreader is an expensive machine to install, and while it might not be wise for farmers to go into debt in order to secure one, still we believe that the spreader is a profitable investment, and represents a wise expenditure on the part of those who have any considerable quantity of manure to spread. Many kinds of

farm implements are considered valuable, and, in fact, indispensable, simply on the ground of saving labor. With some implements, the work they do could be done just as well by hand, provided that sufficient help of the right kind could be secured at the proper time. Not so with the manure spreader. It is not only one of the greatest labor savers, but it also enables the farmer to apply the manure in such a manner as to be much more valuable to the soil. The increased yield in crops amounts to much more than the saving in labor, or, although this is no small item in itself.

When spreading manure by hand, it is impossible to avoid heavy spreading. The manure cannot be so thoroughly and evenly spread as with a good spreader. Even the best hand spreading gives some plants altogether too much manure, while others get none. A manure spreader not only spreads manure more evenly, but it will make a given amount of manure cover more land than where hand spreading is practised. Under the old system of hand spreading, the top dressing of field crops was practical out of the question. Since the introduction of manure spreaders, however, extensive experiments have been made along this line. It has been found in a majority of cases that manure applied as a top dressing, after the crop is in, and frequently after the plants have appeared above the ground, is of more value than when plowed under. When applied as a top dressing, it has a double action. The first rain carries the fertilizing constituents down into the soil directly to the roots of the plants. Then the top coating has a physical action in that it serves as a mulch to prevent the drying out of the soil. In the case of fall-sown crops, it acts as a protection in winter. Doubtless there are conditions under which top-dressing may not be the best method, but in most cases, it will be found to give the best results.

The manure spreader permits of applying farm yard manure to meadows and pasture land. If spread by hand, manure is of little use for this purpose. It will rake up with the hay, in the case of meadows, and with pastures cattle refuse to eat the grass. With the spreader, however, a light coating of manure can be applied. This will greatly improve the pasture, without causing the cattle to refuse to graze.

One of the hardest and most disagreeable jobs on the farm, is the spreading of manure by hand. Where a spreader is used, the work takes on considerable interest. In the past, much valuable manure has been wasted owing to the distasteful nature of the work necessary in handling it, and the inability to secure sufficient help. A man or a boy with a good spreader can do the work of four or five men and do it more thoroughly. Few machines for the farmer's use effect such a saving of time and labor. Viewed from this standpoint alone, the manure spreader is a good investment. When it is remembered that it will soon pay for itself out of the actual increase of

crops, it can be safely said that no implement could offer greater inducements to the wide-awake farmer of today, than the modern, improved manure spreader.

WHAT SHALL WE FENCE AND HOW?

The seeding and the other rush of spring work will soon be over, and once again we will be brought face to face with the fencing problem, before turning the stock to pasture. In most localities, the old stump fences have become a back number. The snake-rail has been replaced by the post and rail fence, the rail-fence has been superseded by the modern woven wire fence, while in many places farmers are discarding fences, wherever possible. The subject of fencing is a large one, and has to be solved by every farmer, as it affects his own local conditions.

The stump fence, as pictured elsewhere in this issue, should be tolerated. It not only occupies a large amount of land, but it is an effectual harbor for weeds. On this account alone, it should be done away with. The price of wood has reached so high a limit in many sections, that the wood contained in the fences will pay for the expense of removal, as well as pay for the expense of erecting a modern substitute in its place. In fact, the writer knows of instances where it actually returned a profit. Where once stood an unsightly stump fence, there is to-day a neat wire fence erected; and the work being done at a direct profit to the owner.

The snake-rail fence should also be discarded. It takes up much valuable space, and fosters weeds almost as effectually as does the stump fence. Where the rails are still sound, they may be used for making a post and rail fence, or for some of the types of patented postless rail fences. In view of the value of the rails as firewood, though, it is frequently a question if it would not pay to utilize them as such, and erect in their place a wire fence.

Too many of us have more fences than we require. We think we need them, because we have always had them. But, is this a fact? What is the use of maintaining an expensive fence to divide two ten-acre fields that are seeded to the same crop? Had we our crops properly planned, we could just as well have twenty-acre fields, thereby giving us the use of the land upon which the obstruction formerly stood. We would do away with a breeding plot for weeds, to say nothing of the time that would be saved in working the larger field. Once in four years, or, perhaps, less frequently, it might be necessary to use a portion of this large field for pasture. It would then be necessary to make use of some kind of a portable fence. This, however, can be done at much less expense than to maintain the permanent one which originally answered this purpose. Before we repair, or put any expense upon our cross fences this season, let us first assure ourselves that these are absolutely nec-

essary. The idea of large fields soon gains favor in a neighborhood, once it is introduced. Once we have done away with cross-fences, and their accompanying evils, we will be slow to return to them, so great are the advantages of larger fields.

We must, however, have some fences. The outside of our farms, roadways and paddocks for our stock must be fenced. In erecting these it is well to make them of as permanent a nature as possible. A good brand of woven wire, well put up, on good substantial posts, is invariably the best, and often the cheapest fence we can erect. If it is possible to make use of trees for posts, as shown on another page of this issue, so much the better. If we would plant a few trees each year, say enough to make forty rods of fence-row, we would soon have all we would require for this purpose. The trees usually can be obtained from our own woodlot, or from that of some generous neighbor, and planted practically without expense. By following this practice, we soon add much to the beauty of the landscape, at the same time we are doing much to solve the fence-post problem, which will soon be a serious one throughout the country.

The movement to hold a large livestock show at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, instead of having failed, as some seem to have concluded, has only commenced. It is a movement that will grow. Already it has made astonishing progress. A considerable number of the leading breeders, of all classes of stock, have not hesitated to pronounce themselves in favor of the holding of such a show. Had the committees from the leading breeders' associations, who were appointed to look into this matter, been given an opportunity to report before the Ontario Government committed itself to extend further aid to Guelph, it is probable that the movement would have received a further impetus. As it is, these reports are still to be presented.

It may not be necessary to interfere with the holding of an educational show at Guelph, but that the eventual establishment of a large livestock exposition at the Toronto Junction Stock Yards, is a certainty, is the opinion of those breeders, and others, who have looked into the subject.

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has taken a firm stand upon the question of its advertising. Hundreds of dollars of revenue are being declined from advertisers of electric belts, of patent medicines, and of all things that have about them the appearance of impossibility. We guarantee our advertisers to our subscribers. We want our readers to know that our advertisers are reliable, and that they can do business with them, knowing that they will receive fair play. To take this stand means a considerable loss of revenue to us. But we prefer to lose,

if by so doing we can build up an advertising medium, which will be of great value to the agricultural interest generally.

Willing to Pay for Rural Delivery

Mr. F. Birdsall, of Birdsall, the President of the East Peterborough Farmers' Institute, while in the office of *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World* recently, stated that he was following with much interest our articles on Free Rural Delivery. "I take a daily paper," said Mr. Birdsall, "and live 2½ miles from the post office. I used to be seven miles from the post office, and then I got my mail only once a week. I take a daily paper and as I have no boy to send for it, I either have to go myself or send my man. One of my neighbors brings it for me occasionally. We each have a telephone in our house, and if we happen to be going to the post office, we phone each other and arrange to bring back the mail for both.

"The loss of time of both man and horse that is necessitated by our having to go for the mail in this way, probably costs us \$100 a year. We want Free Rural Delivery even if it does cost us some money. We also want to see something done to regulate the automobile traffic. My wife used to drive down for the mail occasionally but now she is afraid to go out on the road with the horse for fear she will meet an automobile, as some of our neighbors have been injured in accidents caused by them.

Free Rural Delivery in England

Ed., *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World*.—I have been much interested in your articles on Rural Free Mail Delivery. I was born in England and spent 24 years there. It was as natural to expect the postman, as he is there called, as it was for one day to follow another. The postman I have reference to started from a small town and he delivered his mail on foot. My home was one and a half miles from the last village he passed. If there was any mail (not registered) he sometimes sent it by someone who was going to pass our place and thus saved himself three miles of a walk.

The postman stays at the far end of his route until about 4:15 p.m., and then calls at the drop boxes that are placed in all villages. These boxes always have the time of clearance marked on them.

CAN GET MONEY BY MAIL

I was over there a short time since and sold some property to a man who had his money in the Post Office bank. He wrote the Post Office officials requesting his money. The postman came by return mail with a package of gold, sealed. The man broke the seals and counted his money in sovereigns before the postman and found them O.K. He then gave the postman his receipt for the money. This is a convenience which we are not treated to in this country. In England it is not an experiment but an established fact. I never heard a complaint against the postman, the system or the cost.

In our Canadian cities and towns the mail is delivered although the people have only a few blocks to go and good sidewalks. They thus have the advantage of the farmer who has to go from one mile to four and not on sidewalks.

In seeding, haying and harvest time a great many farmers do not get mail oftener than once a week. When all have been on their feet from 12 to 16 hours, and their horses have been hard at work all day, they want to rest. The men feel more like lying down than walking two to eight miles

for the mail. Besides if he goes there may not be any, but the night he does not go there may be. It is different with rural delivery.

I wonder that the publishers of daily papers have not called upon the government in a body; they would reap a vast benefit by a free delivery. I take one daily paper. It is all right in the winter when there is not much to do, but in the summer it is a nuisance for we want the paper but can't get it and at the end of the week we have so many papers that 90 per cent are not read.

I am greatly in favor of rural delivery. The expense is not such a great mountain to climb, if the government and post office officials are willing to work for a reasonable wage and give the postman a reasonable wage. Remove this mountain, do justice to all and it will be self sustaining. I have not heard of any great deficit since the postage was reduced to a cent.

If the service is to run smoothly then keep it out of politics. I have contended that the telephone is needed more in the country than it is in town; that it should be taken up by the government and run in connection with the post office. Room could easily be provided for a central office in the same building as the post office. The service could be given to the user at a great deal less cost than at present.

C. Roberts, Oxford Co., Ont.

Many Pleased Subscribers

By every mail we are receiving letters from our subscribers, in which they state that they like the change that has taken place in *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World*.

Miss Jessie Eldridge, St. Johns Co., Que., writes: "I have taken your paper for a great number of years and find it both interesting and instructive."

Campbell H. Glendinning, Leeds Co., Ontario, says: "The old Canadian Dairyman was fine, but it certainly is much better since the union."

Mr. Jas. O'Brien, Barrie Hill, Ontario, says: "I would not be without your paper. My wife considers your household receipts alone worth the money."

"Enclosed find \$1.00 as my subscription to *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World*. Although no longer farming, I find valuable information in its columns which is worthy of distribution."—Wm. McGarry, Lanark Co., Ont.

Notes from Lenox County

Ed., *The Dairyman and Farming World*: The chief question which is agitating the farmer's mind at present is the means of securing feed for their hungry stock. The lengthening out of the cold and ungenial spring seems to intensify the situation. With many farmers, their feed has long since been exhausted, and the little feed left in the country is very dear and money is exceptionally scarce. The slow-growing grass in the pasture fields is looked at with little interest. The real spring in this district is long in coming, but at this date (April 25) the land was beginning to get nice and dry, but we have had quite a rain this forenoon which has given it a further set-back.

Land, which is under-drained, has this spring shown to great advantage. In a rolling country there is much loss every year through the having, at least, the little valleys between the knolls thoroughly tile-drained to quickly carry off the water descending from the hills. Tile drains do good work in soiling the water out of the springy hill-sides.—Thos. B. Lund, Lennox Co., Ont.

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

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

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

A pure-bred Holstein heifer calf for forty-five new subscriptions.

CASH PRIZES

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

\$1,500 for only 1,000 new subscribers secured

within a year from the time you start work, at only one dollar a year.

\$1,200 for 800 new subscriptions.

\$1,000 for 700 new subscriptions.

\$800 for 600 new subscriptions.

\$700 for 500 new subscriptions.

\$600 for 400 new subscriptions.

\$500 for 300 new subscriptions.

\$400 for 200 new subscriptions.

\$300 for 100 new subscriptions.

\$200 for 50 new subscriptions.

\$100 for 25 new subscriptions.

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

Smaller cash prizes are offered for smaller lists. If you are interested, write us for sample copies and fuller particulars. New, while auction sales are numerous, is a splendid time to secure clubs of new subscribers. Remember that *The Dairyman and Farming World* is the only purely farm paper in Canada published weekly for one dollar a year.

Write to the Circulation Manager

The Dairyman and Farming World
PETERBORO, ONT.

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Creamery Department

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

To Butter Makers

Canadian butter-makers are not as numerous as cheese-makers. But their numbers are increasing. They are destined to play a more important part in the future of Canadian dairying than they are now doing. As the years go by butter making will become a more important factor in this important industry. Not that it will replace cheese-making to any large extent. But it is the branch of dairying that is designed to forge ahead in the newer parts of our country. During the next ten years the creamery is bound to become a potent force in the development of the West. The cream gathering creamery is specially suited to the needs of a thinly settled country. Not only that, it is specially suited for districts where mixed farming and cattle and hog raising are carried on extensively. In some parts of Ontario where these branches of farming are practised the creamery has made rapid strides in recent years.

The butter maker, has therefore, a big future before him. He should

equip himself for the work. He should know all about his business that there is to be known. He should study what is being done. He should let others know what he is doing. He should obtain information by asking for it. He should ask questions in order that they may be answered. He should avail himself of every opportunity for perfecting his own knowledge and so equip himself that he may be able to discharge his duties faithfully and well.

For this purpose this department is open. Butter-makers—it is yours. Avail yourselves of it as much as you can. It is our desire to help you. But we cannot do it effectively unless we know what your needs are. Therefore, ask questions, make suggestions and send in your experiences. In this way you will not only benefit yourselves, but be a help to others. No butter-maker can live up to himself. He must let his light shine and benefit by the experience of others.

This department is in charge of Mr. J. W. Wheaton, formerly editor of The Farming World. His address is 92 Hovell street, Toronto. All communications should be addressed to him there. They will receive prompt attention and be utilized in making this department of value to all concerned.

Keep up the Quality

For some time yet the market for creamery butter will be at home. Local prices are high and the demand is good and likely to be so for some time. It is not expected that any butter will be exported till the June grass butter is ready.

Butter-makers should govern themselves accordingly. There should be no sneaking up in point of quality. There is a tendency sometimes to be careless about quality when the product is destined for the local market. On this market Canadian butter comes into competition with no other. It has the whole field. The quality, however, should be kept up to the highest point. Consumers in our towns and cities are becoming more discriminating every day. They know now what good quality is and will buy no other, except at a sacrifice in price. This sacrifice in price the butter-maker cannot afford to make. It is to his own interest as well as to the interest of his patrons to have his butter top the market. This can only be done by making only choice butter.

There is a feature of the local market that the maker should always keep in mind. The better the quality the more butter there will be consumed. This applies to butter more, perhaps, than to any other product. A pound of poor butter will last a family three times as long as a pound of good butter. Just keep on your own household and find out. The boarding house keeper knows this and if she can palm off inferior butter upon her customers she profits by the transaction. Poor butter means more demand and a better price. The local market in Canada is becoming of more importance every day. If supplied only with choice quality it can be grown up to.

But our butter trade cannot be expanded as it should be, by depending on the local demand alone. There must be an outlet for the surplus and that outlet is Great Britain, and what the Orient is prepared to take. Canadian butter in the British market comes into direct competition with the best butter from all parts of the

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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese-making, and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

To Cheese Makers

Our desire is to make this department of the greatest possible benefit to cheese makers. We want them to feel free to ask questions or write us upon any feature of their work. It is only possible in this way to find out what their needs and desires are. A maker may have hit upon some new way of handling his curds that has proven successful. He should let his fellow makers know about it. He may have some difficulty in making, upon which the experience of other makers would be valuable, and which can be secured through this department. There may be some question he would like to have answered or some suggestion he would like to make. This is the place to ask question and to make suggestions.

Cheese Makers—This department is yours. We want you to use it in furthering your best interests. Do not hesitate to air your grievances. Make them known to the 3,000 other makers in Canada. It will be a means towards having them removed. You cannot afford to remain in your shell. You must come out into the open and let others know what you are doing, how your business is prospering, how the business of cheese-making can be improved and how work in the factory can be made more pleasant and profitable. During the making season, makers have not the time nor opportunity to rub up against each other very much. They are tied up to the factory. But they

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can rub up against each other in an intellectual way by using this department as much as possible. And we trust they will do so.

Mr. J. W. Wheaton, formerly editor of The Farming World, will have charge of this department. His address is 92 Howard Street, Toronto. All communications should be addressed to him there. He made cheese for a number of years and is familiar with cheese factory work in all its branches.

A Question for Cheese Makers

Paying for milk for cheese-making by the Babcock test was an important topic among dairymen some ten or fifteen years ago. It is not so today. Why is this? By some the blame is laid to the maker. It is said he "queered" the business because he did not want to do the extra labor attached to the work of testing. Is this so? We would like to have the views of makers as to this. Names and addresses will not be published if there is any objection to doing so. What we want is the expressed opinion of makers as to why paying by test is not generally adopted. Let us have a full and free discussion of this whole question.

Making Cheese on Sunday

We received some time ago an enquiry from a cheese maker asking if cheese making on Sunday would be allowed this season. Enquiries were made of the proper authorities and the information obtained, which came to hand the other day, shows that this question is in the same position it was a year ago.

Last Spring the Ontario Department of Agriculture issued a circular on this question, in which it was shown that cheese making on Sunday was not necessary and could be avoided. Factory owners and makers were advised to put in facilities for handling Saturday night's milk in some other way than making it into cheese. By making it into butter or inducing patrons to keep this milk at home for their own use, the need for making cheese on Sunday, or finishing up the work of making on Saturday night could be avoided. This circular also warned makers, that while making cheese on Sunday last season would be allowed where it could be shown to be necessary, such privilege might not be granted in 1908, and that they should prepare for what would likely come to pass, the prevention of all work on Sunday in cheese factories and creameries.

So far as we can make out no change in the act or in the attitude of those who have its enforcement in their charge has been made. The Sunday observance law is a Dominion one, but it is left to the attorney-general of each of the provinces to see that it is enforced. An enquiry at the attorney-general's department for Ontario elicited the information that they had taken no further action in the matter than that taken a year ago. We gather that the attorney-general will take no action unless forced to do so by the Lord's Day Alliance people.

Unless cheese-making on Sunday can be shown to be necessary it is against the law as it now stands, and makers who undertake it do so at their own risk. When there are other ways of disposing of Saturday night's or Sunday's milk without entailing any loss upon anyone our advice would be not to make cheese on Sunday.

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May

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And the quietude and hush
Of night is still unbroken
By the mocking and thrush,
Whose songs, a half hour later,
Will fill the fragrant air
With blithe notes of thanksgiving,
In each sweet song of prayer.

Oh, it's just good to be living
On a morning such as this;
To feel the soft wind on your cheek
So soft as a mother's kiss.
And though your six-in-hand may be
A farmer's horse and cart,
You've this much in your favor—
You've got an early start.



Mrs. Hull's Outing

(Continued from last week)

Alas! for the vanity of human expectations. With the first streak of daylight a swarm of flies came in at the open window and buzzed in the faces of the sleepers, awaking Mr. and Mrs. Hull at once, though the children dozed unawakened.

"Hang these flies!" barked out Mr. Hull. "I can't lay 'em and be chewed to death! I shall get 'em."

He rose and dressed, closed the shutters at the request of his wife, then partially darkening the room, then went downstairs, where he found no one but the servants, who were cleaning the halls, so went out to see what he might on the streets. Mrs. Hull kept her place by the baby and fought the flies so the little one might sleep. The pain in her head had subsided, but her head felt tired and heavy from long continued overloading and lack of sleep. After a while she rose and dressed, that she might be ready to dress the children when they awoke. But was the first to open her eyes, and just as she had him dressed, the breakfast bell rang loudly, and Mr. Hull came in.

"Breakfast's ready, Lorany," he said. "Let's you and I and Bub go down and eat while Sis and the baby are asleep."

"No," said Mrs. Hull, who had no desire to furnish diversion for the dining-room again, "you and Bub go down. When Sis is up, she and I will go while you stay with the baby."

A full hour passed before they came back. "Starved to death, Lorany?" asked Mr. Hull. "I thought to goodness I should starve before I got any breakfast." The family was finally breakfasted and now the day was before them for pleasure.

"If I only had old Dolly and the spring-board here, we could all go out riding," said Mr. Hull.

"Perhaps you could hire a team reasonable," suggested his wife, and he went out accordingly and visited several livery stables.

"It's no use, Lorany," he said, when he came back. "The cheapest thing I could get is a dollar an hour." "A dollar an hour!" gasped Mrs. Hull. "I hope you didn't hire one!" "Well, I rather guess not! We'll go out walkin' a piece. I'll carry the baby."

It was a hot morning, dusty and sultry. Mrs. Hull had taken no parasol from home and the sun beat mercilessly into her face, which her little bonnet failed to protect in the least.

"Fity you hadn't taken your big hat alone, or your slat sunbonnet," said Mr. Hull. "That bunnet don't do any good."

"I seem to see myself walking this street in my old big hat, or my slat sunbonnet!" retorted Mrs. Hull.

Mr. Hull's arms soon ached with the unaccustomed weight of the baby, and coming to a little park they all sat down in the shade to rest. The children led the baby up and down the walks for a while, till she was tired and cross.

"It's time for her nap," said Mrs. Hull. "Let's go back to the hotel and I'll get her to sleep while you



The comfortable country home of the Hull family to which they were all glad to return after their city outing.

go walking with the others." The arrangement was carried into effect and Mrs. Hull, lying down by the baby, had the first restful sleep she had known since the day she began to prepare for the outing, until the others came in about noon and wakened them both. Mr. Hull was carrying his coat over his arm and the children were awfully cross; their faces and hands sticky and dirty to the last degree, for their father had treated them to candy.

"Alanson Hull!" ejaculated his wife, when she saw the sticky ruin wrought upon their clothes, "haven't I told you over and over again never to give the children candy when they were dressed up!"

"'Twas the only way I could keep 'em quiet on the street," he protested. "They were all cross as young bears." Mrs. Hull took them in hand and in due season had Bub ready to go down to dinner with his father, while she cleaned up Sis. She had learned that this was the most satisfactory way to take their meals, for as a family party they were quite too conspicuous. In fact, Mrs. Hull was learning several things; her horizon had perceptibly widened.

The afternoon was altogether too

warm for walking and the time dragged on their hands, though they tried to keep up the fiction that they were pleasuring and sat on the upper piazza watching the passers-by in the street below.

In the evening they attended the opera, which was a total disappointment to them all. It was hard dragging the little ones back the long way to the hotel after 11 o'clock, they were so sleepy and listless. "I wish I hadn't gone, whined Sis."

"Guess you don't wish so much I do," said Mr. Hull. "Hanged if I ever got so little for the money! I'd better throw it into the fire. Why! I'd even rather hear Charity sing, Balerna, and you know I was never very fond of her singing."

"I'm more tired than I've been a night all summer. This baby's monstrous heavy," groaned Mr. Hull. By the time the four children were put to bed Mrs. Hull was ready to vote to herself that she was never so tired after a day's work washing. She was even too tired to pay much heed to the mosquitoes, which flocked in again, or to mind the uncomfortable heat, but the early morning flies woke her and she felt a positive elation at her first conscious thought, "We're going home to-day!" Home never seemed so dear and pleasant before.

The train left at 8, so they ate a hurried breakfast as soon as they could get it at the hands of the dilatory waiter. Mr. Hull went to the

rolled it up and put it under her head.

"How good you are, Alanson," she said, when she awoke after a half hour's restful sleep and saw him sitting patiently by her, keeping the flies off. "Where are the children?"

"They're at play out here in the shade. I can see them with one eye, while I watch for the flies with the other."

"Such a delicious sleep as I've had, even on this hard bench! Well, our outing was a success, and I'm glad."

"Yes it is, Lorany, and I've been thinking it over and it don't pay."

"That's so, Alanson, it doesn't. I was foolish to try to take it so, while I've learned something this trip."

"It's cost us something, too; twenty dollars or more, besides the wear and tear. But never mind! We'll go home now. I get restless and unsettled in our moods, and by and by when it comes cooler, we'll take old Dolly and the springboard and all go out to Jonas's and have a real good time."

And Alanson Hull absolutely bent over and kissed his wife, but there was no one in sight but the ticket collector, who was discreetly looking the other way.

Planting Hardy Shrubs

As a general rule, the most effective way to plant shrubbery in masses, with not too much variety in one group. Professor Bailey says: "The shrubbery masses should be placed on the boundaries, for it is a fundamental concept of landscape gardening that the center of a place should be open. In most places the mass or border planting should be the rule, and the isolated specimen the exception; but, unfortunately, the rule is reversed." It is easy to see conspicuous evidences of the truth of these statements in almost any suburban neighborhood, in examples of good and poor arrangements.

Many planters seem to think it desirable to have a well-developed plant of as many varieties as possible in a commodious on the lawn in order that they may enjoy each plant individually as it passes through its varying changes of foliage, flowering, fruitage and leaflessness throughout the year. Such an arrangement may be appropriate for an arboretum or trial grounds, and there are special charms in such a collection of shrubs as each successively comes into bloom. But as the blooming period of most shrubs is only from two to four weeks, the beauty of foliage hues, both in the greenness of Summer and in Autumn colorings, an important consideration, is unfortunately sacrificed to the groups. The introduction of bright colored foliage, such as golden elder, philadelphus, variegated weigela, purple-leaved plum and barberry, etc., is occasionally done very effectively, but more frequently the result is conspicuous in their verdure. The handling of bright colors always requires a high degree of artistic skill, or the result will be displeasing to the most refined tastes, affording valuable object lessons to the student and gardener, but it is not the way to produce the most effective results in lawn adornment.

To quote again from Professor Bailey's essay on shrubbery: "Plants scattered over a lawn destroy all appearance of the most refined taste in a place. Every part of the place is equally affected. The area has no meaning or individuality." The plants are conspicuous in the soil the lawn. The place is random."

In large grounds the shrubbery border should be composed of successive masses of different species, together, followed by another harmonious group of another sort, the border of the two groups interlarded with cacti and ferns. Let the transition from one variety to another be gradual—not too sudden—and let the

now and settled their bill, the carriage was at the door and without any tears they said good-bye to the Franklin House. Home was a more desirable place to stay, after all, and the car-side that morning was the pleasant because it was carrying them there.

At a junction about halfway home they had to wait two hours. It was a dull little place. There were few others to wait. The day was hot and the time dragged. The children ran about the platform and were more easy and happy than when in the city and their mother felt thankful that they were out of reach of so many critical eyes, their clothes so dirty, and their poor little faces disfigured by mosquito bites, which they would persist in scratching at the most inopportune moments. Mr. Hull lay down on a bench and snored, the baby finally went to sleep in her mother's lap, while the tired woman nodded above her in sheer weariness. By and by she was conscious that the baby was awake, the other children had come to take her walking with them, and, as in a dream, she heard her husband say, "Now you just lie down here, Lorany, and git a nap yourself." He pulled off his coat,

groups be not too large or too exclusive. An odd plant, taller or different from the others, may occasionally stand out or above its companions very effectively; of course, tall growers are best to plant in smaller and low branching species in the foreground.

It is not advisable to mix evergreen and deciduous shrubs in the same group. A few shrubs seem to be admirably adapted for filling in plants. Tamarix is one of these which may often be used to relieve a too monotonous sky line, or to relieve formality or to add variety in foliage effect, it being a tall, neat, inoffensive plant which will harmonize with almost any other one. For low-drooping shrubs to be used for carrying foliage from the grass lawn up to tall plants, few are more effective than Spiraea Thunbergii, stephanandra, rhodotypos and Berberis Thunbergii.

KNOWLEDGE OF HABITS ESSENTIAL.

The outlines of shrubbery should not be too straight or formal, but irregular and natural. A skilled florist or gardener should almost conceive these ideas without instructions, but definite knowledge of the habits of the different shrubs to be employed is essential to enable one to make a planting which will develop consistently, as they increase in age and size. That such information can only be obtained successfully by observation and experience is evidenced by the very large number of inharmonious combinations that are seen in shrubberies all about the country.

TREATMENT OF SMALL YARDS

A most difficult problem in shrub arrangement, more frequently met with in the practical experience of florists and jobbing gardeners than in the laying out of large lawns where general rules of landscape gardening might be applied, is the requirement of owners of small yards who want one dozen of their old favorites set in a bed or along a garden fence. Perhaps, it will be lilac, fomythina, snowball, cydonia, weigelia, spiraea, deutzia, chionanthus, dogwood, hydrangea, purple plum, or other such incongruous neighbors. He who can arrange such a group as this tastefully and so it will continue attractive throughout the year, is a master in the art of shrub arrangement. Hopeless as this task may seem, there are plants which we may always look to for help in such emergencies

*Portion of paper read by Mr. Samuel C. Moore, Morrisville, Pa., at the last convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. It has been held for publication under the name of "Planting in Canada." Gardeners will find in it much information of value. The plants mentioned are valuable, also, for the planting of town, village and country schools, and church grounds and parks. The article will be concluded next week.

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82

Using the Left-Overs

Food both substantial and pleasing may often be made from left-overs seemingly too small to be of any actual use. A very satisfactory one may be prepared with a little cold meat, some stale bread, a little sauce or gravy, and any left-over vegetables there may be. Chop the meat with the vegetables, mix with enough gravy to make slightly moist, season nicely, and let get very cold in a buttered tin. Fast some rounds of stale bread to a crisp golden brown, butter them while hot, and spread over them the hot hash, dredge brown bread crumbs lightly over them, and serve immediately. This makes an extremely savory dish.

LEFT-OVER VEGETABLES

Left-over potatoes may be mashed, mixed with a little sauce or gravy, well seasoned, a little grated cheese added if liked, and rolled into small balls or cakes. Put them on a buttered tin in the oven and when very hot serve at once. Any green vegetables may be mixed with the potatoes and served in this way. They may be made in readiness for the oven the day before and will require only a few minutes to heat.

When we have left-over carrots, turnips and onions, they are chopped small, nicely seasoned, and warmed over in a little gravy or cream sauce, falling either of these we use milk slightly thickened with little flour. Spread the hot mixture over slices of hot buttered toast and serve.

When boiled rice is left over mix it with a little chopped meat, a tiny bit of minced onion, and a little gravy. Season well, fry into flat cakes, and fry in butter on both sides.

Croquettes, made from mashed potatoes and minced meat of any kind are almost too good to be considered second-hand. Mash the potatoes thoroughly while hot, and for three cupfuls allow two tablespoons of hot milk or cream, one tablespoonful of butter, and seasoning to taste. Then add any cold meat on hand, finely minced. About half the quantity makes six. Fry in oil. Beat up two eggs and mix them well in with the meat and potato mixture. Turn out on a platter and when cold form into croquettes. Cover with egg and bread-crumbs, and fry in very hot fat to a nice brown. These may be made already for frying, in cold weather, the day before.

GOOD BREAKFAST DISH

A nice breakfast dish with eggs is the following: Butter some plates, allowing one for each person, and put on each a large slice of ham. Break one or two eggs carefully over each, dust with salt and pepper, then sprinkle them with breadcrumbs and grated cheese, and broil in a hot oven until the whites of the eggs are set. Serve at once. This is both light and substantial.

Potatoes and mauls make a good combination. Cut cold potatoes in small thin slices and mix them with an equal amount of tomatoes, either cooked or raw. Season well with salt, pepper, and a little onion or minced parsley, then cook them in a little melted butter, until very hot, stirring from time to time.

Cold fish, when served on toast, Flake the fish, season it nicely, and make slightly moist with a little cream sauce or milk. Melt a little butter in a saucepan, put in the fish, and cook it until quite hot. Spread thickly over rounds of hot buttered toast, and serve.

OATMEAL CAKES

When a little oatmeal is left over it may be made into excellent cakes. To a cupful of the oatmeal add a cupful of sweet milk, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar, a tabl-

spoonful of melted butter, a tablespoonful of baking powder, and flour to make a thick batter. Sift the baking powder with the flour, before adding to it the oatmeal. Bake in muffin rings for half an hour. Split them open, spread generously with butter, and serve hot with syrup.—Mary Foster Snider.

Ted's Six Days

"Monday, I think is the very best day." Said Ted, "it's such a good time to play." On Tuesday too, 'twas the same song. So happy he'd been the whole day long. "Of Wednesdays, I wish I had a ton, They bring a fellow such heaps of fun Thursday, though raining the morning through



Happy Ted

Was pleasant he had so much to do, Friday he made a cart for his brothers, And somehow that day surpassed the others.

Saturday, full of errands to run, Really equalled his Wednesday's fun. Don't you think Ted's the wisest way? To make the most out of every day!

A Sweet Pea Trellis

A very satisfactory support for sweet peas is one made of coarse-meshed chicken wire netting, formed into cylinders of about 2 1/2 feet in diameter.

The cylinder is supported by three stout stakes and the peas are sown in a trench around the outside of it, forming in time a solid pillar of foliage and bloom.

The ground in the centre is left lower than at the edges, so as to form a basin, which will facilitate watering or applying liquid manure.

Hints and Helps

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

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

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

An Autograph Cook Book

A gift suitable to any time of the year, original, home made, one that will bring joy to any housewife's heart, was described in the Woman's Home Companion recently. Have you ever thought of making an autograph cook book? It costs very little care and patience, to have a cook book filled full of original recipes of dishes fit for a king.

Prepare a list of your intimate friends. Those noted for their good cooking and housewifely virtues of course should head the list. Write each of them a personal note, asking them to write out and send to you their favorite recipe. In each note enclose a stamped envelope with a sheet of paper of uniform size for the written recipe. Then wait. Presently in will come whole flocks of white envelopes, each enclosing the recipe which is the particular pride of the particular housewife who donates it. And before long what a collection you will have! When all the names have been accounted for, you must get to work and bind the sheets into a book. Willium makes a good cover, and if a more serviceable one is desired, ooze leather, purchased at a leather shop, may be used. Red leather, lettered in gold or black, looks well, and the initials of the lucky recipient should be added in one corner. Just see what delight this gift will bring, and you will, I am sure, feel amply repaid.

Asked and Answered

Readers are asked to send any questions they desire to this column. The editor will aim to reply as quickly and as fully as space will permit. Address: Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Could I trouble your column, to ask for suggestions for initialing linen: the size of letters used, and quantity of material usually used for sheets and pillow slips.—"Proserpina"

In initialing your linen, you will find the satin-stitch, well-padded, the most effective. The cross stitch also is effective and very quickly done, while some are merely an outline worked with a very heavy cotton. In all instances, use only white linen floss, not too coarse. It is a great saving of time to use paper mache letters, which are a splendid foundation, and do away with the necessity for padding. However, very few of the shops carry these letters, which are 25 to 60 cents a dozen, according to size. Old English is the favorite style of script.

2. For serviettes from two to three-inch letters, for table cloths from three to five, for pillow covers from three to five inches, worked above the hem.

3. Good sheeting can be obtained for about 35 cents a yard, and pillow-cover cotton from 20 to 25 cents.

Would you please tell me of some good linen?—Hattie Corcor, Essex Co., Ont. Try using turpentine, and bleaching linen after in sun.

Babys Own Soap
Best for Baby, best for you.
Avoid substitutes.
Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs., Montreal.
Try "Albert" Talc-Violet Scented and antiseptic.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Send us in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are solicited, and will be replied to, as soon as possible after receipt of same. Our Cook Book sent free for two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

FLAKY PIE CRUST

The rule that I follow for measuring for pie crust is always one-half the quantity of the previous ingredients. Thus: 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water. The secret of having flaky pie crust is in chopping or cutting the different ingredients together, always using a knife. In roll-

ing out do not use any more flour than is absolutely necessary. Cut or chop the lard through the flour until the former is in pieces about the size of small beans.—Mrs. G. Man.

SWEET CREAM PIE CRUST

To 1 cup thick, sweet cream add 1 tablespoon sugar and mix this into 2 cups flour sifted with 1 teaspoon baking powder and a pinch of salt. This quantity is enough for two pies.—Mrs. L. S. Roberts, Ont. Co., Ont.

MINCE MEAT

To 1 qt raw chopped beef add 1 pt chopped suet, 3 qts molasses apples, 1 qt cider (sweet or sour), 1 pt thick boiled cider, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt cloves, 1 pt liquor, in which the meat was cooked, 1 qt brown sugar, 1 tablespoon each cinnamon, allspice, nutmeg and salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon cloves; also seeded raisins in abundance. Boil together two hours, except apples and raisins which should be added the last half hour. If liked, add butter to the pie when baking them.—Mrs. J. C. McCormack, Leeds Co., Ont.

QUICK LEMON PIE

To 1 cup sugar add yolks of 2 eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 cup bread crumbs, grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, and a little salt. Bake with an under crust and frost with a meringue made of the egg whites and powdered sugar. This is enough for one pie.—Mrs. F. D. D. Wentworth Co., Ont.

CHOCOLATE PIE

Put 1 pt. milk over the fire in a double boiler. In a bowl beat the yolks of 3 eggs, add $\frac{1}{4}$ sugar and 1 tablespoon melted butter. Dissolve 1 tablespoon corn starch in a little cold milk and add to the above mixture with 3 tablespoons chocolate melted in a saucer over the steaming teakettle. Stir this mixture into boiling milk and cool until thick, stirring vigorously all the time. Flavor with vanilla. Pour this filling into a baked pie crust, make a meringue of the egg whites and 3 tablespoons powdered sugar, and spread over the pie while the filling is still warm. Return to the oven a few minutes and brown lightly.

CODFISH CHOWDER

Brown 1 cup of finely minced salt pork, and place it in a large kettle; add a layer of sliced raw potatoes, with a seasoning of salt and pepper, a layer of flaked and freshened codfish, a layer of broken mild crackers, sprinkled over with bits of butter, and lastly another layer of fish; pour on enough milk to cover, and cook slowly until the potatoes are done; add a little more milk before serving, if necessary.

ESCALLOPED CODFISH

Into a well buttered baking pan, place layers of flaked and freshened fish, and boiled rice or macaroni; season each layer with salt, pepper and plenty of butter; pour over enough milk to cover, then add a sprinkling of bread crumbs, with several bits of butter on the top. Bake slowly until nicely browned.

CARROT PIE

Wash and pare 2 or 3 good sized carrots, stew until tender, pour water off, mash fine with potato masher, and to 1 cup mashed carrots add 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 beaten egg, 1 level teaspoon mixed spice, $\frac{1}{4}$ pt milk, and salt to taste. Bake with an under crust only.

BUTTERMILK PIE

To 2 cups sugar add 2 tablespoons flour, yolks of 4 eggs, white of 1 egg, 1 tablespoon butter, and after this has been thoroughly mixed, add 3 cups of buttermilk and 1 tablespoon lemon extract. Bake in an under crust and when done spread with a meringue made of the 3 remaining egg whites and 5 tablespoons powdered sugar. Flavor with lemon extract. Return to the oven a few minutes to brown lightly. This makes a good mock lemon pie.—Mrs. G. W. B.

Plan Your Garden

Thinking of your flower gardens these first spring days? Perhaps you have a few treasured seed catalogs tucked away in a corner of your sewing box, and pull them forth for a passing thought about summer, although you know it's many weeks yet before the flower beds of your imagination will blossom.

Why not try something really new this year for your garden? If your geraniums, or asters, or whatever else it is that you have had for years, didn't turn out well, it's possible that the soil is getting a poor poor for them. That particular kind of plant may have used all the nourishment that your little plot held for it.

One enthusiastic woman, who dearly loves her own back yard, had a most wonderful assortment of flower beds last year, by planning months beforehand just where everything was

to go. It is so disappointing to find that the rosebush you had planned takes about twice the space that your yard affords, or that your splendid asters are quite hidden by the garden clothes reel.

One secret of this woman's success in having a home garden is that she plans far enough ahead so that she can carry out any original idea which occurs to her when arranging her plants. That's the beauty of thinking about your garden now. A fam-

ing garden expert has said, you know, that the greatest fault with gardens, is that they lack originality. People forget all about gardens till planting time is about over, and then they rush to the florist, and buy the same things that the Jones and Browns are having. It's not too early now to make your map, and decide just what is to grow in each corner.



A PROFUSION OF ASTERS

to go. It is so disappointing to find that the rosebush you had planned takes about twice the space that your yard affords, or that your splendid asters are quite hidden by the garden clothes reel.

MAKE A PLAN

So this woman had her husband draw a plan of the garden for her, with the spaces taken up by the house, ash barrel, closet and clothes-line, marked off, and the dimensions carefully reckoned. She took this map and drew in it diagrams of the flower beds that she intended to make. Of course the map was marked with the points of the compass, and she took into consideration the ahead- and back fence, the wind, and all the rest that the flower lover must count on.

The seed catalogs told her just where each flower would grow best, and the whole arrangement was much simpler than experimenting, and being disappointed, as many women are with their gardening. So many people complain that gardening is expensive, but this woman hasn't found it so, though she has a yard that is known far and near for its beauty.

"I go in for shrubs," said she, "because they last from year to year. They cost more in the beginning, but one good shrub will last a lifetime, and needs very little care. Exotics and rare specimens are what cost so much in gardening. It is all nonsense to say that a garden is expensive, if one is willing to put a little labor into it. I do much of my own clipping and weeding, and think it is good for me.

"Next to shrubs, I find vines most satisfactory. I have them about the cellar walls, though I never let them grow up on to the house, as they make the wood decay. My whole back fence is covered with a wood-

ing garden expert has said, you know, that the greatest fault with gardens, is that they lack originality. People forget all about gardens till planting time is about over, and then they rush to the florist, and buy the same things that the Jones and Browns are having. It's not too early now to make your map, and decide just what is to grow in each corner.

I take much interest in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and its different departments. My father has taken the paper for over a year now and we would not be without it.—Miss Jessie Turnbull, Ont.

GILLET'S

HIGH GRADE



CREAM TARTAR

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

SOLD IN PACKAGES AND CANS.

Same Price as the cheap adulterated kinds.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

When the Butter is streaked, you may be sure it was not

Windsor Dairy Salt

that was used to salt it—for Windsor Salt gives an even colour.

All grocers sell Windsor Salt.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

Bell

PIANOS AND ORGANS

CANADA'S BEST MAKE

The home is not complete without a BELL.

Illustrated Catalogue No. 11 sent free.

THE BELL PIANO AND ORGAN CO., LIMITED

GUELPH, ONTARIO

A Set of Napkins

Some were large and some were small. They seemed to be made of heavy linen, and all were fringed to the depth of an inch, and delicately hemstitched. The laundress had used her utmost skill in washing and ironing them, the fringe was "whipped out," so that it looked thick and soft, they were folded in triangular shape, and lay in snowy heaps on the table. "Yes," said the little housekeeper, but their beauty is only one half of their desirableness. They are as cheap as they are pretty. I made them out of this heavy domestic, that looks exactly like "butcher's" linen, and is 44 inches wide. I bought six yards at 15 cents a yard. Out of four yards I made 11 napkins, 22 inches square, for dinner use, and one carrying cloth. Out of the remaining two yards I made 15 napkins, 15 inches square, for luncheon use. The same number of damask napkins would have cost from five to six dollars, so you see what I saved.

"But the time and the trouble," I suggested, looking at the hem-stitching, and thinking of the eyesight used in putting in those innumerable stitches. She laughed heartily.

"Nothing in the world but a line of machine stitching," I used No. 90 thread and sewed right on the fringe as close to the woven part of the fabric as I could go without actually touching it, and it is just as even and pretty as handwork."

"You are a genius," I said, as I examined the work, and saw that it really was all done on the machine. "The fringing is the only tedious part," she explained. "But the nurse and the children helped me with that, and there were no threads to be drawn, for the goods tear easily both ways, and the napkins are perfectly square after being laundered. They are only for everyday use, of course, but domestic as they are, I really think they are fit to put before a king. The large ones cost five cents a piece, and the smaller ones only two cents, and if the children lose them at school, or a neighbor fails to return one when I send it around cake or bread, I shall not feel worried as I do over the loss of a damask napkin."

There are some economies that are really extravagances, since they incur so much time and trouble in their carrying out. But here is one to be commended to every housekeeper.

ENTITLED TO PARTICULARS

- One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;
- One ounce Compound Salsolates;
- Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;

Mix, and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime, drinking plenty of water.

The above prescription has been found invaluable in the treatment of kidney, bladder and urinary troubles, and diseases arising therefrom, such as rheumatism, sciatica, lame back and lumbago, and we feel that the public are entitled to particulars concerning it.

A prominent physician states that the excellent results that have been obtained from the use of the mixture are due to its direct action upon the kidneys, assisting them in their work of filtering all poisonous waste matter and acids from the blood, expelling same in the urine, and at the same time restoring the kidneys to a healthy condition.

He further states that anyone suffering from affections of this nature will find it to be very beneficial, and suggests that it be given a trial.

Our Girls and Boys

Brace Up, Boys

Once upon a time there was a boy who used to stroll along with the most ungainly, shambling gait. His shoulders drooped and his arms looked too long for anything. He knew that he didn't stand straight and look stoutly and strong like the other fellows who belonged to the boys' brigade, and it made him shy and awkward. His mother and he used to talk it over, and finally they decided to do something about it. They couldn't afford a gymnasium, and the boys' brigade didn't belong to their church. So they found a set of rules for bodily exercise and the boy practised them a dozen times a day during vacation, besides playing baseball and going fishing, and it was a surprise to his comrades when he went back to school to see how erect and self confident he had become, with his head held up and his shoulders thrown back. It was hardly to be believed that this tall, straight youth was the same stoop-shouldered, shrinking youngster of the last term. He was just the same persevering fellow, however, and he sends the rules which transformed him for the benefit of any fellow who wants to brace up.

1. Stand erect, "head up," chin in, chest out, shoulders back, at short intervals during the day, everytime you think of it in fact, and draw 10 long, deep breaths each time.
2. Walk about or run with from 5 lbs to 40 lbs weight on top of your head.
3. Walk or stand with the hands clasped behind your head, and your elbows wide apart.
4. Make it a habit to keep the back of the neck close to the back of the collar.
5. Try to look at top of your vest or your necktie.
6. Stand now and then during the day with all the posterior parts of the body as far as possible touching a vertical wall.
7. Practise the arm movements of breast-stroke swimming while standing or walking.
8. Carry an umbrella or cane behind the small of the back or behind the neck.
9. Put the hands on the hips with elbows back and fingers forward.
10. Walk with thumbs in the armpoles of the vest.
11. Try to squeeze the shoulder blades together many times a day.
12. Look upward when walking.

From our Alberta Sisters

"Dear Editor, There are two sisters of us, Mary and Susie, and we thought we would write a letter to your paper. We are very glad that there is a department for the boys and girls to write to. Mary is thirteen years old, and Susie is eight, and we are all the girls in the family. There are five boys.

We have a pair of old rabbits and they have got seven little ones. They are very cute."—Mary and Susie Osterbauer, Nanton, Alta.

Articles not often used should be kept in the farthest corner of the room and give place to those which are constantly in use. How convenient for the housewife in place of going to the well for water, to turn a tap in her kitchen and get all the water needed.

It is useless to aim high, unless you put in enough powder to drive the ball to the target.

People generally recover from misfortunes or blessings.

Exercise

Many imagine that while muscles and strength are all very well for women, yet they are not needed by women. On the contrary, a woman requires a certain amount of muscle strength, as much as man does. Undue weakness is as deplorable in woman as in man, and just as unnecessary. Yet it is a fact that at the present time we hear much about the weakness of women.

The lack of a natural amount of physical exercise, which is so often associated with a sedentary occupation and an indoor life, is a very prominent factor in the cause of ill-health among women. Under this condition not only do the muscles deteriorate and waste away, but the circulation becomes sluggish, and the entire functional system loses tone. A general condition of constitutional stagnation follows with resulting mal-nutrition and impoverished health.

HOW MUCH EXERCISE

A proper amount of exercise is necessary in order to insure your retaining and maintaining health. Exercise not only develops the external muscular system, but it also serves to strengthen and invigorate the internal organs of the body. Why, then, the daily occupation around the house be sufficient exercise? Because these movements soon become automatic and only affect certain portions of the human body. Furthermore, this is of all times the season of the year when exercise is most desirable. During the summer time nearly everybody gets out doors more than in winter. But during the frosty chilling months of winter, and spring, the women are inclined to remain in-doors. On this account it is more than ever worth while to give attention to the care of the body during this time.

HOW TO EXERCISE

We need hardly say that exercise should be taken when there is absolutely pure. If in your own rooms, open the windows wide. Before exercise one or two glasses of cold water should be taken. Probably the best time to exercise will be on arising, and just before retiring. The clothing must not interfere in the slightest degree with the muscular movements.

I might mention walking as one of the best general exercises and in connection with walking to practice deep breathing. Remember that slow walking is of little value, outside of the opportunity it affords of getting fresh air. To be of any real value, the walk should be brisk enough to arouse a good circulation and vigorous enough to compel you to breathe deep, whether you think of doing so or not.

In the Sewing Room

When sending for patterns kindly mention the size desired. Orders for patterns received including the given size, all such cases. When ordering patterns, simply state number of pattern desired. Allow a week or ten days before patterns mailed.

TUCKED BLOUSE, 5888.



The dainty lingerie waist is one of the garments that is worn at all seasons of the year. The sleeves are the prettiest ones of the three-quarter length.

The waist is made with the tucked front and buttoned plackets which are joined to the shaped robe portions.

The quantity of material required for this medium size is 3 1/2 yds 22 or 24, 2 1/2 yds 35 or 1 1/2 yds 44 in wide, or 2 1/2 yds 21 or 24, 1 1/2 yds 44 in wide, with 3/4 yd 18 in wide for the yoke; 7/8 yd 19 in insertion, 1 1/2 yds of edging.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

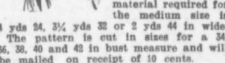
WORK APRON, 5864.



The apron that perfectly covers the gown, and means genuine protection is the one that the busy woman likes. The sleeves extend to the wrists, and a roll-over collar finishes the neck. The quantity of material required for this medium size is 3 yds, 24, 7 yds, 27 or 6 yds 36 in wide.

The pattern 5904, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

TUCKED NEGLIGEE 5225



Such a pretty, graceful yet simple negligee as this one is certain to be liked. It is eminently attractive yet dainty yet it is no means difficult to make. The sleeves can be open at the outer edges, as illustrated, or left plain as liked, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

GIRL'S COAT 5790



Illustrated is a little coat that includes a circular cape and which is exceedingly charming. The sleeves are wide enough to allow of slipping on and off with ease. But pretty and attractive as the cape and these cuffs are, a plainer garment often is needed and by simply omitting them a thoroughly useful little coat or plainer sort can be made from the model.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yds 44 or 2 yds 44 in wide with 2 1/2 yds of plated ribbon for the frills.

The pattern is cut in sizes of 2, 4, and 6 yrs, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

PAINTERS

and **Householders**

who desire a light yet strong extension ladder (20 to 38 ft. lengths), one that won't warp, and free from side-swaying, should write us about our Steel Wire Double Truss Extension Ladders.

Catalogue Free Also makers of W. G. King Machines and Lawn Seats.

Berlin Woodware Co
BERLIN - ONTARIO

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Hamilton Milk Producers Agree to Sign Yearly Contract

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World: The Hamilton milk producers have bowed submissively to the rulings of the retailers and agreed to sign yearly contracts for milk at 16 cents a gallon, the contracts commencing in May.

This step was decided upon at a meeting of the producers' association held in Hamilton on Saturday, April 24th. Last year, 15 cents a gallon was paid for the five summer months and 16 cents during the winter months.

For a summer price 16 cents is a reasonable one. It compares favorably with that ruling in other leading cities and is a profitable proposition to realize a fair profit from their business. As an average price throughout the year, however, it is much too low in view of feed and other conditions existing this past season, and prices paid elsewhere.

Two causes were operative in bringing about this decision. One, and the chief one, is lack of cooperation among the members of the producers' association; the other is the fact that the retail price of the larger milk companies in Hamilton is being undercut by a number of independent producers who are retailing their own milk at any price. Among a class of consumers who cannot discriminate between milk values in the hopes of realizing greater profits. This latter cause is ruining the milk business both from the retail and wholesale standpoint.

At the meeting held on Saturday to decide upon a price it was learned that a number of the members had already contracted their milk at 15c a gallon. This knowledge gave the retailers, who had not contracted for any milk, good cause to be bold in offering a price and made the producers "weak kneed" with the result aforementioned. Two or three fighters held out for 16 cents for summer only, the contracts to run until October 1, when new contracts would be made. These men felt that in view of what had been done in Toronto last spring and prevailing prices elsewhere the retailers could be forced to pay this price even if at the expense of the producers losing some milk through holding it for a day or two. The amendment favoring this, however, was voted down. This means that the producers are accepting without a murmur practically the offer of the retailers who cer-

A quick shot

A man who prepares to go hunting expects to find the game wide awake and alert. He will endeavor to be asleep himself when selecting cartridges.

He can inform himself at the store and know how superior Dominion ammunition is. A trial will prove, too, that our cartridges are never asleep when he pulls the trigger.

For all makes of arms. Come one-hundred to one-hundred in duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd.

DOMINION AMMUNITION



tainly would not put up a figure that would not bring them a nice profit. The producers, on the other hand, must puzzle themselves for another year how best to make ends meet. Many of them last winter at 16 cents a gallon, found this impossible. Until the producers agree to hold together and work together for their common good, they cannot hope to accomplish anything in the way of increased and profitable prices for milk.—G. H. C.

Control of Milk Supply

Since milk is so extremely variable in quality, and is so easily adulterated; since often considerable variations are not readily detected; above all, because the amount of milk used by any given person or family is comparatively small, and the consumer of milk is almost wholly at the mercy of the producer and dealer, and must rely for a good product very largely upon their honor. The State has no objection to the prevention of imposition by unscrupulous people, has in various ways sought to regulate the sale of milk and like products. The standards established by the various arbitrary standards of quality, and to subject to fine those dealers whose goods should be found to be below the required standard. The standards established by various states and municipalities have varied widely. From 2.5 to 3.7 per cent. of fat, and from 11.5 to 13 per cent. of total solids, have been the minimum requirements. These standards, while efficient in securing honest dealing where they are rigidly enforced, nevertheless may work injustice, so far as honesty of the dealer is concerned, under various circumstances, and may prevent the production and sale of a comparatively low quality product at a reasonable price. It would seem therefore, that the best means of regulating the traffic in milk would be, not to set up an artificial standard to which all must come, but to require each individual dealer to guarantee his own standard, and hold him responsible if his milk were found below. In this way it would be possible to sell milk of various qualities, from strictly skimmed to heavy cream, upon a gradual scale of prices, with exact justice to everyone.—Prof. H. H. Wing, Cornell University.

The Farmers' Feed Situation

In our last week's issue, we gave some space to reports upon the feed situation throughout the country. The following is more of the situation as sized up by our correspondents:—
Feed is very tight and farmers here have had to buy more than last year.—James S. Miller, Parry Sound Co., Ont.

Farmers will not need to buy any more feed this spring than usual.—J. B. Aylesworth, Lennox and Addington Co., Ont.

Feed is higher in price and farmers will need to buy more of it this spring than last.—Wm. Corning, Yorkmouth Co., N. S.

Feed is scarce and farmers will have to buy much more than usual.—F. A. Comerford, Hastings Co., Ont.

Farmers are feeding very sparingly. I don't see or hear of much feed moving. There is some enquiry now and then.—N. S. Palmerton, Norfolk Co., Ont.

The feed position will depend some upon the spring. Not often is hay advertised for sale as much as it is this season in the local paper.—C. F. V., Grey Co., Ont.

Farmers have to get well and are selling it at good prices.—W. M. Macadam, Prescott Co., Ont.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST

Our Special Land Seekers' Excursions will leave Ontario and Eastern points on the following dates:

April 14th and 28th	May 12th and 26th
June 9th and 23rd	July 7th and 21st
August 4th and 18th	Sept. 1st, 15th and 29th

FARE AS FOLLOWS:

\$40.50 RETURN

to Calgary from any point on the C. P. R. East of Sudbury, in Ontario, Quebec or New Brunswick. Excursionists from the Maritime Provinces will congregate at St. John.

Intending purchasers of Western lands are invited to join our excursions. Applications for passage must be received at least two days before date advertised—earlier if possible.

We hold the exclusive agency for large blocks of rich, specially selected lands in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba at \$5.00 per acre and upwards, for choice location on easy terms by cash instalments and Crop Payments. Write us for list of lands and terms.

These lands are all situated in the best wheat districts. Terms are liberal and should be looked into by every person contemplating going to the West.

THE LAND DEPARTMENT UNION TRUST COY
LIMITED
174 BAY STREET - TORONTO, ONT.

DON'T STOP to ask your neighbors. Lift the load yourself with THE BURR SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK.



Can be used in any position and lock secure. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For bracing, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-loads, sick or injured animals, etc., it is indispensable to farmers. Save labor of two or three men. Ask dealers or write VOKES HDW. CO., Toronto, Can.

Farmers will have to buy more feed this spring than a year ago.—Geo. Wright, Wellington Co., Ont.

Most farmers have sufficient feed. They are feeding with more care than usual. Live stock are coming through the winter in fair condition. A few are short of feed, but there will be little loss for want of it. There is not much grain marketed here. High prices last fall induced some to market more than they would otherwise have done which leaves feed scarce than it otherwise would be.—Wm. Thurston, Victoria Co., Ont.

Farmers have to buy a lot more feed than a year ago. They are buying chiefly grain, bran and corn.—Chas. Van Blaricom, Hastings Co., Ont.

As a rule there is plenty of rough feed in this section. Farmers are not buying so largely of mill feeds and coarse grains as usual.—F. W. Heacock, York Co., Ont.

I do not think farmers will have to buy any more feed than usual.—R. Cullis.

Farmers will have to buy more feed than a year ago.—Chas. O'Reilly, Peterboro Co., Ont.

There is a marked scarcity of both grain and fodder in this section. Many farmers are buying hay and straw at top prices. Hay is selling at \$5 a ton more than a year ago at this time and straw is double the ordi-

inary price. Most granaries are nearly empty and the majority are depending on mill feed.—W. R. Carroll, Oxford Co., Ont.

I think feed will hold out here pretty well, owing to the careful feeding practised during the winter. Farmers will not have to buy any more or very little more than a year ago.—Wm. Collins, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Feed is very scarce here but not nearly as short as anticipated. Most farmers have enough to pull through on. About 10 per cent. more farmers are buying feed this year than last.—Wm. Pratt, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Feed is scarce as we have never imported any hay or straw; farmers are making what they have, do or are buying from neighbors who have a little to spare. As to grain feed, so many sows were sold off last fall, and so few pigs wintered that the demand for grain will not be so great as a year ago.—E. C. McGrachy, Kent Co., Ont.

Through the system of advanced registry, many breeders of Holsteins have been enabled to increase the produce cows which have made and held the world's milk and butter records, thereby outclassing all other dairy breeds.—H. Bollert, Oxford Co., Ont.

I could not farm successfully now without a manure spreader. It not only saves labor but it performs the work a great deal better.—R. E. Tompkins, Brant Co., Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, May 4, 1908.—The general trade situation shows little change. The opening of navigation has improved things somewhat, but what has been gained in this way is pretty well overbalanced by the cool weather of the past few days. Though quiet, trade is reported steady. The spring trade has not arrived yet and will not till warm, growing weather comes along in larger doses. Canadian foreign trade for the last fiscal year shows an increase of \$5,929,940. In the face of the money stringency this country has passed through, this is a pretty good showing and indicates a healthy condition in business circles. Interest and discount rates are unchanged. The money market continues on the easy side.

WHEAT

Favorable crop reports have counteracted whatever influence the decrease in supplies in sight and lower shipments from the Argentine may have had towards higher prices. It is only about two months till the new crop will begin to be marketed, and if the growing crop continues in the favorable condition that the past few weeks have shown, prices are not likely to advance materially. The speculative element has to be counted on, however. Chicago, during the week, it has been having its trimmings. On Friday, May wheat advanced 5 cents a bushel in Chicago, only to drop at the end of the day, leaving a net gain of 5/8¢. Until the actual outcome of the growing crop is known, the bulls and bears will continue to manipulate the market. But sellers had better not be guided by these manipulations. They are only for the moment and really have no lasting effect upon the market. Reports from the Ontario fall wheat crop are of a very satisfactory character so far, seeding operations are well advanced in the west and things look hopeful for a good wheat year. There has been a gain of a couple of cents in the local wheat market. No. 2 white Ontario wheat is quoted at 95c, red at 93c to 94c, and mixed at 90c to 91c outside, and 90c at 85c. Toronto grain dealers' quotations. On the farmers' market here

winter wheat sells at 95c to 96c, and clover at 92c. The export demand is improving.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market holds steady. At Montreal prices are quoted at 40c. In Ontario and Quebec and 40c. Manitoba rejected. No. 2 white is quoted here at 45¢ outside, and 48c on track. Toronto. On the farmers' market oat sell at 51c to 52c a bushel. The barley market is quiet. Maltling barley is quoted at 60c at Montreal, and feed at 58c. Here dealers quote 55c to 56c. Peas are quiet but firm. No. 1 is the highest quotation here. But there is little doing as supplies are not available.

FEEDS

The advancing season is having some effect on the feed market. Buyers are cautious and are not laying in large quantities at prices so exposed to drop soon. This cold weather will, however, strengthen values somewhat. At Montreal prices are firm, though a little lower than week ago. Manitoba bran is quoted there at \$22 to \$25, and shorts at \$23 to \$24. Ontario bran at \$22 to \$25.50, middlings at \$24 to \$25, and shorts at \$25 to \$27 a ton. Bran is quoted here at \$25 on track. Toronto. Feed wheat is firm, about the same. The best Manitoba feed wheat is quoted here at 65c, and No. 2 at 59c, lake ports. Corn continues firm, with little offering. It is quoted here at 75c to arrive.

SEEDS

The demand for clover seed keeps up and prices are firmer. Montreal quotations for the week are: Here. No. 1 cleaned red clover seed is quoted at \$12.50 to \$13, and a little higher for extra fancy lots, and \$11 to \$12.50 a bushel for No. 2. As outside points, dealers are paying \$11 for fancy lots of Alsike, \$10 for No. 2 and \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel for No. 3. Supplies here are well cleaned out. There is much late sowing this season, farmers having held off till the last moment in the hope the price would drop. The season so far has been favorable one for late sowing.

HAY AND STRAW

At Montreal prices for the best hay, of which there is a small supply, look firm. The lower grades are dull. The demand reported there a couple of weeks ago for Ontario points has fallen off. This season quality will likely be a drag on the market till navigation opens up. Quotations are \$19.50 to \$16.50 as to quality for hauled hay on track. Montreal. The market here runs quiet with baled Timothy selling at \$15.50 to \$16 on track, Toronto, and baled straw at \$8 to \$9 a ton. On Toronto farmers' market loose Timothy sells at \$19 to \$20, clover at \$14 to \$15, loose hay at \$10 to \$11, and in bundles at \$12 to \$14 a ton. There seems to be lots of hay in the country. Farmers who saved up are now unloading, which keeps up the supply.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There has been considerable competition for eggs during the week, and the market is firm. The cold weather has lessened receipts somewhat. At Montreal, prices have advanced a cent or two and quotations there are 18c to 19 1/2c in a jobbing way. Prices are firm here at 15c to 16c for high set, and 14c has been paid during the week at country points East. On Toronto farmers' market, strictly new laid sell at 18c to 19c a dozen, dressed chickens at 18c to 20c; fowls at 13c to 15c, and turkeys at 25c to 30c a lb.

The egg market has changed considerably during recent years. It is not so very long since buyers went through the country buying up eggs for pickling at 5c to 10c a dozen. Now 15c to 16c has to be paid and the pickling business is no longer carried on. The home demand has increased enormously during the past few years, and prices have advanced to a point where pickling and holding for export is not so profitable.

FRUIT

The export apple trade is having a rather bad wind up and losses are heavy. Not for some years have the apple men been so heavily hit. However, as farmed well, however. The keen competition in buying last fall enabled him to get good prices for his fruit. Some recent sales

by auction at Montreal netted from 60c to \$3 a barrel. Fancy Spies sell there at \$1.20 to \$4.50 as to quality. On Toronto farmers' market apples sell at \$1.75 to \$3.25 a barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is a heavy demand in cheese for export as supplies are not to be had. During the week there has been a good cable inquiry for new cheese. Some sales are reported at Montreal prices to 15c for shipment the first steamer. A year ago prices were about 1/2c under these prices.

Butter receipts are increasing and the market has an easier tone. Fresh Eastern Towally creamery is quoted at 23c to 25¢ f.o.b. at the factories, and 23c to 30c at Montreal. Receipts are increasing here, and a weakening in prices is noticeable. Creamery prices are quoted at 29c to 30c; solids at 25c to 26c; dairy prints at 25c to 26c; large lots at 24c to 25c; and solids at 25c to 26c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy butter brings 25c to 34c a lb.

HOG PRICES LOWER THIS WEEK

The William Davies Company, Toronto, will pay \$5.75 a cwt. f.o.b. at country points for hogs, 45.30 fed and watered, Toronto, and \$6.40 a cwt. delivered at packing house on following morning. Last week's Danish hogs were \$7.00, which is a record. These hogs were made into bacon at a cost of 27¢ a cwt. while the hogs are quoted in England at 50¢. There will be big money for the Danish packer in this. At last week's prices for hogs, Canadian bacon cost a cwt. \$10.00. The hogs sold last week in Great Britain cost 55¢ to produce a few weeks ago. If these figures give the true position for affairs, Canadian packers are losing in the export game, while the Danish packer is making big money.

HORSE MARKET

West Toronto, May 4th, 1908.—The arrivals of horses at the Horse Exchange, Union Stock Yards, last week were a little below the average of recent weeks. Consignments did not arrive at the proper time to suit sales. The offerings were 372, of which 125 were sold. More could have been sold, especially those suited to the city trade. The Northwest demand has slackened off somewhat, and heavy drafts are a little easier. Drivers complain that farmers are asking too much money in the country and that they lose money when the horses are brought to market. There is an increased demand for the city trade. Heavy draft horses sold at \$160 to \$200. General purpose at \$140 to \$175. One pair of general purpose horses, 4 year olds, sold at \$430 for the pair. Serviceably sound general purpose horses sold at \$40 to \$100. Drivers at \$100 to \$120. Some serviceably sound drivers at \$65 to \$100 each.

LIVE STOCK

Toronto, May 4th, 1908.—The live stock market eased off somewhat last week at prices, especially for the poorer grades of cattle, were 25c a cwt. lower. The run was not overcast, but buyers were not there in such large numbers. There has been some falling off in the consumption of beef owing to the high price at which it sells for, and using more eggs. Should a large run take place this week there would be a decided drop in price. But the cattle are not in the country and a large run at the cattle markets need not be looked for till gradually are ready. The quality offering is not up to the mark, which has some effect on prices. Really choice animals would have sold last week as high

as the week previous when things were so brisk, but they were not on the market. Drivers would have sold as well on the inferior stuff and the farmer must be doing so too.

The steers mand fell off a little last week. Shippers stated that they were not able to get space on ocean vessels. This was the cause, though real top notcher steers would have sold as well as the week previous. The ruling prices were \$5.50 to \$5.75 for well finished exporters, and \$4 to \$4.75 a cwt. for export bulls.

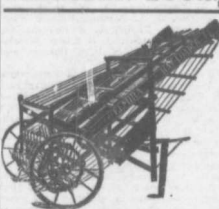
Choice butchers' stuff is in demand. A few picked lots, 1,150 to 1,200 lbs. each, are reported to have sold at \$5.50 to \$5.85 a cwt., prices equal to the best of the past week or two. Loads of good butchers' cattle sold at \$5.10 to \$5.50; medium at \$4.75 to \$5; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cows, \$4 to \$4.75 for good, and \$3.50 to \$3.80 for common, and canners at \$3 to \$3 a cwt.

Light stockers are dull. Those weighing 400 to 600 lbs. each sold lower than a week ago. This is especially true of light heifers, and farmers had better keep in hand. Good short keep feeders are in demand. There are several buyers for these on the market last week, but they could not be supplied. Quotations for these are: good steers, 1,100 lbs. each, \$4.75 to \$5; good steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.55 to \$4.75; good steers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.25; light stockers, 400 to 600 lbs. each, \$3 to \$3.50 a cwt.

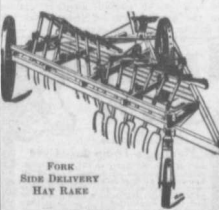
The hog market also showed an easier tone last week. Quotations, however, did not vary as much as in recent weeks and held fairly steady at \$6.15 f.o.b. at country points, and \$6.40 Toronto for sections. There is no discrimination in price in the country, all kinds bring a tag about the same figure f.o.b. This is a feature of the business that is bound to affect quality. Packers, however, report arrivals as being of very good quality generally, but receipts are light. Packers find it hard to get enough hogs to keep their establishments running full time.

While the scarcity is hard on the packer, it has a more serious consequence for the whole country. Of late years Denmark has increased her killings enormously and has captured the English bacon market. Canada's receipts have been gradually decreasing and we are leaving the Danes to work their own sweat will in the British market. When once in possession it will be hard to displace them. In 1900, Canadian killings were ahead of those of Denmark. In 1907, Denmark increased her by nearly 700,000 hogs as compared with 1906, while Canadian killings for export fell off over 350,000 hogs. The total increase of Wilshire sides imported by Great Britain in 1907 over 1906 represented 37,000 hogs, and nearly all this increase was made up by Denmark. During the first three

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We believe this is the greatest herd of good stuff on either side of the water. Don't fail to attend the sale and get one of the best.

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months of 1907, Canadian exports represented 218,368 hogs and the Danish, 392,000 hogs as against 164,500 hogs for Canada during the first three months of 1908, as compared with 50,600 for the Danes for the same period. These figures speak for themselves. If they mean anything, they mean that Canada is losing her hold on the English bacon market and that there is grave danger of this important trade being wiped out altogether.

UNION STOCK YARD PRICES
Toronto, May 4th, 1908.—The run today consisted of 23 cars made up of 1,525 cattle, 20 sheep, 2 hogs, and 133 calves. Trade was dull for the common and medium grades of stock, of which there are too many arriving. Choice butchers and export cattle are in demand at good prices. Export steers sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75; Choice loads would bring \$6.00; cow-calf bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.75 a cwt.; one choice lot of butchers' cattle sold at \$5.75; another good lot sold at \$5.25; other quality sold at \$4 to \$5 a cwt. The best calves sold at \$6 to \$6.50, and poor to medium at \$4.50 to \$5.50 a cwt. Little doing in stockers and feeders; export sheep sold at \$4 to \$5.15; yearlings at \$5 to \$6.50, and spring lambs at \$4 to \$5 each.

MONTREAL PRODUCE TRADE
Montreal, Saturday, May 2nd.—BITTER.—There is a decided increase in the demand for butter from the local trade, and prices are closing strong with an active demand for any fresh butter available. On Saturday morning there was not a spare package available in Montreal, and dealers were offering as high as 29c and 29½c for anything in the shape of creamery. Quotations to the retailers for single packages range from 30c to 32c. The trade in the household mouth character, and no one is prepared to buy ahead at any prices within one or three cents of present quotations.

EGGS—There is no change in the quotations on eggs. The market has been steady all through the week with an active demand for any fresh business coming in. Selected are quoted at 18c to 19c a doz., and other grades at 16c to 17c in small lots. In round business could be done at a half cent less.

CHEESE—There is nothing new to say about cheese. The trade is quiet and steady at 13c to 14c a lb., for finest old cheese.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, May 2nd.—The cheese market has firmed up considerably during the last few days owing to an increased demand from the export side for the first offerings of new cheese brought on of late week, which our market ruled in some cases as low at 19½c. The increased demand soon put prices up again as receipts are still a few hundred cases are available at each of the country markets that are being held this week. The prices paid at country maintaining prices, and the effect of the top prices being paid at Brock market is Saturday. The feature of the cheese, most of the factories apparently opening on colored cheese this Spring.

The first steamship season left Montreal on Saturday morning, and carried a shipment of almost 5,000 boxes of cheese, consisting largely of old cheese, but with a fair proportion of new goods. The receipts this week totalled 4,616 boxes or double the quantity that came in last week, and will go on increasing in this way for several weeks to come.

The receipts of butter were smaller this week than was generally expected, and coupled with a largely increased demand from the local trade, had the effect of the week with a very firm market in Montreal, and not a single package available for immediate use. Country markets sold at 22c and 22½c today, which means 20c creamery for a few days more.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 2nd.—The market for live hogs was somewhat easier this week, and prices declined 25c to 50c from the prices current last week. Receipts are fairly heavy and the demand is not at all keen. The closing of one of the large packing houses here seems to have dampened the enthusiasm of the others for the time being. Selected hogs weighed off cars are quoted this week at \$5.50 to \$5.75 a cwt.

There is a fair demand for dressed hogs at the decline, and 2½ of trade in passing at from \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs. for fresh killed abattoir stock.

GOSSIP

The auction sale of Canada's greatest herd of Herefords and Short-horns, will be held at Forest View Farm, May 13, 1908, close to the town of Forest. Forest is on the main line of G. T. R., 26 miles east of Sarnia. This great herd comprises 40 Herefords, 10 Short-horn and 15 grade cattle. At the head of this herd stands the greatest bull in Canada, Imperial 2034. He has won 21 first prizes. This great bull is not only a prize-winner, but is the sire of the 1st prize junior herd, 1st prize herd of 4 best calves at Toronto, both in 1906 and 1907, Jr. champion bull, Jr. champion cow, Jr. champion calf, and eight other leading fairs in Canada. This is certainly a great record for a herd bull.

Mr. Govenlock's senior herd won first in senior herd at Toronto, London and seven other fairs. At the head of the female list stands Forest Lady (1437), the grand champion cow at Toronto and eight other fairs. She is the heaviest beef bred cow in Canada, weighing 2,200 lbs. This is the greatest lot of good choice cattle on either side of the water. Don't fail to get one or two of this herd. Terms of sale; 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes, or 6% off for cash. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, W. SPARLING, Proprietor, Forest Point Auctioneer.

WINTER FAIR

The first meeting of the representatives to the Provincial Winter Fair for 1908, was held at the secretary's office, Parliament Buildings, on Thursday, April 23rd. The following officers were elected: Hon. pres., Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; president, John Col. Jackson, Byron, Ont.; vice-pres., John Bright, Myrtle, Ont.; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; executive committee, J. H. Deas, John Barber, G. Smith, McNeil, London, W. V. Ballantyne, Stratford, Wm. Jones, Zenda, A. P. Westervelt; committee on cattle, John Bright, A. E. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, E. Miller, Stratford, Arthur Johnston, W. V. Ballantyne, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, John M. Tyson, Guelph; committee on sheep, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ontario, John Barber, A. V. Smith, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton, A. V. Smith, Jas. Miller, Guelph, and Ross Miller; committee on swine, Wm. Jones, Prof. G. E. Day, G. H. Hood, Guelph, John Barber, Guelph, J. E. Brethour, R. H. Harding, dairy committee, W. V. Ballantyne, Prof. H. Deas, John Barber, G. Smith, A. Stevenson, Anaster; poultry committee, Wm. McNeil, A. W. Tyson, Mr. Baldwin, Toronto, Woodford, W. E. Graham, J. H. Saunders, R. Oke, London; judging competition, com. G. E. Day, J. E. Brethour, R. H. Hood, John Barber, W. V. Ballantyne, Toronto, Prof. C. A. Zavits, Guelph, L. H. Newman, Ontario, John Barber, G. H. Hood, superintendents of buildings, D. S. Harmer, and J. H. Saunders.

In view of the fact that a horse show is likely to be added to the Winter Fair the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association were asked to send four representatives from that body to the Winter Fair Board. The date of the next fair is fixed for December 7 to 11, the week following the international. Considerable discussion arose over allowing breeding cows and heifers to compete in the best classes. A rule was finally passed demanding that exhibitors of cows or heifers over 2 years old in the best cattle classes make a preliminary entry of their names and numbers. Don't experiment with substituting the matter. It is no matter. It would be sold for slaughter, such animals for breeding purposes. No further changes were made in the rules and regulations. The matter of dividing amateur classes, and the appointment of judges was left in the hands of the executive.

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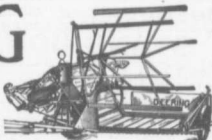
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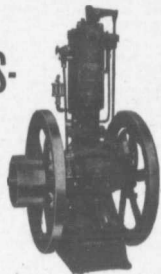
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it is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best. The most skillful baker can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using

PURITY FLOUR

can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT. If you want "more bread and better bread" bake with Purity Flour. Try it to-day. At all grocers.

THIS IS THE LABEL

See that it is on every bag or barrel you buy

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODFREY AND BRANDON 819