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# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

(E)  
Baudisch, J. A.  
(Chief Dairy Expert)

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 29, 1908



It requires only enthusiasm and a little time to have the home grounds as well-kept as these. The work amounts to nothing when compared with the fun there is in it, the pride that improved surroundings inspire and the increase in value of property that results. The illustration shows the home of Mr. Henry Bleecker, Hastings Co., Ont.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# The Imitation Link - Blades

EVERY successful device has its imitators. Others try to get as near to it as patents and trade conditions will allow. One of the oldest and most prominent manufacturers of separators has brought out in some of his bowels a device in which he attempts to realize the principle of Link-Blades. It consists of a series of horizontal sections, each partially telescoping into the other, and each consisting of a circumferential series of spiral blades rigidly united. While this device, at first glance, would appear to embody the principle of the Link-Blades, especially so when looking down on it in the bowl, a little study will show that the principle feature of the Link-Blade System is lost by dividing this device up into horizontal sections.

The reason for this is, in the upward path of the milk, through the bowl, the cream particles being on the convex side and the skim milk particles on the concave side of the blades, when they reach the top of each of these sections they come into direct conflict and are mixed up again, with the result that the separation is retarded.

You may as well get the genuine **SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**. It costs no more and they are equipped with the **SELF BALANCING BOWL** and **SELF CENTERING BEARINGS**. Write to-day for a booklet describing these wonderful machines to

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### Prince Edward Island Stock Breeders' Association

A meeting held at Charlottetown, P. E. I. recently by the stock breeders of that Province, brought together a good number of prominent breeders of all classes of live stock. Mr. Peter Brodie was appointed chairman, and after explaining the object of the meeting, asked those present to express their views. A large number expressed themselves strongly in favour of organizing an association, and on motion, the organizing was proceeded with. The association is to be known as the Prince Edward Island Stock Breeders' Association.

The following were elected officers: Hon. Pres., Hon. Premier Hazard; pres., P. E. Brown; 1st vice, Peter Brodie; 2nd vice, Wm. Gibson; sec., C. T. Ferguson. The following executive committee was also appointed: Robert McKinley, Sam Howwell, Jas. Roper, F. Haldy, T. R. Cass, Leonard Court, Wm. Gibson. The meeting then passed a unanimous resolution asking the legislature to grant \$3,000 more than last year for agricultural exhibition purposes.—C. T. Ferguson.

### Milk, Cheese and Butter Act

"Every year, more and more stringent legislation is being enacted, imposing penalties on farmers and others who are caught handling milk in an unsanitary manner. Hitherto, it has been difficult for Government Inspectors to take action against farmers who shipped milk to the cities, and who tampered with that milk, or did not give it proper care. As a result of the amendments to the Milk, Cheese and Butter Act passed at the recent session of the Ontario Legislature, which has been mentioned in previous issues of *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World*, it will now be much more dangerous for any milk shipper who is careless with his milk.

The following clauses embody the amendments or additions to the Milk, Cheese and Butter Act, passed recently by the Ontario Legislature.—No person shall sell or offer for sale in any city, town or incorporated village, and no person shall sell or supply under contract to any person in any city, town or incorporated village, and no person shall sell, supply, bring or send to a cheese or butter manufacturer, or the owner or manager thereof, milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," or milk in which any preservative is contained, without previously notifying in writing, the owner or manager of such cheese or butter factory, of the person or persons to whom it is sold in cities, towns or incorporated villages, that the milk so sold, supplied or brought to be manufactured or otherwise disposed of, has been so diluted with water, or adulterated, or had the cream so taken from it, or become milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," or has had a preservative added to it, as the case may be.

No person supplying milk or cream to a cheese factory or creamery or for sale in cities, towns or incorporated villages, shall keep his dairy, milk house, milk stand, or any vessels or equipment used in the storing or the carrying of milk or cream, in an unclean or insanitary condition.

All dairy inspectors appointed under this act shall have free access and admission to all cheese factories and creameries, and the premises upon which milk or cream is offered for sale located within the province and to all the lands adjoining same, and to the premises of all persons supplying milk or cream to any cheese fac-

tory or creamery, or for sale in cities, towns, or incorporated villages, and they shall also be empowered to take and test samples of milk found in cheese factories or creameries or in the possession of milk dealers having the same for sale in cities, towns, or incorporated villages, or in transit between producers and cheese factories and creameries, or between producers and dealers, or between dealers and consumers in cities, towns, or incorporated villages; and they shall have the right to take and test samples of milk found upon the premises of producers supplying milk to cheese factories or creameries or for sale in cities, towns or incorporated villages, and may take and test samples from cows which have been producing milk to be sold to cheese factories or creameries or to be delivered in cities, towns or incorporated villages, and any person refusing admission to the same or offering obstruction to the work of inspection or the taking of samples or testing of samples shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 16 of the act.

### Tested Cows for Six Years

Editor, *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World*—

I have been testing my cows for the last six years and consider that cow testing is the best one of the best things introduced into Agriculture. As a result of testing I have one of the best milking herds of grade cattle in this section. I have a few pure bred Ayrshires. They are the best and cheapest in the end. There are good cows as well as bad ones in pure breeds the same as in grades. Only by weighing each cow's milk separately can one form a correct idea of which are the best cows. Some cows give more froth on their milk than others, and therefore are very deceiving. By weighing, you are sure of your results.

Every dairy farmer should keep a pure bred bull. It pays to go and examine the sire and dam of the bull before making a purchase. Most dairymen make a great mistake in sending their bull, which has proven a good sire of milking heifers, to the butcher. If they would exchange bulls with some other dairyman, the bulls would be kept for service as long as they were useful. A bull is just getting to be a good stock getter at three years of age. Many farmers, unfortunately, have to make a change at this time to avoid in-breeding. In-bredding is a dangerous practice in a province like Ontario, where there are so many fine specimens of the different breeds.

While the testing of individual cows with the scales and habcock tester is a very important matter to the dairy farmer, it is not everything. One must breed right, feed right, milk right, and dispose of everything that doesn't make a profit for her owner. Success is then sure.—G. A. Ryan, Prescott Co., Ont.

The act under which Institutes are operated, does not provide for the election of representatives to the regular institutes by these clubs. If the movement continues to progress as it is now doing, the act may be changed to admit of this being done. Such a change should work to the advantage of both the institute and the farmers' club.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill amending the inspection and sale act, declares it an offence to put any foreign substance whatever into cheese, or to incorporate any inferior curd or cheese therein. The penalties of the act will apply against anyone, who either manufactures or deals in these inferior products.

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AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1908

No. 14

## THE CONSERVATION OF SOIL MOISTURE.

**The Loss of Soil Moisture is due largely to Evaporation. This may be controlled to a large extent by having recourse to Mulches.**

**M**ULCHING is the great agency for conserving soil moisture. Many kinds of mulches are available. The one most generally used is the earth mulch. It is simply a loose blanket of earth, which dries out, preventing the water below from passing up through it to the atmosphere. Experiments have proven that a mulch three inches deep prevented a loss of 36 per cent. of the amount lost where no mulch was used. The average saving by means of mulches ranges from 25 to 50 per cent., varying with the depth of the mulch. The time to form these mulches is as soon as the soil is fit to work in the spring,

as well as after every rain in summer, if the crop will permit. A delay of one week in spring, or after a heavy rain, will result in a loss of moisture by evaporation, equal to one and three-quarters inches of rain, or enough to tide a crop over two weeks of drought. From this, the advantage of seeding at the earliest possible date, is apparent. From the O. A. C. report for 1905, it will be observed that for every day's delay in the seeding after the first week had passed in which the seeding took place, there was an average decrease of 56 lbs. of oats, 53 lbs. of barley, 29 lbs. of spring wheat, and 23 lbs. of peas per acre, due to the loss of moisture through the neglect of mulching.

The first effect of mulching is greater evaporation, due to the larger surface of wet soil exposed. This loss, however, is from the stirred soil only. Very little water can pass through a mulch after it becomes dry. Should the mulch settle back, and appear moist, a second stirring will be necessary. Mulches should not be made too deep. They are made of the best soil, and when dry it is of no use for plant feeding. They should be made as thin as they can be, without permitting too heavy waste of the deeper soil water. They must vary with the seasons and the crops.

Early seeding enables crops to use the water otherwise lost by evaporation. It may also save plant food from leaching in the drainage waters, by having made use of this water in the plant economy. There is danger of too great haste in seeding, however. One might better be a little too late, than too early. If too early, the plants come weak and sickly, or the seed rots in the

soil. The effectiveness of tillage in conserving soil moisture, is greater in the spring than at almost any other time. In the spring there is invariably a wet surface exposed and this wet surface carries water off much more rapidly than dry soil can. Too frequent stirring of the soil is undesirable. Simply keep a dry, loose blanket of soil, which will make an effective mulch. Where one has not time to form a thorough mulch a single cut of the disc, or even of the spiked-toothed harrow will work wonders in conserving soil moisture.

All mulches are not made from soil. Some of

great, and drainage becomes necessary; but even under these conditions, it will usually be found advisable to adopt measures for conserving the moisture not so removed. Water is the great vehicle of plant food materials. Plants must have water in order to live. In most cases the rains of summer are insufficient, and we must rely upon stored up moisture. Hence the great need of conserving this moisture.

Experiments conducted at our experiment stations have shown that, on the average, crops require two and one-quarter times the water that falls during the growing season. Therefore, we must aim to store up water in seasons when no growth is taking place. Some seasons we get too much water, and it is necessary to provide for the carrying off of it. Paradoxical, as it may seem, by preparing for a wet season, one prepares for a dry. The loosening which favors absorption, also favors retention of moisture.

Evaporation is the great

source of loss of moisture. Few realize the amount of evaporation which goes on from a given area of soil on a summer day. It has been estimated that from a surface of water, 100 x 60 feet, there was an average daily loss from May to October, of 20 barrels. At this rate, there would be a daily loss of 140 bbls. an acre. The amount thus lost, would of course, vary with the situation, the exposure and the temperature. No definite data to show how the evaporation from soil would compare with that from water, has ever been compiled, but it is believed where soil is bare, and looks moist on top, the evaporation would be the same, or possibly greater.

Realizing, then, that there is a tremendous loss of soil water through the agency of evaporation, let us look to it in future that the simple, yet effective, means at our disposal.

## Western Horse Breeding Legislation

Geo. H. Greig, Agriculture Dept., Winnipeg

The horse census in Ontario has shown that hundreds of stallions are travelled in Ontario that are unsound. Such animals should not be used for breeding purposes. Farmers, therefore, should be very careful when selecting the stallions to mate with their mares.

In Western Canada we have a law that makes it difficult for a man to travel an unsound stallion. Several years ago, the territorial government introduced a horse breeders' ordinance, which, in addition to providing for a lien on foals of registered stallions to cover the service



## THE BEST AYRSHIRE COW AS YET IN THE TEST.

In the test for the Record of Performance, conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, this cow, Daisy Queen No. 9765, owned by E. Coburn, Harriestville, Ont., made the highest record of any cow entered. She gave the large yield of 13,108.3 lbs. milk and 485.4 lbs. of fat in one year. See article on Liberal Feeding, page 11.

the best and most effective are made from manure. By applying manure as a top-dressing, one obtains a physical as well as chemical benefit from it. The season's rains wash the fertilizing constituents into the soil where it is available to the plants. The refuse remaining on top makes an effective mulch for retarding evaporation. Herein rests one strong argument for the manure spreader. By its use, it is possible to apply all kinds of farm yard manure as a top-dressing, thus getting full returns for this by-product.

There are few fields upon which crops of any kind, in any climate, can be brought to maturity, with the maximum yields the soils are capable of producing, without adopting some means of saving the soil moisture. There are fields, where, at times, the moisture in the soil is too

fees, introduced a new principle calculated to protect the farmer against scrub stallions or those with false pedigrees. Every stallion "standing or travelling for gain" had to be enrolled with the local Department of Agriculture. The certificate thus obtained stated whether the horse was a pure bred, a grade, or a cross-bred, and a copy of this certificate was required to be printed on all advertisements and route bills and posted on the door of every stable in which the stallion was kept during the season.

"This territorial ordinance was used as the foundation for a very similar law adopted some years afterwards by the State of Wisconsin, which has since been copied by several other states.

In 1906 the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba, of which I was then secretary, took the matter up, and, after very careful enquiry and full discussion at a number of meetings, drafted a bill which was subsequently, with few alterations, adopted by the Provincial Legislature in 1906.

This Horse Breeders' Act embodies what was thought to be the best points of all the above referred to Acts. It provides that every stallion for which service fees are charged must be enrolled with the Local Department of Agriculture. An enrolment charge of \$2 is made on pure bred only, as it is only pure bred that can get protection through liens on foals to cover service fees. Renewal certificates are issued annually for 25 cents, and transfers to new owners for \$1.

A copy of the Provincial enrolment certificate must be conspicuously posted up in every stable or building where the stallion stands for service. This enrolment certificate simply states whether the horse is "Pure-bred (and if so, it recites the breed and registered name, number and stud book)" Cross-bred" (i.e. by a stallion of one pure breed out of a mare of another pure breed), or "Grade" (i.e. not eligible for registration in any recognized stud book).

Thus, farmers are protected against the use of scrub horses travelling under fraudulent pedigrees. Of course, if anyone wants to use a scrub or cross-bred he can do so, but he does so with the facts before him.

As a further step along educational lines, it is required that in order to obtain the Department's endorsement of soundness on the license certificate, the owner of each pure-bred stallion must sign and make a statutory declaration that his stallion is, to the best of his knowledge, free from hereditary or transmissible unsoundness or disease, or in lieu thereof, may file a certificate of freedom therefrom, signed by a duly qualified veterinarian licensed in Manitoba, and shall forward this declaration or veterinarian's certificate together with the other necessary papers relating to his breeding or ownership to the Department. The following diseases are considered as hereditary unsoundness, disqualifying a stallion for breeding purposes: Bone spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, periodic ophthalmia, sidebones, ringbone, roaring, thickwind, or whistling, thoroughpin or bog spavin. In case the owner of a stallion does not comply with the above requirements the license certificate issued should be on form B.

Nearly every stallion owner enrolling makes the declaration as to the soundness of his horse. If, as is sometimes hinted, there is much dishonesty practised in this connection, it will rectify itself through the public demanding a more impartial inspection.

The clause relating to soundness is not contained in the Saskatchewan and Alberta ordinances, but the Horse Breeders' Associations of both provinces are keenly interested in this question, and will doubtless take steps to make the present legislation still more effective.

(Continued on Page 10)

## THE COST OF RURAL DELIVERY IS NOT BURDENSOME

The Twelfth 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.

SO loud has been the outcry that has been raised in Canada against the introduction of free rural delivery, mainly on the ground of its "enormous" expense that many Canadians have concluded that the deficit of the United States Post Office Department must amount to millions of dollars a year, and that its financial position must be getting steadily worse. Statements that have been made in our House of Commons have created this impression. We have been told by Sir William Mulock that the expenditures on free rural delivery in the United States have raised "serious difficulties in that country," and that the United States administration was "at its wits' end to know what to do" with this monster that has been raised up, and, "apparently, has no way of controlling the "thing."

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has told us that the adoption of free rural delivery in Canada, would mean that we would be "over-burdened by an expenditure which the population of this country would never submit to," and which they could not stand."

Our present Postmaster-General, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, as shown in my last article, has stated that "the rural mail delivery system has caused a "deficit in the United States Post Office Department of something like \$17,000,000, or \$18,000,000 a year."

With such alarming statements before us, made by people who we had reason to suppose had looked into the matter thoroughly, and whom we have looked to for guidance in these matters, it is small wonder that we have been slow to advocate the introduction of rural delivery.

When however, we begin to question the post office officials and people of the United States about "this monster that they have raised up," we find that instead of being at their wits' ends," they are delighted with the results of the service, and find that their postal deficits, instead of having been increased by the "enormous ex-

penditures" on rural delivery, are less now than they were before free rural delivery was established. Do you doubt it? Then look at the following table showing the number of rural carriers that have been engaged each year since the service was established, the expenditures each year, and the yearly postal deficit:

Fiscal Year	Carriers	Appropriation	Expenditure	Postal Deficit
1897 ...	83	\$ 40,000	\$ 14,840	\$11,411,790
1898 ...	148	50,250	50,241	9,020,905
1899 ...	301	150,032	150,012	6,610,776
1900 ...	1,276	450,000	420,433	5,385,688
1901 ...	4,301	1,750,796	1,750,321	3,923,727
1902 ...	8,466	4,080,075	4,080,041	2,037,640
1904 ...	24,566	12,026,905	12,045,275	8,779,402
1905 ...	32,055	21,116,500	20,864,885	14,572,584
1906 ...	35,666	25,228,300	25,011,625	10,516,995
1907 ...	37,728	27,330,000	26,755,524	6,569,000

DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR, ACCORDING TO POSTMASTER-GENERAL MEYER, THERE WAS NO DEFICIT.

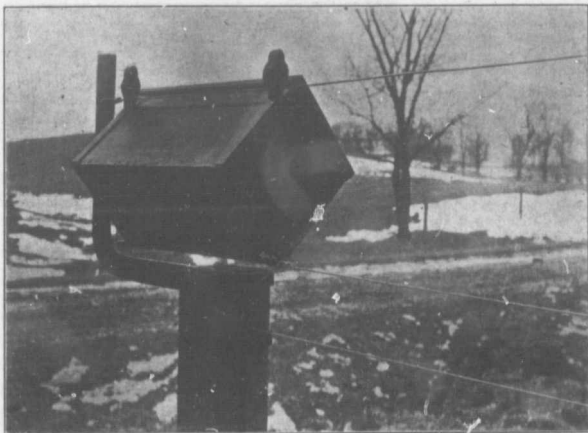
### INTERESTING FIGURES

Note carefully what the foregoing figures show: That while the expenditures on free rural delivery have increased from \$14,840 in 1897, to \$26,755,524, in 1907, the deficit of the Post Office Department in 1907, was \$4,719,790 less than it was in 1897, or about forty per cent. less.

Does any person see any reason why the people of the United States should be alarmed over "the monster that they have raised up," especially in view of the fact that the service is now almost complete, reaching, as it does, about five-sixths of the people who live in districts suitable for the service? Where, it might be asked, also, are the deficits of \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 a year that we have been told about?

### NOT A JUST CLAIM

An effort has been made to prove from the foregoing figures, that the rural delivery service has reduced, rather than increased, the deficits of



### DELIVERING MAIL BY TROLLEY

Some farmers in the United States, whose houses are a considerable distance back from the road, or where there are gulleys intervening, have constructed trolley lines. The rural mail carriers deposit their mail in a box on a pulley. By elevating the box, as occasion requires, at either end of the system, it is carried by its own weight back and forth between the house and the road.

the Post Office Department. That is not a safe conclusion to draw. As I will show in later articles, the increased receipts from the rural delivery service are very much less than the expenditures that the service involves. It is probable that were it not for the rural delivery service the United States Post Office Department would have a large surplus instead of a deficit. The decrease in the annual deficits has been due to other causes, rather than the increased receipts from rural delivery. The important part of the figures quoted, lies in the fact, that they show that the expenditures on rural delivery are not so great

hours. To increase the fertility of my soil, I have made use of the manure from the stables. The manure from 30 head of cattle, from my horses, sheep and pigs, has been hauled to the fields each day during the winter months, and spread upon the corn and root land. I have plowed under fields of rye, buckwheat, and clover as well. My system of rotation is a five year one, the first year corn and roots, followed by either wheat or barley, this being seeded to grass, and left from one to three years.—G. H. McKenzie, York Co.

### Commuting Statute Labor

No movement has done more to improve the ordinary roads of the country, than that of commuting statute labor, at a certain rate per day. The statute labor plan of road improvement, while it served a good purpose when the country was new, and the farmers had not much ready money, has, in many places, degenerated into little more than a pretence at road-making. Valuable time is wasted, no permanent plan is followed, and, as a rule, the roads operated on show little improvement from year to year. If John Smith is pathmaster in 1907, he has most of the work done in front of his own farm, or where it will do him the most good. If William Jones is appointed to the office in 1908, he immediately begins to look after his own interests and has the work of that year performed on the road he uses the most; and so the process goes on from year to year, without any regard to the general needs of the community, and the permanent improvement of the roads after a definite and prearranged plan. When John Smith is pathmaster, William Jones does as little as he can, and vice versa, when the latter is in charge. There is no incentive to do faithful and permanent work.

With the commuted statute labor plan, things are different. The money is paid into the general fund of the municipality, and is expended after some definite plan of road improvement. Men and teams are hired to do the work, and a full day's work is expected from each one; or contracts are let for specific work, and the roads generally brought up to a higher standard. The commuted tax is often supplemented by substantial grants from the township funds, and the whole expended under the direction of some one who knows something about road making. The same person usually looks after the work from year to year, which tends to uniformity and permanency.

Commuting statute labor has been found to work well, where given a chance. Townships following the old plan should look into it, and give it a trial. Whenever tried, and thoroughly tested, the people do not go back to the old plan. The following letters from several reefs of townships, where the commuting system has been in force, show the satisfaction it is giving:

SIDNEY TP., HASTINGS CO.

Our township commuted its statute labor eight years ago, at 50 cents a day. In addition, we spend about \$1,000 every year out of the general fund, which brings it up to 75 cents a day. Since its adoption our roads have greatly improved, and the new system is giving general satisfaction.

S. T. Vandervort, Reeve.

SALTFLAT TOWNSHIP, WENTWORTH CO.

This township commuted the statute labor several years ago, and it has proven to be far in advance of the old system. It is commuted at 35 cents a day. To start with, it ought to be commuted at not less than 50 cents a day, as there is always a lot of grading to do at the beginning.

We divided the township into three parts and appointed a road commissioner for each part. Each commissioner is supplied with a road

grader. In this way we find that we can get more work done at 35 cents a day than under the old system at \$1.00 a day.

Geo. Mullen, Reeve.

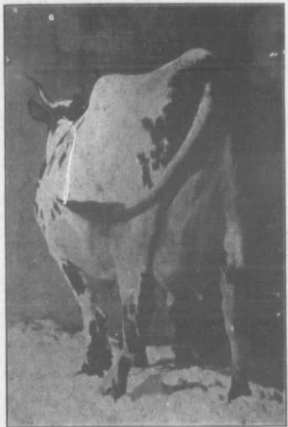
COULBOURN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON CO.

We commuted statute labor seven years ago at 60 cents a day. But the rate should be \$1 a day, as we have to make up the difference in a general levy. There is a movement here this year to abolish statute labor altogether. It does not seem reasonable to collect money from two sources to spend on one line of work. A heavier township levy will be made, which will relieve the clerk and treasurer of a lot of work.

Commuting the statute labor has given good satisfaction. Our township is now called the good roads township, so much have the roads been improved since the change was made. Careful work needs to be done at the beginning. The township is divided into four parts, and a road commissioner appointed for each one. The money collected is divided according to the assessed value of each division, so that where land is good and farmers pay heavier taxes, they have more money expended on their roads. Each commissioner is paid \$2.50 a day for the time he devotes to the roads. He pays his own expenses out of this. Where the haul is long, gravel is put on the roads in winter. Labor is cheaper then, and the roads are not spoiled by hauling heavy loads over them.

S. A. Jinkenson, Reeve.

One may, by chance, attain some success by selecting and mating his breeding stock in a haphazard way, from outside and individual appearances. These chances, however, are as few and uncertain as the peas that a blind pigeon finds. Many great milking cows have been produced in the by-gone years, but the number has been so insignificantly small, in comparison with the thousands of ordinary producers, that the intelligent and progressive breeder is not satisfied with this. He will make use of more reliable means to accomplish his desired object. In this connection, official testing and the system of advanced registry has done much for the dairy industry.—H. Bollet, Oxford Co.



Almada - 15282.

This Ayrshire cow is owned by Gus Langelier, Stadacona Farm, Cap Rouge, Que. She has an official record of 60 lbs. fat in twelve months. She is not only a heavy producer but is a splendid breeder as well. Her daughter Stadacona Lily appears on this page.

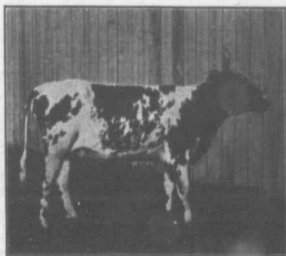
as to be a serious burden on the people of the United States, and, therefore, that there is little or no reason to be alarmed over the "enormous expenditures" for free rural delivery that we have been told so much about.—H. B. C.

### How I Built up my Farm

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—When I moved to my farm in 1898, the fences and outbuildings were in a dilapidated condition, with the exception of one building, which was used as a stable for twelve cows and five horses. I commenced improvements at once, and have continued to do some improving every year since. I first built a silo, then dug a well 128 feet deep, and placed a windmill to pump the water for my stock. I have done some fencing every year from the start, and now have 240 rods of cross fences, and 300 rods of woven wire fence. When I built the barn, I obtained the stone for the basement wall from the fields. I was two years in collecting them in spare time. Many of them were dug out of the ground in the fields and wood lot. In this way I was put to little expense for the stone.

I am a strong believer in under-drainage, and have done a great deal of it, though I still have some to do. Under-draining is one of the best investments I ever made. Some of the fields paid for the cost of draining in one year's crop.

The rear end of my farm was badly infested with mustard. To get rid of it, I followed a method of constant cultivation, sowing corn and roots and hand-pulling the mustard each year. I now have it under control. Last year, one man pulled the mustard, and cut the thistles, in a few



Stadacona Lily - 19257.

This is the two-year-old heifer the daughter of Almada, owned by Mr. Gus Langelier. She qualified for the Record of performance by giving 625 lbs. of milk in less than 20 months. She is the living proof that large producers will procreate their like. The photo was taken in her young farm.

The best way to keep horses' necks and shoulders from getting sore is to be careful at the beginning of the season's work. Once the skin is worn off the neck or shoulders, it is difficult to heal it over while the horse is working. Badly fitting collars and dirty sweat pads are responsible for many bad shoulders and necks. Horses allowed to stand in the stable with sweat pads saturated with perspiration are sure to get tender where the collar pulls.—A. L. Jones, Wentworth Co., Ont.

**Alsike Clover for Seed**

Arthur W. Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

In the growing of alsike clover for seed it is necessary to have a suitable soil. The best results are to be obtained from a good heavy clay loam, in a fairly rich condition. The soil should not be too rich, as there is a great probability, in a good year, on strong land, of its producing too heavy a growth of straw. It will then lodge early in the season, and a lot of it may rot at the bottom. In such cases it will not fill well. The land should be naturally, or artificially, well drained, as alsike, like all kinds of clover, is liable to heave with the spring frosts when there is much water in the soil.

The field must be free, or nearly so, from false flax, sorrel, common dock and timothy. These are the only bad things that I have to contend with in growing alsike. Have the land plowed late in the fall. Then just as soon as the soil gets in a good condition in the spring, work it up to a fine tilth. When all is ready, I drill it with a mixture of 2 bushels oats and barley per acre. If the land is extra strong a little less of the mixture will suffice. This gives the clover a little chance for light and air. Be sure to use only perfectly clean seed. Sow in front of the drill tubes, at the rate of about 4 pounds an acre. I sow with a mixture of oats and barley, as that is the only spring grain

grain to seed with, if one were growing that grain. By seeding with spring grain I have nearly overcome the false flax nuisance. Never seed with fall wheat if there is any false flax in the land. If there is flax in the field, I go over the area carefully, and pull or cut out all that can be seen, at the same time, taking out all dock. This work should be done again about the time thistles are in bloom. With a sickle, nip off the tips of thistles if you choose, also clip the heads off all timothy that you can find. Timothy is a seed that cannot very well be cleaned from alsike. Look sharp this time for dock and flax that may have been missed the first time. Dock seed can be cleaned out, but the flax is one thing that will stay right with the alsike. At the harvest time, be sure not to cut too green, as is frequently done. Wait until it is well ripened, though not too ripe. When ready to cut, harvest with a good 3 ft. mower, one that will shave the ground. Start in when the clover is dry. If you have much to harvest, have three good, careful men to follow and roll the clover up into small bundles, laying out the bundles carefully. Then, when the machine comes around again, it will not run over the cut swards. With such an outfit one can handle 6 or 8 acres a day. I would not use a pea harrow or drag-like. Small bundles are preferable as they dry much quicker after a shower.

As soon as the clover gets dry, get it under cover, or in a good stack, well covered with hay, or something else that will turn water. If the crop has been handled carefully, and everything has been favorable, you may expect from 4 to 9 bushels an acre. Much is often lost by careless handling. I have been growing from 8 to 15 acres of alsike a year for the past 8 or 9 years. I have never had less than 4½ bushels an acre, but once, when a 10 acre field gave just 15 bushels. This was due to some hot weather just before it was ready to cut. At one time a 9 acre field yielded me 83 bushels of No. 1 seed, for which I got \$7.30 a bushel. Last year one field of 10 acres yielded 67 bushel of No. 1 seed. I sold this for the sum of \$600.

One thing I have found from experience is, one need not expect a good crop of well colored seed, unless there are lots of honey bees with

in close range of the clover field. This factor, and the careful handling at harvest time go a long way towards getting a full crop.

**Cement Silos the Only Kind to Erect**

A. E. Hodgner, Haron, Ontario

The up-to-date dairy farmer of to-day has a silo in which to house his corn. The amount of corn that is stacked up in fields throughout the country, however, is large. When exposed in this manner to all the storms that blow, to the mice that infest it, and to the crows that constantly hover about it, the loss sustained is great. This could be all saved had it been placed in a silo. Though fodder corn deteriorates much when exposed in the shock, it makes good feed until Christmas time. After that, the stalks become dry and hard, and owing to their woody nature, are of very little use for feed. Herein the silage has the advantage, for it is succulent and makes the best of feed throughout the winter.

Farmers that raise corn for the ear could make use of a silo for the stalks after they have taken the ears off in the fall. The corn stalks, if taken at this time, cut up and placed in a silo with plenty of water upon them, will come out in the winter time well cooked, and sweet. They will be much richer feed than when left out in the winter, exposed to all the storms that blow and the other agencies that tend to deteriorate it. If farmers would experiment with this, they would soon be convinced that I am right.

In regard to the kind of silo to build, the cement silo is the most satisfactory. Wooden ones must take second place at the present time. An up-to-date farmer would not have a wooden silo if he could procure gravel suitable for the purpose of erecting a cement one. Cement can now be had at a price that is within the reach of all. We have lots of farmers in this neighborhood that have both wooden and cement silos. They state that they would not build a wood silo again if a contractor would build one for them free of charge. The cement silo is ahead of wood in this way: The cement silo is always airtight; it is always ready; it never blows down; and it never has any spoiledilage around its edges if it is built right. The cement silo will not burn down as will the wooden ones. Therefore, you do not have to keep the cement silo insured. Looking at the question from every viewpoint, the cement silo is the best and will not cost much more than a wooden silo.

**The Shorthorn can be made a Profitable Dairy Cow**

Ed., The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—By breeding and selection the Shorthorn breed can be made as profitable for milk production as any other dairy breed. We have evidence of some of the cows that have been bred in that direction for some time. The trouble in the past has been that the average Shorthorn breeder had no stability about his breeding principles. When the beef type became popular and brought more money than the milk type he invariably mixed his herd with the beef animal and when the milk type became more popular he mixed his herd with the dairy type. As a result, the average Shorthorn breeder has nothing but a scrubby animal which is neither profitable for beef nor for milk.

If the Shorthorn breeders can be conscientious enough to be staple for four or five generations of breeding, and with good selection and good principles connected with it, I believe

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At the Shorthorn breed can be made a good dairy breed. In order to do that I believe the most feasible plan is to form a Shorthorn Breeders' Cow Testing Association, Breed and select from those individuals which have not less than 250 to 300 pounds butter-fat capacity. Secure sires that are prominent, which can be thoroughly demonstrated, in such an association. I am sure that with systematic breeding, without introducing any foreign beef blood, and the practice to a certain extent of in and in breeding, the Shorthorn cow can be made a good dairy cow. —Erl. Fred. Dairying, State University, Ohio.

**Alfalfa Culture**

Ed., The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—Alfalfa has engaged the attention of some farmers for a good many years, with varying success. The first attempts to grow alfalfa were not generally successful. This was frequently due to a want of knowledge as to the proper method of handling it. Experience has shown, however, that when the culture of alfalfa is understood and sown on suitable soils, it can be grown with as much certainty as red clover. Alfalfa being a perennial, has considerable advantage over red clover, which is a biennial, in that it does not require frequent re-seeding. It yields heavier crops and possesses much higher feeding value than red clover. A good dry, or best soil throughout a drained is the best soil for alfalfa. The land should be rolling so that water and ice will not stand upon it at any season of the year. Any preparation of the land which will ensure a good catch of red clover will do equally well for alfalfa. Land that is clean and rich in plant food, such as we have after taking off a crop of corn or roots, is the ideal. Such land should not be plowed either in the fall or spring. It should be worked up in the spring with a spring tooth cultivator or disc harrow and then made into a fine seed bed, by whatever means one has at his disposal.

The best seed obtainable is none too good to sow. Much of the seed sold contains noxious weed seeds and is of low vitality. Northern grown seed is the best to use. If you can procure seed grown in your own neighborhood, so much the better. The plants grown from southern seed are not as hardy and will not stand our hard winters as well as those grown from northern seed. Our chances of success in obtaining a catch of alfalfa will be greatly enhanced if we make use of nitro culture. This culture supplies the germs that form the nodules upon the roots of the alfalfa plant, and it is through the agency of these nodules that the alfalfa plant makes use of the free nitrogen of the air. This nitro-culture is not expensive. It may be obtained from the bacteriological department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. The price is 25 cents for enough to treat one bushel of seed. Instructions telling how to apply it accompany each package. Any one sowing alfalfa should not fail to make use of nitro-culture.

**QUANTITY TO SOW**

The quantity of seed to sow per acre varies with the quality of the seed. If it is good, home-grown seed, 15 lbs. to the acre will suffice. If it is foreign seed, and better sow 20 lbs. an acre. Barley is the best grain to sow it with. It should not be sown thicker than three pecks per acre.

Some people have a mistaken idea in regard to a nurse crop. They believe that by sowing a nurse crop, they shade the ground and thus conserve the moisture. This is not the whole truth. The nurse crop of grain will throw off a much greater quan-

tity of water through its leaves than the sun will evaporate from the soil. The seed should be sown in front of the drill. The alfalfa plants will then come up between the rows of barley and not in the rows, as would otherwise be the case. In this way, the alfalfa plants will have more space to themselves.

Alfalfa should not be pastured after the grain crop is cut. It may attain considerable height but let it stay. It will make a fine place to catch the snow in winter and thus protect the young plants.

**NOT DIFFICULT TO BREAK UP**

Many farmers are afraid to sow alfalfa, fearing that they will experience difficulty in breaking up the soil afterwards. They have no fear on this account. If stock is allowed to pasture a field closely in the fall, previous to breaking, no difficulty will be experienced in plowing the following May. Horses or sheep are the best for this purpose as they will eat the crop off close to the ground. Alfalfa should never be grown as a rotation crop as the expense of seeding is considerable and with proper care a field will continue in good shape for a number of years. It should not be sown in mixtures with other grasses, except where there may be a low place in the field in which the alfalfa may be winter-killed. In such a case, after the alfalfa is sown, it might be quite in order to sow some orchard grass on the spots by hand. The orchard grass will be ready to cut at the same time as the alfalfa, and it will give three cuttings during the season.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.


**The Horse for the Farmer**  
A. F. Kitchen, Waterloo Co., Ont.

The question of the proper horse for the farm is frequently debated. Many contend that the light horse is superior, owing to its qualifications when successfully reached its destination quickly. Others claim that the heavy horse excels because of his strength and ability to haul large implements with ease. Still others urge, and with good reason, that the horse of medium weight is to be preferred. The medium, or general purpose, horse, will do a good day's work in any serviceable on the road as well, being able to make excellent time even on bad roads, with a fair load behind him.

At the Agricultural Fairs the medium weight animal is shown as the general purpose or farm horse. It is doubtful if he is the horse that brings the most money to the farmer, and it is money that the average farmer is looking for. The light and medium weight horses frequently bring much higher prices than the draft animal. Nevertheless, the market is uncertain for this class, and a buyer should be careful. Buyers are not to purchase a blemished light horse, except at a greatly reduced price. If the subject be a mare, the loss may not be so large, as it might be used as a brood mare, although the high-class breeder would not use an unsound mare, there always being a strong tendency to perpetuate the fault in the offspring. A farmer in whose horse has an injury that the market is regularly keeps up a ceaseless search for heavy horses to handle their heavy loads. The death rate of horses on the construction lines of railroads is heavy. This factor, together with the demand from the new railroad construction that is under way, creates a brisk market for the heavy horse.

The demand being constant it stands to reason that the price must be good, and so it is. The selling price is often increased if the horse has good habits, and, particularly so,

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if he be a good walker. The habit of fast walking is well worth cultivating and developing even in the farm horse. The best way to get a good walking team is to raise the colts oneself. Then train them with a quick walking horse. In this way more can be done to improve a colt the first three months he is worked, than in a year, after he has acquired a slow gait.

A colt need not cost the farmer much up to three years of age. The pregnant mare can be given steady work so long as reasonable care is exercised. With a short rest at the time of foaling, the mare can be put to work again in a few days. If given good feed, she will do her work and rear the colt easily, especially if the youngster is taught to eat grain with its dam. In this way the strain is lessened on the mare, while the colt gains considerable nourishment for itself.

Where pasture can be had for summer, and clover hay with a turnip and a light grain ration in winter, the colt can be raised to three years

of age with very little expense or work. Heavy colts are usually easy to handle and train, and hence entail little expense on this account. When they will make profitable milk, his living on the farm without being over-worked, until such time as he can be disposed of to advantage. There is money in this business of heavy horse breeding, and farmers will do well to give the matter serious consideration with a view to breeding their mares this present season.

A special purpose dairy cow man might be expected to pay his compliments to that dairy delusion known as the dual-purpose cow—the one that will make profitable milk all through her life and good, salable beef when her milking usefulness is over. I grant that such a cow would be of estimable value to the average dairyman. It can be said to encourage the hope any one might entertain of her ever being evolved into a breed fact.—W. F. McSparran, in an address before Vermont dairymen.

## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit Institute at Iroquois

On April 15 and 16, a fruit institute meeting was held at Iroquois. The speakers were Mr. Harold Jones, a practical grower of wide repute from Matilda, and Mr. J. W. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Mr. Jones opened the meeting with a discussion on selection and location for orchards. He emphasized the necessity of good drainage, indicating from examples from all over the Province that those orchards which are poorly drained are the first to suffer from winter-killing. If there is good drainage the roots reach far into the earth with sufficient pure air below the frost level to sustain the vitality of the tree, whereas if the water-table is within a foot or two of the surface of the ground all the roots will be within two feet of the surface and in a bad winter all will be injured. Air draft is necessary as well as soil drainage. If three thermometers were placed, one on the top of a hill, one on the side and one at the bottom, a difference of as much as five degrees will be noted on a still night, the middle thermometer registering the highest. If therefore, an orchard is planted on the side of a hill, the drainage of the cold air to the bottom of the valley leaves the orchard in the place of lowest temperature. As to aspect, he has noticed that in the St. Lawrence valley, those orchards which have an East or South exposure do the best.

Mr. A. D. Harkness, of Iroquois, who with his father is the pioneer fruit-grower of this district, took up the questions of varieties best suited. He recommended first of all the McIntosh, which is a native of this locality and a very marketable apple. Along with it he recommended the Fameuse, also the Baxter, Wolfe River and Alexander. He would plant one-third of Fameuse, one-third McIntosh and one-third of the other three. In

order to get an orchard to mature early, he recommends the planting of the main stock 30 by 75 with early-maturing varieties between, the latter to be got out again so soon as any indication of coming appeared in an orchard. For those intervening trees he recommended Yellow Transparent, Astrachan, Duchess, Wealthy and Pippin. The planting of only one variety in an orchard is not wise because of the necessity of cross fertilization.

Mr. Crow took up the question of pruning and grafting, demonstrating his remarks by an example of a small tree.

On the subject of fillers and orchard cover crops, Mr. Jones gave out something entirely new to the fruit-growing world. It is a plan, which has been worked out by himself, by which a man can grow an orchard up to six years practically without interfering with the yield of that land in other crops. The plan is to manure the ground full with barnyard manure, plant the trees in straight rows at distances depending on the variety, the McIntosh being not less than 35 feet, and the Wealthy not less than 25 feet, 30 by 36 feet being the best distance for McIntosh. During the first year, plant the ground with potatoes in rows both ways and cultivate both ways. Don't dig by the first of October, but leave the digging of the potatoes as long as possible for fear of frost. After the potatoes are dug, spread coarse manure at the rate of one load to eight trees, around the trees but not near the trunk, and wrap up the trunks with sulphite paper reaching from the ground upward about a foot. The manure acts to cover crop and the paper protects the tree from mice.

In the second year, plant some corn in hills both ways, but do not plant so near the trees. Between the first and twelfth of July, sow clover in with the corn. Cut the corn as soon as it is fit in the fall and take it off the field immediately. This gives a crop of clover, and leaves no harbor for mice. In the third year, cut the clover as soon as ready and harvest. Let the second growth grow a firm mat, but look out for mice. The fourth, fifth and sixth years are a repetition of the first, second and third, with the exception, that on the fourth year 200 pounds to the acre of muriate of potash should be applied. From this time on, the orchard will pay for the use of the ground. Grow clover and plow under and alternate with oats and rye. Continue this system until the ground is shaded too much to allow the crop to grow.

The evening session was devoted almost entirely to the question of co-operation in growing and marketing fruit. Under a system of co-operation, a manager should be hired to seek a market for the fruit, to oversee its packing and grading and to arrange for any other business that the society might undertake, such as the engaging of a power-sprayer to do the work of spraying for the whole society, to arrange for central warehouses, to arrange for the delivery, packing and grading of fruit, and instruction in whatever might be of importance.

Mr. Jones recommended spraying, just as the blossom-buds are bursting, with the Bordeaux mixture. The second spraying should be done just before the blossoms open, when they are beginning to show color, and the third just after the petals fall. These three sprays answer for everything except in some seasons, black spot. Muggy weather in the summer is almost a sure indication of black spot. It is well to spray then with Bordeaux, even though the apples be nearly ripe.

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of willingness of the Department of Agriculture to assist the farmer, and it is regrettable that the average farmer does not better appreciate such opportunities. The men sent out to any of these Institutes to lecture are men who know their business; they are men whose lives are devoted to the subjects on which they speak. Every good farmer throughout the country should know that in failing to attend an institute, when he can, he misses a golden opportunity.—J. G. Morrisburg, Ont.

### Bordeaux Mixture

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa.

The orchardist should not imagine that there is any great mystery or difficulty with reference to the making of the Bordeaux mixture or the use of it after it is made. Almost any of the ordinary directions found in any of the spray calendars will give good results. The material should be fresh made and should be kept agitated. My advice is to keep the growing tissue of leaf and fruit covered as nearly as may be with the thinnest possible coating of Bordeaux mixture during the growing season. Commence when the leaves have just fairly shown themselves and spray the first time. The blossoms will soon be out and then, of course, no spraying should be done until they are fairly well fallen. One should not wait, however, until the blossoms have all fallen before spraying again with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture as this is the time when the codling moth will be caught. The third spraying should be made 10 or 15 days later, and to get the best results, spray once more about two weeks later.

It is not necessary that the person doing the spraying should know all

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the enemies which he has to combat in order to get 200 per cent. on his money, but the satisfaction of working intelligently and the extra gain that will come will repay anyone in making a thorough study of the insect and fungus pests that trouble the orchard. The life history of these pests will suggest the proper time at which any extra spraying may be necessary; but every farmer should spray even if he does not know the name of a single insect in the orchard the operation will pay him well.

The Ontario department of Agriculture has received the following names and addresses of firms in Great Britain making enquiries as to Canadian cider: Scorra & Oliveri, 80-81 New St., Birmingham, Eng.; H. Weston, Much Marcle, Dyfnod, Glos., Eng.; John Kimberley, Tipton, Birmingham, Eng.; Henry Kenway Ltd., 97-100 Moor St., Birmingham, Eng.; Harvenden Sons & Thompson Ltd., Tenbury, Worcester-shire, Eng.; and The Armagh Cider Co., Portadown, Ireland.



**POULTRY YARD**

**How to Set a Hen**

Most people take little care of how they set a hen. They blame the hen, the eggs, or anything else they think of at the time. One should select a hen of medium size, with nice clean legs. Get one that is quiet, one that you can put your hand under, without her fluttering off the nest. Heavy hens are too clumsy on the eggs, and are very apt to step on the chicks. Having procured your hen, give her a good dusting with insect powder.

A good nest can be made out of a cheese box. Leave the lid on. Cut a fair-sized square hole in the side. Then lay in a couple of inches of soil, and shape it like a nest. Place in some nice straw on top of the soil. When it is ready, take your box to the hen's nest and quietly slip her lightly into the box, with a couple of nest eggs. Put your box where you want it, and next night you can put your good eggs under her.

Give her a good feed early in the evening. After she is on, put a bit of sack over the hole to prevent her being molested by the other hens. A good test of a broody hen, is to place a couple of eggs in front of her in the nest. If she pokes them under her and works them around with her breast, she will prove all right. But her again near the end of the hatch. Do not forget to feed and water her, and give her grit. Whole corn is a good grain to feed her while she is sitting.—Harry T. Lush.

**Ensuring Fertility of Eggs**

M. Lockhart Tindall, Pembroke Co., Ont. One of the chief difficulties poultrymen have to contend with is the infertile eggs laid during the winter and early spring months. To overcome this, select birds for breeding that are fully matured, healthy, and free from vermin. Having assured yourself on these points see that the hen-house is thoroughly clean, dry, and well ventilated, and that it has from six inches to a foot of litter on the floor.

Look carefully after their feeding. As quality, not quantity, of eggs is desired, the manner of feeding will differ considerably from that of the stock kept for winter layers.

As exercise is one of the necessary

adjuncts to good health, nearly all feeders should be hard grain fed in the litter so that the birds are compelled to work for every grain; by this method of feeding you over come huddling up in the corners. A good ration is two parts of wheat, one part oats, one-half part corn or barley, one-quarter part buckwheat, and one-quarter part peas. Grit, oyster shells, charcoal, and best scraps or fresh meat should be before them all the time.

If obtainable, cut green bocks should be fed three times a week in quantities about the size of one ounce per hen. They should, also, be kept supplied with vegetables—mangolds, sugar beets, red beets, or turnips—cut in neat and mangled the walls. These are excellent, so also is cabbage hung up about a foot above the litter. If clover hay be obtainable, make a pocket or rack for wetting against the wall and stuff in an armful or two of clover and you will be surprised to see how eagerly the hens will strip the hay and mangle the walls. They should have plenty of fresh water.

The essential points are: first, healthy, vigorous stock, free from vermin; second, clean, well ventilated quarters; third, well balanced rations of good sound grain and a supply of grit, oyster shells, charcoal, and fresh air and exercise as it is possible to give them.

Under these conditions the eggs laid will contain strong vigorous germs, that in their turn will produce healthy chicks if incubation be performed properly.

**INCUBATION**

It is generally conceded that artificial incubation is the most practical method of producing chicks in quantities. If you do not own an incubator choose one made by a thoroughly reliable firm who guarantee their machine and stand by it. Don't allow yourself to be misled into buying an incubator because it is sold at a low figure, as it may be the dearest in the long run. After having selected an incubator, get a thermometer and see that it is working properly. Upon this a great deal depends. Every incubator operator should have a spare thermometer, for, then, in case of accident, there would be no delay in replacing it.

Taking it for granted that the incubator is set up and running according to the manufacturer's directions for a day or so, in order that the regulation of heat may be thoroughly understood, it is now ready to receive the eggs, which, in order to obtain the best results, should not be more than a week or 10 days old—the fresher the better. The eggs should be carefully selected and all misshapen, thin shelled, mottled (that is, eggs with thick and thin patches in the shells), and eggs and very small ones should be rejected.

**SEPARATE THE EGGS**

If you are the owner of more than one incubator I would strongly recommend you to place the eggs of one class of birds into one incubator, and the eggs of another class into the other. By this I mean if you have eggs of the Mediterranean breeds and American breeds place the Mediterranean in one and the American in another, as the germs from the Mediterranean breeds seem to be more vigorous, and when put into an incubator alongside the American breeds they invariably hatch out several hours before the others and also show a larger percentage of chicks. I have proved by experience, to my own satisfaction, and to that of other breeders, that the above method will give the best results.

The eggs should be tested as early as possible, because, if a smaller incubator be run at a temperature to a large one, the remaining fertile eggs, if not

too many, may be removed to the tender and the large incubator refilled, thus saving valuable time. A white-shelled egg may be tested on the third day, especially after one has had a little experience.

In testing the new operator should be most careful, in handling the eggs, not to give them any sudden twists or jars, and when testing to hold the egg horizontally, the yolk is then held or suspended in a natural position. It must be borne in mind, that now life has started in the egg, any sudden jar or rough usage may cause a rupture of the blood vessels. Often, through careless handling, a chick will be put back in the incubator, dead, having died to death from the causes stated above, and the next time it is tested the fatal red ring is seen.

When the twentieth day has arrived and the chicks have commenced to break the shell, the beginner needs to exercise some self-control and to refrain from opening the incubator as the sudden change of temperature to chill the newly hatched chicks and also cause the death of many just pipping. Never remove any of the chicks until they are ready to fly, by so doing the temperature in the incubator will drop about one degree for each fifteen chicks removed. It will be found that the better the chicks in the incubator for the first 48 hours, when they may be removed to the brooder, which has been previously prepared and heated to receive them.

**To Establish a Laying Strain**

Mr. Harry Lush, a well known poultryman of Peterboro, in writing to the Poultry Editor, speaks of the methods used in selecting the breeding stock in establishing a record laying strain. He says:—

There is much talk about increasing the egg production of the hen of the Dominion. Some reader may wonder how it is possible to make a hen lay more eggs than she would ordinarily, but the professional poultryman can easily persuade her to double the quantity. First, a tag is put on one of the legs of each hen, so that she can be identified. Then a trap net is used, so that an accurate pen may be kept of her record during the season. At the end of the year the ones who have laid the most are saved for breeders, and paired with males whose mothers had equal good mothers. A breeder wishing to increase the production of his flock would not use a female in the breeding pens if his mother had not laid at least 100 eggs in her pullet year. He would not use a male unless its mother had laid over 200 eggs per year. By keeping his pens filled with birds bred under these rigid rules of selection, he can easily force the egg production far above that of the average farm hen of mongrel breed and indifferent habits.

**Zenoleum Saves Incubator Chicks**

In Bulletin No. 151, Mr. W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager Ontario Agricultural College, reports a series of experiments on the management of incubators, from which the following is an extract:

"We have succeeded in hatching chicks that grow and live well, by washing the machine with a ten per cent solution of Zenoleum before putting in the eggs. Let after the machine is heated to required temperature, the machine is washed all over the inside, including egg tray, and everything. Do not be afraid of using too much of it, for if it stands in pools in the bottom of the machine no harm will be done. Zeno-

leum was used as a disinfectant in a test alongside of mercuric chloride. The result was that the chicks from the machine washed with the Zenol compound lived, while most of the others died.

Cleanliness means health for brooder chicks, also. There is no sure way to stunt them than to allow their health to run down. Clean up regularly, allow no dampness to accumulate, and wash the brooder with an antiseptic to keep the brooder sweet.

**POULTRY EXCHANGE**

TWO CENTS A WORD. CASH WITH ORDER

WHITE WYANDOTTES, a specialty—W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont. e-4-29

PERIN DUCK EGGS, \$1 per 9; \$150 per 12 K. Crighton, Corchester Station, Ont. e-5-13

BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$1.50 per 15—John Taylor, Peterboro, Ont. e-5-13

WHITE WYANDOTTES, grand strain winter layers, \$1.00 setting—Beverlyson, Box 620 D, Oshawa, Ont. e-5-20

EGGS, BARRED ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$1.00 setting—W. H. Wilson, Box 526, Peterboro, Ont. e-5-13

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS, combining the most recent improvements in construction. Write for booklet. The Hamilton Incubator Company, Hamilton, Ont. e-5-13

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM—Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching; \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Member Canadian Leghorn Club. Richard Allen, Fisherton, Ont. e-5-13

FOR SALE—Eggs from an extra good laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, per 15, eggs, \$2.50—J. F. Traverston, Pouchville, Ont. e-5-13

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Record layers of large eggs, also prize winners. Eggs, two dollars per setting. Square Deal Waterbury Farm, Sanford, Ont. e-5-13

SETTING OF EGGS FREE—We will give a setting of eggs of any standard variety of fow, for only two subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Fanning World, at \$1.00 a year. The Canadian Dairyman and Fanning World, Peterboro, Ont. e-5-13

BARGAIN DAY—100 choicely bred Barred Rocks, one to two years, at \$1.00 each, or 875 cash in order takes the lot. Choicest strains, large birds, great winter layers, 75 per cent. now. Ten White Leghorns, one year, beauties, 88. Quick sale. Going west. Elgin Poultry Yards, Rodney, Ont. e-5-13

PRIDE OF CANADA POULTRY YARDS, E. Rhodes Island Bred, excellent in color and shape, prodigious layers, prize winners, \$1.00 per setting, 12 eggs. Rhode Island Bred, \$1.00 per setting, 12 eggs. 40 cents each. All my breeding pens are under the immediate supervision of Wm. H. Smith Colville, Ont. e-5-13

SPRING REDUCTION SALE TO MAKE ROOM—25 Ideal 50 egg Incubators at \$5; 15 Ideal 100 egg Incubators; \$7; 15 Morgan 120 egg Incubators; \$14; 10 Morgan 240 egg Incubators; \$16; 12 Sectional 100 Chick Indoor Brooders at \$17.5; 12 Sectional 300 Chick Indoor Brooders; \$5.50; 10 Sectional 300 Chick Indoor Brooders; \$7.50; 10 Morgan 50 Chick Indoor Brooders; \$4.00; 10 Morgan 100 Chick Indoor Brooders; \$7.00; 20 Morgan 100 Chick Outdoor Brooders; \$7.50. Above machines are guaranteed for 12 months. The largest poultry supply house in Canada. Catalogue free. Rose Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per setting—A. J. Morgan, London, Ont. e-5-29

PROFITS IN POULTRY—Useful and ornamental breeds and their profitable management. This excellent work contains the most practical and up-to-date information of practical men in all departments of poultry raising. Cloth \$1.00. The Canadian Dairyman and Fanning World, Peterboro, Ont. Write for our complete catalogue of books.

*Send for this now*

Get the free book that tells "When Poultrymen Buy" and in which you will find out how to buy wisely up-to-date way to get the best results without big expense. Book describes outfit and the plan that has succeeded everywhere. Costs nothing to get it. Write for it now. How we find you. Write for it now. Buy for your profit. Power why Poultrymen buy. Free literature. 100 Egg PERLESS Incubator. The right start. Send for book today, before edition is gone. Write to Lee-Hodgins Co. With the free book we send full details of how to get the best results without big expense. Book describes outfit and the plan that has succeeded everywhere. Costs nothing to get it. Write for it now. How we find you. Write for it now. Buy for your profit. Power why Poultrymen buy. Free literature. 100 Egg PERLESS Incubator.

Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited 375 Pembroke St. PEMBRROKE, ONT.

## Breeders' Directory

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 a line a year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

### SHEEP

**FORSTER FARM**, Oakville, Ont., Breeders of Dorset Horn Sheep. Registered Stock for sale. Correspondence cheerfully answered. See large ad. 0-81

**J. C. ROSS**, Jarvis, Ont., Cotswold Shows Prize winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses. 0-81

**JNO. COSENS & SONS**, Harrison, Ont., C.P.R. and G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, Short-horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine. Stock for sale. 0-81

**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Howarth Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., Leicester Breeding Ewes. 0-81

**PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater, P.O. and station, C.P.R., Midway, G.T.R., Oxford Down Sheep, show dog and breeding stock imported and home-bred. 0-81

**THOS. ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock. Oxford Down Sheep. 0-81

**JAS. TOLTON & SONS**, Walkerton, Ont., Breeders of Oxford Down Sheep and Short-horn Cattle; young breeding stock for sale. 0-81

**JNO. AYER & SON**, "Belmont Farm," Howarthville, Ont., Breeders of Southdown Stock for sale. 0-81

**SAMUEL CADMORE**, Hurondale, Ont., importer and breeder of Dorset sheep. 0-1015

### SWINE

**CHAS. CURRIE**, Morrison, Ont., breeder of choice Tamworth Swine. Stock for sale. 0-1015

**JOS. FEATHERSTONE & SON**, Streetsville, Ont., Large Yorkshire and Essex hogs for sale. 0-1015

**LORNE FOSTER**, "Glenholston Stock Farm," Myrtle, G.T.R., and C.P.R., breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. 0-81

**D. DOUGLAS & SONS**, Mitchell, Ont., breeders of Tamworth and F. Parkers, also one Green, Pekin Ducks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Correspondence invited. 0-81

**KELLY BROS.**, Hagersville, Ont., breeders of improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of all ages for sale. Write them. 0-1015

**J. W. TODD**, Corith, Ont., breeder of English Breeding stock for sale. 0-81

**A. A. COLWILL**, Newcastle Ont. (successor to Colwill Bros.), Short-horn and Tamworth Swine. Choice young stock for sale. 0-71

**S. SNOWDEN**, Bowmanville, Ont., Box 30, breeder of Large English Berkshire, B. Bucks, Light Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Hoesen Ducks, W. Holland Turkeys. 0-111

**AYRSHIRES** Of the Highest Dairy Type and of the Choicest Milking Strains. FOR SALE—All times young stock of both sexes. Enquiries by mail promptly answered. R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont. 0-925

**STONE HOUSE STOCK FARM** Importer and Breeder of Clyde, dale horse and Ayrshire cattle. Stock of all ages for sale, including choice young bulls. Enquiries promptly answered and satisfaction guaranteed. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec. 0-925

**THE STEVENS DAIRY FARM** Breeder and Importer of High-class Holsteins. FOR SALE—Bull calves, ready for service. Imported and Home bred Scotch Shorthorns. R. C. Stevens, Phillipville P. O., Leeds Co., Ontario. 0-916

## Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

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

**DOUGLAS THOMSON**, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R. 0-409

**HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE**, 5 years old, two cows and two yearling bulls. One Tamworth sow. Write for particulars. **SAMUEL LEMON**, Lynden, Ont. 0-449

### PINE RIDGE JERSEYS

Three choice bulls, 7 to 12 months old, sired by Earl of Devon of D. P. F. 9750. One three year old bull, dam winner at late prize, and recent champion at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. Grand dam's official record, 20 1/2 lbs. of butter in 30 days. Also some choice heifers. Come early and get set.

**W. M. WILLIS & SON**, Newmarket, Ont. 0-249

### CATTLE

**FITZGERALD BROS.**, Mount St. Louis, Ont., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Offer special bargain now. Long distance telephone. 0-515

**GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gift, Young stock stired by Killisken Bantly bull Imp. Ben Lomond and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to months of age; also some fine females. Price right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont. 0-47

**CHAS. CROAT**, Brooklin, Ont., breeder of Clydesdale and Short-horn, Glouster, Mead-owflower families. 0-815

**A. J. WATSON**, Castlegreg, Ont., breeder of Scotch Short-horn. 9 young bulls for sale. 0-815

**A. P. POLLARD**, Shadstead Stock Farm, Canada, Ont., breeder of Short-horn and Berkshire Swine. Young stock always for sale. Rural phone. 0-101

**BERTRAM HOSKIN**, Ont. Pleasant Farm, The Glen, Ont., breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine. High-class young stock for sale. Long distance phone. 0-111

**L. O. CLIFFORD**, "The Maples," Oshawa, Ont., breeder of Herefords. Stock for sale. Long distance phone. 0-1015

**A. E. MEADOWS**, Port Hope, Ont., Short-horn, Madras, Isabella, Glouster, Lady Ann families. Choice young stock for sale. 0-815

**JOHN BRYDON**, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R., breeder of Short-horn cattle. 0-815

**JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS**, Willow Bank Farm, Milton, Ont., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Dorset Sheep and Berkshire Swine. 0-1015

**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Howarth Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., Imported and Homebred Short-horn for sale. 0-815

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad. 0-815

### MISCELLANEOUS

**J. T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., Station G.T.R. Box 4, Riverview Stock Farm, Short-horn Cattle. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep. 0-815

**H. BARTLETT**, Kimpco P.O., Ont., Lincoln Co., Riverview Stock Farm, Short-horn and Dorset Sheep. 0-81

**JAS. BOWMAN**, "Elm Park," Guelph, Ont., importer and breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Suffolk Sheep. Correspondence invited. 0-815

### Quarantine Removed

Owing to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in Great Britain having been stamped out, the Hon. the Minister of Stock Commissioner, J. G. Rutherford, has removed the restrictions on the importation of pure bred stock from Great Britain into Canada that have been enforced for some little time back.

There is nothing now to prevent Canadian breeders who desire to import stock from Great Britain without restriction. Some consignments of stock are on the water and will reach Canada shortly.

### Horse Breeding Legislation

(Continued from page 4)

In view of the tremendous demand for horses for farm and railroad work in all three prairie provinces, every encouragement should be given to horse breeding. Provincial aid might well be given to the industry through the carrying out of a strict inspection under some such Act as above outlined, by offering a bonus to all pure bred stallions that passed a rigid inspection provided by the Government.

All legislation of this kind should be considered first of all from an educational standpoint, and not as specially calculated to protect or assist any one class of people. Few people can tell a bogus from a genuine pedigree certificate and fewer still, it would appear, can tell whether a stallion is or is not free from even the most glaring hereditary unsoundnesses. Legislation calculated to open the eyes of the blind is surely good legislation.

### County License for the Automobile.

—There should be a County License taken out for every automobile that travels on country roads. Some motorists do not carry any warning, and do not try to avoid accidents to those driving horses on the roads but dash along regardless of everything. Country roads were built by the farmers and for their needs. If, therefore, the motorist takes possession of the road and wants it kept in shape for his benefit he should be subject to the control of the municipality through which the road runs.—Geo. Jaap, Jr., Lambton Co., Ont.

**Milk Record Bull for Natal**—Mr. John Drysdale, Ararat, Port of Menteth, has completed the purchase and shipment of a black and white Ayrshire bull, to the order of Mr. F. W. Moor, Moor River, Natal. This bull has been purchased from Mr. J. Connell, Laigh Tarbag, Ochriltee. Like too many other Ayrshire breeders, Mr. Connell had neglected milk records, and only knew a general way how his cows were milking. He, however, did know that the dam and grandson of this bull were good milkers, and as they are still in his possession, Mr. Drysdale was able to satisfy himself by careful tests, both as to the quantity and the quality of their milk. The dam and grandson are both splendid cows, and Mr. Drysdale purchased this bull out of quite a number offered. His new owner has a large herd of black and white Friesian cattle, and although these are yielding heavy quantities of milk, the butterfat content is low. Mr. Moor's attention was called to the Ayrshire Milk Record results by Mr. Alex. Drysdale, a son of Mr. Drysdale, who has been testing Mr. Moor's cows for some time, and gentleman resolved to import an Ayrshire bull which, while preserving the color of the Friesian cattle, would improve the butterfat. The order for the bull was placed with the registered salesman, and the animal is now on his way to Natal. There's money in the milk

records. Let Ayrshire men now keep them.—Scottish Farmer.

Even what can be eaten up clean at one time and at regular intervals.

### BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Prize winners at the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Board of Directors of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prize-winning Ayrshires at said Exposition. I am leaving shortly for Scotland and will be pleased to receive and attend to orders placed with me. R. E. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE. P.O. AND STATION 0-81

### Spring Brook Ayrshires

Produced nearly 7,000 lbs of milk each, test 4.9 per cent. of butterfat during the years of 1894, '95 and '96. Having sold one of my fine cows for about \$200 of kind of various farms. Write for prices

**W. F. STEPHEN**, Box 163, Hantsburg, Que. 0-1115

**AYRSHIRE BULLS**—a choice lot of bull calves dropped in February, March and beginning of April. By imported bull, set price Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax. W. W. Ballantyne, "Neldpath Farm," Stratford. Long distance phone. 0-449

## HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 15 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. The chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we are offering a few fine specimens of the Herma, Imp. son of Hensderville Dekol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.

**H. E. GEORGE**

CRAMPTON, ONT. Putnam Stn., 1½ miles—C.P.R. 0-47

### ELM SHADE STOCK FARM

"The Home of De Kol Holsteins."

FOR SALE—Calves of both sexes from 1 to 6 months old, also 1 heifer 18 months and 1 heifer 18 months old.

**JOHN CRUISE** — Lachute, Que. 0-915

**SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMWORTH**—8 young cows in farrow to Imp. Howie King Dam, 3 heifers ready for service, Spring litters by Imp. boar. Offerings in Holsteins: 1 bull, 12 months calves, and a few females, all My Motto, "Quality."

0-51109 A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.

### HOLSTEIN CALVES

ENTIRE CROP, ABOUT 25

Sired by Imported Yanks Sir Posh and Johan an Blue Saracenic; April and May delivery. Also Ohio improved Chester White male, largest strain, and oldest established registered herd in Canada; pairs and trios not skin. K-x-res prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed.

0-915 E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

### THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS

FOR SALE—A choice herd of 18 heifers and 9 bulls, from 10 to 24 months old, at bargain prices; also a few cows with calf by side, and bred again, can be spared. 0-925

**LUCAN STN. M. H. O'NEIL**, Southgate P.O.

**THE HOMESTEAD HERD OF ABERDEEN ARGUS CATTLE**. Present offerings: 12 months old bull, sire a Toronto champion, also cows and heifers of the choicest breeding, and a few females, all male room, at prices that will surprise you. Wm. Ische, Proprietor, Schererville, Ont. 0-47

If You are in Need of a First Class Young Imported Bull or a good Canadian Bred one, write or call on

**H. J. DAVIS**, Woodstock, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of Short-horn and Yorkshires 0-61

### THE —

**Salem Berd of Shorthorns**

is headed by the champion Gift Victor (Imp.) Cattle of age for sale.

**J. A. WATT**

ELORA STA., G.T.R. & C.P.R. SALEN P.O. 0-915

### SHIRES, SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

A grand consignment of Imp

Stallions, Mares and Fillies

Received from H. Moore & Sons, New York for sale at high prices. Also a choice lot of Shorthorns and Lincolns.

**John Gardhouse & Sons**

HIGHFIELD, ONT.

Long Distance Western Station, Phone G.T.R. & C.P.R.

**Inquiries and Answers**

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

**Council Responsible for Drainage Water**

Can the council turn a creek from its natural course and leave it to run on to my garden, and flooding the road in to my farm. The creek crosses the road on a side hill and they claim they have the right to cut a ditch along the side of the road which will let the creek off on a side hill and they claim they have the right to cut a ditch along the side of the road which will let the creek off by another course. The creek was doing no harm to anybody while running in its natural channel but at present it damages me as stated above.

If they turn it into the ditch along side of the road, there will be two culverts to make. Can I compel the council to make these culverts in order that I can get out and into my farm or will I have to build them myself? This by way is not a legal road but it has been used for about 20 years. It is only 33 feet wide and is not a proper place. Owing to a river, it was impossible to place it otherwise.—Subscriber, Ontario Co.

A Municipal Council is responsible for damages caused by its diverting a water course from its natural channel. The council may, however, in the public interest, divert a water-course, but in such case the Municipal Council must provide sufficient facilities for carrying off the water by providing necessary culverts, but they are not entitled to cut off from access to the highway, without making proper provision for your having access thereto.

**The Hired Man's Holidays**

How many holidays is a man hired by the year entitled to and when are they?—E. Y., York Co.

A man hired by the year is entitled to the following holidays: Sundays, New Years, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Christmas, Dominion Day, Victoria Day (24th of May) and Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day; but domestic servants may be required to do such work as may be necessary on the Lord's Day.

**Advice Regarding Telephone Poles**

A number of farmers in this district intend to erect poles for telephone lines. We have had permission from the township council. Do we need permission from the Government as well? After we have erected said poles and put our wires thereon, can any person or company string wires on said poles without our company's consent? These poles to be erected on a public road?—O. E.

If you have permission from the township council, you do not need permission from the Government. Persons or companies could not string wires on your poles without your company's consent.

**Chickens in an Orchard**

Is there any danger in keeping chickens in an orchard that has been sprayed? Would fowls keep down the pests without need of spraying?—A. T., Hants Co., N. S.

Chickens can be kept in a sprayed orchard without injury, and they will help to keep down certain pests, such as curculio. They will not keep down all the insect pests, and of course can have no effect whatever upon fungous diseases, such as apple scab, bitter rot, and so forth. Keep the fowls in the orchard, and it will help both the chickens and the trees—but you will still need to spray the fruit.

**Legal Advice re Saw Logs**

I own a saw mill. The sawing logs to the mill and I cut them into lumber of whatever they want. They pay me by the thousand feet. I have a saw mill, to which the public buy their trade and I saw it to their order, charging them

by the thousand. To whom do the slabs belong, the owner of the logs or to me? Some of my customers claim the slabs as theirs, others have them with me. Naturally, I think the slabs belong to me but am not sure where to draw the line. Could you advise me regarding this matter?—S. A. W., Digby Co., N. S.

Where the owner of logs engages a saw-miller to, and the miller or is entitled to is the contract price, and everything produced from the log belongs to the owner of the log, including slabs.

If the miller desires to keep the slabs, he should make a special contract with each log-owner, or post a notice conspicuously in his mill to that effect, and draw the attention of customers to same.

**Liberal Feeding**

Perhaps the greatest error most dairymen make is feeding too little. I have always been considered a good feeder. Some have considered me rather extravagant; however, this has not changed my practice in feeding. Since five of my pure-bred Ayrshires have been entered in the Record of performance, all of them obtaining good records of merit, I am more than ever convinced that liberal feeding, and regularly, is the only successful way to handle dairy cows.

Daisy Hutchinson, whose cut appears in this issue, commenced her record January 1st, 1907. She was fed four times a day while in the stable, her food consisting of ensilage, roots, bran, oat-chop, and milk rake, with a liberal sprinkling of salt over each feed. She was also given what hay she would consume. Water was always before her. It is better to divide the grain into several feeds than to feed too much at once. When on good pasture I find my cows will not take much grain. I always want to know what each cow is receiving, and how to guess work about it. It is an important thing to feed regularly, at the same time each day; also to be regular in milking. The milk from this heifer alone returned me \$100 from the cheese factory last year. Another matured cow brought me \$132 for her product. I will milk fifty cows this year and am aiming at making my herd average \$700 each.

I am weighing each cow's milk daily and I intend to look after all my cows the same as I did the few that were getting a record for last year. It pays to provide plenty of exercise for the cows. If you have not pasture, provide something else. Make the cows yield enough milk to pay for their feed and give the owner a large profit.

E. K. COHOON, Middlesex Co., Ont.

**The Potato Crop in Canada**—The Dominion Offices of the Potash Syndicate, Temple Building, Toronto, have a very interesting and instructive pamphlet entitled "The Potato Crop in Canada." This bulletin is for free distribution. Any of our readers wishing to obtain a copy should write to the Potash Syndicate. This firm will please to send a copy to all who apply for it.

Farmers sold a lot of cattle early in the winter and in most places fed out longer last fall than usual. This has conserved the feed supply and no more will need to be bought this spring than usual.—T. Corduke, East Algoma, Ont.

**DON JERSEY HERD**

Can furnish you with good bulls sired by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, who was sire of the 1st prize herd at the Toronto Exhibition, 1897. You can guarantee money making Jerseys, secure one of these well bred bulls.

D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont. 6-4-09  
Duncan Station, C. N. O. Ry.



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

I have now on hand Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies—Scotland prizewinners and champion; Hackney fillies and Hackney Pony; also Welsh Ponies. There are no better animals, nor no better bred ones, than I can show. Will be sold cheap and on favourable terms.  
A. AITCHISON, Guelph P.O. and Station  
6-13-15



**A Few Good CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS**

A very choice lot of Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, sired by such noted getters as Baronson, Baron Mitchell and Marcus.

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

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## The Canadian Dairymen AND Farming World

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

**1. THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD** is published every Wednesday. It is the only paper of its kind in British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and the Eastern District of Quebec Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Association, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

**2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance.** Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD  
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:  
Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

### TEST YOUR SEED CORN

In spite of all that has been said, and done, regarding the testing of seed corn, some of us persist, year by year, in sowing corn, the vitality of which we do not know. How long is this to continue? Thousands of dollars are lost annually owing to the indifference and neglect of some farmers in this matter. Instances are only too common, where corn has been sown that was low in vitality. Too often the corn would not grow at all. This has resulted in re-seeding in the case of the latter, and in a poor crop with the former.

We cannot afford to take chances with our corn. We have too much depending upon the success of this fodder crop. Failure to secure a good stand from the first seeding, means that the crop will be two weeks late in maturing, should we have occasion to re-sow. In our short season, this means that the corn, in all probability, will be caught by the autumn frosts ere it has had time to mature. This occasions a great loss, as the feeding value of the immature

corn is much lower than that of the ripened fodder. Granted that we get half a crop, this means not only a loss in the returns from our soil, but we have not the feed whereby to feed our stock to their full capacity the following winter.

Let every reader of The Dairymen and Farming World, who grows corn, see to it that he is not caught napping in respect to his seed corn this season. Have your supply of seed on hand early, and test it, no matter how certain you may be of its power to grow. By doing so, you may save yourself considerable loss later on. Many simple methods of testing seed are to be had, some of which have appeared in recent issues of this paper.

### HORSE BREEDING

Horse breeding has made considerable advance in Canada in recent years. There is a better class of horses in the country; more intelligent methods in breeding are followed; and more care is exercised in fitting them for market. This is shown in the class of horses that are being offered at the horse exchanges this spring. There have been offered at the Toronto Junction Horse Exchange during the past month or two, from 150 to 200 horses a week. Leaving out the servicably sound horses, of which there is always a good percentage to be found, those offering are of a very high class. They arrive for the most part in better condition than one would expect, considering the feed scarcity.

While this is true, there are evidences of lack of system, and intelligent methods in breeding. Take the horses that are classed as servicably sound, in market quotations. A great many of these have defects due to breeding. The sire may be unsound, and has communicated his defects to his offspring. These may not prevent the colt from doing good work, but will knock from \$75 to \$125 off his price when he is offered for sale. Care in breeding is necessary. It will pay to give \$5 or \$10 more for the service of a good stallion, guaranteed sound and well bred in every respect, rather than use an inferior animal, with some hereditary blemish that his offspring will inherit. Too many farmers, whether from ignorance or not, follow the latter plan, and then complain because there is no money in raising horses.

A feature in horse raising that is given little attention by the average breeder, is fitting and training his horses for market. It is no trick to train a heavy draft horse. The chief thing to guard against is the slouchy and slow walker. A good walking team is a valuable asset. As a rule, the light horse had better be trained by the middleman.

Most farmers breed the heavy horse. They should continue to do so. There is less risk in breeding the heavy horse. He is easy to raise; can be broken with little trouble, and is able to do considerable work at an early age, thus lessening his cost. High-class draft horses are in demand, and are likely to continue so.

For some years to come a great many will be required for railway building. Lumbering and the opening up of the West will supply a market for a good many more. The breeder of the heavy draft horse has therefore a pretty safe proposition. A good one will bring from \$175 to \$225 at four and five years old and what will pay better? Breed the right kind, care for him in the right way, and he is ready money for you at any time.

### SOME QUESTIONS FOR HOG PRODUCERS

There are several questions that farmers should ask themselves, before deciding to go out of hog raising. Can they afford to let this important industry go by default? Can it be shown that, taking the average price for hogs during the past three years, hog raising has not been profitable? Taking one season with another, has it not been one of the most profitable branches of agriculture? Is it wise to condemn the business because of the past winter's low prices for hogs, and high prices for feed? Does not the experience of the past few years show that a period of low prices for hogs is always followed by a period of high prices? Is it not better to judge the business by the average over a period of years, than by the experience of a few months? If our readers will face these questions fairly, many will come to the conclusion not to go out of the hog-producing business just yet.

Some features of the experience of the past few months are interesting. Up to within a week ago, the weekly billings in Denmark averaged about 45,000 hogs, covering a period of ten weeks. This meant a cash return to the farmers of that country, which is about the size of only a couple of Ontario counties, of \$500,000 a week. For the ten weeks this would make a total of \$5,000,000 received by the farmers of little Denmark for hogs alone. Contrast this with what Canada has received for hogs during the same period. The average weekly killings have been from 15,000 to 16,000 hogs. At an average of about \$11 each, which is higher than the average last winter, this means a weekly cash return for our farmers of from \$150,000 to \$175,000, or a total for the ten weeks of \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000, as compared with \$5,000,000, received by the farmers of Denmark. Is there not food for thought in these figures, even when we admit that the farmers of Denmark are specialists?

It is said that the packer does not play fair. When the cost of production is high, he lowers the price, and there is no profit in the business for the farmer. We have no mission to defend the packer. Our interest is with the farmer every time. But, let us set the faults of the packer aside for the time, and view the situation from the standpoint of the export bacon market, as it is upon that market alone that the success of the industry depends. On April 16th, Canadian bacon was quoted in England at 48c to 54c. A little figuring

will show that at these quotations the packer cannot afford to pay what he is now paying for live hogs, and make a profit on the transaction. Competition for hogs, to keep his establishment running, and the probability of the price in England advancing before present sellings are ready for shipment, are the chief reasons why he is doing so.

There is sufficient reason in the export market conditions of the past few months to account for the low price of hogs. But the question is, is the Canadian farmer going to be influenced by these conditions, which are largely of a temporary nature, into giving up an important and profitable industry? Already there are signs of a return to better things. Prices are advancing, both on this side the water and the other and a few months will probably show as much profit in hog raising as there was a year ago. There is one thing to be borne in mind, however. The Danes during the past few months have flooded the English market with their choice bacon, and displaced Canadian to a large extent. It may take some time to recover the ground already lost.

### MANGELS FOR THE DAIRYMAN

Few dairymen, in this enlightened age, attempt to winter their stock without mangels. Roots of some kind for winter feeding are essential if one would maintain his stock in the most healthful condition. Turnips answer very well for feeding beefing cattle, or young stuff. For dairy cattle, however, turnips are unsuitable, as there is always danger of tainting the milk, though there is no danger of taint from mangels.

Farmers who have grown both mangels and turnips for years, are of the opinion that one can be grown as easily as the other, taking everything into account. True, turnips are something easier to thin. But they are subject to insect pests, and being sown late in the season, are frequently caught by drought, besides they do not yield as heavily as mangels in the long run. Mangels, on the other hand, are sown at a time when growth is almost certain. They are subject to no disease, and if the right sorts are grown, they are comparatively easily handled, and yield abundantly.

Success in mangel growing depends in a large measure, upon the system one has of growing them. Some growers persist in sowing their seed upon these ridges with a small drill. This is invariably a great waste of time and labor. It has been proven by experiment that level cultivation will give larger yields than ridges. When sown on the level, one can get the crop in with despatch, making use of the common grain drill, and sowing three rows at one time; besides having no trouble with ridges, which are frequently difficult to make, especially if the field be an old piece of sod. If sown on the level, it is possible to do a large portion of the hoeing with the harrow, before the mangel plants appear. Myriads of small weeds are destroyed by a

single stroke of the harrows; at the same time a soil mulch is formed, which prevents undue evaporation. With ridges, this early destruction of weeds and mulching, is impossible.

It is a great mistake to sow mangels too early. When sown early they are affected by the cold nights, and turn a sickly color. On land that has been properly prepared, the 20th of May is time enough to sow. The plants will then come up readily, and do well throughout the season.

When level cultivation is practised, one thing must be observed. The mangels must be thinned at the proper time. Lack of success with level cultivation can be attributed to a non-observance of this important point. When left too long, it is practically impossible to thin them, as there is little space in which to dispose of the rubbish. If taken at the four-leaf stage, closely cultivated, and promptly thinned, no trouble will be experienced. In order to thin them all at this desirable stage it is necessary to sow them at several times, a few days apart. In this way one can have them ready at such times as will suit his convenience.

**Has had Experience with Free Delivery**

Ed. Dairyman and Farming World: When I was farming for four or five summer seasons recently in Michigan, it was a very agreeable experience for me, upon taking my place at the dining table, to find my hand the daily mail package. Without leaving my comfortable chair I could spend a half hour partaking of a dessert healthful both to mind and body. This was to me far and away ahead of anything in the desert line that I had ever come across in Canada. Very reasonably, I concluded that Uncle Sam was a nice old chap to live with, largely on account of this rural mail service. But, he had no patent on it. Canada, with a revenue one-third greater per capita than the United States, and with no pension appropriations, nor army and navy outlays to speak of, should immediately give this great blessing to its citizens.

When I was in the United States, I decided that I would, upon my return in 1905, to my home in Ontario, employ my best efforts to help on the work of pushing this question to successful termination. In Canada we have thousands of farmers, each one of whom, backed up by this intolerable and just grievance, could make more noise than 30 fast horsemen, yet these "strikeless," "mobless," "deputationless," "combineless," "noiseless" members of the community, have not taken the interest in this subject, that I hoped for. The advocates of rural mail delivery have no reason to be discouraged, notwithstanding the apparent apathy, and the treatment that Mr. Joseph Armstrong's R. M. D. resolution, in amendment to the speech from the throne, received in December last, at the hands of our Parliament at Ottawa.

If the friends of the service could have a look at my collection of news paper clippings, letters from editors, private members of our Dominion Parliament, on both sides of the House, and others, on this subject, they would be convinced that all that is required to terminate this hateful attitude of the Postmaster-General and his colleagues, is to indicate their desire for rural delivery, in some of the many ways that are open to farmers. The Post Office De-

partment out of the hundred million dollars collected yearly now at Ottawa, should give our farmers the comparatively insignificant sum (if the 1907 deficit, which is yearly decreasing at the rate of four or five million dollars annually in the post office department at Washington, is anything for us to go by) of half a million dollars. This is equal to about 40 cents a family last year Oxford's share in this revenue would be one million dollars at least. This, with the other millions in the country's treasury, is being paid to a racket, as did the small cities. The postmasters and the horse race men insist that this tramp to the post office, by the country people, shall immediately come to an end.

Geo. Wilcox.

Oxford Co.

**A Delighted Subscriber**

Mr. Colin F. MacAdam, Antigonish Co., N.S., who recently sent us 45 new yearly subscribers, thereby winning a Pure Bred Holstein Heifer Calf, has received his prize animal, and is very much delighted with it, as the following letter that has just been received from him, shows:

"I have the pleasure of expressing to you my sincere thanks for the beautiful calf you procured from Mr. Dickie, of Central Onslow, N.S., for me. I certainly feel well repaid for my trouble, and that my time was well spent by getting subscriptions for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I think anybody with your paper should find it an easy matter to do as well as I did in securing new subscriptions. I know that there is a great improvement in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and feel certain that it will keep ahead of the times. I may say that Mr. Dickie delivered the calf to me in 'A1 condition, and I feel that I have been used right all round.—Colin F. MacAdam."

Many of our readers in all parts of Canada are working to win one of our pure bred stock premiums, or one of the cash prizes. The letter from Mr. MacAdam shows what can be gained by a little determined hustling.

Our offer to give a setting of eggs, of any of the standard pure-bred breeds, is creating interest. A recent winner of a setting of eggs, is Mr. Alex. R. McLean, of Middlesex County, Ont.

If you have a little spare time you can not use it with more profit to yourself than by endeavoring to win one of the prizes. Read the announcement which appears again in this issue. From it you will note that you can not possibly lose—but you stand to win something worth striving for.

Following is what some of our subscribers have written us this week:

Mr. C. A. Wetham, Wellington Co., says:—I do not wish to lose any numbers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, as it is an excellent paper.

Thos. Sausve, Fournier, Grenville County, says:—I will do all I can for your paper. I would not do without it, as I find a lot of good points for these makers in it.

Mr. Lincoln R. Weber, Westminister County, B.C. says:—I like the change that has been made in your paper. It is getting better every year.

Mr. James Newby, Simcoe County, says: "You have improved The Canadian Dairyman greatly since taking in The Farming World and devoting more space to general farm topics.

**FOR GOODNESS SAKE**

Don't let a paltry \$5.00 or \$10.00 in first cost come between you and Separator Satisfaction.



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**Money or Pure Bred Stock**

Premiums Offered by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World

Many energetic persons during the past year have obtained one or more of the following premiums:

Do you not think that a little hustling on your part would well repay you?

Why not commence work now—to-day?

READ THIS OFFER CAREFULLY:

- PURE BRED STOCK**
  - We will give a setting of eggs, of any of the standard varieties of fowl, for only two new subscribers.
  - A pure bred pig, of any of the standard breeds, from six to eight weeks old, with pedigree for registration, for only seven new subscribers, at one dollar a year.
  - A pure bred Avyshire, or Jersey bull or heifer calf, with pedigree for registration, for only thirty new subscribers, at one dollar a year.
  - A pure-bred Holstein heifer calf for forty-five new subscribers.
- CASH PRIZES**
  - If you do not desire to take advantage of any of the foregoing offers, we will give the following cash prizes:
    - \$1,200 for 500 new subscriptions.
    - \$1,000 for 250 new subscriptions.
    - \$800 for 100 new subscriptions.
    - \$700 for 50 new subscriptions.
    - \$500 for 25 new subscriptions.
    - \$400 for 10 new subscriptions.
    - \$300 for 5 new subscriptions.
    - \$25 for 20 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, and fuller particulars. Now, while auction sales are numerous, is a splendid time to secure clubs of new subscribers. Remember that The Dairyman and Farming World is the only purely farm paper in Canada published weekly for one dollar a year.

Write to the Circulation Manager

**The Dairyman and Farming World**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

## 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. Please direct your letters to the Creamery Department.

### Creamery Development in Algona

Fred Newman, Bar River, Algona  
The extremely high prices paid for other farm produce, because of the amount of lumbering being done here, has led the farmer away from dairying. While there will ever be a strong demand here for farm produce, at good prices, yet the high prices now paid will not last after the lumber is taken out of the country. Dairying will then become the backbone of the country, and the farmers and their sons should study the requirements of that business.

This country will never be a suitable one for the successful manufacturing of cheese, because of the settlements being scattered, with rough, broken land between, and hilly roads connecting them. These conditions make it impossible for the farmer to haul his milk daily to the factory and receive sufficient returns to pay him for his trouble. But the country is a suitable one for the making of butter.

What we need are creameries at central points, which will arrange special routes for gathering separated cream three or four times a week, as may be deemed necessary. In this way we will have our skimmed milk at home for use, while it is fresh, and there will be no hauling of it. This country is especially suitable for dairying, because of its natural production of cheap fodder. Owing to the frequent showers, and heavy dews in summer, pastures are always green and fresh when those in other countries are parched and dry.

You say, "Why are creameries necessary? Why not each individual farmer make dairy butter at home, and be responsible for his own market?" Experiments have shown that dairy butter cannot be made and packed to compete successfully with that made by the creamery system. The average farmer is not equally qualified for making butter with one who has made it a life study and practice; nor has he equal equipment for governing the temperatures, etc., with a creamery which has been purposely arranged. His churning is too small to mix properly, and each churning usually is shaded different from the others. The product of the creamery always commands from one to three cents a pound higher price than the home product. The creamery is a labor saver in the home, and has many other advantages.

## Windsor

### Dairy Salt

—the

Salts Butter-  
thor- makers'  
oughly. favour-  
ite.

No lumps  
or grittiness.

There are two systems by which these creameries could be run successfully. One of these would be to let the creamery to make and market the butter for a set amount per lb. Another plan which is generally adopted in older dairying communities, is for the creamery to buy the cream from the farmer, paying for it according to the amount of butter fat it contains.

A creamery should be properly equipped with machinery, and a storage room in which the temperature is not allowed to rise above 45 degrees. It should be run by the most experienced butter-maker, who thoroughly understands the business, tries to fill the demands of the market, and who is cleanly in appearance and practice. It should be furnished with proper shipping boxes, wrapping paper, etc., for these things are all taken note of on the market.

Our Canadian creameries are at present making fierce strides to compete with those of Denmark, which have long had a standing reputation, and in order that we may successfully do it, our cream should be pasteurized, as pasteurizing destroys germ life, and thus helps to kill foreign odors. The farmers should supply the creameries with the best cream possible. In order that they may successfully do this, they should select the best dairy cattle and feed them well with odorless fodder. They should disregard the separation of cream and milk, the action of microbes in cream and milk, and how foreign odors are increased by them. They should carefully follow the market, and know what its demands are.

### B. C. Dairymen Convene

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, was held recently at New Westminster. The eradication of tuberculosis among cows was the chief topic discussed. The speakers emphasized the importance of cleanliness in all the dairy industry in the province; and stated that the disease was due mostly to the fact that the surroundings of the cows were not kept in a sanitary condition. It was also stated that in-breeding helped to spread tuberculosis considerably. Dr. Tolmie, Dominion Government Live Stock Inspector, quoted some figures of the prevalence of the disease in the United States, and stated that no government could combat the disease, unless they were assured of the help of the farmers. It was resolved to ask the Dominion Government at Ottawa to take steps to stamp out this disease.

The report of the directors showed that the dairy industry was increasing throughout the province. In spite of the poor pasturage caused by the cold spring, and the hot summer, the returns from the creameries were larger than in the previous year. Although the output was not greatly increased, prices were higher. When last year's prices were compared with those of the previous year, it was noted that for the same amount of butter produced, the farmers of the province received \$100,000 in cash. This was caused by the natural increase in price all over Canada, and also by the improved selling arrangements brought about by the formation of a Creamery Owners' Association. At one time during last season, the wholesale price for butter in British Columbia was 35 cents, while in Seattle it was only 24 cents. This should be highly satisfactory to the dairymen of the province.

The Dairy Commissioner, Mr. F. M. Logan, in his report said that the climatic conditions last year were not favorable for the growth of grass, or the production of other feeds. The cold spring and the hot summer affected the output of butter and cheese from 15 to 20 per cent. The high prices of feeds last fall also induced

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The Bowl Spins on the Balls Just Like a Top.

By the ingenious arrangement of the three balls of our bottom Frictionless Bearing, the bowl of the "Empire" is always kept perfectly balanced, because the point of the spindle sets between the three balls and automatically adjusts itself to the proper center. The bowl spins on these balls just like a top, only at a great rate and without a sign of vibration when at its running speed. This absence of vibration is one reason why the "Empire" is the easiest running cream separator to run. Any wear that occurs is taken up by the point of the spindle which is the only point of contact. As the point of the spindle is removable, it can readily be renewed, and at a trifling cost. And every particle of precious butter fat goes into the cream cans. In fact, we absolutely guarantee the "Empire" to skim equally as close as any separator in the world. Free Trial to prove. Write for our Free Dairy Book which explains how to make more money out of your cows. It is a veritable gold mine of information.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited,  
Western Office, Winnipeg Toronto, Ont.

farmers to sell off most of their stock, and feed those that they did retain very sparingly. The high price of labor also affected the output to a considerable extent. During last year the creameries of the province produced 1,619,000 lbs. of butter, valued at \$430,000, while the output for 1907 was 1,661,304 lbs., valued at \$509,421. This is an increase of 2,000 lbs. in the year and an increase of about \$130,000 in price received.

In addition to the creameries, there is a cheese factory which produces about 95,000 lbs. of cheese valued at \$12,800. There are also two large milk companies in Vancouver, which handle \$120,000 worth of milk and cream. Three new creameries were built last year, at Vancouver, Mission, and Abbotsford. They are doing a large business.

It was strongly urged that an increased appropriation be given by the Government for the improvement of the dairy industry in the province; in the view of the importance of the dairy industry as shown by the figures submitted at the convention. It was felt that these returns would be an impetus to an awakening interest in the dairy industry in British Columbia.

### Churn Cream Sweet as Possible

I have come to the conclusion that the shorter the time elapses between the milking of the cow, and the manufacture of butter, the better will be the quality of the butter. What we call a ripened cream flavor of the butter is an acquired taste. The true butter flavor is that which is made from sweet cream, churned as soon as possible after the milk comes from the cow. This so-called ripened cream flavor, is something for which we have to develop an unnatural taste, and I put it in the same class as smoking cigars, drinking whiskey, and all those bad habits which the animal man has acquired. The butter will bring the highest price in the markets of Great Britain is made from cream with very little acid in it. I think it is wrong for the butter-maker to develop 5-6 of acid in the cream before churning. It would be better to churn the cream directly after separating, pasteurizing and cooling. I think I am safe in saying that we have been making a mistake in our method of manufacturing butter. The sooner we get it made into butter after the milk comes from the cow the better it will be. Many of the bad flavors in cream are caused by holding it too long before churning.—Prof. Dean

The butter maker with a good nose is a winner.

## The LOW Butter Cutter IS ACCURATE

A butter cutter without an easy, quick and accurate method for adjusting the weight of your prints had best be discarded at once.

THE PATENT TRIMM SCREW ADJUSTING DEVICE ON THE LOW BUTTER CUTTER INSURES ACCURATE, UNIFORM WEIGHT PRINTS AT ALL TIMES. The wires can be adjusted to a nicety in an instant without loosening the wires.

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EXCLUSIVE CANADIAN AGENTS



### This Butter Mould Given Free

In return for one new subscription to the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, at

\$1.00 A YEAR

ADDRESS: "THE CIRCULATION DEPT.,"  
The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World  
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

### Cheese Department

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

#### Why this Loss in our Cheese Factories

Editor, The Dairyman and Farming World.—I have been taking notice of the different comments in your paper regarding the making of butter from the butter-fat that is left in the whey after the manufacturing of our cheese. I am pleased to see that one of our cheese-makers, Messrs. Bissell and Son, of the Brockville Cheese Factory, is trying to make use of this butter-fat that has been wasting ever since the beginning of cheesemaking. That he invites the public to inspect his factory and also the quality of the butter made from the waste butter-fat is gratifying. His judgment seems to be right, considering that he took first prize over creamery butter. In reading one of the articles in your paper, written by a cheese exporter, I regretted very much that any one should surmise that cream would be taken from the milk vats before the cheese was made. The milk is brought to the factory, and made into cheese as rapidly as the makers can properly manage it. Therefore, there never is time to allow any cream to rise on it. Usually there is no cream separator in the factory, so how can he impoverish the cheese?

If people would look into our whey tanks in the morning and see the cream that has risen, before the whey can be drawn away, they would admit that some good use should be made of it. After it is exposed to the heat of the sun, little use can be made of it. The pigs do not care for it, and in order to keep the whey fit for hogs this fat has to be thrown out. This practice does not tend to purify the surroundings.

The insinuations made about the keeping qualities of this butter are unfair, without some conclusive proof. When a maker has made 6,000 lbs. last year, and intends to make again this year, it is a substantial proof of its keeping qualities. Having taken first prize over creamery butter is still stronger evidence in favor of the whey butter. We will admit that making cheese and butter in the same factory and at the same time does not look very well to one not know-

ing the conditions and possibilities of a cheese factory. The cheese, however, is no poorer, because we make good use of the waste butter-fat.

It is well known that our system of making cheese does not retain all the butter-fat. It, therefore, will be to the financial interest of our cheesemakers and patrons if a good use can be made of this by-product. The most of our factories here are owned by the patrons. All farmers belonging to cheese factories, should have more interest in this matter, where thousands of dollars are thrown away every year. In midsummer, when farmers are sending all their milk to the factory, this same butter would come in very acceptable.

It seems the height of folly to see so much going to waste and no effort made to save it. Some farmers purchase cream separators at a high price, to use for a short time in spring and fall, in order to save the fat that would otherwise be lost in the skim milk, while a greater waste is going on in our cheese factories. No person is getting the benefit of it. I hope to see our factory inspectors, and men that should be an authority on this subject, take a forward step in this matter, and their assistance to the farmers in general. Each patron would gladly accept 30 or 30 dollars a year in addition to his ordinary cheese charges.—James Grey, Perth Co., Ont.

#### Official Grading Advocated

Ed. Dairyman and Farming World.—That the dairy interests of Ontario and Quebec have benefited by explicate and factory inspection, is amply demonstrated. This is admitted, by both exporters and milk producers, and it is certainly in the interest of the consumer, that these inspectors should have guidance and protection in their efforts for the maintenance of quality, the accomplishment of which is entirely dependant upon and requiring independent Government official grading of qualities in order to keep up the standard conditions. In other words it is necessary for them to get reports and advice as to the quality and requirements necessary, entirely independent, and not in any way connected with, the buying or selling of the product.

The organization of Government cold storage facilities at Montreal, where all butter and cheese must come for shipment, is preferable to district cool curing and store rooms for this purpose. This would save cost of handling, which is a direct charge on the product, and would require but one tribunal for the administration. At the same time it would facilitate exporters filling orders upon short notice, and thus greatly benefit the trade.

Such system of grading would not in any way interfere with the sale of all butter and cheese, upon the dairy boards as to-day organized and would afford the same opportunity for competition and rival bidding. The goods would be awarded with quality designated. The man bidding would then know what he was buying, and salesmen and patrons would know what their efforts had accomplished in providing milk in proper condition for the production of standard qualities, as everything depends on the quality and condition of the milk. Patrons taking extra care of their milk would have some kind of show for it, while those who supplied poor milk would be paid in kind.

Under present conditions when a farmer takes especial care in the handling of his milk, and is particularly about its delivery at the factory in proper condition, what assurance



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If you do we can furnish you with all supplies necessary for the manufacture of butter or cheese.

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**WHITE & GILLESPIE**  
 PETERBORO, ONT.

has he, that his neighbor is using the same precaution? This is all under the control of the maker, who, knowing the conditions of each patron's milk, should, upon the slightest detection of "off changes," proceed to the premises of the patron, and give him the necessary instructions as to caring for his milk. This is a duty that every man making butter or cheese owes to the patrons of his factory. But when the product is sold on "Factory Inspection," he is not always disposed to exercise it. As his wages are dependant upon the volume of milk received, he is not inclined to take the chances of offending patrons, whose milk will be taken to another factory, if questioned as to quality.

Official grading is the only means whereby patrons and factorymen can get correct reports as to quality that will be accepted as a guide for future action. Then the question of weights will be settled by men having the proper authority and the assurance of payment definitely established for all time. This, with cold storage facilities provided, would permit of the holding of butter and cheese, when market conditions required it; it would give independence to patrons, who, in turn, with individual reports of quality at hand, would have a direct interest in future progress. They would take a just pride and satisfaction in showing to the English trade their ability to take advantage of Canada's magnificent facilities for the production of "Gilt Edged Butter and Fancy Cheese."

H. S. Foster,

Brome Co., Que.

Important to Financial Officials of Cheese Factories for 1908.

Forward by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned, your milk-sheets and cheese buyers' statements, mentioning any deductions necessary, and your accounts will need no audit. I have made these factory accounts a specialty for over 25 years. Charges reasonable. e-29

PETER M. WOOD, Inv. Advt. Ont.

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## Our Farm Homes

### Harbingers of Spring

In the woods upon the hill  
I can hear the robin's rill  
As he calls and whistles to his mate,  
I can hear the rushing rill  
At the bottom of the hill,  
And the cows lowing at the gate.

I can see the bursting leaves  
On the pussy willow trees,  
Up the creek, both far and near,  
I can feel the springing grass  
In the meadow as I pass,  
All proclaiming Spring is here!



### Mrs. Hull's Outing

"ALANSON," said Mrs. Hull to her husband, "I want an outing. Other people take summer outings, why shouldn't we? Mrs. Hubbard called here today; she and the girls are going to the beach next week and she said Mr. and Mrs. Crane were going to the White Mountains for a fortnight. Even Old Uncle Cartright, and his wife go for an outing every summer, poor as they are."

"Pshaw! Lorany. Their sons in the States, send 'em money to come over and make a little visit, that's all there is to that. Where do you want to go? We might go to Bedford to visit sister Tab, or we could go to Ottawa to your brother Jonases', which would you rather? We owe visits to both places."

"I don't want to go visiting and wipe dishes and help folks about their work. I'm tired of that. I'd like to go for an outing, just pleasuring, as other folks do, board at hotels and be waited on, go sightseeing and all that," and Mrs. Hull sighed impatiently.

"You have had rather a hard stint of it for a few years back," Mr. Hull said kindly, "and it would do you good to have a little change. Of course we have no money to go far, nor stay long, but we might take a short pleasure trip, perhaps."

The next week, Wednesday, saw everything completed. True, Mrs. Hull had sat up till midnight or later every night. She had been up before five in the morning, had "turned off" the baby, and been positively cross to the other children. Charity Garland had been engaged to keep house in their absence, and that fact had added to Mrs. Hull's work, for she was not the Charity that "thinketh no evil" mentioned in the good book, and Mrs. Hull had felt it necessary to put the house in apple pie order. It was no miracle that now Mrs. Hull found herself thoroughly tired out.

"Goin' away to rest," snorted Charity, "with a yearlin' baby in your arms and three other children taggin' along. You know the old sayin' 'bout goin' anywhere with young ones."

"When you have one, you can ketch it and run."

"When you have two, that'll do; but when you have three or more, stay where you be."

We may as well remark here, that for all Mrs. Hull's efforts at cleaning, Charity's sharp eyes could see defects anywhere, and she did not scruple to tell the neighbors.

Mr. Hull, with frugal forethought, had taken counsel and found the name of a "good cheap hotel." Two dollars apiece a day for you and I, Lorany, and the children half price, not including the baby, of course. That's what Strevter says."

"He calls that cheap!" exclaimed Mrs. Hull. "Why! it seems an awful price to me. Two dollars and a half is all the school teacher pays for her board for a week."

It was one of summer's most melting days when the party set forth,



The four little tots of the Hull family, all ready for their first outing.

and the cars were hot, dusty and uncomfortable to the last degree. To Sis and Bub the novelty atoned for all discomfort for a time and they were good-naturedly noisy over everything. Mrs. Hull would have enjoyed it with as much zest as the children, had she not been so grievously tired, and had such a splitting headache. Mr. Hull sweltered for a while, then took off his coat and sat in his shirt sleeves, to his wife's horror. When the train finally drew into the city, the crowds, the noisy hackmen, and everything nearly distracted the poor woman, but fortunately, Mr. Hull

"kept his head," and with the baby on one arm and valise in the other hand, while Mrs. Hull followed, leading the other children, he made his way to where a hackman was yelling "Franklin House" as though he was insane. They were all piled into the carriage, the driver slammed the door and away they were whirled over the noisy paved streets, Mrs. Hull feeling that this was an "outing," indeed.

When at length the hotel was reached, Mr. Hull asked for a double-bedded room. A lively bell boy took them up two flights of stairs and ushered them into what seemed like a furnished oven. Mrs. Hull's headache was intensified by the heat, but she struggled with her cross baby and the other children and scrubbed all their faces and hands. The dust and grime of the afternoon's travel had settled into all the little ears and every fold and dimple.

The dining room was well filled, but a vacant table was found for the Hull family, the obliging waiter bringing along a high chair for the baby.

"Oh, marm!" screamed Sis, after the waiter had pushed up her chair, "my chin only just comes onto the table." Bub was still lower down

observation. "You can have the high chair, Bub," she said, "and I'll hold the baby." So peace was restored and the waiter brought along a large Bible to prop Sis up to a more convenient height.

"You can't eat much with the baby in your lap, Lorany," said Mr. Hull. "I'd hold her if she'd set with me."

"I don't want anything but a cup o' tea, my head aches so."

"Pshaw! Eat a good hearty supper. 'Twon't cost any more'n just a cup o' tea," he said.

Mrs. Hull was devoutly thankful, when, after what seemed an interminable length of time, the rest of the family were done eating. Back they went to their oven of a room, which seemed more stifling than ever.

Mrs. Hull threw the shutters wide open to get what air they might and lighted the gas.

"I do hope it's safe, Alanson," she said, "but I've read so much about gas explosions, I feel kind of uneasy."

"Pooh, Lorany! Lot's safe'n kerosene any day. Now you want to put the children to bed and I'll go and look around the city."

Bub was too sleepy to resist being put to bed, but Sis was wide awake after her nap on the train and teased for something to play with, some pictures to look at, anything but bed.

Mrs. Hull, too, was restless, and soon a new element appeared on the scene, mosquitoes. Attracted by the bright gas light they came in at the open window in swarms and attacked the whole party mercilessly.

"If it was a kerosene lamp I could turn it down or put it out, thought the helpless woman, "but I can't reach that gas, and shouldn't dare touch it if I could."

She did what she could, closed the shutters, at the risk of stifling, and then fought and slapped the enemy as best she could. Sis and the baby were soon trying from their bites and Bub awoke and added his voice to the general howl.

Mrs. Hull undressed the other children and put them to bed, and undressing herself lay down by the baby and waved her handkerchief to keep off the mosquitoes, thinking longingly of her cool, airy bedroom at home, with its pink netting at the windows. It was a long, weary hour before the children were all asleep, and she had time to realize a great deal of headache, and feel quite worried for fear something had happened to Mr. Hull, when at last he came in.

"Phew!" he puffed, "hot's no name for this room! What's the shutter closed for?"

"To keep out the mosquitoes. They've about gnawed us to death already!"

"You should a put out the light and they wouldn't come in so much."

"Couldn't reach it, and I didn't know how to do it anyway." Mr. Hull turned down the gas and flung open the shutters.

"I vow I'm tired," he ejaculated, as he retired to rest and was snoring almost as soon as his head touched the pillow, but it was midnight before the throbbing in her head would allow his wife to sleep.

"There's one good thing," thought the poor woman, just before she dropped off. "I haven't got to get up and get my own breakfast, but can lie in bed as long as I like. I do hope the children will sleep late."

(Concluded next week.)

### Gardens Free For All

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



the advertisement was seen in this paper, we will send any of the options in class B.

**STILL ANOTHER OFFER**

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

**CLASS A.**

- Option 1.
- 1 doz. Gladiolus bulbs, mixed.
- 3(only) Dahlias, mixed.
- Option 2.
- 1 Asparagus Plumosus Fern.
- 1 Boston Fern.
- 1 Half Hardy Tea Rose.

**Option 3.**

- 1 Root Violets.
- 1 Hardy Phlox.
- 1 Iris.

**Option 4.**

Packages of seed, as follows:  
 Alyssum, Little Gem.  
 Aster, Crown Prince, mixed.  
 Aster, Blanche Lyon, branching.  
 Aster, Giant Comet, mixed.  
 Aster, Improved Victoria, mixed.  
 Balsam, Improved Camelia.  
 Dianthus, Double Fringed.  
 Mignonette, Sweet.  
 Nasturtium, Gunther's.  
 Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, mixed.  
 Pansy, Giant, mixed.  
 Petunia, Giant of California.  
 Phlox, Grandiflora, mixed.  
 Sweet Peas, selected.  
 Stocks, Colonial, mixed.  
 Verbena, Mammoth.  
 Option 4 is one choice only. Anyone choosing this option will be sent all the seeds mentioned in this option.

**CLASS B.**

**Option 1.**

- 1 lb. Special Mixed Sweet Pea seed.
- 1 oz. Special Mixed Nasturtium seed, tall.
- 1 oz. Special Mixed Nasturtium seed, short.
- 1 oz. Morning Glory seed.

**Option 2.**

- Collection Garden Vegetable Seeds.
- Option 3.
- 1 Bulb, Lillium Speciosum Album.
- 1 Bulb, Lillium Speciosum Rubrum.
- 1 Bulb, Lillium Auratum.

**Option 4.**

One year's subscription to The Canadian Horticulturist, the only horticultural magazine published in Canada, and dealing with Canadian conditions.  
 Surely there are two people in your vicinity who are not taking this paper and whom you can secure as new subscribers for us. We recommend all our advertisers as reliable, and goods purchased from them may be the means of your having a nice garden the coming summer. Why not try anyway?

**A Good Word For It**

We are pleased to announce that one kitchen cabinet in our last issue we have been pleased to receive several interesting letters from our readers, all of which speak a good word for the cabinet. A kitchen cabinet is an article that is only purchased ordinarily once in a life time, and we know that the many makes offered to the Canadian women by Canadian manufacturers are all worthy of commendation. When one considers the vast amount of labor and energy that is saved by the use of these cabinets, the price asked for them is not at all

in keeping with the value received from the money thus expended.

**PLEASED BEYOND MEASURE**

One most enthusiastic woman writes us as follows: "I am enclosing our check for the kitchen cabinet which arrived all right yesterday. I am pleased beyond measure with the Kitchen Cabinet. It more than meets with my expectations. I never dreamed of the cabinets were so nice. It is sitting up in my nice new kitchen and looks grand with the new paint and an \$8 range my husband has just purchased same. I do indeed feel proud of the cabinet."—Mrs. John Ferguson, Macdonald Co., Man.

**FINEST PIECE OF FURNITURE**

We were pleased with the contents of a letter received from Mrs. Rose Brown, Winnipeg Co., Man. Mrs. Brown says in part, "We received the kitchen cabinet in good time, and we think it is the finest piece of furniture we have seen for some time and well worth the money. I would much like to have an agency or sell your cabinets, as I think I could sell several among my friends, after they have seen mine."

**WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT**

Says Mrs. Bernard Morris, of Prince Edward Co., Ont.—"I am very much pleased with our new kitchen cabinet and would not be without it."—Mrs. E. A. Smith of the same county says she could not possibly do without her cabinet. Even as far west as Sask, come the good words for the cabinet, in a letter from Mrs. Tyndall, who writes:—"The kitchen cabinet I bought from your agent is, I consider, the most useful piece of furniture I have ever had. Besides, it is extraordinarily cheap, for all the comfort I get out of it."

Surely with all these good recommendations for the cabinets they are well worth inquiring. We trust to hear from more of our readers in the near future regarding what experiences they may have had with the same article. We would refer our readers to page 10 in the issue of April 22, for an illustration of the cabinet, also a small diagram showing how many steps may be saved in the course of a day, by the use of the cabinet.

**Another Price Won**

We are pleased to announce that one of our readers in Prince Edward Co. sent us last week \$2 and the names of two new subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. As a prize, they requested us to send them a setting of eggs, of some pure bred type. This we shall gladly do, when we are informed of which brood of eggs is desired. Who will be the next one to win another setting, or even a pure bred pig, for securing seven new subscribers at \$1 each? Write the Household Editor, for full particulars.

**The Right Thing for the Home**

Nothing is too good for a good wife, they say, so surely the prosperous readers of this paper are on the lookout for anything that will lessen the drudgery and hard work of their wives. We would advise them to write the Downall Manufacturing Co., of Hamilton, Canada, (if their hardware dealer in town doesn't handle the machine) and get some information about the New Century Washing Machine. It is claimed that there isn't a greater labor saver made for the home than this machine. It runs so easily that a young girl can do big washing in a quarter of the time it takes your life in the old-fashioned way—and she can do it perfectly, too.

It pays to be polite, even if you do not mean it.



**The EDISON PHONOGRAPH**

NO sound-producing machine is so perfect as the one which Mr. Edison has made. None renders such good music without any of that mechanical sound which is so annoying in the cheaper type of talking machines. The Edison Phonograph and the new Records will give you the best that you can secure anywhere—in the theatre, in the concert hall and on the stage—and all in your own home where your family can enjoy it, and at small cost.

Go to the nearest Edison dealer and see and hear the new Edison model with the big horn, and get for a complete descriptive booklet about it. **THE DESIRE GOOD LIVE DEALERS** to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U.S.A.



**House Cleaning Hints**

Now that house cleaning is at hand, it is well to know that bed bugs, moths and other vermin may be destroyed in the following manner: Dissolve alum in hot water, making a strong solution; apply to furniture or crevices in the walls with a paint brush. This is sure destruction to those noxious things, and invaluable because easily obtained. It is perfectly safe to use, and leaves no unpleasant traces behind. When you suspect moths have lodged in the borders of carpets, wet the edges of the carpets with a strong solution; whenever it reaches them, it is certain death.  
 Remove flower-pot stains from window sills by rubbing with fine wood ashes, and rinse with clean water.—A tablespoonful of kerosene added to a pailful of warm water will clean windows or mirrors quickly, and make them very bright, if they are afterwards polished with soft paper or chamol.—Mrs. Seth C. Salmon, Carlton Co., N.B.

**Make a Happy Home Table**

You may set a plain table, yet have it always inviting. At different times, as you can, buy a silver spoon, a nice cup and saucer or plate, for the different children. Have the boys and girls feel that they have an individual part in the home table. Let the conversation always be pleasant. If they have done wrong during the day, don't take this time to correct them. Have them use just as good manners as though you had company. One of my neighbor's boys said he didn't like his mother to have company, because he always had to say "please," and "thank you" then. They should say that at all times. Always try to have your table a little extra on Sunday; try to have flowers that day, if you can't through the week. As your children grow up, they will often think of those home tables, and memories of the old family mealtimes will be pleasant ones.

**Envelope Covers for Tumblers**

The most practical cover for a glass of water or medicine in the sick room is made from an ordinary envelope. The flap of the envelope is turned in, the envelope is then opened out like a bag, and the lower corners



turned down against the sides, making an almost circular cap that fits over a glass or small pitcher, excluding dust or germs, without noise or danger of slipping off. It will conveniently hold a spoon or dropper and can be marked with the hours for doses.—R. P. M., Leeds Co., Ont.

**To Ease Bunions and Corns**

Get a small bottle of iodine and acetic paint from a chemist. Carefully paint the bunion with this every night, and let the paint soak in. Directly the skin seems sore at all stop this application for a week or two. For the corns get a little bottle of linseed oil from a chemist, and apply a drop or two to the corn daily. This softens the skin so well that the corn can be easily removed.

Even if you only borrow trouble, it is yours after you get it.

**BIG BOOK BARCAINS**

- 1. 150 Songs, with music . . . . . 10c
- 2. 115 Humorous Recitations . . . . . 10c
- 3. 20 Humorous Dialogues . . . . . 10c
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By mail postpaid. Send silver or postal note, no stamps.  
**USEFUL NOVELTIES CO.,**  
 647 Dept. F. Toronto, Can.

## How Meats are Cooked

THERE are many ways of cooking meats, but those in ordinary everyday use are roasting, broiling, braising, boiling and frying.

The method employed in cooking meats depends upon the cut selected. The tender meats only can be roasted or broiled, so as to be palatable, comfortably eaten and well-digested. Meats whose fibres are tough should be boiled or braised, when they will be found to be deliciously tender, and if carefully done, they will have all the juices preserved, or with a small percentage of loss.

### THE SIMPLEST WAY

Probably the very simplest form of cooking meat is by boiling. The piece

During the boiling a scum is thrown to the surface, and this should be carefully removed until the water remains clear on the top; another thing, the kettle should be kept covered, except when the cover is removed that the surface of the water may be skimmed, because the steam is of great assistance in softening the fibres of the meat; besides that, the flavor is also more perfectly preserved. It should escape into the air with the steam if it were not held by being covered.

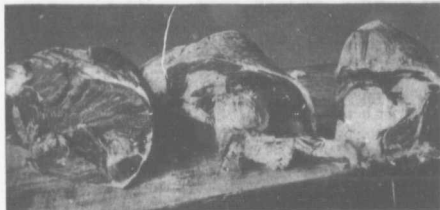
As to the length of time that meat should boil, it depends wholly upon the weight. It takes about 20 minutes for the heat to penetrate through a piece of meat, so that it will be ready to begin to cook, and so that

fuel are used, we bake it in a heated oven and call it "roasted" just by courtesy.

### THE BROILING PROCESS

Broiling is cooking directly over hot coals, and is the quickest and hottest way of cooking. The article to be cooked is subjected to such an intense heat in this process that it would be quickly burned to a crisp if the cook did not pay strict attention to it, and see that it was turned very often.

Really well-broiled meat is almost as rare as a well-cooked potato. The majority of people who undertake to broil a beef-steak or a chop think that they must do it liberally. The word broil comes from the French word bruler, "to burn"; but it also means "to sear," and that is what should be done to the meat, the surface seared—not burned, thus giving a scorched, unpleasant flavor to the meat—so that the juices shall be kept inside the meat. The quick searing has the effect of sealing the surface, and thus holding the juices. Turning it frequently so that the surface shall cook and not burn, and in this way keeping the juices flowing from side to side, but not escaping, is the way to ensure a successful broiling. Done carefully in this way, you needn't fear to offer a steak or chop to a most fastidious guest, provided that you have made a wise selection of meat, and that you serve it at once, on hot plates, from a hot platter.



The Round The Rump The Sirloin  
Parts of Beef from which Steaks are Cut

of meat to be boiled should be well wiped with a clean, damp cloth—in fact, that is the treatment to be given to all meats, no matter how they are to be cooked, to ensure their perfect cleanliness and freedom from harmful foreign substance. Take the trouble to remember this; it is one of the useful bits of knowledge that it is well to tuck away into the memory ready for use at any time. It might come under the head of "general principles."

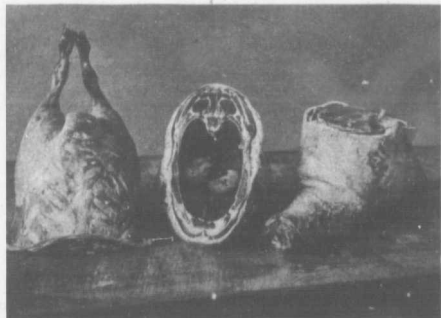
After the meat has been wiped, put it at once into boiling water, which has been salted, and be sure the water covers it completely. It is important that the water should be boiling when the meat is put into it, because the intense heat sears the surface at once and prevents the juices from flowing out and wasting; and when the meat is done it is moist and well flavored, as meat should be, having lost little in the process of cooking. Let the meat boil for a few minutes after putting it in the water, then set it back on the stove or range and let it simmer gently until done.

time doesn't count in the cooking; but reckoning from the end of the twenty minutes, twelve or fifteen minutes should be allowed for each pound. If the meat is cut thick, a longer time will be needed; but if it is thin and flat a shorter time will be found sufficient.

### BRAISING AND ROASTING

Braising, which is another way of treating the tougher fibred meat, is cooking in the oven in a covered pan, smothering the meat in its own juices and having a good deal of herb seasoning in the dish with the meat. Meat thus prepared is most delicious.

Roasting meat is, properly, cooking it before the open fire, by subjecting it to a high degree of heat. That is the way Bettie's great-grandmother cooked her roasts, and under the roasting meat was a big pan which caught the juices which made the gravy, and in that way got the name of "dripping-pan," a name which the roasting-pan has borne ever since. In these days of ranges and stoves of various kinds, in which all sorts of



Hind-Quarter of Mutton  
from which Legs and  
Chops are Cut

Loin, showing  
Saddle and  
Chops

Fore-Quarter with  
Inferior Chops  
and Shoulder

### COOKING A STEAK

To cook a beefsteak, first, wipe the slice with a clean damp cloth. Now grease the bars of the gridiron very lightly with some of the fat, bits of which you have trimmed from the edge of the slice. Have the fire clear, and broil the meat at once, not letting the gridiron out of your hands, and turning it every time you count ten. If you like your steak rare cook it about four minutes—that is, if it is from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in thickness; but give it a longer time—say three minutes longer—if you wish it well done. Serve at once on a hot platter, seasoning with salt, butter and a little pepper. If you want the dish to look very attractive, garnish the platter with sprigs of parsley or water-cress.

You will understand, if you are to serve steak for dinner, that the vegetables must all be ready for the table before you begin the broiling, and the plates heated so that your family may have their meat at its very best. If for breakfast, have the potatoes and muffins ready. Instant service is one of the secrets of successful broiling.

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ESTABLISHED 1852

Now for the word about garnishing. There is nothing prettier for a garnish than the delicate curled sprays of parsley, and this any housekeeper may have at her hand all the year round if she wants it enough to plant it and take care of it. She

can get the seeds or the roots at any seed store, and with them the directions for planting and caring for the plants. They may be grown in the

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Householders

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Lace Curtains 1 pair each  
Curtains 2 pairs effective Diningroom  
Curtains 3 pairs each  
2 pairs exquisite Drawingroom Curtains,  
3 yds. long, 2 yds. wide  
2 pairs choice Bedroom Curtains, 3 yds. long,  
4 1/2 ins. wide. (White or Keru) postage paid,  
Belmont, Va.  
Direct from the Looms. Direct to You.  
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**SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms,  
Box 667 NOTTINGHAM, Eng. (Est. 1857.)**

garden in the summer, and in the winter transplanted into pots or inside window-boxes and brought into the house. As a growing plant, the parsley is extremely decorative, and one has it always at hand both for seasoning and garnishing. A long box of it growing in a window which has plenty of sunshine is a pretty sight, suggestive of summer. If your kitchen has a window facing to the south, utilize that for your parsley box; you've no idea how cheerful it will make the room, and what is better for the room in which so much time is necessarily spent, than cheerfulness.

With the expenditure of a few cents in money and a few minutes of carotaking every day, this is wholly possible.

### BOILING LEG OF MUTTON

To boil a leg of mutton, wipe the meat, remove all the fat, and when the meat is thus prepared put it into boiling, salted water. Take care not to have the water too salt, just palatable so. Be sure on this point. Of course you have weighed the leg, so



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as to know how long a time to give it for cooking. Allow twenty minutes for the heat to penetrate the meat, then skim off whatever may have arisen to the surface, set the kettle where the water is warmer, and simmer and cook in this way until the meat is done, allowing twelve minutes to each pound, counting the time from the hour at which you set the kettle back for the simmering process, and have finished the skimming.

While, without doubt, the old saying, "hunger is the best sauce," remains true, it is good to have a sauce at that account discards all others. Indeed, one of the lessons which the accomplished - or ambitious - cook learns is that success pays a most important part in a successful cuisine, and that the making of them is an art, the understanding of their proper uses, a science.

One who prided herself on her correctness of thought would never think of serving boiled mutton without caper sauce. And, as it is one of the simplest in the list of sauces, we will give it here, so that when you serve your boiled mutton you have the accompanying sauce to give it the required zest.

To a cupful of boiling water in which the mutton is cooked add one teaspoonful of flour, moistened and made smooth with a little cold water, half a teaspoonful of salt, a speck of pepper and one teaspoonful of vinegar. Boil for five minutes, stirring constantly, until it is perfectly smooth, then add a tablespoonful of capers, and serve.

### The Farm Dooryard

No class of people can so well afford to have a neat, inviting dooryard as the farmer. The city one can't have a foot of sod, or a long strip of dirt without paying cash for it, while the farmer has acres of it. If you want to improve the yard, first enclose it with a gravel. If you have a dirt or stone one, you are crooked, a crow bar and a little muscle will soon fix that. It will not cost many dollars to make a wooden walk to the front gate, Or, perhaps, you will have a gravel. If so, don't put that down until you have put a thick layer of ashes to keep the grass from growing into the walk.

Now, if there are any low places, if so, fill with rich soil. The quickest way to have grass is to cut sod about one foot square with your spade, leaving three inches of dirt on it.

When you want to lay this, have the dirt spaded, and all the stones removed, so it will move easily; put down hard on the sod with the spade, and water freely every day until it begins to grow. Trim all trees and vines. If this is all done thoroughly you will have a fine yard. Don't stop this good work with the front yard, but do the same in the side and back. Where you want shade, plant trees. If you live in a climate where nut trees will grow, by all means have them.

Choose some place where you can have a hammock; make some rustic seats, and if you have small children, furnish them with a swing. Let them have a picnic some of the pleasant days, by taking what they were to have at the table, outdoors, under some shady tree. They will think it fine fun.

It is in the green-clad yard, with attractive flowers, trees laden with fruits and vegetables, that make the sons and daughters cling to home, and parents.

Soda should be rubbed on cream spots on linen before it is washed, to remove the heavy grease stain.

## Our Girls and Boys

### Be Friends With the Birds

If I were you, farmer boy, I would learn the cry call of every bird on the farm. I would whistle the song of everyone of them. You will find, when once the study of birds is begun, that there is a fascination about the shy wild birds that leads one on and on, until finally close acquaintance will overcome all timidity, and you are able to make friends with the most hermit-like of them all.

In one town we know of, several little girls have formed what they call the Observation Club and they take walks whenever possible for the purpose of finding new birds, new flowers, and even tried to learn something about the birds that carpet so much of our woodland and pasture. All have blank books in which to enter the birds seen, and the books in one family show a record of over 70 varieties seen during the year.

### HOW TO STUDY BIRDS

The books they have used for study most, is *Our Common Birds* and *How to Know Them*, by John B. Grant.

This book is often carried with them in their ranges, and is not taken, a pencil and paper is carried with them on which to note the shape or peculiar markings and color, etc., of the birds seen, when they may be looked up on the return home. Some of them take field glasses. Stealing up as closely as possible to the singer they have heard, and the natural curiosity of the child will allow them to come very closely at times, they study the color, though the song or chirp will tell an experienced bird hunter what the bird is.

Some birds are very tame. Wilson's Thrush is called one of the most timid, and yet one day one of them came running down a wood road towards some boys, without seeming to care at all. It stopped in astonishment, and with a flirt, he whisked about, and ran just as fast the other way. I think that it was just a case of "dare," don't you? Some will stop their song, and stand motionless to peer at you. A good chance to study them then. Some of their songs are beautiful, and all of them are worth studying. There is a whole volume to be learned about the birds.

### Another Chance to Win

Boys who would like to earn a setting of eggs, or a pure-bred pig, cannot do better than to us for sample copies of the paper, and try and secure new subscribers for us in their neighborhood. Every boy who sends us subscriptions at \$1 each, will be given a setting of eggs, and for 7 new subscriptions he can secure a pure-bred pig, either Berkshire, Yorkshire or Tamworth. Who will be the best send us subscriptions to secure these premiums?

### Johnny on Twins

When asked to write a short composition on some interesting experience, Johnny, after much labor, handed his teacher the following:-

"Twins is a baby, only it's double. It usually arrives about 4.57 in the morning when a fellow is getting in his best sleep liekins'. When twins do anything wrong, their mother can't tell who one is like, so she gives it to both of 'em to make sure. We've got twins to our house, and'd say 'em enny day for a billy goat or nos' anything." -Success.

Seek not to excuse blunders.

## In the Sewing Room

When sending for patterns kindly mention the size desired. Our patterns come enclosed lately did not give sizes, and the editor has sent a medium size in all such cases. When ordering patterns, simply state number of pattern and size desired. Allow seven or ten days, before pattern may be expected.

### TUCKED BLOUSE WITH CHEMISETE



The blouse that is made with the chemise is always a dainty in effect. This one has the merit of closing at the front and can be made lined or unlined as material renders desirable. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yds 21 or 3 yds 23 or 2 yds 44 in wide with 1/2 yd 21 in wide for bands, 7 yd 10 in wide for collar and cuffs.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 28, 26, 38, 40 and 42 in bust measure and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

### TEN GORED SKIRT WITH PLAIATED FLARE PORTION



The skirt that is made with a seam at the front is a marked favorite of the season and allows of eases and is made full and pretty at the lower portion by means of plaiated flare portions in front. The material is usually smooth over while it is absolutely plain.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 13 1/2 yds 27, 9 1/2 yds either 44 or 52 in wide with 1/2 yd 21 in wide figure or nap; 7 yds 44, 6 yds 52 in wide when pattern has neither figure nor nap with 1 1/2 yds of banding.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 28, 26, 38 and 30 in waist measure and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

### CHILD'S NIGHT-GOWN 3927



The plain sacque night-gown is always comfortable, as simple and is much used for the younger children. The neck is finished with the comfortable rollover collar and the sleeves are gathered into straight hands or cuffs. The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 yrs) is 4 yds 27, 2 1/2 yds 36 in wide. This pattern is cut in sizes of 2, 4, 6 and 8 yrs of age and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

### GIRL'S DRESS, 3961.

To be worn over any Gimpie.



The dress that is worn over a simple gimpie is always pretty for girls, and is also practical. The dress is made of plain material and is finished with the pointed collar. The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 5 1/2 yds 34 or 7 1/2 yds 44 in wide with 1/2 yd 21 in wide for bands and 1/2 yd 21 in wide for binding. The pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12, and 14 yrs and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

## CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

### The Toronto Milk Producers' Association

Scarboro Junction, April 14, 1908.—We strongly advise all milk producers not to make contracts for the supply of milk which include the month of October, 1908. Our agreement with the Toronto Milk Dealers' Association, made last October, covered only 11 months, commencing Nov. 1st, 1907. There is no disposition on the part of the dealers' association to disregard this agreement.

The City Dairy Company, we understand, are now soliciting contracts for six months. This would include October, 1908. We consider that gaining seven months of winter prices is a most valuable concession, and we trust no producer will consent to the defeat of this advantage. We therefore urge all producers to make no agreement not in accordance with our terms and prices.

We congratulate our members upon the success of our association, and the increase of its membership. Those who are not already members since September 1st, would do well to forward \$1 to the secretary, and receive a member's ticket.

A. J. Reynolds,  
Secretary, Scarboro Jct.

J. G. Cornell,  
Pres., Scarboro.

### Notes from Manitoba

N. J. Kneemann, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

Dairymen and live stock owners are anxious in the best of spirits over the successful wintering of their stock. All animals went into winter quarters in splendid shape. Owing to the mild winter it took less feed to bring them through and they are coming out in good condition. It was thought at one time last fall that there would be a scarcity of feed owing to the late spring last year. The growth of the native hay crop was very backward, and as a consequence the yield was rather below the average. During the haying season we had an excessive fall of rain which was a great drawback as well. About this time things began to look "blue." Some people spoke of selling their stock. Others thought of allowing a number to fatten and slaughtering them. But a few of the better thinking fellows came to the conclusion that straw could be fed. The usual custom is to burn the straw as soon as the thrasher has gone. But this year it was quite a usual thing to see stacks of straw wherever one went

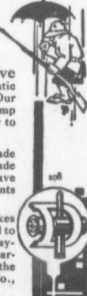
## Let it pour!

Our experts have made a study of climatic conditions in Canada. Our paper shells are made damp and rain proof expressly to meet these conditions.

Imported shells are made for a general export trade by manufacturers who have not investigated the wants of the consumer here.

For all sizes and makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

**DOMINION AMMUNITION**



that were intended for feeding. There was more straw fed the past winter than possibly was fed in the ten years previous. The grain was cut a little on the green side, consequently the straw was of a superior quality and cattle ate it up clean with a relish.

As the spring opens up we find that we have plenty of hay left over. The prices have dropped considerably from what they were last fall, when hay was selling for \$17 to \$20 a ton. At the present time it is going begging at \$5 to \$10 a ton. Bran and shorts and chopped feeds all have taken a drop in prices. With the price of feed down and the prospects of an early spring the outlook at present is the brightest that the dairymen and farmers of Manitoba have had for many years. The prospects are especially bright for the dairymen, as butter and cheese prices were up to the highest of the season.

At the present time dairy butter is retailing at 30 cents to 35 cents and is very scarce. Dealers are searching all over for this article and cannot find the high quality they require. There is little creamery butter to be had. What there is sells for 38 to 40 cents. Supplies will soon be coming in, however, as some of the creamery concerns will be opening up soon. The supply of dairy butter will also increase for a time, until the cheese factories open up. We do not expect an over-production, however, nor do we expect that much will have to be exported this year. The whole western country is filling up rapidly. This along with the great amount of railroad construction that is going on may pretty safely be expected to consume the most of the output.

The stocks of cheese are pretty well cleaned up. Prices range from 14 to 15 cents a lb. New cheese will be on the market in about a month. There will likely be a good price for it, as the local consumption is greater than the output. We have hope in the near future to be able to supply the home trade, and to be a competitor with "old Ontario" for a slice of the English market as well. Why shouldn't we? We have the soil and the men (many from Ontario). But what is better we have a climate that cannot be excelled for dairying. With our cool nights, the dairyman can keep his milk a better condition, and with less care, than can the average Ontario dairymen.

We expect a much heavier make this season than last. We expect to get an earlier and a better start, and there will be more cows to draw from. In all we are anticipating a very busy and prosperous season for the dairy business of Manitoba.

### The Farmers' Feed Situation

As many farmers have not long remembered the last fall, when it might be termed a panic in regard to the winter's feed supply. It was predicted that there was a general shortage of feed. In some cases, farmers were advised to sell their feed early that the present prices were as good as would be realized later. Some, however, believing that a general scarcity really existed, persuaded themselves that they would do well to hold their feed for higher prices. In many cases, these higher prices were never realized. On the other hand, those who believed the fall was an opportune time to sell, overdid the matter, and as a result, either sold their stock at a sacrifice because they had no feed or were obliged to purchase feed to carry them through the winter.

In order to find out the present condition of the feed supply throughout the country, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World sent out circulars to their correspondents re-



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Lightning, wind and rain make no difference to a roof that is covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles.

Lightning just glides over the steel roof, runs down the conductors and disappears into the ground. Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles and Steel Sidings never burn, remember.

The three raised beads on each shingle provide ample allowance for expansion and contraction. A roof covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles has the power to automatically

adjust itself to all degrees of heat and cold. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles will never crack or warp—they are the strongest shingles made.

You pay the same price for Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles as for the common kind—would you think the better investment?

A post card will bring you our free illustrated catalogue.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

## Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

**ICE TOOLS**  
COAL AND ICE  
HANDLING MACHINERY  
*Gifford Wood Co.*  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
HUDSON, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ARLINGTON, MASS.

questing them to report upon the feed condition in their locality. Many replies have been received. The general opinion is that there is still plenty of feed to carry the stock through till grass.

The following is the situation as sized up by some of our correspondents:—

Our farmers have enough feed and are not buying any more than usual. The yield last year was slightly less and farmers put in a few head less on that account.—Allen Shantz, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Feed is plentiful here.—Donald Innes, Victoria Co., N. B.

There is abundance of feed here.—T. A. Thunder Bay and Rainy River Co., Ont.

We have had enough feed to winter present holdings. Farmers sold a lot of stock last fall.—C. S. Nicholson, Wellington Co., Ont.

Farmers will not have to buy as much feed in this province as a year ago.—Theodore Ross, Queen's Co., P. E. I.

The feed situation here is fairly good.—R. L. Crowford, York Co., Ont.

Feed is scarce here, and farmers will have to buy more than a year ago.—Geo. Terry, Muskoka, Ont.

The feed situation is rather better than a year ago.—D. Logan, Muskoka, Ont.

### CRAFTON HANDY CATTLE STANCHIONS

Patented March 31, 1900  
Now successfully in use. Secure or releases full row instantly, or one or more without using lever. Easily operated. Cows always clean, comfortable and with abundance of liberty. Space adjustable to any size. Cheap, strong, durable. Illustrated circulars ready. ROYAL CRAFTON, Mt. Charles, Ont.

Farmers will have to buy more feed this year than last. If spring is late feed will be very scarce.—A. G. Fallick, Durham Co., Ont.

Feed of all kinds is very scarce; much hay, straw and feed stuffs have been brought in. Hay has been selling at from \$15 for the poorest to \$18 for the best. Straw has been selling at from \$5 to \$7 a ton. Gluten feed \$34, bran, \$23, oil cake meal, \$36, pea meal, \$34, cotton seed meal, \$34, and moulse from \$23 to \$28 a ton. I consider that about three times the amount of mill feeds and eight times the amount of hay have been brought in as compared with other years. In fact, we have been importers of hay and straw rather than buyers.—W. F. S., Huntingdon Co., Que.

Farmers have enough feed to carry their stock through without buying. Those who are buying corn or frozen wheat are doing so to take the place of barley or other grains sold.—G. B. Hood, Wellington Co., Ont.

Feed is plentiful here.—C. I. Smith, Carleton Co., N. B.



\$1.50 to \$4, canners and rough cows at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a cwt.

The receipts of feeders and stockers are increasing, particularly light stockers. These are not in strong demand and will not be till the grass comes. Should the supply increase this week there may be a drop in price. Steers \$60 to \$100 lbs. are not plentiful, and the market for these will hold steady for a time. Good steers 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. sell at \$4.75 to \$5, with choice shortkeepers a little higher; good steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good steers 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.50 to \$4.25; good steers, 600 to 800 lbs. each, \$3.25 to \$3.90, and light stockers, 400 to 600 lbs. each, at \$3 to \$3.25 a cwt. Choice milk cows are in demand and will bring \$60 each or over. Prices range down as low as \$22 for poor, thin, un-dersized ones. The demand for cows is

shown by some recent auction sales. At the Bathurst sale, last week, \$100 and over was paid for high grade cows. They must be extra good to bring that figure, however.

Veal calves are lower and the market last week was weaker than at any time this season. The bulk of those offering were dairy class. These sold at \$3 to \$3.50 a cwt. Choice new milk fed and properly finished calves would bring from \$6 to \$7 a cwt., but they must be choice. Veals are quoted at Buffalo at \$5 to \$7.50 a cwt.

The sheep and lamb market started at a high level at the Junction on Monday last, when choice yearlings were quoted at \$5.50 a cwt., but towards the end of the week dropped off considerably. It looks as if consumers were refusing to buy mutton at present high retail values

and were using other meats instead. At the City market on Thursday last export ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$5; rams at \$3.50 to \$4.50; and yearlings at \$6 to \$7 a cwt. Choice yearlings would bring \$8 to \$10 a cwt. Spring lambs sold at \$3 to \$5.50 each. The Buffalo market is reported steadily with lambs quoted at \$5 to \$7.50 a cwt.

The hog market maintained a steady tone during the week until an advance of about 15c. per cwt. at country points, quotations ranging from \$6.10 to \$6.50 f.o.b. The situation is improving. Today's prices are the same as a year ago, and the prospect for higher values is bright. A feature is the reduction in American killings. These are now fewer than they were a year ago at this date. The total killings, however, during the past month or two are ahead of a year ago. This surplus is still leaving its effect on the market. At Buffalo and Chicago, towards the end of the week, prices were lower, \$6 and \$5.75 a cwt. respectively being the highest quotations. The run on Toronto market during the week was fair. Prices paid at \$6 for select hogs, \$6.15 a cwt. for lights and fats, fed and watered.

#### THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The William Davies Company, Toronto, report the hog market easier this week. They quote \$6.15 a cwt. at country points, \$6.40 fed and watered, after arrival in Toronto, and \$6.15 a cwt. for hogs off cars, at their packing houses.

The English bacon market is weaker, owing largely to the continued large arrivals of Danish. The Danes are producing bacon and lard in the Great Britain at 3s 6d a cwt. less than Canadian packers are doing at the present time. Danish killings last week totaled 47,000 hogs and larger killings are expected this week.

#### UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

Toronto Junction, April 22th.—Live stock at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, were easier to-day than a week ago. Prices in some lines were 1 cent. off, in the date of the market the market improved somewhat and everything was so'd. The offering was 55 cars, including 1,100 cattle. The quality was mixed, few choice even loads were offering. Choice export steers sold at \$5.50 to \$5.80 and bulls at \$4.25 to \$4.50 with a few choice ones going at \$5.00 a cwt. Choice cattle sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for the best, medium selling \$3.75 to \$4.50 a cwt. There were no feeders or stockers offered. Sheep are about \$1.00 a cwt. off; the best yearlings sold at \$7 to \$7.50 and other quality at \$6 to \$6.50; ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00 and bucks at \$4 to \$4.50 a cwt.; spring lambs sold at \$3 to \$5 each; calves sold at \$3 to \$5.50 a cwt. or \$6.50 each; hogs sold at \$6.40 a cwt.

#### EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, April 25.—The receipts of cheese this week total almost two thousand boxes. The quality is very fair for the season of the year, and shows a decided improvement over that of previous years, at this early period of the season. With the increasing receipts we have had a falling off in prices, and at some markets the price paid this week was fully a cent a pound lower than last week. This is due to the lack of demand from the other side, coupled with the lack of facilities for shipping the cheese. The season of open navigation has not commenced, and the export trade is not yet clear of ice. The first steamer is not booked to sail until May 2nd. After that date we shall have ample accommodation for shipment to all parts of the world. The lack of demand for our first offerings of new cheese is due to the fairly large stocks of Canadian cheese in existence on the other side, and the heavy receipts of New Zealand cheese into the United Kingdom. The receipts from this source of supply, however will fall off very quickly, and two or three weeks should witness a good demand from England for our new season's cheese. Prices at country points this week have ruled from 10% to 11%e, and unless there is an improvement in the demand from the other side during the next few days, prices next week will rule still lower.

The receipts of new creamery are increasing steadily, and export business in coming in to-day is being settled for at factory points at from 25c to 27c a lb. The market has been declining steadily all through the week, but prices are higher at the close than were generally expected owing to the comparatively small re-

ceipts of new creamery. The entire production is going immediately into one shipment, and there is not a pound of superfluous butter to be had on the market to-day. Receipts of butter are coming heavier next week, and the trade looks for much lower prices with the increasing receipts.

#### MONTREAL PRODUCE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, April 25.—BUTTER.—Receipts of butter for the week in butter this week, owing to the lower prices current, which has evidently been due to an increased demand from consumers, who were inclined to curtail the consumption of the article at the high prices current during the past few weeks. Dealers have been making 20c to 30c a lb. for fresh goods in single packages, with a fraction off for round lots. About the only class of butter to be had at present is fresh-made creamery, as the stock of held goods, including dairy, is practically exhausted. Dealers look for lower prices next week.

CHEESE.—The local trade in cheese is still confined to the stocks of old cheese, which are being sold for 10c to 12c a lb. from 13c to 15c a lb. There are no new cheese available rich enough for local consumption, and it will be a couple of weeks before any small French cheese will be available.

BIGGS.—The egg market has been fairly firm during the past week, and although receipts have been fairly heavy still there has been a good demand from all sources, and prices to-day range from 75c to 85c for select to butter lots, and a fraction less for round lots.

#### PETERBORO FARMERS MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., April 25, 1908.—The threatening appearance of the weather, kept a good many farmers away from the market, but those who were present, were quite a few came in. The offerings of butter and eggs were large, but not much other stuff was to be seen. A number of young pigs were for sale on the market.

Butter.—Dairy butter sold from 28 to 30c a lb.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs—15 and 16c a doz. Pork—Hind quarters—1 1/2; fore, 1c; young pigs, from 5 to 8 weeks old, \$5 a pair.

Syrup.—Maple syrup, \$1.15 a gallon.

Poultry.—Dressed chickens, 50c to 60c each; ducks, 40c.

Potatoes.—5c to 90c a bag; seed potatoes, 75c a bag.

Hay and straw.—Hay, \$12 to \$13 a ton; straw, 85 to 87.

Apples—55 to 80c a bag.

#### SPRING SHOW AT MORRISBURG

Morrisburg held its first spring stallion and bull show on April 23rd. It was a grand success. A large number of visitors from the town, as well as many farmers from the surrounding country were in attendance. The show is one recently organized under the direction of the Fairs and Exhibitions Department of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The main object of these shows is to give farmers an opportunity of seeing the stallions that are standing for service throughout the coming season. They are to be highly commended and should do much to further the horse breeding interests of the province.

#### Lice on Cattle.

In the issue of March 11th, was an inquiry from one of our subscribers as to how to get rid of this pest. Cooper's Fluid has never been known to kill lice at one to eight, while the cattle affected with lice have been sprayed with this fluid at an interval of seven days after the first spraying. This Fluid is prepared by Messrs. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 507 Manning Chambers Toronto.

The old method of a rope around the neck of the cow is being rapidly discarded in favour of the more scientific and sure method of securing the animal by the use of stanchions. During the summer months many thousands of these stanchions will be used for the re-modelling or building stables. At the time this is being done provision should be made to install some up-to-date stanchions. They are recognized by most of the large breeders as a necessity. Royce Grafton, of Mount Charles, Ont., has been manufacturing these stanchions for several years that has been giving excellent satisfaction to those who have purchased them. Mr. Grafton will be pleased to forward to any of our readers a descriptive folder, giving important information on stanchions.



HEAD OFFICE:  
Toronto, Ontario

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.00

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

#### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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

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

## AUCTION SALE

OF

Canada's Greatest Herd of Herefords, Short-horns and Grade Cattle

WILL BE HELD AT

Forest View Farm, May 13, 1908

This great herd comprises 40 Herefords (34 females and 6 bulls), 10 good Short-horns and 15 Grade Cattle. At the head of the Hereford herd stands Imperial 2034 (16500G), winner of 21 first prizes. This great bull is not only a prize winner but is sire of the 1st prize junior herd, 1st prize herd of 4 calves, junior champion male and junior champion female at Toronto. London and 7 other fairs in 1907, also sire of Pansy, the sweepstakes winner at the Winter Fair, Guelph, 1906—certainly a great record for a sire. In the female list is the great show cow Forest Lady 1437, the grand champion female at Toronto, London and 7 other shows; this is the heaviest cow in Canada (any breed), weight 2200 lbs.

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.

TERMS, 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes, or 6% off for cash.

FOREST VIEW is close to the town of Forest on the main line G.T.R., 26 miles east of Sarnia. Further particulars on application.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,

W. SPARLING, Auctioneer.

Proprietor, FOREST, ONT.

**COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES**

**GREVILLE COUNTY**

Charlevoix—Spring is opening up very favorably here. Potatoes, 5c a bu; milch cows, \$30 to \$35 each; calves, \$1 to \$3; exporters, 5c; butchers, 6c; hogs, 6c to 6½; hides, 4c to 5c; calf skins, 50c each; fresh eggs, 17c to 20c a lb.; creamery

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**

that make a horse Wheeze, sneeze, cough, and choke, can be removed with

**ABSORBINE**

or any bunch or swell caused by strain of inflammation. No blister, no hair growth, and never gets on work. 25¢ per bottle, delivered. Book \$1.00.

**ABSORBINE**, 7½¢, for man, child, or horse. Cures all swellings. Various Veterinary Preparations. Book free. Made only by **W. S. PARSONS, 123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.** Canadian Agents: **ETHEAN BROS & Co., Montreal.**

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**TWO CENTS A WORD**

**READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY**

THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the paper. At a cost of only two cents a word, you can advertise anything or want to buy or sell, or situations wanted or vacant. THE ADDRESS must be printed as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 50 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our office, 10 cents extra is charged to pay postage on the following week. Each month accompany each order.

COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week. **NO BLACK-FACED TYPE** or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

**FARMS FOR SALE**

**FARM FOR SALE**—150 Acres of good land, 100 acres cleared; well improved and two miles from Navan Station.—Box F. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. e 53

**A FARM CONTAINING 230 ACRES**, more or less. In immediate vicinity of Kinburn; never-falling stream; fifty acres sugar bush; good brick dwelling house; large barn and other out-buildings. Apply Box H, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. e 53

**FOR SALE**—Farm, East Half Lot 22, 11½ sections, Goulbourn, 117 acres, well cultivated and drained. Good buildings, never-falling water, 15 minutes from post office, railway depot, school, etc. Clear title. Apply Box R, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. e 53

**FARM FOR SALE**—Front half of Lot 7, on 8th concession, Marlboro, 100 acres land; house and outbuildings, never-falling well; also Lot 20 on 6th Concession, 300 acres pasture. Terms reasonable. Apply Box S, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. e 53

**\$3,200—110 acres**, near Osgoode Station. Good clay loam, pasture and bush; well drained; convenient to church, cheese factory, blacksmith's shop. Also, \$4,500—110 acres, Eardley, Que. This farm is mixed and well stocked; 75 acres under cultivation; good pasture; water first-class buildings. Apply Box 32, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. e 53

**MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS**

**FOR SALE**—A number of imported Clydesdale mares in foal. Thomas Condy, Clarendon, Ont. e 53

**FOR SALE**—A Canadian bred Percheron stallion, rising three years. For description and pedigree write G. A. Carruthers, Delaware, Ont. e 53

**FOR SALE**—One Imported Shorthorn Bull; price right. Apply J. Ackroy, Highgate, Ont. e 53

**WANTED**—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home, or in place in cellar, garden or farm, can be made to yield fifty to twenty dollars per acre. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and list particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. e 54

butter, 16c to 35c a lb.; timothy hay, \$16 to \$18 a ton; clover, \$14 to \$15; mixed, \$15 to \$16; baled straw, \$12; bran, 42½; middlings, 82½; linseed meal, 83½; oats, 70c a bu.; 75c—G. W. C.

**PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY**

Rose Hall—Fall grain came through the winter in fine shape but the cold weather of late has made it look bad. The weather is very cold and backward and there is some snow and ice yet. Stock, as a rule, came through all right, but the long winter and late spring, together with the scarcity of feed, is having a bad effect at present. Hay, timothy, \$13 a ton; clover, \$15; loose straw, 15; bran, 82½; middlings, 82½; oats, 50c a bu.; barley, 55c; fresh eggs, 17c a doz.; creamery butter, 50c a lb.; colored cheese, 15c; potatoes, 60c a bu.; milch cows, 840 each; springers, 840; calves, 88; beef, 5c a lb. l.w.; exporters, 6c; hogs, 6½; chickens, 50c a pr.; hens, 40c; eggs, 16c a lb., d.w.

**CARLETON COUNTY**

Merivale—The weather is cold and variable with high winds and frost at night. There is sufficient feed in this locality. The new season's stock well at present and will be good if the present frost does not continue and the snow all gets fairly deep. To \$210 a pr. milch cows, 840 to 850 each; exports, 4½c a lb. l.w.; butchers, 3½c; potatoes, \$1 a bag; fresh eggs, 20c to 22c a doz.; creamery butter, 50c to 55c a lb.; prints, 55c; colored cheese, 15½c to 16c; timothy hay, \$17 to \$18 a ton; clover, \$13 to \$15; baled straw, \$8; loose, 87 to 88; oats, 45c to 50c a bu.; barley, 60c to 75c; bran, 82½ ton; middlings, 82½—G. W. C.

**KING'S COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA**

Eggs have dropped to 15c and most people say that it pays better to eat than to sell them. One month pigs are selling at \$2.50 each for the litter. Feed is so high that people are shy about buying pigs until milk is more plentiful. Those few farmers who have been fortunate enough to get out their wood are busy at the pile. Best hardwood for fuel is selling at \$4 a cord; lumber is going up. The weather since the 1st of April has been disappointing; it has snowed or rained nearly every day since. In between the farmers get the best of April, good cutting, hoop-cops, or hawing out manure. The roads are exceedingly muddy and are dangerous at places. Gravel has already begun on cherry and plum trees. Pruning orchards is now in full swing, but it is not likely to be so scarce this year. An inexperienced immigrant receives \$9 to \$10 a month with board. The farmers in this vicinity have coopered and put hares into a club store, where all can buy groceries, provisions and feed at reasonable prices for cash. The export season has ended and the apple warehouses are practically empty.—Runiche Watts.

**SUPPLY OF FARM HORSES**

Owing to the scarcity of feed last fall, many farmers persuaded themselves that they should sell off a portion of their stock. In many cases, this was carried to the extreme and they parted with horses they should have sold. Many sold in full swing, but it is not likely to be so scarce this year. An inexperienced immigrant receives \$9 to \$10 a month with board. The farmers in this vicinity have coopered and put hares into a club store, where all can buy groceries, provisions and feed at reasonable prices for cash. The export season has ended and the apple warehouses are practically empty.—Runiche Watts.

The supply of work horses is about normal and farmers will not have to buy more than usual.—Wm. Pratt, Simco, Ont.

Horses are not so plentiful here as a year ago and farmers will have to buy more than usual.—Wm. Collins, West Peterboro, Ont.

The supply of horses will be sufficient for the leading families, viz.: Chardella's Princess Fame, Lady Frost's Queen Bess, Clara's and Minnie's. The imported boars have been especially selected for producing bacon of the highest order. The herd throughout command smoothness, with length, in a marked degree. Anyone wanting to get good

The supply of work horses is far below the demand. Most say old plug will sell for \$100.—W. R. Carroll, Oxford Co., Ont.

Farmers will not have to buy any more horses than usual.—Geo. Wright, Wellington Co., Ont.

Farmers have horses to sell.—W. M. Macadam, Prescott Co., Ont.

There is some buying of work horses here, but the inquiry is not so great as in previous years.—R. S. Palmerston, Norfolk Co., Ont.

I do not think farmers here will buy horses this spring. They are too high in price.—C. H. Gray Co., Ont.

The supply of work horses is sufficient. Farmers are buying a few less.—Allen Shantz, Waterloo Co., Ont.

There is a plentiful supply of horses here.—Donald Jones, Victoria Co., Ont.

Work horses are scarce and high in price.—T. A. Bondar, Emo, Ont.

There are enough horses here to meet the demand.—C. S. Nicholson, Wellington Co., Ont.

The horse supply is about normal. Farmers have a few for sale and will not have to buy.—Theodore Ross, Secretary of Agriculture, P. E. I.

There is the usual supply of horses here.—Geo. Terry, Muskoka.

The supply is about the same as formerly, though horses are higher in price.—D. Logan, Brant Co., Ont.

Farmers will not have to buy any more horses than usual here.—A. J. Fallis, Durham Co., Ont.

Work horses are fewer than usual and not in as good condition. Not many will have to purchase for the spring work, but there are not as many for sale as in former years.—W. F. S., Huntington Co., Ont.

Horses are very scarce here. Old ones were killed last year.—W. P. Turwell.

Horses are in good supply here. There are many colts coming on.—E. R. Hood, Wellington Co., Ont.

Farmers here appear to have enough horses.—W. R. Hemeler, Vaudreuil Co., Que.

There is plenty of horse here.—J. S. Miller, Parry Sound Co., Ont.

There are enough horses here to meet the demand.—C. L. Smith, Carleton Co., N. B.

Farmers will not have to buy any more horses here this spring.—James E. Hoyt, King's Co., N. B.

Farmers have about the usual supply of horses.—J. B. A. Lennox and Addington Co., Ont.

Farmers will have to buy about the same as usual. Horses are very high in price.—Wm. Corning, Yarmouth Co., N. B.

The supply of work horses is ample. Good horses are bringing a very good price but farmers are not buying many.—Geo. Hinnant, Grey, Ont.

Owing to the scarcity of feed every one disposed of all surplus stock.—F. A. C., Hastings Co., Ont.

**GOSSIP**

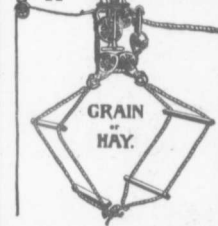
When visiting the herds of Oxford County recently, the writer called on J. W. Boyl, Woodstock, and was greatly surprised to find such a magnificent herd of improved large Yorkshires as were comfortably housed in his fine, new, nicely arranged pen. The herd is composed of some 15 brood sows. They are of the choicest quality and came from the leading families, viz.: Chardella's Princess Fame, Lady Frost's Queen Bess, Clara's and Minnie's. The imported boars have been especially selected for producing bacon of the highest order. The herd throughout command smoothness, with length, in a marked degree. Anyone wanting to get good

**All Eyes are On this Invention**

**Tolton's Fork and Sling Carriers**

The Favorites of Them All

Unequaled for Simplicity, Durability, and Efficiency.



Thousands now in use, giving the best of satisfaction. All kinds of Sling, Fork and Carriers, suitable for wood, rod or steel track. Send for descriptive circular, or see our local agent.

**TOLTON BROS., LTD. GUELPH, CAN.**

Yorkshires will make no mistake in calling to see Mr. Boyle's herd. The farm is situated on the eastern border of Woodstock a few minutes walk from the Q. T. R. station.

In addition to Yorkshires this farm is establishing several other lines of pure bred stock, as the best is some of the best of please Mr. Boyle. When you write him for prices kindly mention this publication.

**Bone Spavin**

No matter how old the animal, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it once or twice—never re-apply if it doesn't make the horse go. It will cure even chronic cases in a few minutes application—occasionally two required. Come home again, Ringbone and Spavin cured. For full particulars and for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write at once, surely, bold, indeed. Send for a free copy of Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. It will cure even chronic cases in a few minutes application—occasionally two required. Come home again, Ringbone and Spavin cured. For full particulars and for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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**ANIMAL DIP-DISINFECTANT-LICE KILLER-WORM POWDER**

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IF ZENOLENE IS NOT SATISFACTORY, EITHER WE OR YOUR DEALER WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY

**THE ZENNER DISINFECTANT COMPANY, MAKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.**

## 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 jumbling together a number of pieces which they called skimmers. These parts were difficult to fit together and almost impossible to keep clean. The invention of the MAGNET has 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 that 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 Brakes encircle the bowl and stop 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.

You'll not find a more pliable roofing than Brantford Roofing because there isn't one made, and you'll experience considerable difficulty in trying to find one closely approaching it in elasticity.

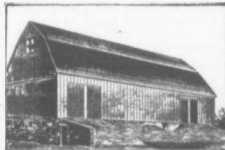
**This Elastic Toughness is a Permanent Feature of**

## Brantford Roofing

It retains it in all conditions of weather. Frost, which makes many a roofing brittle enough to crack when you bend it, does not affect the pliability of Brantford Roofing.

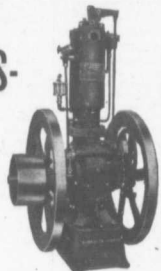
### Get Samples

of this pneumonically durable roofing (Asphalt and Rubber Finishes) from your dealer, or direct from us, and examine it. You'll find it coincides with your own views as to what a good roofing should be. Sold at as low a price as is possible for a really good roofing.



**Brantford Roofing Co.**  
LIMITED  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

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**FAIRBANKS-  
MORSE  
ENGINES**  
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Gasoline  
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ALL SIZES

70,000 are in use and every one is giving satisfaction. Unequaled for durability, economy and reliability. Write on coupon below for catalogue and copies of testimonials.

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Please send catalogue and copies of testimonials.

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Address.....

## CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST

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

April 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.

Write for list of our lands and our terms, which are the best heretofore offered in Canada by a reliable Company. An industrious capable man MUST SUCCEED if he buys land from this Company.

**THE LAND DEPARTMENT UNION TRUST CO'Y**  
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