

In This Issue Appears the First of a Series of Articles on Free Rural Mail Delivery.

Vol. XXVII No. 1

\$1.00 A YEAR

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBORO, ONT.,

FEBRUARY 12,

1908



How United States Farmers obtain their mail. Rural Mail Carriers in front of the Postoffice at Dayton, Ohio.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Money Found in Whey Butter



Jas. Bissell & Sons, proprietors of the Willow Cheese Factory, South Augusta, Ont., made butter from whey during the last season, valued at \$1,599.36. This was found money for the patrons and the proprietors. James Bissell, under whose supervision the trial was conducted, says that the **Simplex Link Blade Separator** that was used during the entire test proved in every way satisfactory. The clean skimming qualities of the **Link Blade** made it possible to secure all the butter fat contained in the whey. Simplex Link Blade Separators are continually undergoing equally as severe tests and in every instance they have proved to be equal to the task, and in a class by themselves. Send for further particulars of making Whey Butter to

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

Earn \$75 to \$150 per month as Brakeman or Fireman.

Just study an hour a day for 8 or 10 weeks and we guarantee to assist you to a position on any railway in Canada. Hundreds of men wanted in the next few months. If you want the above salary, ask for our booklet.

The Dominion Railway Correspondence School
Dept. B WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

Should the Winter Fair be Moved?

ED. THE DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD: In moving a resolution before the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association last week, in favor of starting an active attempt to better our Winter Fair by having its location changed to more suitable surroundings, the writer was brought closely in touch with many men, for whose opinion, the agricultural community has the highest opinion. The writer believes that very soon this commendable movement will gather such momentum that practically every live stock owner in the country will be only too glad to be associated with the forwarding of the enterprise.

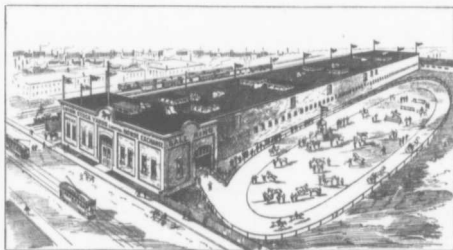
Since sending former letters on this subject to the press no pains have been spared to inquire whether the Stock Yards Co. at Toronto Junction would facilitate matters. They will. They recognize that any assistance lent to the fostering of live stock interests will ultimately bring better cattle, sheep and swine to their market and will result in a

throughout the country. This cannot be said of a local town come. Lastly, but not least, Chicago has first-class accommodation for visitors, which at times number 75,000 in a day. What would Guelph do with 10,000 visitors in a day?

THE DENVER EXAMPLE

To prove that these conditions are the making of a fair, let us turn to the Denver Fat Stock Show held recently in connection with the Denver Stock Yards. In the third year from its inception it had an average attendance daily of over 30,000 people. After all these years, does not the Guelph Fair merely point out the impossibility of trying to force a fair away from live stock centres? We might as well try to cultivate potatoes in the ice fields of Greenland with success as cherish the hope of a fair of world wide repute at Guelph. The fiasco of the Ottawa Winter Fair also goes to prove that Government assistance alone cannot make a fair a success.

The Chicago Fat Stock Show, without college connection and Government assistance, is the greatest educator in that branch of the trade



The Horse Exchange at the Toronto Junction Stock Yards.

This building is only one of a large number at the Stock Yards. It is made of red brick and paved with cement. The sanitary and ventilation facilities are excellent. The sale ring is 40 by 120 feet and opens on a quarter mile show track. The stables adjoin the show ring. They are 400 feet long and accommodate 200 horses. The other buildings will be described later. They would provide plenty of accommodation for the Winter Fair.

general uplifting of the quality of Canadian live stock products.

Toronto is the natural centre both of passenger and freight traffic and vast throngs can more easily be accommodated along the lines of least resistance. This is where the railroads can help on the good cause. In this Toronto resembles Chicago, and see the success of their splendid International without the attraction of a college and without Government assistance.

CONDITIONS SIMILAR

In studying the conditions at Chicago we see the possibilities of Toronto Junction. Chicago is a railway centre and easily accessible from all directions. It is the established live stock trade centre. It has commodious stock yards and buildings capable of housing any number of animals, including car-load exhibits. It has a ready market with local consumption for all exhibits offered for sale. It has the active co-operation of the stock yard directors, who have felt from the first that the stock yards were directly interested in the development of the live stock industry

to-day. Could the Toronto Industrial Exhibition be held anywhere but at Toronto with the same success? Certainly not. If this fair were held elsewhere it could not obtain the success it has annually at Toronto, because it would be out of the natural channel.

These arguments must be conceded by everyone. Why then continue to spend public money in attempting to force the growth of a fair at a place where conditions are against it? It is a mistaken policy and not in the interest of live stock generally, because it prevents farmers from all over the country having advantage of a better fair. Ontario furnishes the best part of the exhibition at Chicago, yet in Canada we have to be content with a fair the size of the one at Guelph, instead of a great international event such as could be accommodated at the Stock Yards at Toronto Junction. There it would attract the attention of our neighbors across the line and soon have an attendance of 30,000 or 40,000 farmers and breeders from the United States and Canada. With the accommodation already

Continued on Page 11

The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

VOL. XXVII.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12, 1908

No. 4

FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY—SHOULD WE HAVE IT IN CANADA?

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

IN CANADA, where the bulk of the taxation required for the purposes of government is contributed by the farming community, our farmers have to drive or send to their nearest postoffice for their mail—or do without. In the United States 18,000,000 people living in the rural sections have their mail delivered at or near their doors daily.

If a farmer in Canada desires to send a money order or registered letter, he has to walk, or hitch-up and drive, to his nearest post office.

All that 18,000,000 people living in the rural sections of the United States have to do, is to erect a small sign in front of their doors and a rural mail carrier will stop that day and take their letter or sell them a money order.

Only an imaginary line separates the farmers of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and our western provinces from the farmers in the adjoining states of the American Union. On one side of that line the farmers have to depend on their nearest post offices for their mail. Sometimes they do not receive their mail for days at a time. But few of them take daily papers.

On the other side of that line, 18,000,000 country people have their mail delivered at their doors daily; most of them take daily papers: They laugh at the farmers in Canada because they have not demanded free rural mail delivery long ago. Are they justified in doing so? The series of articles that are to follow will show.

ORIGIN OF FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Free rural mail delivery was started in the United States as an experiment, twelve years ago or in the beginning of 1898. The first year, 83 carriers were appointed. They

*Tables prepared by the United States Postal Department show that in 1898 the average number of persons served on each route was 81. The number of persons served has been found by multiplying the number of carriers by 81. The post office officials state that 18,000,000 people are now being served by the rural delivery carriers. This indicates that 81 is now less than the average number of persons served on each route, and that the figures given in the table in the adjoining column are considerably under the mark.—Ed.

delivered mail daily to over 30,000 people. The expense of this service was \$14,840.

Since then the service has been extended by leaps and bounds. Now every state in the Union has free rural mail delivery. In many of the older and more thickly settled states free rural delivery is almost universal. Two years ago practically every farmer in 345 coun-

mate that five-sixths of the territory in the United States suitable for the introduction of the free rural delivery service now has it. Postmaster General Meyer is now urging the United States Congress to add a parcel post on the rural routes. If his recommendations are adopted it will cost twelve cents a pound for city firms to send parcels to the rural delivery patron from any city post office. Parcels mailed from the distributing office of the rural route, or parcels mailed by a patron of any rural route for delivery to a patron on the same route, will cost for postage only five cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound up to eleven pounds, or 25 cents for a package weighing 11 pounds.

The object of the discrimination in rates is to protect the small country store keepers from the competition of the large mail-order firms in the cities. When the farmers of the United States secure this additional boon they will have yet another advantage over the farmers of Canada.

IS THE SYSTEM A SUCCESS?

Had the people of the United States not considered free rural delivery a success, the service would not have been extended with such rapidity. Why then has free rural delivery not been introduced into Canada?

During the past twelve years, while the system has grown and been extended in the United States, our farmers have watched it with longing; yes! and with longing. We have wondered why we should be deprived

of a convenience enjoyed by the farmers of the United States. From time to time our agricultural press have printed extracts from the United States government reports relative to the success of the system in the States. Our farm papers have asked the government for its reasons for not introducing free rural delivery in Canada. The same question has been asked on different occasions in the House of Commons.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SYSTEM.

In reply to these questions we have been told that Canada is not yet ripe for the introduction of the system: That it is tremendously expensive. That the expense is altogether out of proportion to the benefits derived. That in the United States it is a political scheme controlled by the Republicans that they may keep themselves in power. That the time



A TYPICAL UNITED STATES RURAL MAIL CARRIER

Most of the rural mail carriers in the United States cover routes averaging between twenty and twenty-five miles in length and serving from ninety to one hundred and twenty-five families. Many of the wagons used are not as neat as this. The carriers have to provide their own vehicles. A large proportion of them use ordinary buggies.

ties, in different states, had his mail delivered and collected at his door. In those countries the service was complete.

The tremendous growth that has taken place in the service in the United States is best shown by the following table:

Fiscal Year	No. of Carriers	No. of Persons Served*
1897	83	31,623
1898	148	56,388
1899	391	148,071
1900	1,277	486,156
1901	4,301	1,638,681
1902	8,466	3,225,549
1903	15,119	5,760,339
1904	24,566	9,359,046
1905	32,055	12,212,955
1906	35,666	13,588,746
1907	37,582	14,945,868

The post office officials at Washington esti-

will come when the people of the United States will wish that they had never heard of Free Rural Mail Delivery.

Furthermore, we have been informed that our Postmaster General sent a commission to the United States to study the matter. That this Commission did study it thoroughly only to return with a report that indicated that the people of Canada would be swamped by a load of debt were they to introduce free rural mail delivery in this sparsely settled country.

Sir William Mulock, when Postmaster-General, on June 28, 1904, said, in reply to a question put to him in the Committee of Supply:

"The people of the United States were rather dragged into the establishment of a rural free mail delivery, and it has raised serious difficulties in that country."

When asked to explain how the United States was dragged into the system, Sir William Mulock replied that false returns had been made to the Postmaster General and he added:

"The unfortunate administration is evidently at its wits end to know what to do with this monster which has been raised up and it apparently has no way of controlling the thing. Fancy the establishment of a rural delivery system within an area the size of all Europe. That is what is involved in proposing to adopt rural delivery in Canada, and the first step of the Postmaster General would be to ask the House to vote \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000, perhaps not the first year but in a very short time. The first year perhaps \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 would be sufficient but it would go on so that in five years the Postmaster General would have to ask the House to give \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 to establish rural delivery. Parliament would not be in favor of voting that sum of money. I doubt if the country could afford that amount of money. It might be that in a few years we would be called upon to vote an item of probably not less than \$25,000,000."

"The United States have taken hold of a problem which is alarming, and one which no prudent government would think of adopting in Canada at the present time."

OUR PRESENT POSTMASTER-GENERAL

In February 1907, according to "Hansard" Postmaster General Lemieux, said in reply to a question:

"When it was first suggested that we should adopt in Canada the rural free delivery system which they have in the United States, officials of the department were despatched to Washington to study that system. The result of their investigation can be summed up in two words. In the United States it has not been a great success, and it has involved the Post Office Department in a succession of annual deficits ranging from \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000."

FAVORABLE OPINIONS

With such emphatic statements by leading members of the Canadian Government is it any wonder that we have hesitated to introduce free rural delivery into Canada? When, however, we read equally emphatic statements in favor of free rural delivery, made by men of the highest standing in the United States is it surprising if we wonder, Who is Right? Here are a few of them:

President Roosevelt, in his annual message of December, 1901, said:

"Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery, wherever established, has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent. It is just that the great agricultural population

should share in the improvement of the postal service."

Charles Emery Smith, Postmaster General of the United States, said, as early as November 25th, 1901:

"The policy of rural free delivery is no longer a subject of serious dispute. It has vindicated itself by its fruits. It has been made plain that this service is a potent, educational force, that it brings agricultural life into closer relations with the active business world, that it keeps the farmer in daily touch with markets and prices, that it advances general intelligence through the increased circulation of the journals and periodicals, stimulates correspondence, quickens all interchange, promotes good roads, enhances farm values, makes farm life less isolated and more attractive, and unites with other wholesome influences in checking and changing the hitherto prevailing current from country to city. On an average there are 12 families on a route. Under the old system they travelled from two to four miles in going to the post office. If the cost in time and other factors be reckoned at ten cents a day for each family, it is clearly a moderate estimate. That made an aggregate of \$12.50 a day. The government can deliver the mail at the doors of all at \$2 a day. Why shouldn't it do so, and save them the larger burden?"

DEFICIT HAS DECREASED.

If more recent evidence is required, it may be found in a speech delivered by Postmaster General Meyer, last October in Philadelphia, when he said:

"Often we hear criticisms of the enormous expenditures required in order to maintain the rural delivery service, which at first blush seem to be justified, when we recall that ten years ago the amount expended was only about \$15,000 for the year, whereas the cost for the year ended June 30th, 1907, a decade later, was about \$27,000,000. On the other hand, the deficit of the post office department ten years ago was \$11,500,000, while for the year ended June 30th, 1907, the deficit will be \$6,692,000; so that, notwithstanding this increase of nearly \$27,000,000, the deficit decreased nearly \$5,000,000, showing that rural delivery has added to the general revenue of the postal service."

OUR FORTHCOMING ARTICLES ON RURAL DELIVERY.

With such conflicting statements before us, who are we to believe?

In the articles that are to follow, our readers will be given the facts about rural free mail delivery. They then will be asked to judge of the success of the system for themselves. THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD feels that this is the most important question that confronts the farmers of Canada. It was this belief that led us to send our representative to the United States to make a study of the system. Our representative first of all visited Ottawa. He secured personal interviews with Postmaster General Rudolph Lemieux and with leading post office officials. Armed with their views, and with a special letter of introduction from Dr. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster General, he went direct to Washington, D.C., where he interviewed Postmaster General Meyer, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw, and Mr. W. L. Spilman, Superintendent of Rural Free Delivery. The views of leading Democrats also were secured, as well as those of Republicans. The objections of our Government to introducing this system in Canada were laid before these men. Their views in regard thereto were secured. Later, our representative went out on the farms in several states and had personal interviews with farmers and their wives. He talked with postmasters

and with rural mail carriers. What all these people had to say about Rural Free Delivery will be told in the articles that are to follow.

In order that as many farmers as possible may read these articles, we would like to urge our readers to show their copies of THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD to their friends. Tell them about these articles. Urge them to read them, that they may inform themselves on this great question. The second article in this series will contain the interview with Postmaster General Lemieux, and will give more fully the objections of our Canadian Government to the introduction of this system into Canada.—H. B. C.

The Cost of Producing Milk

J. Trudel, Department Agriculture, Ottawa.

The cost of producing milk varies greatly. This is shown by the records of the Cow-testing Associations. It depends upon whether the man who is engaged in it is a real dairy farmer, attentive to the details of his business, or is merely keeping cows by routine, without any particular system of feeding and breeding. The records of some herds in Quebec which were tested for the whole 12 months in 1907, clearly demonstrated this.

The figures given herewith, which are obtained from the records of two herds in the same district, are more convincing than any arguments that can be put forward:—

Herd	No. of Cows	Average Milk	Production Fat	Total Production Milk lbs.	Estimated Cost of Feed.
A	20	6995 lbs.	3197 lbs.	131,900	\$50.00
B	22	3429 lbs.	1614 lbs.	75,427	\$6.00

Herd	Cost of 100 lbs. of Milk.	Average Per Cent. Butter Fat.	Value at 55 Cts. a lb. Fat	Profit on a 100 lbs. Milk	Net Profit on Total Production
A	\$0.75.8	4.8	\$1.20	\$0.44.8	\$52.90
B	\$1.02	4.7	\$1.17	\$0.15	\$113.14

Both herds are composed of mostly Jersey grades with some pure breeds, and test about the same, only the difference in profits earned comes from the lower cost of producing 100 of milk in herd A, which is only 75.8 cents compared with \$1.02 of herd B, although the average cost of keeping a cow 12 months is \$15 greater in herd A than in herd B.

The owner of herd A estimates the average cost of feed a cow at \$45 for the 12 months. To allow for the high prices of grain and bran in the latter half of the year, however, I have charged him with \$5 more a cow than his estimate. Thirty-five dollars a cow for the other herd is a very low estimate, as every one will agree, and would only be increased, I think, by closer enquiry. However, as the figures stand, the herd of 20 cows yielded a profit of \$470 more than the herd of 22 cows in one year, which would be increased still by \$100 if the estimate of \$45 a cow for herd A is correct.

Some particulars about these two herds will throw some light on how such differences are obtained.

Herd A is composed of 12 mature cows and 8 heifers, 5 of which were 2 years old, and 3 years old at the beginning of 1907. They all calved twice within 12 or 13 months, the average dry period for the 20 cows being 60 days out of the 12 months.

One cow whose period of lactation is only 8 months, was milked 10 months out of the 12, as she calved Dec. 31st, 1906 and again Nov. 3rd, 1907. The owner claims that he gets her to freshen every 10 months. For close attention to business, this is hard to beat.

Herd B is composed of mature cows except for 2 heifers, 3 years old at the beginning of the year. Four of the cows varying from 5 to 11 years of age were farrows. There is a dif-

ference of management compared with Herd A. There are 10 cows out of the 22 that comprise the herd that only averaged 126.2 lbs. fat. They all are from 80 to 20 lbs. of fat below the average for the whole herd.

Weeding out is absolutely necessary when such facts as these are detected and the profits would largely be increased by getting rid of the cows that are pulling down the good ones.

Would it not pay some of us to specialize more in dairying, producing the right kind of feed and making sure that it is fed to the right cows by keeping records of the production of each cow and not allowing any that do not come up to the required standard to remain in the herd?

owner, cheese maker and patron, in order to get the best cheese at the lowest cost of raw material, namely, 10½ lbs. of good wholesome milk. The whole situation rests on two words—COOL, CLEAN, and now is the time, and now the hour to prepare for COOL. You cannot gather figs from thorns or store COOL in July and August without ice.

Some one has said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is just as true that eternal vigilance is the price of success. Therefore, in successful dairying, we must lay our plans and prepare for the future.

Now is the time to get busy and put in ice. A block of carefully packed ice 12 x 12 x 6 feet will work wonders on the farm Any

Stable Ventilation

The question of stable ventilation was discussed at considerable length at the recent convention of the Huntingdon, Quebec, Dairyman's Association. Most of the stables throughout the country, according to Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are not well ventilated. There are many methods of ventilation, some good and some of but very little use. It is better to have an imperfect system than none at all. A perfect system neither allows the stable to become too cold, too warm, nor the air to become impure. It is so arranged that a constant supply of fresh air enters the stable while the foul air is carried off.

Many judge the ventilation of the stable by the temperature. It is not a good guide. There are places where the manure freezes and yet the air of the stable is foul. Temperature and ventilation are not analogous when the air of a stable, on entering gives a person an oppressed feeling. When the air is heavy and a strong smell reaches the nostrils, no matter how cold or warm that stable may be, it needs ventilation. Good ventilation gives a constant supply of fresh air, which is essential to the health of our herds.

The properly built stable gives from 500 to 700 cubic feet of air space for every full grown animal. It should have some modern system of ventilation. Cutting holes through the ceiling and having outlets under the eaves on either side is better than nothing.

MODERN SYSTEMS

Any of the systems that are advocated to-day are more or less effectual but require some attention as outside temperature and conditions vary. The King system takes the fresh air through the wall at the bottom and conveys it by pipes to within a few inches of the ceiling, where it spreads and falls. The foul air is drawn from the stables by shafts, extending from near the floor, upward and outward to over

the peak of the roof. In the Rutherford system the fresh air is taken in at the floor from the outside fly protected openings every 15 or 20 feet. The foul air is taken out at the ceiling by shafts extending upward and outward over the peak of the roof. The Muslin Curtain system has become very popular in New York State. Glass windows are taken out and the openings covered with sheets of a light grade of white cotton or heavy cheese cloth. These three systems have been in operation at the Experimental Farm and Mr. Grisdale said that he had an opportunity to test them thoroughly. The King system he had found effectual but it required more attention to the flue dampers than the Rutherford system system to regulate the conditions of the stable. The Rutherford system required the least attention of any and gave the best results, in even temperature, and freshness of air in the stable. The Muslin Curtains had not given satisfactory results. They had tried the system in a stable 100 feet long and 25 feet wide, where they housed 35 head of mature cattle. There were 10 windows on each side 2½ feet by 4 feet. Nine of these were covered with cotton and the windows opened, slanting downwards from the top. They found that this system was governed largely by the wind. When the wind was blowing heavily



HARVESTING ICE ON AN ONTARIO FARM

Unless the ice crop is secured almost immediately it will soon be too late to do anything for another year. A supply of ice in the hot summer months makes it possible to keep milk and cream in good condition. It is also a great comfort and blessing to the housewife. Once start storing ice and you will not want to do without it in future years. An excellent bulletin on the storing of ice may be obtained free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Use of Ice Saves Milk and Money.

JOHN HYATT, PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Dairymen of the east and west should realize that now, this hour, the ice harvest is on, and that to neglect to store ice for future use is almost criminal, especially when dairying is followed. In the closing address of Mr. G. G. Publow, at Picton, during the convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, he said that 10½ lbs. of milk properly cooled would make one pound of good cheese, while it required 13½ lbs. of milk not properly cooled, to make a pound of inferior cheese. He said also,—and here is where the crime comes in—that one can of neglected improperly cooled milk thrown into a vat of good milk would so effect the whole vat as to require from 12 to 13 lbs. of milk instead of 10½ lbs. for a pound of cheese and the cheese would be of inferior grade. All would suffer for the action of this undesirable patron. Mr. Publow claimed that the loss from such an action amounted to from \$10 to \$12 on each vat.

This statement is of vital importance to dairymen. It brings out the fact that we have a community of interest in successful dairying whether we would or not. It also suggests forcibly to us that the highest ideals and best methods must be carried out by both factory

farm that has an ice house 12 x 18 x 8 feet in dimensions, posts made of 2 x 4 inch frame, clapboarded outside and lined inside, and filled in between siding and lining with sawdust, the same pressed down, has a fine ice house. Six feet in front should be partitioned off for the milk vats, leaving 12 x 2 feet for storing ice.

Build the ice house in the shade if possible, avoiding the sun. Have plenty of ventilation over the top of the ice. Take the window out of each end. Do this, and do it now and the one word COOL will be emphasized and half the battle of success in maintaining the high reputation of our cheese won, as well as a financial gain in the value of our milk.

In this great industry that has made Canada famous, no opportunity for future success should be neglected. Consequently let us put in our ice crop now. Four men with a team and sleigh will haul half a mile and fill a 12 x 12 x 6 foot ice house in less than two days. As a rule, there is more ice wasted on a farm than there is used, owing to neglect to take good care of it. Keep the ice well packed in sawdust. The cost of storing can be done with but small expense where two or three neighbors assist each other. Progressive farmers store ice. The results are splendid. Try and see.



Moral—Buy a Simple Machine.

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

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

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

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

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

The Dairymaid and Bluebell cream harvesters are not distinguished merely for their easy cleaning. They have been recognized to make them

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

right working and valuable to their owners.

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

Their wonderful simplicity makes them most durable. One of the principal reasons why they are so popular with users is that it is almost impossible for them to get out of order.

The Dairymaid is a chain driven machine. The Bluebell is driven by simple gearing.

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

at a low temperature the stable got cold, when calm and warm outside the stable became too warm. In this way a difference in temperature was recorded all the way from 36 to 85 degrees inside the stable. When it was calm and warm outside, the air of the stable became very heavy and foul. It required constant attention to open and close the windows as the outside conditions changed. The curtains soon became foul. Mr. Grisdale thought that possibly the curtains might do to bring in the fresh air, provided there were shafts to carry out the foul air. While not as satisfactory as the Rutherford and King systems he thought it better than none, and its cheapness put within the reach of the small dairyman.

An experiment showing the value of ventilation was tried at the farm. They had kept about thirty head of steers in a stable without ventilation part of one winter. The animals made no gain in weight whatever, although well fed. A good system of ventilation was then installed and they made good gains.

ANOTHER SYSTEM EXPLAINED

Mr. Louis Simpson, manager of the Montreal Cotton Company, of Valleyfield, Que., described the system of ventilation they had installed in the dairy stables of the company. The fresh air was brought in from the outside by openings at each end of the stable, and conveyed by a wooden box in front of the cows. Holes 3 x 1 inch in diameter were bored on the side farther from the cows, and through these came the required air. For outlets, they had shafts extending upward to the roof, in which were dampers to regulate the outflow. They had found this system very satisfactory. The air in the stable was usually fresh and pure.—W. F. S.

ities accorded shippers of live stock, particularly in the west entails losses through delays in transit; resolved that this convention is of the opinion that the Railway Commission should take action with a view to improving the existing laws on this subject.

Whereas, it is important that the cattle exported from Canada to Great Britain shall be landed in the best possible condition, and knowing that under the present methods of securing these cattle in their stalls, the cattle suffer great hardship by being housed by their mates, we think that a careful investigation were made by the Department of Marine that a safer, more profitable and more humane method could be found of securing these cattle in their stalls, and giving to each the amount of space allotted to it.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected: President, Robert Ness, Sr.; Hon. W. C. Vice-President, Adrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; Executive Committee—Hon. G. Garon, Quebec; Walter Blackvale, Medicine Hat; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Duncan W. Barber, St. Stratford, Ont.; M. LaChapelle, St. Paul, l'Ermité, N. C.; J. A. Patterson, Victoria, B. C.; John A. Turner, Calgary; Prof. M. Cumming, Truro; George Allison, Winnipeg; Hon. F. L. Hazard, Charlottetown; F. A. Peters, Fredericton; J. M. Bredt, Regina.

The afternoon session of Feb. 5 was devoted to a presentation of the needs of the different provinces. Those of British Columbia were presented by Dr. S. T. Tolmie. Mr. Tolmie referred to the great demand in that province for pure-bred stock of all kinds, and the good prices prevailing for same. Dairying has increased from 19,000 lbs. of butter in 1867 to 1,196,100 lbs. in 1907.

The future of the ranching country was taken up by R. C. Matthews, secretary of the Western Stock Growers' Association. He showed that there was no permanency in ranching under present conditions, and pointed out that the great need was the designation of land suitable for ranching, and the extending of the leases so as to make the industry a permanent one.

Principal Cummings, of the Truro Agricultural College, Nova Scotia, set forth the conditions as they exist in the Maritime Provinces. Conditions there favored the keeping of more farm stock than was maintained. The country was well adapted for growing all kinds of feed, though they cannot compete with the west in the raising of cheap grain.

The needs of Prince Edward Island were discussed by Mr. Theodore Ross, secretary of Agriculture, while those of Quebec were dealt with by Dr. J. A. Couture, secretary of the Quebec Live Stock Association. Conditions in Quebec were improving owing to the advent of the dairy industry.

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

The chief address of the evening session, Feb. 5, was that given by Mr. Duncan Anderson. This will be published almost in full in a current issue. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, gave some good advice to stockmen. He said that more should be done to encourage inter-provincial trade. He advised against the haphazard methods of breeding that are the custom in the country. Breeders must have in mind the type wanted, and breed true to the line.

"The best means of retaining for Canadian breeders the Canadian market for pure-bred stock," was the subject of an interesting and comprehensive address, by Mr. John Garhouse. He pointed out the impor-

Everything Good In Telephones

Our Canadian Independent Telephones are the very best that money and experience can produce.

Good telephone service depends upon good telephone equipment.

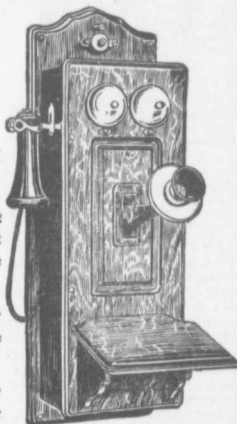
We are building up a new Canadian industry. Our success depends upon the quality of our goods.

"Canadian Independent Telephones Satisfy"

Every one of them is fully guaranteed for ten years by a Canadian Company manufacturing in Canada.

We make prompt shipment. We furnish full information free. If you want any information pertaining to telephone Write to us to-day.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.
 LIMITED
 26 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO, CANADA



WALL TELEPHONE, MAGNETO TYPE.

The National Live Stock Convention.

The convention of the National Live Stock Association, held at Ottawa, Feb. 5-7, was a most successful affair. Delegates were present from almost every province in the Dominion. The deliberations of the convention were presided over by Hon. John Dryden, the president, who referred in his opening address to the advantages deriving by the country through having men come together from all parts of Canada to discuss the needs of the industry in which they are engaged.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

At the closing sessions on Friday, the following resolutions were passed:

That this Association recommend that only such animals as are recorded in the Record Books of the Dominion Live Stock Associations, and such other animals as are recorded in the recognized Records, provided such records are recognized by the National Board as reliable, be permitted to enter Canada free of duty, and further that no animal shall be admitted unless accompanied by an import certificate issued by the Canadian Record Board at Ottawa.

Resolved, that this National Convention, respectfully asks the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, to take such steps as in his judgment may be necessary to bring in touch the breeders of pure-bred stock in the West Indies with this department looking to the development of the cattle trade with such Islands.

Resolved, that before animals can be imported for purposes of duty they must be recorded and owned by a British subject, resident in Canada.

Whereas, the transportation facil-

tance of giving more attention to the home market, and advised ranchers to buy Ontario stock, Ontario being the natural breeding ground for seed stock, instead of securing their supply from Texas.

HORSE BREEDING

A plan of placing stallions on service, known as the Scottish premium, was placed before the convention, by Mr. John Graham, of Manitoba, and Mr. Robert Ness, of Hewick, Que. This system has done much for the horse breeding industry of Scotland. One plan consists in paying a premium of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 for the sole use of a horse for the season, the society paying all expenses, and the owner guaranteeing to supply another horse in case of sickness.

For commercial stock, the plan was to pay a premium of from \$250 to \$750 on hiving, and \$10 a mare, on service, and \$15, when mare proves in foal.

Hon. Mr. Dryden gave a short talk on pure-bred stock. He advised Canadians to get the best foundation stock available. The removal of the embargo would enable Canadians to sell bulls in Ireland. The breeder should use the knife a little more than he does, and not raise so many scrub bulls. Mr. Dryden also gave the convention the substance of an investigation made by him into the dressed meat question in Great Britain three years ago for the Dominion Government.

Some good advice on the breeding and feeding of cattle was given by Mr. Thomas McMillan, of Scarborough.

The health of Canadian live stock and its preservation, was discussed by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, of Ottawa. Dr. Hopkins mentioned the various diseases that were dealt with by the Veterinary Director General's Department at Ottawa, and how these were treated. Dr. J. G. Rutherford assisted in this discussion.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

The third Annual Convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was held in Ottawa on Feb. 3 and 4 with a representative attendance. Members were present from as far east as Prince Edward Island and as far west as Alberta.

The Directors' Report recommended the following: "That the work of potato improvement be encouraged; that the holding of seed grain exhibitions be commended; that the holding of field crop competitions be commended to agricultural societies as an excellent means of improving the regular crops of the farm; that the regulations governing the membership of the association be so amended as to limit the number of members to one for one kind of grain grown on one farm; that is, two men on one farm cannot claim membership for one kind of selected grain grown on that farm, though one member may represent as many kinds of grain as he likes so long as the rules of the association are complied with; and that some recognition be given by the association to the standing of seeds originating at experimental farms and colleges. The report also recommended that the date of the beginning of the association's year be changed from July 1 to April 1; that the association express its appreciation of the services rendered to the association by the Dominion Seed Division in looking after the inspection of the seed plots of members; that application for the incorporation of the association be postponed for another year; that a Government grant of \$5,000 be applied for to carry on the work of the association during the incoming

year; that the Department of Agriculture be asked to again print the annual report of the association.

The report of the secretary, Mr. L. H. Newman, showed the present standing of the association to be as follows: 138 members reporting; 87 presenting satisfactory reports on hand selection; 63 of the 87 were admitted to the association, and 24 are now entitled to membership. The growers of seed of different kinds are as follows: wheat, 130; oats, 144; barley, 50; corn, 80; potatoes, 47; not specified, 50; miscellaneous, 10; total, 320. There were 389 applicants in 1907. Of these, 63 reported satisfactorily, 36 failed to make satisfactory returns, 3 dropped out of the work. Actual number reporting satisfactorily, 24, making a total of 508 working members. Six seed fairs had been held under the auspices of the association. There was a greater demand for good seed than the association members could supply. Many receive orders for seed before the crop is harvested.

Dr. J. W. Robertson gave an interesting address and was followed by Prof. Zavitz, whose address is re-reported separately.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher commended very strongly the work the association is doing. He expressed his disappointment that more farmers are not taking up this work. Farmers, he claimed, are not living up to their opportunities. The demand for good seed was far greater than the supply.

A very interesting address on farm conditions in the west was given by the Hon. Mr. Mothersell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.

REPORTS ON THE WORK

Inspectors Raynor, Cote, and Moore presented reports of the work of the association members in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces respectively. In general the work was satisfactory, though many farmers fail to comprehend what it means. One encouraging feature was that many farmers are voluntarily applying for membership instead of having to be solicited as formerly.

Mr. G. H. Clark, chief of the Seed division, commenting on the work, said that he was doubtful at the be-

**A \$3,000
Stock Book
Free**

CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

**Largest Stock Food Factories
in the World**

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN, \$2,000,000

We Manufacture and Guarantee

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

This book costs us over \$8,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture, illustrated in colors. The book contains 180 pages, size 6 1/2 x 9, gives history, description and classification of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take five dollars for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated veterinary department will save you hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them.

Mailed Free Postage Prepaid
Write for it at once and answer the following questions—
1st—Name the paper you saw this offer in.
2nd—How many h. of stock do you own? Address at once

**International Stock Food Co.
TORONTO, CANADA**

Sole Manufacturers of
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
Three Feeds for One Cent

Dan Patch Mailed Free

When you write for Stock Book mentioned above ask for a picture of Dan Patch, 1.55, and it will be included free of charge.

International Stock Food Co.
38 TORONTO, CANADA

"Frost" Woven Fence

Sixty years ago it was a piece of virgin steel to break a stump in just a hour to draw the old-fashioned ox team was indispensable, because always reliable when strength and real endurance was required. Today the indispensable fence team, the Frost Erected and Frost Woven Wire Fence having the quality of material and superior construction produce fence incomparable for strength, real endurance, and reliable service.

The demand for Frost products is greater than for fences because people have come to rely on Frost products when desiring sensible, practical and lasting goods. Now, if you would like to

A Strong Team



with No. 3 Hard Coiled Wire Laterals. The No. 3 Uprights are two sizes larger, doubly as strong and stiff as those in other fences. The wires are firmly secured by our unobtainable Galvanized Metal Binding.

Frost Woven Fence is not made to supplant Frost Field Erected Fence, but merely to supplement it where there is a demand for low-priced fences. Frost Woven Fence is something new, different and better than anything you've seen in a ready-made fence. It has a distinctive wire that securely fastens two No. 3 and steel wires without damaging links. The wire used in this fence is the same grade as Frost Coiled Wire, which you'll find has a great reputation among the farmers. Cost of this vastly superior No. 3 Frost Fence is no more than for ordinary machine-made fence.

Frost agents are prepared to meet every fence and gate demand with goods of quality at favorable prices. An early application will likely insure you a prompt engagement.

"Frost" Field Erected Fence

Become an Agent

For Frost products, it's wisdom to write this very minute for available territory and our inducements. A permanent and profitable fence and gate trade comes readily with Frost products.

The Frost Field Erected Fence is built to look exceptionally attractive and give extra years of service. It is made

**Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.
Manitoba Frost Wire Fence
Co., Limited, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Fence

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

THE Hoover Digger

Grass, fast work, it stands the wear and tear.



Favorite to every area, colonizing districts, best time making.

The Hoover-Tool Co., Lock Box 52, Avery, O.

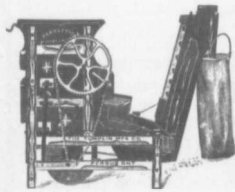


Champion Evaporator Construction

The corrugated pan of a CHAMPION Evaporator placed directly over the hottest part of the fire is its shallow boiling heater. The arrangement is such that the first Sap entering the Evaporator is first made into syrup. Simple in operation and easy to clean; a boy 14 years of age can handle our largest outfit. Send for our descriptive Catalogue.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO.

58 Wellington Street, Montreal.



Perfection Seed and Grain Cleaner

The greatest improvement on the farming mill in 30 years. Cleans all grades all kinds of seed and grain and does the work of the farming mill as well.

Will pay every farmer to have one for his own seed grain. This machine won the Diploma—the high of award—at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs in 1907.

Get them from your dealer and take no "just as good," or write direct for catalogue and further information to THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONT.

ginning whether farmers, if they went into special seed production, would get sale for it. In this he had been agreeably disappointed.

DISEASE-RESISTING PLANTS.

Prof. Soehde, of Macdonald College dealt with the "Utility of the special seed plot as a medium through which plant diseases may be controlled, and disease resistant plants developed."

Mr. W. F. Macoun, Horticulturist Central Experimental Farm gave an account of some work conducted in producing potatoes immune from disease. After a dry summer followed by muggy weather, potatoes are more susceptible to injury from disease, and also when beginning to make tubers, 30 varieties free from blight were selected, and seven of the best planted in 33 hills. The best from these were again selected for planting. In 1906, seven varieties were planted, and there was a difference in favor of selection of 28 bushels 58 lbs. an acre. One variety, the Rural Blush, gave a difference of over 61 bushels an acre.

The old board of directors were re-elected with the exception that Mr.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN SPRAYING? If you are, you should look up Campbell's Nipco Soap and Prepared Bordeaux Mixture, the two most perfect spraying solutions yet introduced. Only a few minutes to prepare the most efficient remedies. A sure insect destroyer, and a positive fungicide. BLACKIE BROS., Halifax, N.S., Canadian Selling Agents

TWO SUPERB NEW FRUITS



FREE WITH THE FRUIT-GROWER

Send for a FREE Three Months Trial to America's leading F. fruit paper. The Fruit-Grower and we will send booklet telling how to get a tree of Delicious Apple and a vine of Banner Grapes, the two most perfect spraying solutions yet introduced, at 88¢ a box. If you have only a few trees or plants you need them. Trial of three months included free, but will make special offer if you answer this ad.

THE FRUIT-GROWER, Box 135, St. Joseph, Missouri. Send your paper three months FREE on trial, after which I will notify you to stop or become a subscriber.

Name _____ State _____
Town _____

W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, was elected in place of Mr. W. S. Smith, Toronto, who retired, and Mr. John Bracken, remaining in place of Mr. Hugh W. Gibson, Wolseley, Sask.

The officers are: President, Dr. J. W. Robertson, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Vice-Presidents, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; Messrs. G. A. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Que., and John Mooney, Valley River, Man.; Sec.-Treas., L. H. Newman, B.S.A., Ottawa, Ont.

The Executive Council will consist of the following: Dr. W. J. Robertson, L. H. Newman, Prof. Zavitz, Prof. Clinck, and Messrs. W. S. Davidson, G. A. Gigault, and John Bracken.

HORTICULTURE

Pointers on Pruning

A. B. C., ONTARIO.

All kinds of fruit trees cannot be pruned successfully by the same method. No definite rule will apply to all cases. The orchardist should know something about the nature of the tree to be pruned, and the effect that will be produced by the operation. A few of the principles to be observed are as follows:

Pruning during the dormant season tends to promote wood growth rather than fruitfulness. Pruning during the growing season tends to check wood growth and to promote fruit bearing.

Pruning may be done at any time of the year, but most satisfactory results usually are secured when the work is done in March.

Trees that are inclined to grow very upright should be cut back to induce them to spread.

All sap-void, diseased and dead branches should be removed, and no limbs should be allowed to rub or cross.

The centre of the tree should be kept open to admit the sunlight and cause the fruit to color and mature better.

Growth may be directed by cutting back to a bud pointing in the direction that the branch should grow.

Pruning should be done methodically and regularly. A certain amount of work

should be done each year, instead of once in five years.

The best implements for pruning are pruning shears. A sharp saw will sometimes be needed, especially on trees that have been neglected.

Leave all wounds clean and smooth with a long stub, and paint those above one inch in diameter with grafting wax or white lead.

Pruning in itself is not sufficient. It must be accompanied by good spraying, proper fertilizing and intelligent orchard management.

Apples in Halton County

R. J. HARR, HALTON COUNTY

From time to time writers in agricultural papers refer to the apple producing features of the different parts of the province, but not much has been said about Halton County. Great possibilities are lying dormant in this county. A large percentage of the farms contain land that is well adapted for growing winter apples. Much of the soil is mixed with limestone, which is excellent for apple trees. Most of the farms are well drained, although there are some small sections of the county that are flat and heavy.

The mountains that run through the centre of the county make excellent shelter from the west. Close to these mountains lie farms that would grow apples to perfection. Many of them are paying the farmers large profits. There are a few men who are making more money from 10 to 12 acres of apple orchards than they would make from 100 acres devoted to grain and stock. There should be more large orchards in the county.

The farmers should co-operate in the selling of their apples. Some of them to-day receive only \$1 a barrel for choice winter varieties, when they should get \$2 to \$2.50 in the orchard.

There is some stony land that should be planted with apple trees. This land gives no return to the owners, but will grow apples fairly well. The northern portion of Nelson township, and the southern end of Nassaugawa, contain land of this type and might be planted with apple orchards profitably. The apple business in Halton County should be not only a side line, but a leading industry.

Shot Hole Fungus

Last season the leaves of my cherry trees became diseased and I eventually dropped. A neighbor called the trouble the "shot hole disease." What is its nature and how should it be treated?—L. A., Norfolk County, Ont.

The shot hole fungus is a disease of the stone fruits, affecting the foliage only. On the cherry, it is commonly known as the cherry leaf spot. Reddish, more or less circular spots appear on the leaves. These spots often run together, forming large irregular patches. They later turn brown and finally the diseased tissues drop out, making the leaves appear as though they had been riddled with shot. This usually results in a premature falling of the leaves and a corresponding check in the growth and fruitfulness of the tree. If the trees are stripped of their leaves early in the season and wet weather follows, a new growth is often made. This does not have a chance to ripen perfectly before fall, the result being increased danger of winter-killing. Without doubt, a considerable amount of the winter-killing of cherry and plum trees is indirectly due to

DONT RISK YOUR CROP BY PLANTING SEEDS OF UNCERTAIN QUALITY

STEEL PLUGS SEEDS

ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE AND SURE CROPPERS
CATALOG—FREE—SEND FOR ONE NOW
TORONTO—HAMILTON—WINNIPEG

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

this fungus. In some localities the disease is more destructive than in others. Season and soil also greatly influence its virulence.

TREATMENT.—Shot hole fungus is a difficult disease to control. As it is likely to appear any time during the season, and as new leaves are being formed on the plum throughout the summer, it is necessary to begin spraying early, and protect the new foliage by later applications. Bordeaux mixture applied before the buds open and once or twice after the fruit has set, and then the weak copper sulphate or copper carbonate of ammonia solution shortly before the fruit ripens, the same as is advised for the control of brown rot, is probably the best treatment that can be recommended. The treatment that will hold one of these diseases in check will also suffice for the other.—V. R. Gardner, Macdonald College, Que.

POULTRY YARD

Care of the Flock in February

J. H. GALLANDER, PETERBOROUGH COUNTY, ONT.
All the early pullets should be laying. If they are not there ought to be a change in the care of feed. The early hatchings of eggs are usually set in February and March, and every week that is passed over now without some eggs being set is that much lost time. It takes a whole season's work and planning to be ready for this season of the year, so that you will not be caught behindhand as, perhaps you have been before. If you are not ready now, start to work at once to make preparations for the season of 1909. Readiness consists in having the hens laying strongly through January and February. That means that the pullets have been hatched out early the spring before. If the pullets are not laying, then get them at it as quickly as possible. First, see that the quarters are dry and comfortable. This does not necessarily mean steaming warm houses. They should be airy, light, and dry, have plenty of loose bedding for the birds to keep them busy scratching in it for their grain ration. A house may be cold, and yet the flock may be healthy and happy, but they must be given lots of work to do to keep the blood circulating, and digestion properly performed.

THE QUESTION OF FEED

With quarters properly arranged, the question of feed comes next in importance. A ration that has been used with the best results, is about as follows—it can be varied to suit whatever grains are easiest to procure in any particular neighborhood.—In the morning a mash can be fed either with cut clover scalded and made tasty by the

admixture of a little chop or boiled vegetables of any kind, instead of the clover. This given to them a little warm makes a good start towards a comfortable day. Shortly after breakfast scatter a little small grain in deep chaff, so that it will take the birds a long time to find it. This will keep them busy till noon, when a feed of cut bone, about two ounces per head can be given, and more small grain be scattered in the scratching material. At night a full feed of any kind of whole grain may be given.

If the careful feeder is specially anxious to get eggs, it will pay to put the night feed of grain in the oven for a few minutes to warm before giving it to the hens. They will then go to roost with a crop full of something that will warm them up instead of with a lump of ice cold grain that takes an hour or so to get the chill off it, and delays that much the night's comfort of the fowl. Always have plenty of good grain handy.

I have taken a flock of pullets in January that had not laid a single egg up to that time, and in ten days had them shelling out eggs as if they were working by the job instead of by the day.

When the eggs begin to come lively, it will not be long if the hens are one of one of the American, or general purpose classes, before you will have some broody hens, and can get them to work incubating the eggs that are to produce the pullets for next winter's layers.

Many may think it too early to hatch chickens in February, but, in these days of incubators and brooders, raising as many chickens in winter as you want is only a question of care. Our plan last winter, with between 60 and 100 chicks out, was to let the hen have them for about a week after they were hatched, and then to put them in a brooder that had been running for some days, and that had been tested thoroughly. The result was a healthy and vigorous flock, always ready for their feed, and clamoring noisily for it although the brooder was covered with snow and ice, and the thermometer showed the usual temperature of our Canadian winter.

Much to Learn About Incubators

W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.
There is really little known about the running of incubators. Some people succeed in hatching a large percentage of eggs, while others, under exactly the same circumstances, fail. The exact reason we do not know. This much, however, can be said: the machine should not be placed in a direct draught, nor yet in a building where there is a lack of ventilation.

Fresh air is one of the most important things in an incubator room. I have known machines to hatch in well-ventilated cellars, kitchens and dining rooms, and bed rooms. Hardly two people agree as to which is the best place to operate the machine. As a general rule it is wise to follow the manufacturers' directions. I find that different makes of incubators require different treatment, both as to temperature, and otherwise, and we generally get the best result when running closely to the directions.

Where possible, the temperature in the room should vary but little; for if it varies from 20 to degrees in 24 hours, it is hard to keep an even temperature in the machine; and it is absurd to expect that the machine will vary with such changes in the surrounding temperatures.

Danger of Roup

My hens seem sick, and do not eat well. They sneeze and have a discharge from the nostrils. Some are so bad their eyes are swollen shut. I suppose it is some kind of cold, but what do you do for them, and would be thankful for some advice on the subject.—Mrs. H. L., Leeds Co., Ont.

Your hens have a bad cold that will quickly develop into roup if they are not treated at once. Get a package of Hess Panacea, and mix some of it to a stiff paste or dough with lard. Knead, with the fingers, a pill about as large as the end joint of your first finger, and push one down each hens' nostril from the nostril. Do this well. After that mix some of the Panacea in the proportion of two tablespoonful for 30 fowls, in the morning mash, putting the powder in the dry grain before wetting it. If only a part of the flock is affected, remove the sick ones to a pen away from the others, as all—first get it allowed to drink from the same vessel.

Damp Houses

My hen houses are warm, and the water does not freeze, but there is always a lot of dampness on the walls, and the bedding or scratching material seems wet. What would you advise to remedy this? My house faces the south. It has large windows, nearly one whole south side. The walls are doubly boarded, with building paper between, and the floor is of earth, except where the roost where it is boarded, and raised about six inches.—W. M., Middlesex Co., Ont.

Your house requires only ventilation to make it an ideal place for good results with a flock of poultry. You can supply this by removing the glass from the top row or two of the panes in the window, and covering the opening thus made with simple factory cotton. Do not oil or paint the cotton, but put it on just as you buy it. If you have not tried this way of ventilating your house, you will be surprised at the results.

Another way to supply ventilation is to put a pipe from within a few inches of the floor, up through the roof. This causes a suction of air from the floor up through the pipe, taking the dampness out somewhat, though not so satisfactorily as by the curtain front style. Still another way is to have a small loft above the fowls' quarters, filled with loose straw, and in both ends a small opening, causing a draft above the straw, and thus effectively carrying off the dampness from the room below.

Dividing the Flock

My flock consists of pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, of which I have 50 hens and pullets. Running with them are five male birds. Will I have an good result from the eggs from this flock, as I would from a single flock, with one male bird? I have a splendid big yard that I could use for a separate flock, if I wished to divide them.—A. R., Prince Edward Co.

You could get much better results from a single pen, than from the large flock, if the eggs are used for hatching purposes. It enables you to select your best birds to breed from, and thus improve the standard of your flock, and you can also breed from the hens that show themselves to be the best layers, thus strengthening the laying propensity in your flock, a most desirable feature. In the matter of improving the standard of your stock by careful selection

of the breeders, you cannot be too careful as it will not make the bird any less marketable if the feathering is correct, and besides you will have the satisfaction of having a uniform flock, and something that pleases the eye. Then, also, you will have the chance of selling a few to others for breeders, at a little better price than you can secure on the market, a consideration that is worth taking into account.

Advertise Your Poultry for Sale in the Poultry Department

CHAS. A. CYPHERS' Model Incubators and Brooders

On my Model Poultry Farm I now have poultry numbering 80,000 hatched and brooded in my famous Model Incubators and Brooders. Buy your incubators and brooders of a man who knows nothing (or next to nothing) about hatching and raising poultry is running a useless risk. Don't do it.

I not only sell you a Model Incubator or Brooder, but I add to them the valuable experience of years as shown in their construction. Model Incubators show excellent hatches, hatch every hatchable egg. The Model Brooder grows sturdy chicks.

Send your order in to-day, and get in line with the profit getters. Free catalogue for everyone.

THE MODEL INCUBATOR CO., 196-200 River Street TORONTO, ONT.

50 Young Bronze Turkeys for Sale

Stried by the 1st Prize Young Tom at the Kentucky State Fair. Hatched May 16, 1907, and on Dec. 17, 1907, weighed the greatest weight of 31 pounds. We showed seven Turkeys at the National Show at Toronto, winning the 1st and 2nd on Old Tom, and 1st and 2nd on Young Tom, and 1st and 2nd on Young Hen, and 1st on the special for the best collection of Brins' Turkeys.

James Ford & Sons, Drummond, Ont.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest cost per egg. Write for literature and prices to GEO. H. STARR, Guelph, Ill.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK

And also for 1908 contains 120 pages, with many beautiful illustrations. It tells all about chickens, their care, disease and prevention. Also tells how to raise and handle them. All about poultry houses and brooders. Also tells how to raise and handle them. Free only 10c. Write for it at once.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WINTER LAYING White Wyandottes, W. D. MUNKMAN, Hood Head, Ont.

FOR SALE—Six Choice Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels at a bargain. J. F. THIVERTON, Plover's Mills, Ont.

STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—20 kinds of fine—Hamburg, W. Leghorns, R. Caps Houdans and W. C. P. Poles.

J. S. SACKETT, Lindsay, Ont.—Brooder of White Leghorns, S. B. Hamburg and Barred Rocks.

INCUBATORS FOR SALE—Three Models. One Chatham, One Toronto Incubator Co. also W. F. Nettling, F. ROBERTS, Danforth Post Office.

HAMILTON INCUBATORS



WHY does the Hamilton Incubator hatch every fertile egg?

WHY does the Hamilton Incubator hatch such big, healthy, fluffy, robust chicks?

WHY does every chick from the Hamilton have thrifty and grow so rapidly?

BECAUSE our Ventilating System, our Cooling System and our Regulating System is perfect.

BECAUSE our directions for operating the Hamilton are correct.

BECAUSE our Brooder is of the newest and most improved design and is the best market for rearing young chicks.

Send us your order to-day and we will mail you a FREE one of our new catalogues telling you all about the Hamilton Incubator and Brooder, and how to become a successful poultry raiser. Agents Wanted.

THE HAMILTON INCUBATOR CO., LTD., HAMILTON, - ONTARIO

appointed to wait upon the Hon. Sydney Fisher to endeavor to get more favorable custom regulations in the interests of Canadian wool growers.

The officers elected for 1908 are as follows: Pres., John Campbell, Woodville; Vice-Pres., A. Whitelaw, Guelph; Sec.-Treas., A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Directors, Lieut.-Col. McKee, Guelph; Mr. Allison, Burnham, Man.; John Kelly, Shakespear; John Jackson, Abingdon; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; D. Parkinson, Eramosa; T. R. Arkell, Arkell, Ont.; J. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.; William Gibson, Beaufield, Que.; and A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.—R. H. H.

Swine Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association, held in Toronto Tuesday of last week was well attended, and was a most enthusiastic one.

The president, Mr. D. C. Flatt, referred to the present bad state of the hog markets. This condition, he said, could be accounted for in several ways, the first of which was the general shortage of grain crops, followed by a stringency in the money market, also to the low price of the finished product, and the high price of feeds. This caused many farmers to get panicky and sell their breeding stock, thus practically going out of business, which, for the time being, has had a crippling effect on the hog business. Mr. Flatt believes that this outrush will be followed by an inrush equally great, which will be a stimulus to the breeders of pure-bred stock. It will be well, therefore, for breeders to be prepared to supply that demand.

In the executives' report, a suggestion was made favoring the promoting of Ontario swine interests in the West. This proposal met with considerable disfavor from the Western breeders, who felt that it would be pushing Ontario interests at the sacrifice of those of the other provinces.

There were 6,277 hogs recorded in the herd book last year. The receipts accruing from this source were \$4,562.93. The total receipts for the year were \$8,649.82, and the expenditure \$5,612.35, leaving a balance on hand of \$8,037.47.

The officers elected for 1908 are as follows: Pres., D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; Vice-Pres., William Jones, Zenda; Sec.-Treas., A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Directors, W. H. Durham, Islington; J. E. Brethour, Burford; D. McCoury, Burnholme; W. N. Smith, Scotland; George Douglas, Mitchell; Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; and Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.—R. H. H.

The Berkshire Breeders Organize.

The Berkshire Breeders of Ontario met at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Feb. 4, and formed themselves into an association to be called the Ontario Berkshire Society. The object of the society is to further the interests of Berkshire swine in Ontario, and to control the profits accruing from Ontario Berkshire registrations. This society is donating \$200 towards the prize list of the different Ontario exhibitions.

The officers elected are as follows: Pres., W. H. Durham, Islington; Vice-Pres., E. E. Martin, Canington; Sec.-Treas., A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Directors, R. Vance, Ida; Douglas Thompson, Woodstock, and H. N. Vanderlip, Cainsville.

Have you a friend to whom you would like to send a copy of this issue, containing the first of a series of illustrated articles on Free Rural Mail Delivery? If so send us the name and address. We shall be glad to send a copy FREE.



HORSE HIGH

All No. 9 Wire



BULL STRONG

All No. 9 Wire



PIG TIGHT

All No. 9 Wire

Peerless Woven Wire Fence

Peerless Fence is superior because it is made of superior material according to the most correct method of fence construction, will outlast ordinary fences, requires little or no repairs and costs no more than inferior fences that give trouble.

Peerless Fence properly erected retains its shape and appearance. Its wires don't break from unequal strain as in the all heavy, hard wire used in elastic and the lock bolts firmly, but

without damaging the wires, and all wire used is so perfectly galvanized that it is rust and weather proof. Great accuracy is observed in measuring the wires for this fence, insuring a uniform tension and distributing the strain from the top to the bottom of the fence.

No stock, however strong or unruly can get past it. Remember it is the fence with the Peerless Lock and made of all No. 9 hard drawn steel wire that you want to buy. The fence that pays the farmer.

Write for our fence book giving useful information about fences and how to make concrete posts.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. LTD., Dept. G, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

IT'S ALL IN THE LOCK WILL TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK

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

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

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES
 IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Prize-winners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Board of Directors of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prize-winning Ayrshires at said Exposition. I am leaving shortly for Scotland and will be pleased to receive and attend to orders placed with me.

R. J. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE. P.O. AND STATION

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM
 Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires

One Yearling Bull, one Senior, and one Junior Bull for immediate disposal at bargain prices. Cows and Heifers bred from pure breeders for sale at all times. Imported and Canadian bred.

W. F. KAY, Philipburg, Ont.
 on Armand Station, 50 miles from Montreal on G.T.R. Bell Telephone.

Spring Brook Ayrshires

Produced nearly 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 40 per cent. of butter-fat during the years of 1904, '05 and '06. Having sold one of my farms, I offer for sale about 30 head of various ages. Write for prices.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

N. SANGSTER
 ORMSTOWN, QUE.

Breeder of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, including but recent of north cows kept in our herd. Stock for sale of both sexes. Write for what you want; visitors welcome.

Annandale Holstein Herd

Prince Posch Calania heads the herd. His dam (Calania Jane) and sire's dam (Alta Posch) in official test averaged 31 lbs. milk a day, and over 25 lbs. butter a week, one of the greatest rises ever.

GEO. RICE, Ontario

Tilsenburg, Ontario

HOLSEIENS

Three large cows, two two-year-old heifers, all in calf to Tidy Aberdeen Angus Friesian. Also two bulls fit for service.

W. H. SIMMONS
 New Durham P.O., Ont. (Barley Station)

Ontario Department of Agriculture

PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALES
 OF **PURE-BRED CATTLE** (REGISTERED)

(150 head, Males and Females of Beef Breeds) will be held at the following points:

GUELPH, March 4th 1908
PORT PERRY, March 11th 1908

All stock purchased before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASERS IN ONTARIO

Freight Paid: The freight on any animals purchased at these sales by residents of Ontario, shipped to purchasers' station in Ontario, will be paid by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The original receipted freight bill containing the point of shipment and destination, name and registration, number of the animal purchased and shipped, the estimated weight for billing and the rate charged per cwt., should be sent immediately to the Live Stock Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

For catalogues and particulars regarding any of the sales, address the Secretary at the point of sale, or make application to

LIVE STOCK BRANCH, ONTARIO DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO

JOHN CARDHOUSE & SON HIGHLAND ONT.
 Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-top Short-horns, Shire Horses and Lincoln Sheep

At present offering a few choice Shire Bulls; also for males, and one Shire Stallion, and two yearling Cotts.

Farm 33 miles from Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. and electric cars from Toronto

AYRSHIRE BULLS

One March and one April calf, also a few last fall calves by the champion Douglassdale (Imp.) W. W. Ballantyne, "Heidolph Farm," Stratford, Ont. Long Distance Phone

Metal Ear Labels with name and numbers. For cattle, sheep and hogs. Write for sample and circular free. **F. J. JAMES**, Bowmanville, Ont.

- THE -

Salem Herd of Shorthorns is headed by the champion Gilt Victor (Imp.) Cattle of all ages for sale.

J. A. WATT
 ELORA STA., G.T.R. & C.P.R. SALEM P.O.

ROCK SALT for Horses and cattle, in tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
 Patent drillers known. Great money earned **LOEBIG MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, ONT.**

Veterinary Course at Home

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted; positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Canada.**

WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA (In the West) 1000 acres in the best 3000 acre tract in the West. 1000 to 2000 per acre well water. **W. B. HANSON, HART, MICH** and for list. J. B. & HANSON, HART, MICH

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

The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

Published by The Dairyman Publishing Company, Limited and Farming World, Limited.

The Only Publication in Canada Devoted Both to Dairy Farming and Canadian Country Life.

1. THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD is published every Wednesday, and is the only publication in Canada devoted to dairy farming and Canadian country life. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Western Ontario and Bedford District Quebec Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage. A year's subscription fee for a club of three subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Postal Office or Money Order, or by Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 25 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—when a change of address is ordered, both the old and the new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy sent free up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic, as we are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid-in-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and advertising inserts, exceeds 4,000. Of this issue of the paper 15,000 copies have been printed.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY.

We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of the advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives in any of our advertisements, even to the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the use of his advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose him through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words: "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Complaint should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason of dissatisfaction has been found."

COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD, PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:
Rooms 506-507 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

A WORD AS TO OUR POLICY.

In this, the first joint issue of THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD, we desire to say a few words about ourselves. THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD will be devoted to general farming. It will treat on every subject that is of interest to the general farmer including the breeding of stock, the cultivation of the soil, the orchard and garden and the farm home.

Dairying is the most important line of farming carried on in Canada. In Ontario alone there are 65,000 to 70,000 dairy farmers. These farmers depend upon dairying for their chief source of revenue. The great dairy interests, therefore, will be given special attention.

Every dairy farmer is interested in the breeding of horses and in the raising of hogs and poultry. Many of them keep a few sheep. They nearly all have orchards. Most of them have wives and children. Those who haven't should have. All the various activities of the farm will, therefore, be treated in these columns.

It will be our object to speak and work in the interests of the general farmers of the country and particularly for the dairy farmers. We feel that a great responsibility rests upon the management of such a paper as THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD. It will be our constant and earnest effort to so conduct the policy of this publication that it will be deserving at all times of the hearty support and confidence of all our readers.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD MOVE SLOWLY.

The discussion that has sprung up in regard to the advisability of moving the Guelph Winter Fair to Toronto Junction makes it apparent that it will be prudent for the Ontario Government to move slowly before it finally announces its policy in regard to the Fair. That the Fair has been a success at Guelph everyone admits. That it will continue to be a success if held there may doubt. Already it taxes to the uttermost the accommodations offered by Guelph. Four years in succession the weather has found it difficult to secure a bed at Guelph. In fact, each year he was forced to sleep with other people. If this is the case now what would the conditions be like were the Fair to be enlarged to any considerable extent, and especially were it to be supplemented by the addition of a horse show? What will it be like ten years from now?

The Shorthorn Breeders Association acted wisely last week in appointing a committee to visit the stockyards at Toronto Junction. We venture to predict that if any of the members of the committee are not acquainted with the size and equipment of the yards their first visit will prove a surprise to them. The stock yards at Toronto Junction form the business centre, we might say, of the live stock interests of a large portion of the province. In this respect at least, they have advantages that Guelph can never hope to rival. The issue at stake is of such far reaching importance it is desirable that time shall be allowed for its thorough discussion. It is a question that the live stock men should be allowed to settle for themselves. If, after looking over the ground, they decide for or against Toronto Junction, that should be sufficient to determine the policy of the Government.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

In sending a member of our editorial staff to the United States to make a study of the question of free rural mail delivery, we did only what the interests of our readers required that we should. This

question is of vast importance to the farmers of Canada. For years we have seen the farmers of the United States enjoying the benefits of free rural delivery. Soon, apparently, they are to have the added privilege of parcel post, by which parcels, as well as mail, will be delivered at their doors.

In Canada we have been told that the expense of the system is ruinous. On the other hand, the foremost statesmen and agricultural authorities in the United States declare emphatically that the benefits derived from rural free delivery far outweigh the expense connected therewith. Who is right?

After thinking over the matter we decided that the best way to decide the question was to investigate the matter for ourselves. This we have done. The first of the special articles we purpose running appears in this issue. In the articles that are to follow the question will be dealt with in an impartial manner. The facts, as we found them, will be laid before our readers. They thus will be able to decide the merits of the controversy for themselves.

AS THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD incurred heavy expense in obtaining this special series of articles, we hope that our readers will show their appreciation by telling their friends about them. Get your friends who are not taking THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD to subscribe for it, if only for three months for twenty-five cents. By so doing you will help yourselves and your friends.

ISSUED UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

WE NEVER KNOW WHAT CAN DO until we try. This issue of THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD has been published under difficulties that at the outset appeared appalling and almost unsurmountable. During the past two weeks we have had to close two printing contracts in Toronto and make a new one in Peterboro. We have had to amalgamate two staffs, arrange to vacate two sets of offices and to secure a new set in another city, to revise two mailing lists, to notify hundreds of advertisers of the amalgamation of two papers, and to get this paper printed in Peterboro while our main offices were in the course of being removed from Toronto to Peterboro. Incidentally, we had to select a new cover design and change the general appearance and style of the paper.

As if the foregoing were not enough, we had to arrange to secure reports of the various live stock meetings that took place in Toronto and Ottawa last week as well as of the annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. In addition there was the annual convention of the Huntingdon District Quebec Dairymen's Association. Then came the snow blockade which for several days blocked the mails and the railways and prevented some of our reports from reaching us and the printer on time.

Under the circumstances we hope that our readers will be lenient in their criticisms of this the first issue of THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD. We had no means of telling how heavy our advertisements were going to be and, therefore, this issue is overcrowded. We intend that each succeeding issue shall be an improvement on its predecessors. Our readers can help us. We hope that each and every one of our readers will feel free at all times to send letters and photographs to us for publication. Help us to make THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD your paper.

UNDESIRABLE ADVERTISING.

IT IS OUR DESIRE that the COLUMNS OF THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD shall be kept free from undesirable advertising of all kinds. In this connection we have refused recently hundreds of dollars worth of certain kinds of patent medicine, electric belt and other similar advertising. We recognize the fact that some of our competitors carry large quantities of this class of advertising. In doing so they are acting within their rights. We feel, however, that it is essential that our columns must be kept free from all forms of questionable advertising and we are endeavoring to act accordingly. Our protective policy, as printed elsewhere on this page, is intended for the protection of our readers and we mean every word of it.

We believe that every advertisement published in this issue is of a desirable nature and that the firms, whose names appear in our advertising columns are thoroughly reliable. We hope that our readers will deal with them whenever possible.

The erroneous impression in some instances prevails that the less money expended in feed for the cow, the greater will be the net profit on the milk produced. That such an impression should exist in the mind of any dairyman is indeed unfortunate. Feed is manufactured by the cow into milk. The more that is supplied to a reasonable limit, the more milk will be produced. The reason is that milk is produced only from the food supplied in excess of that required for the maintenance of the animal, consequently the greater the amount of feed given over and above that required for maintenance, the greater must be the revenue from milk produced. The best cows, as a rule, are the heaviest feeders. The cow whose feed costs \$80 a year will generally produce a much greater net profit than the cow whose feed costs but \$50. The cow may be at fault. More often it is the owners. We have yet much to learn on the feeding of dairy cows.

Those readers of THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN who were also readers of THE FARMING WORLD, and vice versa, have had their subscriptions

to this new joint paper, extended for a period equal to the time for which their subscriptions were paid in advance to either one or the other of the former papers.

Should the Winter Fair be Moved.

Continued from Page 9

erected at the yards it would only be necessary to provide a pavilion, when we would have all the conditions that have gone to make Chicago famous and American cattle breeders successful. The writer would advise the breeders who attend the Association meetings at Toronto this week to pay a visit to these yards. If they do they will be surprised at the magnificence which the establishment has attained. The Stock Yards Co. appear to have plenty of space available to accommodate the fair, even when it has grown large enough to be an inspiration and a profit to the breeders of every branch of live stock and an attraction to foreigners as well as to Canadians.

R. E. GUNN.

Beaverton, Ont.

Shorthorn Breeders in Annual Session.

Revising the constitution and by-laws of the association, fixing the appropriation for the various exhibitions and the election of officers for 1908, were the principal themes that occupied the attention of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders at the annual meeting of their association in Toronto on Tuesday last week. So long, in fact, was the discussion on these matters that it was found necessary to adjourn the meeting to convene again either at Ottawa, during the Live Stock Convention, or in Toronto this week.

The meeting last week was a most representative one. The convention at Ottawa was the means of bringing a large delegation from the western provinces, who stopped off at Toronto in order to attend the meetings of the various breeders' associations.

THE WINTER FAIR DISCUSSED

Mr. R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, introduced the question of moving the Provincial Winter Fair, to a place where more adequate accommodation could be provided. He suggested the Union Stock Yards at Toronto Junction as a more suitable place, and stated that the Stock Yards Company was ready to go ahead and make preparations in the event of the show being transferred. A committee, composed of Messrs. Wm. Smith, Robert Miller, A. Johnson, John Gardhouse, and Wm. Linton, was appointed to investigate the matter, and report to the association at its next meeting.

Dr. Hopkins, of Winnipeg, brought up the question of the development of the dual purpose properties of the Shorthorn. His motion will be considered at the adjourned meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT

The 22nd annual report was presented by the secretary, Mr. W. G. Pettitt, of Freeman. The registrations for 1907 totalled 10,253; transfers, 2,804; duplicate certificates, 295; herd books sold, \$88.50; memberships, 4,104; and registration fees, \$10,404.40. The appropriation for prizes to exhibitions last year was \$4,800. The receipts for the year amounted to \$24,550.06, and the disbursements totalled \$17,635.70, leaving a balance on hand of \$6,920.36,

or \$2,801.27 less than at the end of the previous year. A change in the remittance of membership fees was that all remittances, in whatever form they may be sent, be made payable at par in Ottawa.

GRANTS TO EXHIBITIONS

The following is a list of the appropriations for prizes at exhibitions 1908:

Name of Province	Amount of Grant	Where Held
British Columbia	\$200.00	New Westminster
Alberta	400.00	Calgary
Saskatchewan	600.00	Regina
Manitoba	400.00	Winnipeg
Quebec	200.00	Montreal
Ontario	2000.00	Toronto
Quebec	200.00	Sherbrooke
New Brunswick	100.00	Halifax
Nova Scotia	100.00	Fredericton
P. Edward Island	100.00	Charlottetown
Ontario (W. Inter)	500.00	Guelph & Ottawa
Maritime Provinces (Winter Fair)	100.00	Amherst
Alberta Winter Fair	100.00	Calgary
Saskatchewan Fair	100.00	Regina
Manitoba Winter Fair	100.00	Brandon
Total	\$5400.00	

This appropriation exceeds that of last year by \$600. Saskatchewan gets \$100 more than last year, Nova Scotia \$50 more, while new ones of \$150 each have been made to the winter fairs at Calgary, Regina and Brandon. Mr. J. E. Smart, manager of the Provincial Winter Fair at Victoria asked that the grant for British Columbia, be given to Victoria, as the Shorthorn interests there were greater than at New Westminster, and the latter place had for several years secured the grant. The matter was discussed, and a resolution favoring the change was put, but it was voted down.

A resolution was passed authorizing the making of all Ontario mem-

Continued on Page 23

THE VERY LATEST IN CREAM SEPARATORS

55. Everyone having the milk of two or more cows care for should not fail to see and examine the new improved DE LAVAL Cream Separators. These new machines embody the very latest improvements in cream separator construction and are the result of the past two years of tests and experiments backed up by our experience of thirty years in the manufacture of separators.

There are ten new styles, ten new capacities and ten new prices. There is a machine for every dairy, from the smallest to the largest, and at a price that will fit every pocket.

The DE LAVAL was the original separator and it has always led in every separator invention and improvement. All good features are now bettered and many new and novel ones added, making the DE LAVAL even more superior to imitating machines than in the past.

The new patented DE LAVAL Cream Balanced Bowl with its separate spindle is a triumph in separator construction and the whole machine from the patented "anti-splash" sanitary supply can to the base is a lesson in mechanical beauty, simplicity and convenience, operating as smoothly and noiselessly as a watch. Only one tool—a screw driver—is required to set the machine or to entirely remove its parts. The new DE LAVAL sells on its appearance alone, while back of that are those mechanical and skimming qualities that have made the DE LAVAL the world's standard.

Last but not least, and notwithstanding the many big improvements, a considerable reduction has been made in all prices.

Send for free new 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL

TO TENANT FARMERS AND OTHERS

We offer rich, specially selected lands in **SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA and MANITOBA** at

\$10 PER ACRE

and upwards for choice locations

ON VERY EASY TERMS OF CROP PAYMENTS

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

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

ONE YEAR'S CROP PAYS FOR THE LAND

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

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

THE LAND DEPARTMENT OF THE UNION TRUST CO., LIMITED
174 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

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

Q If you should ask prize Butter-Makers what Salt they use—they would say "WINDSOR". For Windsor is the choice of Canadian dairymen everywhere. Ask your grocer.

Windsor Dairy Salt

Dairy Supplies

For the
Farm and Factory

Let us give you prices on the new Machinery and supplies that you will require next season. We can equal the prices and in many instances sell cheaper than any other Dairy Supply House in Canada. We carry nothing but new, up-to-date and honest Dairy Supplies in our large warehouse.

Ice Tools, Interprovincial Stock Food, Canadian Agents for the U.S. Cream Separator.

The St. Lawrence Dairy Supply Company

21 and 23 PETER STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

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

Creamery Department

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

Grading Cream at Creameries

Evidently Australian dairymen are laboring under conditions somewhat similar to those prevailing in Canada in the matter of accepting cream at creameries. The prevailing system now, when all cream is taken in on the same basis, causes great dissatisfaction among dairymen, and justly so, as it is only fair that the patrons sending good cream should receive a better price for same than patrons sending inferior cream.

This system prevails in Australia, and is a source of much dissatisfaction, as the following from the New South Wales Farmer and Settler will testify:

"The only reason discoverable for the poor average quality of the butter shipped to the London market, and the still poorer quality of the butter consumed locally is, that the dairy farmers of this state are not clean in their methods, and the creamery managers are either not themselves capable of turning out a high-grade article, or are not able to compel the farmers to keep their cream up to a certain standard. It is to be feared that the latter is the principal cause of our backwardness, due to the pressure of competition and the practical impossibility of refusing to accept cream, no matter how 'ripe' it may be. Under this pernicious system, the dirty and ignorant dairymen is placed on an equality with the up-to-date man, with the result that we have streaky, mottled, ill-flavored butter, and the price, as well as the reputation, of our product suffers in the world's market.

"The remedy is clear. Unwholesome competition must be killed. Either we must have so great an extension of the cooperative principle that the whole butter industry shall be one huge producers' trust, or we require Government interference of a much more practical and far-reaching kind than we have yet had.

"One district, one creamery, should be the rule, giving the creamery manager the absolute power to refuse all cream below a proper standard. This reform alone would work a revolution in the butter industry of the state. The dirty man would have to become a clean man, or give up cows and keep goats. The ignorant man would be compelled to learn, or to leave a business which is entirely above his level. The creamery manager would no longer have an excuse for a low-grade article, and would be compelled either to manufacture a first-class sample or step aside to give a better man a chance. All the creameries would then believe in competing because all would be able to secure the highest certificate. This way lies the butter millennium—New Zealand price, any Danish price, and an output doubling itself every few years."

Commenting on the foregoing article, *Chicago Dairy Produce* says:

"There is widespread dissatisfaction among the farmers of Manitoba, because of the system generally adopted by the central creameries of paying the same price for all cream, good or bad, and accepting practically everything that is offered. Certainly the system is a vicious one, not calculated to promote the dairy interests of the country, and some remedy must be found for the present existing evils. Just what the remedy will be remains to be seen, but there seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of compulsory grading and advertising in the above item. However, we fear that this would not solve all

of the problems, although it would be a step in the right direction. The creamery men contend that the farmers are to blame for not supplying cream of good quality and, as a reason for not rejecting tainted cream, they say that competition is so keen that they cannot afford to lose a patron by rejecting his cream. But it would seem to us that a creamery would be better off without the patronage of those who supply poor cream, for then a reputation for quality could be established, and better prices could be secured for the output. A creamery conducted along these lines could afford to pay more for good cream than its competitors that accept everything that is offered regardless of quality, and as soon as the farmers find this out, those who are producing a high-grade cream will not be slow to transfer their patronage to the creamery that recognizes quality by an increased price.

A Stiff Competitor.

"Last fall," said Mr. G. H. Barr, in addressing the Western Ontario dairymen at their annual convention, "I saw some Siberian butter in Montreal, and I must say that for color, grain and body it was equal to anything I saw during the season. The flavor was not right, somewhat fishy, but it impressed me this way: Here was a package of butter made in that far country, equal in many respects to the best our skilled Canadians can make, and better made than very much of our Canadian creamery butter. They are our competitors in the British market. What must we do to meet that competition successfully? It means more skill on the part of our butter-makers and more care on the part of our producers of cream and milk."

Eastern Dairy School Notes

The Eastern Dairy School has a good attendance again this winter, nearly 50 students having been enrolled so far. The short course at the end of the year has been cut out this year, and the long course lengthened to 12 weeks, which improves it considerably, as the course of 10 weeks, in previous years, was found to be too short for the number of subjects which are required to be taken up.

The milk and cream supply is better so far, than last year. Experiments in the making of whey butter are being carried on to some extent. It is hoped that from these, fairly correct conclusions may be reached by the end of the term as to the advisability of cheese factories engaging in that line of work. One thing seems to be pretty certain, and that is, that the milk and large factories that will find it profitable to install plants to make whey butter.—J. S.

A Fishy Flavor—Borone.

What is "Borone" and why is it used in cream? Is there any way to overcome the fishy taste in cream—in the commercial manufacture of the cream? Please answer in your paper, and oblige—G. Quebec.

We do not know what "borone" is, but it is probably some preparation of boric acid to be used as a preservative and to put in cream to keep it from souring. As the law forbids the use of preservatives in cream or milk, it is not safe to use it.

Fishiness may be due to several causes. Rusty cans, impure drinking water, or mud holes where the cows can become plastered with the soft slough mud, have all been found to cause the fishy flavor. The only cure is to hunt out the unclean cause and remove it.

For my part, the oil test has become a piece of ancient history. Now use the Babcock test in my creamery.—E. Gillespie, Baden, Ont.

Cheese Department

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

A Review of the Season of 1907 in Quebec.

There has been a steady improvement in the quality of the butter and cheese in Quebec.

This was the good news handed out to Quebec dairymen by Mr. J. H. Scott, Montreal, at the recent convention at Three Rivers, of the Quebec Dairymen's Association.

Mr. Scott, in his work at Montreal, keeps in close touch with the trade, and is in a position to tell makers many things about their goods. Speaking further concerning the conditions of the trade, and reviewing the season of 1907, he said:

"The improvement in the quality and style of the cheese generally has been satisfactory. There are some sections that are still behind the times, and require to be looked after. They are using the same old hoops and appliances, and the same poor losses as in previous years. It is discouraging to those who take an active interest in these matters to see this lack of improvement, which reflects on the good name of the province.

"Complaints are still made regarding green cheese. I would like to impress on our factormen the necessity for not shipping any goods that are less than 10 to 12 days old.

"Attention to all the instructions given regarding the improvement of quality is absolutely necessary, in view of the fact that New Zealand is becoming a formidable competitor in the English market, and is sending cheese of excellent quality. During the past year New Zealand has nearly doubled its output.

"I think it advisable to establish large central factories, with proper curing rooms, so that we might have uniformity of quality, style, etc. The small factories, while convenient, cannot afford to pay the price for first-class makers, and frequently they are poorly manned with inexperienced help, paid small wages. This is the main cause of the complaints that come to us on the style and quality of our goods. We must keep on steadily improving, or others may reap where we have sown.

WORK OF DAIRY SOCIETY

"Our Dairy Society has been experimenting along the lines of pasteurizing cream. It is suggested that the cream be pasteurized from, say, the middle of October, until the cows are on grass in the spring, and where gathered cream is used, pasteurized all the year round.

"In Quebec we have neglected the foundation principal, so necessary in making finest butter and cheese. I refer to the lack of cleanliness in our stables, in milking, in the places where milk is kept, and in the cheese factories, or creameries. It is impossible to expect to make a uniform, choice article, unless we improve in this direction."

The Small Factory Works an Injury.

That the small factory is largely responsible for the inferior quality of much of the cheese produced in Canada, is the contention of a number of prominent dairymen who spoke at the recent Convention of Eastern Ontario dairymen. Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, who handles a considerable portion of the cheese that passes through Montreal, and who is conversant with all the conditions of the trade, claims that the greater part of the inferior cheese that he handles is manufactured in small factories. Mr. G. H. Bar, whose work as official referee of cheese and butter at Montreal, gives him a good opportunity to look into the conditions of the industry, supports this view.

That small factories should be incapable of turning out as good a quality of product as the larger factories is a reasonable supposition. Competition, to a large extent, governs the life of trade, and small factory that turns out but one or two cheese a day, cannot hope to compete in point of quality of product with a larger factory, having a capacity for turning out 10 or 15 cheese a day. The revenue from the former is small. The output cannot be increased, because of the small pasturage, and limited field. The revenue does not warrant the expenditure of large sums of money for improved up-to-date machinery, and first-class makers. The factory is virtually a one-horse concern, kept in operation, probably, through a spirit of jealousy, as is the case with many of these little concerns in Eastern Ontario.

So long as such jealousy exists among our cheese factories, so long will the development of our cheese industry be restricted. The small factories, many of them, are run at a loss. They will continue to be operated at a loss, so long as present conditions prevail. And not only will the owners continue to lose money, but the industry must suffer, so long as they exist.

Eastern Ontario is probably the worst offender in this regard. If many of the small factories there could unite, much good would be accomplished. If owners of such small factories would manipulate a profit and account in connection with their business, the large entry on the negative side of the page might persuade them to close their factories.

Canadian Export Cheese Trade.

P. B. MacNamara, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Manchester, Eng., in writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, referring to the Canadian cheese trade, says:

"One of the largest wholesale produce houses of this city, states that the prospects are for higher prices, in view of the fact that Canada will close the season with about 35,000 boxes short, which, in itself, must have a great influence in forcing up the price on this side; although the average weekly consumption is not so great as last year, yet it is above the average of late years, being about 48,000 boxes per week.

"The price, 62s. to 65s., rules about the same as last year, but it is ex-

Continued on page 22

The DAIRYMAN and FARMER

are identical in interest when it comes to getting the cream out of the milk. They both need the U. S. Cream Separator.

THE DAIRYMAN needs it, because the "U.S." gives him cream of *any desired thickness*—ordinary table cream for his customers, and cream running 30%, 35%, 40% (as he likes) for churning butter.

"I tested cream taken from a U. S. Separator and the cream tested 66%; and the skim milk less than two one-hundredths of one per cent."

F. J. ADKINS, butter maker, Everitt Creamery, Everitt, Wash.

THE FARMER needs it, because the U. S. skims all out the cream. (The U. S. Cream Separator holds the World's Record for clean skimming.) Now that butter is bringing such high prices in the cities, it is all the more important that the farmer should get every drop of cream out of the milk.

"In 1907 I milked five cows and sold all my butter for 37¢/lb. In 1908 I bought a U. S. Cream Separator, and from the same cows sold \$297.85 worth of butter—a clear gain of \$78.00."

I. N. HUNSEY, Carthage, Mo.

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR



will prove a money-making investment, whether you keep five cows or fifty-five. It means more cream, more butter, more money.

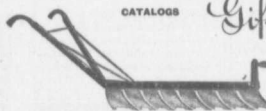
Our big new catalogue gives the facts about the U. S. Ask for No. 40. Write to-day.

Prompt delivery from Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que.; Hamilton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta. But address all letters to

Vermont Farm Machine Co.
BELLOW'S FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

ICE ELEVATORS

For Dairymen, Farmers and all Ice Harvesters



HUDSON, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ARLINGTON, MASS.

Business Systems Commercial School

Limited

52 SPADINA AVE. TORONTO

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

Is exemplified in this the first issue of the united CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD.

It is exemplified in the exceedingly strong and practical course of study in Business and Shorthand, as outlined for the students of BUSINESS SYSTEMS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, LIMITED, by the united efforts of its staff of capable experienced teachers, and of the Directors of the Company, practical business men, whose daily duties bring them into personal touch with the best accountants and office managers, and with all the details of the office systems of the most modern business houses. The course is, therefore, thorough, practical and up-to-date.

LOOSE LEAF ACCOUNTING OUR SPECIALTY

CALL AND LEARN OUR WORK, OR WRITE FOR PAMPHLET

Mr. Todd's Valentine

"HUSH, dear, whisper!" Mrs. Beck held up a warning finger. "Don't let father hear you, he isn't so well to-day."

She got up, and tip-toeing across the floor, softly shut the bedroom door. Her sweet face looked worried. "Are you sure it is as bad as that, Faithie?" she asked.

"Badder, mother—badder!" Faith said gloomily. "It couldn't be beaten for badness. He's a bad man."

"Hush, hush, dear. We musn't judge him."
"Well, I must!" the girl exclaimed hotly. "I say he's a bad man. Doesn't he know father's sick abed, and we're working our fingers to the bones to pay him? What's he in such a hurry for? Hain't he got no arms enough besides ours? He's rich, rich, and—well, poor, poor, poor." The shrill, indignant whispered words suddenly ended in a husky little sob.

Faith buried her face in the bright sheets of paper and tinsel on the table, to Cupid's dismay. His fat, round, cheeks reddened with acute anxiety, and the corner of his mouth curved down. But he only sat up straighter and held his breath, till Faith's head came up again. How funny it was for Faithie to cry! Of course some of her tears would spot the blue sheet, and maybe the gold one, too—O, my shole! but he wasn't going to cry, too. And he and papa were men folks, and men folks never cried.

Faith lifted her head with a little look of defiance. "Well?"
"Well, dear?"
"We must pay it, mother—we must!"
"We can't pay it, dear." Mrs. Beck's gentle voice wavered over the words, but she went on. "The time is almost up, and we have no money, Faith. If we had any, I should spend it for father, first for medicines."

"But it'll kill father, if we're turned out of house and home—evicted like so many Irish peasants! He's too sick to be moved, and where could we move him to?" Faith's voice rose out of a whisper, shrilly.

"Sh! dear. We must have courage—"

"Mother Breck, have you got any courage left?"
"Yes, dear, and something better still. I have—faith."

Cupid sat on the floor among his blocks and watched mother and Faithie hug each other a great long while. He sighed a little, softly, behind his little pudgy hand, and wondered pessimistically if there would ever be any valentine, anyway. For Faith was making a valentine for Cupid. At first it had been a secret, till Cupid's active little nose somehow sniffed it in the air. Then he was even allowed to choose his own colored paper, and make suggestions. But the present prospects for valentines were poor.

"There's one way, Faithie," Mrs. Beck said after awhile, running her thin fingers through and through Faith's hair. "The hesitation in her voice was significant. 'If I've thought and thought, dear, and prayed over it, and there's just one way for us to keep the farm for poor, sick father—"

"O, no, no, no, mother, not that way!" Faith interrupted quickly. "We can't beg off again. I can't go to Mr. Todd again, and ask charity. I can't! I can't!"

"Not charity, Faithie, only patience for a little longer. He must be a just man, and surely he can wait. Father was always so prompt to pay him. And there's such a little left to pay—why it's almost our own home now!"

"I can't do it," Faith said shortly. "Then I will do it, Mrs. Beck answered with gentle decision."

"No, no, NO," said Faithie. Cupid had got up, and came over now, and stood eyeing the forgotten valentine wistfully. It wasn't all done yet. The gold angel had only one wing, and that was on crooked, and there sat Faithie, absently rolling up one corner between her thumb and forefinger. Something would have to be done. Cupid decided to try a little modest hinting.

"Do you s'pose that bad man ever had a valentine, Faithie," he asked. "Cause, you see, if he didn't ever, I shouldn't be so astonished at his badness."

Faith looked down into the solemn little face at her elbow, and took the hint instantly. For a minute or two there was only the snipping sound of the scissors and the faint crack of the crisp papers, in the room. The gold angel's other wing was appended properly, and the crooked one straightened. It really looked like a good valentine season, after all!

"It's so lovely!" murmured Cupid, warmly. "O, what an awful thing it would be never, never to have a valentine! I don't truly b'lieve that poor bad man ever had one, no honest, Faithie, and so his he's." He watched the deft, finishing touches in reality. The impatient little toes made little uneasy taps on the floor. "I guess I like the gold angel the most," he murmured.

"That isn't an angel, that's a dear, little, round, Cupid like you," Faith said, suddenly, butcing him. "You're a valentine, Cupid! Mother where are my bow and arrows I had years ago? Don't you know, there was a cunning quiver, too, to hold the arrows?"

"Up in the old sea-chest, dear," Mrs. Beck answered absently.

Faith found them and hung the little quiver of arrows over Cupid's shoulder.

"There!" she cried softly. "Take the bow in your hands, so. Now you are a little valentine, your own self!"

"A live valentine!" echoed the little fellow in delight. "Where'll you send me to, Faithie? Who'll have me?"

Faith was gathering together the scraps of paper, and already the little flash of girlish fun had faded out of her face. It was careworn and worried again. She hardly seemed to hear the child's question or to notice again his Cupid's equipment. The old trouble faced her stubbornly, refusing to be answered.

There was no answer at all, unless, yes, of course she could try going to the old man and asking for more time, "beginning off," she called it. But that was dreadful. What would Lancer think?

Bliss the girl, there was a "Lance" in it then. A tall, straight lance with honest, blue eyes that looked into Faith's and told her beautiful things. What would Lance think if they went 'beginning to his uncle, just as if they hadn't any more at all? Faith was Lance's uncle who held the mortgage and who wanted the money right swag. O, dear, how things mixed up in this world! A sick fa-

ther, a bad old man who threatened to disinherit his only heir because of the beautiful things his blue eyes said to a poor little girl named Faith! Tangled enough things seemed to that little girl just now. She drew a long, quivering breath over her thoughts.

"I believe he's doing it just on purpose," she said to herself, cutting off the scum quietly with the little sharp scissors of her scorn. "Just because he's bound Lance shan't have anything to do with m—"

"So he's going to turn us out of house and home, is he?"

"Faithie, where you go!" to send me to, 'cause I'm a valentine now, you know," persisted a wistful whisper at her elbow. Cupid stood there poking her gently with his bow's end. What was the matter with Faithie, 'cause she wouldn't answer little bows when they asked, and kept on asking? She was asleep, with her eyes open—that's what!

"Where'll you send me to, Faithie?"

"Oh!—Why, I don't know. You musn't bother me, Cupid. I'm busy thinking."

"But you musn't make a valentine out of me 'bout you send me to somewhere, so there now!"

Faith laughed, and cuddled him to her lovingly. "Well, you little persistent, go and be the mayor's valentine, or the president's, or anybody's but don't tease Faithie!"

The little fellow trotted away, and sat down outside, on the hall stairs, possessed of a sudden, splendid idea. It grew bigger, and splendid. It took possession of his whole small soul, and sent his short legs hurrying sturdily out of sight down the road, towards the village.

"She said the president's valentine, but he ain't the president. Ho, I guess, I know who the president is!" Cupid was thinking as he trudged.

"M—Marie!" he murmured contently, 'cause he's a bad man, Faithie said so, an' a mama said vice was like bad. So I guess that's what."

His quiver bumped monotonously against his shoulder blades, and the arrows in it rattled and crowded each other. He had forgotten his hat and his curls were at the mercy of the breeze that came blowing briskly up from the river. Altogether he made a queer enough little figure, and no wonder he left astonishment and admiration in his wake.

Not so very long after this, when old Basil Todd heard his door-bell ring—once, twice, three times unsteadily—he twitched his shoulders under his soft gown, with vexation. Must a man be waked out of his napping by that everlasting—it was not everlasting—Basil Todd said—tink-tinkle-tinkle—'bout a body take a minute's comfort in his own house?

Found out, where was Marie? The rascal was at it again!

"Tinkle-tinkle-tinkle-tinkle!"

Marie, busy with a caller at the back, resumed innocent, oblivious to her duty, and the gentle, quavery rascal went on.

Basil Todd could stand it no longer. He thrust his feet further into his slippers, and drew together his dressing gown.

At the door he confronted—was it an elf, a fairy, a very spite out of No Man's Land, or only a breathless, round-eyed little child? By all the gods, was it Cupid, himself, then?

"They always tuck 'em in under the door, you know, but I couldn't tuck me under," apologized the elf eagerly.

"So I had to be untucked. I'm a live valentine." He laughed de-

lightedly. "Yours, you know—your valentine."

"The dickens you are!"
"No, if you please, no, I ain't, I'm Cupid."

"So it wasn't Cupid, after all. Basil Todd stood staring at him through his glasses, then over, then under them. Was it a flaw in the glass that made his eyes deepest under shaggy brows, look as if they might be twinkling?"

"If you ain't 'spectin' to 'vite me to come in, I guess I'll be goin' now," Cupid said, hinting politely.

"The dick—won't you come in, Cupid?"

"Old Basil Todd held the door wide open and bowed profoundly. The "flaw" in both glasses of his spectacles was very pronounced.

Cupid established himself on the edge of a high chair, balancing himself skilfully, and promptly re-opened the conversation.

"Faithie did it, you know," he said cheerfully, "she made a valentine out of me. I didn't s'pose you'd ever had one before, so I came. That's what."

"The dickens, it is!" muttered Basil Todd behind his beard.

"Are you the vice-president?" the child chatted on inquiringly.

"Well, not yet, Cupid."


"Oh!—I thought maybe you was, 'cause you're so bad, so vice you you know—" he stepped in sudden consternation, blushing all over his little face with shame. "O, please 'cause me!" he murmured contritely.

Now the spectacles came off altogether, and old Basil Todd's astonished eyes regarded the small, swaying figure on the chair's edge.

"Go ahead," he said, shortly.

But Cupid, still disconcerted, was crossing one brief, black-stockinged leg carefully over the other, and the

A BOYS WANTS ARE MANY UNTIL YOU GIVE HIM



STEVENS

It keeps him out of mischief—and out of doors where he can develop muscle, nerve, and blood and manliness.

Write for 160-page Catalogue—tells a man or boy should know concerning Stevens. Illustrates and gives prices. Send 5 cents by post payment.

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ARE:

Little Scout,	32.25
Stevens' Standard, Jr.,	25.00
Crack Shot,	24.00
Little King,	25.00
Favorite,	28.00

Perfect in workmanship. Straight "wing" and "feather" inlay. If you desire, I can give you the genuine, solid tin.

J. Stevens, Arms and Tool Co.,
107 First Street,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

COWAN'S MILK CHOCOLATE

Is guaranteed pure and made with the finest Canadian Milk and all the Cream in it.

\$15 Women's Suits \$6.50

Tailored to order. Suits to \$18. Send for free cloth samples and full style book.—SOUTHWEST SUIT CO., London, Ont.



Healthy Chickens

A high or low d-ath rate is usually the difference between successful and unsuccessful poultry raising. REX Flintkote ROOFING is used for roofs and sidings on profitable poultry plants, because it keeps the houses warm and dry, with even temperature and humidity. As a result, fayer chickens are lost and the layers are more productive in poultry houses covered with

REX
FLINTKOTE
ROOFING

This roofing is fire-resisting, rain and snow-proof, and very durable. REX Flintkote ROOFING affords more kinds of protection to your buildings and their contents than any other roofing. Everything needed in laying comes with roll—any laborer can lay it.

Send for Free Samples

and test them for fire, water, pliability and appearance. We also send a booklet about roofing, full of interesting photos of REX Flintkote roofs everywhere. "Making Poultry Pay" is a booklet worth many times the postage (4 cents) which is all we ask for it. Send for it.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
India St., Boston, Mass.
Canadian Office,
100 Queen Street, Montreal

Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and stump-pullers. Something new. Pulls ordinary stump in 1/2 minute. Different sizes as a rule. Also all kinds of clearings. For illustrated working address

Powerful, Handy, Low Priced.

Millie Mfg. Co 215 1/2 St. St., Monmouth, Ill.

THE J. A. McLEAN
PRODUCE CO. LIMITED
Exporters and Wholesale Dealers
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
74-76 FRONT STREET EAST,
TORONTO, CANADA.

MURRANT'S

A BUSINESS SCHOOL conducted on the modern office plan. No classes. Individual instruction in separate departments. Easy terms.
Write for particulars and booklet.
2 Gould Street Toronto, Ont.

adjustment required some time. Then he clasped his hands round the uppermost knee and gently rocking back and forth, went ahead, bravely. His voice was rather severe.

"It's bad to turn folks out of houses and homes—that's what. It's vice. Faithie said you was a-goin' to do it to us, an' father's sick. Father's dread'dly sick, so he cries sometimes, like this—'O, Nancy, Nancy, Nancy!' (Nancy's mamma) but I guess that's when he's 'fraid of the wolf?'"

"The wolf?"

"Yes, there's a wolf father keeps hcin' 'fraid will come to our front door. I heard him tell mamma so. But I ain't any 'fraid of that wolf. I'd—'d choke him!"

Cupid, in his fervor of courage, lost his precarious little balance, and was so embarrassed at his tumble that, for quite a minute, there was silence in Basil Todd's comfortable room.

"Scuse me, if you please," the little fellow faltered, at last, his sweet small face reddened with chagrin. How many dreadful things he was doing—telling folks they were vice, right to their faces, an' tumbling off her chairs!—but would Faithie say? But maybe the man hadn't seen him fall off—he was looking out o' the window just's hard's he could.

Cupid breathed a sigh of relief and softly re-established himself on the chair. Not till then did Mr. Todd look round at him. "So 'Faithie' thinks I'm a bad man?" he said.

"Yes, if you'll 'scuse her, she does, now honest. You see, she's 'scouraged. It make you 'scouraged when there isn't any money, an' you're going to be turned right out. I'm a boy. Faithie's only just a girl. I'm going to tell Lance how it makes me cry an' mamma an' everybody."

"What's Lance got to do with it?" the old man's voice rasped unpleasantly.

"Lance? Why, Lance b'longs to Faithie, you know. When his sailboat comes in, he's going to marry her, an' Faithie'll marry him, too, likely as not. That's what. He says, if there's a shipwreck happens to his sailboat, he'll marry Faithie just 'actly the same, if it takes all summer."

"The dickens he will!"

"Yes, an' he's goin' to give me a ride in the sailboat if it doesn't get upset."

Cupid had risen and taken up Faithie's bow, edging slowly toward the door. "I must be goin' now," he explained, "guess they'll need me at home."

But Basil Todd forced him gently back on the chair. "Hold on, Cupid," he said. "I never had a valentine before in my life, and I'm seventy years old. I must keep this one a little longer. Besides, I'm trying to make up my mind to send 'Faithie' a valentine by you, when you go home. Would you be willing to carry it for me?"

"O, yes," Cupid cried, with a little catch of delight. "I'd be an willin' to carry the bestest gift there is, an' I love her the most of everybody—mamma!" he added stoutly. He sat back in the chair and waited very patiently, drumming his toes now and then by way of a gentle hint. For the old man opposite seemed to be revering. His shaggy brows were knit and his big, square chin worked anxiously under his beard. He drummed his toes, too, with monotonous thuds against his footstool. The clock ticked insistently, loudly.

After a while he glanced up. The child had fallen asleep, with his curly head canty to one side, and his pretty, baby features contorted oddly. Basil Todd straightened up, his little head with a new gentleness in his



The EDISON
PHONOGRAPH

KEEP the young folks from leaving the home circle in search of entertainment. It is easy to entertain them at home with the Edison Phonograph, which furnishes music for dancing, gives all the new songs of the theatre and selections from the grand operas and reproduces band music, the old ballads and love songs so perfectly that it is hard to believe that it is not the real music or voice to which they are listening.

Go to your nearest dealer and hear the new Edison model with the big horn, or write today for a catalogue describing it. WE DESIRE GOOD LIVE DEALERS to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



touch—three, four, five, the clock struck sharply, and Cupid's eyes flew open.

"Have you made up your mind?" he asked. "Are you goin' to send Faithie's valintine?"

Basil Todd was pacing the room slowly, with noiseless, slippered feet. The paper package he held in his hand he dropped into Cupid's quiver, pressing it safely down into it.

"Yes, I've made up mind—it takes us tough old chaps a good while. There, I've put the valentine in here. You may give it to 'Faithie' with a bad old man's compliments. And she may tell her Lance, if she likes, that his ship is sighted in the ofing. It's making good time into port now. Can you remember all that?"

Cupid repeated the words once or twice after the old man, then nodded,

satisfied. "I can say 'em, I guess, but they're quite a long say, ain't them?" he said.

Faith and his mother were waiting very anxiously for him—too glad to see him to scold him for giving them such a fright. And how the gladness grew when, together, they read Faith's big queer valentine!

Whoever heard of a mortgage cancelled, receipted, playing at valentine before? Or whoever saw happier, more grateful women than mamma and Faithie were, over it? And how quickly the "bad old man" became the good old man—the dear, kind old man!

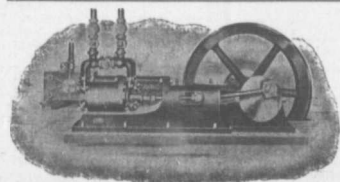
It takes so short a time to transfigure a world when there are human hearts in it, with little children to lead them and ships in the ofing, just coming in!

THE LINDE BRITISH REFRIGERATION CO.
OF CANADA Limited

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL, P.Q.

MANUFACTURERS OF

REFRIGERATING AND ICE-MAKING MACHINERY



Special
Machines
Designed
for
Dairies

Write for
Catalogue

Horsemen and Stockbreeders, Attention!

We can save you big money on highest Grade Veterinary Instruments—Mill Fever Outlets, Test Instruments, Milking Tubes, Trocars, Stryker's Instruments, Impregnators, Breeding Hopples, etc., **Duty Free.** Write to day for large **Free** Illustrated Catalogue.

It costs you nothing and will interest you.

DETROIT INSTRUMENT CO., 40 CONGRESS STREET, WEST DETROIT, MICH.
It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

the women of beauty and genius, are the children- and grandchildren of farmers and are spending the energies which their fathers' hardy, silent, life accumulated in frosty furrows, in poverty, necessity and darkness. But slight investigation will prove this to be the fact.—Ralph W. Emerson.

Among the chief advantages of farm life, is the fostering of a healthy spirit of independence. A man is his own master. It is a good thing for a man to be his own master in the proper sense, for that means he is under the control of himself. A man, who, under the mistaken idea of what independence is, goes headlong into evil courses, is certainly not master of himself; but he who holds himself well in hand and does his work in a systematic manner, is in control of himself. So the farmer's life necessitates regular habits, and hard work, and continual planning.—Rev. F. Countryman.

The best of a book is not the thought which it contains, but the thought it suggests, just as the charm of music dwells not in the tones, but in the echoes of our hearts.

To seize an opportunity, one must see it clearly.

Bell PIANOS —AND— ORGANS CANADA'S BEST MAKE

The home is not complete without a BELL.

Illustrated Catalogue No. 41 sent free.

THE BELL PIANO AND
ORGAN CO., LIMITED
GUELPH, ONTARIO



White Eggs Are Scarce.

ONE EGG FRUIT CAKE:—One half cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses; mix together, then add one egg well beaten, 1 cup raisins stoned and chopped, and 1 cup sour milk in which 1 teaspoon of soda has been stirred. Add sufficient flour to make a rather stiff batter and 1 teaspoon cloves and 2 of cassia. Bake in one loaf. Put in a stone jar, and it will keep moist and nice for a month.

EGGLESS CAKE:—One quart flour in which 2 teaspoons baking powder have been well stirred; 1 cup milk, 1 cup shortening, 2 cups currants or chopped raisins, spice to taste and add sufficient water to make a rather stiff batter. Bake in two loaves.

SPONGE CAKE:—Two eggs, beat the yolks with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, then the whites, and add the yolks with another half cup sugar. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour in which 1 teaspoon baking powder has been thoroughly sifted and last $\frac{1}{4}$ cup warm water. Flavor with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful lemon or vanilla. Bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

INDIAN PUDDING:—Scald 1 quart milk, then stir into it very slowly 3 tablespoons Indian meal; remove from the stove and add one egg well beaten, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ginger, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup molasses and a little salt. Bake in moderate oven 1½ hours.

APPLE SAGO PUDDING:—Fill an earthen pudding dish with peeled and quartered apples, choosing a tart Baldwin. Upon 2 tablespoons of sago and tapioca pour 1 pt. boiling water, cook until soft, then add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, a little salt, butter size of a walnut and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Lastly, one more cup boiling water and pour over the apples. Bake 2 hours in a moderate oven covering with a plate after half an hour. Serve with milk or cream and sugar.

Thy Neighbor

O, love thy neighbor as thyself!
Welcome his gain as 'twere thyself;
His trial and his loss make thine;
And thus come near the Heart Divine.

Cloth Mittens

To the country boy or man, who cannot afford sealskin mittens, a acceptable present is made of dark, thick cloth. Pieces cut from beaver, broadcloth or any old cloaking, and lined with thin dress goods, will be soft and comfortable when drawn on over knit mittens, or driving gloves. Have the wrists large and the gauntlets large enough to go outside the overcoat sleeve, halfway to the elbow. Gauntlets or cuffs of velvet, or the fur from some old cloak trimming make a pretty finish, and the back may be stitched with dark or colored silk. The inside mittens, lined with all-wool flannel, are made doubly warm for driving.

Baked Hams

Soak in water a large ham over night. Rinse, scrape and place over the fire. Allow it to boil gently for two hours. Then remove it from the water, and take off the skin. Place the ham in a large dripping pan and bake it in a very moderate oven for three hours, basting it frequently. For basting, use a cupful (generous measure) of cider, or, if cider is disliked, use vinegar, in which a tablespoonful of brown sugar is dissolved. Pour the cider or vinegar over the ham, a few spoonfuls at a time; after it is used, baste with the drippings from the pan. If you are the fortunate possessor of a brick oven, place the pan in a large jar, pour over it the cider (or vinegar), cover closely and bake for four hours. This method of cooking a ham is very delicious, and the flavor is excellent.

Serve with the ham some cabbage cooked thus: Cut the cabbage into quarters, remove all the outer leaves, wash well, and drain. Plunge it into boiling water, allow it to boil rapidly until tender, about three-quarters of an hour, then drain and cut into small pieces. Place over the fire, a tablespoon butter, add tablespoon flour, when well blended stir in a pint of cream; season with salt and pepper. Pour hot over the cabbage and place in the oven a few moments.

SEWING HINTS



6867 Chesterfield Coat,
34 to 42 bust.

CHESTERFIELD COAT 6867.

The simple tailored coat is one that is in demand at all seasons of the year. Here is one that can be made either in hip or three-quarter length.

The coat is made with fronts, backs and side-backs, and is finished at the neck with regulation collar and lapels. There are pockets inserted in the fronts that are finished with deep laps, and there are regulation coat sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 27, 3½ yards 44 or 3 yards 52 inches wide for three quarter length; 4½ yards 27, 2½ yards 44 or 2½ yards 52 inches wide for hip length.

The pattern 6867 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage which insures more prompt delivery.)



6854 Pillow Muf,
Scarf and Tie,
One Size.

PILLOW MUFF, SCARF AND TIE 6854

These designs are among the simplest as well as the best and involve no difficulties whatever in the making, yet are exceedingly smart in effect. The muf is of the big, roomy, pillow sort that is so thoroughly comfortable and that can be drawn up by means of the ribbons or left plain as desired.

The scarf is long and comfortable while the little tie fits about the throat in an exceedingly chic manner. In this instance the muf and the scarf are made of black lynx fur, while the tie and the second muf are made of broad all plush.

The scarf and the tie are each made in two pieces, joined at the back, and are designed to be lined with silk and interlined with soft wadding. The muf is made in one big piece with a lining that is a little smaller, so allowing its edges to turn under at the ends. It also is designed to be interlined with wool wadding and is supplied with strips of ribbon attached to the lining which act as casings under which the loops are slipped.

The quantity of material required is, for the scarf and muf 2½ yards 21, 1½ yards 44 or 56 inches wide; for the tie and muf 1½ yards 21, 1½ or 20 inches wide.

The pattern 6854 is cut in one size only and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage which insures more prompt delivery.)

Baby's Own Soap—Best for Baby and best for you

For preventing chapped hands;
For making the skin soft and smooth;
For keeping the complexion free from blemishes—
Nothing can take the place of Baby's Own Soap.

The fragrant creamy lather of Baby's Own Soap is permeated with minute globules of refined vegetable oils, which heal the skin and keep it soft and smooth.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MFRS., MONTREAL.



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

All that is necessary to make a factory, warehouse, barn, shed or outbuilding of any description, wind, water, fire and lightning proof is to cover it with

Galt Corrugated Sheets

Made of the finest corrugating iron procurable, they will give at least fifty years satisfactory service.

Corrugations are not rolled, after the usual method. They are pressed, one corrugation at a time. This assures perfect uniformity—an accurate fit at both side and end laps.

Where warmth is a secondary consideration to fire, lightning and storm proof qualities, three-fourths of the wood sheathing may be saved, besides the lessened cost of the lighter frame which can be used.

Saving on lumber and labor brings cost of a building protected with Galt Corrugated Galvanized Sheets as low as if built entirely of wood.

Galvanized or painted, whichever you prefer.

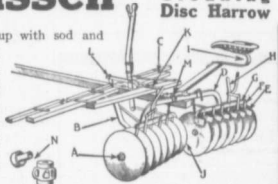
Or: Consult with complete information free on request.

The Galt Art Metal Co.
LIMITED
GALT, ONTARIO

The "Bissell" Is a Self-Cleaning Disc Harrow

It does not get choked up with sod and fibre like many other machines you know of. Why? Because on the "Bissell" the scraper blades are adjusted so that they draw to the plates and meet them chisel fashion. This means that they cannot be forced apart from the discs but will cut right through the dirt, fibre and grass, and automatically clean themselves.

The arrows point to other superior features, and our free booklet describes the machine in detail. Write for it to-day to Dept. R, or ask your local dealer.



- A—Prong nut of Malleable Iron securely threaded and pinned. Keeps the plates tight.
- B—Heavy Steel Braces 1 1/2 x 3/4; make the frame strong and rigid.
- C—A good three-horn squarer draws the Harrow straight; ample room for all the horses.
- D—Solid Steel Beam forged at the ends; all in one piece.
- E—Scraper Knives put off sticky soil andwise like a chisel.
- F—Clod Irons extend down below the axle and keep the spaces free and open.
- G—Scraper Beams trussed with two bars of steel.
- H—Lock Lever holding scrapers against the plates.
- I—The Driver sits well back and takes away all neck weight.
- J—Gangs work up close in the centre, and cut all the ground.
- K—The horses hitch close to the work making light draught.
- L—Lever Strap is adjustable for change of cut on gangs.
- M—The Chains regulate the Harrow and furnish control of its tremendous draught.
- N—Improved Ball Bearings throughout—40 anti-friction balls do the work like a charm.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, Ltd., ELORA, ONT.

SHORTHORNS 50 Imported Canadian bred. Young stock always for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Abel (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

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

GENERAL MARKETS

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET

St. Lawrence Market, Toronto, Feb. 8, 1908.

Nearly all railway lines have been cleared and the number of farmers at the market was fairly large. All lines of produce were very scarce on account of the cold weather. The scarcity of new-laid eggs was particularly noticeable. The following prices prevailed:

PRICES

EGGS—New laid, 35 to 45c a doz.; fresh, 25 to 35c.

BUTTER—Prices ranged from 31 to 35c a lb.

POULTRY—Dead chickens, 15 to 18c a lb; live, 13 to 14c; dressed fowl, 12c; live, 11c; turkeys, 18 to 20c; geese, 13 to 14c; ducks, 15 to 16c.

POTATOES—\$1.10 a bag.

HAY AND STRAW—There were about 30 loads of hay but no straw offered. Hay brought from \$20 to \$22 a ton.

SEEDS

The red clover seed market is excited and higher. Seed is coming forward slowly and indications point to a continued scarcity. There is no likelihood of lower prices in the near future. J. A. Simmers, King St. E. Toronto, is paying from \$11 to \$12 a bu. for red clover seed. There is no change in the prices of alsike and timothy seed, namely: Alsike, \$7.50 to \$8.50 a bu, with premium on strictly fancy seed; timothy, \$2 to \$2.50 a bu.

TORONTO FARM PRODUCE

There is practically nothing doing in the market. All lines are scarce, particularly butter and new-laid eggs, on account of the general tie-up on all lines of railways. The cold weather also is causing a scarcity of butter and eggs. Just as soon as the roads get clear, however, there will be a big rush to market, and prices probably will come down. Messrs. Gunns, Limited, Front St. E., Toronto, quote the following prices:

PRICES

BUTTER—Cmy, prints, 30 to 33c a lb; solids, 28c; dairy prints, 25 to 27c; solids, 25c to 28c.

EGGS—New Laid, 35c a doz.; selects, 28c; candled, 22c; times, 20c.

CHEESE—Large, 13c a lb; twins, 13c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, 11 to 12c a lb; dressed fowl, 7 to 8c; geese, 11 to 12c; ducks, 10 to 11c; turkeys, 13 to 16c.

TORONTO GRAIN PRICES

There is little grain moving on account of the tie-up on the railways. Buyers are holding off until railway traffic moves more freely, because if they buy now, they do not know when they will get their stuff. The market advanced sharply last

week on account of the reports of the world supply which showed the available stocks of grain were much less than was thought. It is not expected that prices will go much lower until another crop comes on the market. Messrs. S. McEwen and Co., Limited, Standard Stock Exchange, Toronto, quote the following prices:

PRICES

WHEAT—Man. No. 1 northern, \$1.25 a bu; No. 2 northern, \$1.22; No. 1 northern, \$1.19; Ont. No. 2 red, \$1.20; winter, 86c; No. 2 white, 87c.

OATS—Man. No. 1 white, 60c a bu; No. 2, 58c; Ont. No. 2 white, 68c; No. 3, 47c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 70c a bu; No. 3, 67c; No. 4, 60c.

PEAS—No. 2, 80c a bu; boiling peas, 65c.

RYE—No. 2, 82c a bu.

CORN—No. 2, American yellow, 64c a bu, del'd; No. 3, American yellow, 62c; kiln dried mixed, 63c.

MILL FEEDS—Oat bran, \$22 in sacks at the mill; shorts, \$24; Man. bran, \$22.50, del'd in sacks; shorts, \$24.50.

HAY AND STRAW—No. 1, timothy hay, \$17 a ton, at farm, Toronto; No. 2, \$16; good oat straw, \$9.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Receipts of live stock at the Toronto City Market on Wednesday and Thursday of last week were 46 carloads, composed of 704 cattle, 131 hogs and about 60 calves.

There was little change in the quality of cattle offered, a few good ones, the bulk unfinished. Owing to light receipts on account of the stormy weather, trade was good at firm prices, but no extraordinary quotations were reported.

BUTCHERS.—Choice picked lots were quoted at \$5 to \$5.25; loads of goods sold at \$4.75 to \$5.10 per cwt.; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.80; common, \$4 to \$4.30; cows, \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; canners, \$2 to \$2.50.

FEDERS AND STOCKERS.—Only one small lot of 10 stockers was reported, that weighed 700 pounds each, and sold at \$3 per cwt.

MILKERS AND SPRINGERS.—About 15 milkers and springers sold at \$30 to \$30 each.

VIAL CALVES.—Veal calves sold at \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt. The market was firm, and choice new milk-fed calves are worth \$7 per cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Export ewes, 4 lbs. to \$4.50; rams, \$5.50 to \$4 per cwt.; lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per cwt.

HOGS.—There were only 131 hogs on the market for the two days, although the evening prices reported \$48. Mr. Harris reported prices unchanged at \$3.15 per pig for select, fed and watered.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.—McDonald and Mayhew sold 10 butchers, 100 lbs. each, at \$4.55 per cwt.; 12 butchers, 110 lbs. each, at \$5; 27 butchers, 100 lbs. each, at \$3.85; 10 butchers, 900 lbs. each, at \$2.80; 18 butchers, 100 lbs. each, at \$1.95; 1 bull, 270 lbs., at \$4.05; 1 bull, 130 lbs., at \$5.10; 2 milch cows, \$60; 3 milch cows,

Consumption of Potash Doubled in One Year!

STATISTICS show that during the year ending

June 30th, 1907, almost exactly double the amount of Potash was consumed for Agricultural purposes in Canada than during the previous year ending June 30th, 1906, which proves that Farmers are becoming awakened to the fact that Potash is essential to success in farming.

¶ This highly important Plant Food may now be obtained of all leading Fertilizer Dealers in the concentrated forms of

Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash

Write us for FREE copies of our Publications.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate

ROOMS 1102-1105 TEMPLE BUILDING . . . TORONTO, ONT.

if they feed carefully. Stock is looking well as the weather has been mild except for the past two days. They are well stabled, and that helps the feed considerably. The hog crop will be somewhat lighter than last year. There have been quite a few sacrificed, not in our immediate section, but further north. A good many farmers here kept a few, looking for higher prices. I believe there are as many brood sows kept as last year.

We do very little milking. The milkmen who cater to the trade at Belleville and Trenton are the only ones who milk in the winter. They are getting from six to seven cents a quart. Farmers who are not engaged in selling milk usually let their cows go dry about January 1, and have them freshen the latter part of March or April 1. I wish you every success combining the two variable papers THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD.—J. K.

SHINNET CROSSING.—Timothy hay \$18, to \$20 a ton; Clover \$17 to \$18, mixed \$17 to \$20; bran \$22 to \$23; shorts \$24 to \$25; loose straw \$5 to \$9 a load; oats \$0 to \$2 a bu.; barley 78c; corn 65c; peas 75c. Fresh eggs 30 to 35c a doz.; creamery butter 28c to 30c a lb., rolls 28c to 30c, tub 25c to 27c, pall 25c to 27c; prints 28 to 34c; colored cheese 13 to 14c, white 13 to 15c. Potatoes 50c bu.; carrots 28c; turnips 50c; honey 13 to 15c a lb.; potatoes \$1 a bag. Milch cows \$25 to \$30 each; springers \$55 to \$50, beef 4c a lb., 1 w; butchers 3 to 4c; hogs 50c; lamb 6 to 7c; wethers 5 to 6c; ewes 4 to 5c; chickens 60c to \$1.50 a pt.; hens 80c to \$1.25. Hogs 8c a lb., d w; lamb 12 to 15c; mutton 7 to 9c; beef 5 to 6c; veal 8 to 9c; chickens 12 to 15c; hens 10 to 12c; calf skins 6c; hides 5c.—J. K.

Prince Edward County.

ROSE HALL.—Hogs 8c a lb., d w; lamb 10c; mutton 8c; veal 10c; hens 8c; chickens 10c; calf skins 4c; hides 5c. Milch cows \$25 each; springers \$30; calves \$7; beef 3c; stockers 4c; exporters 3c; butchers 4c; hogs 5c; lamb 6c; wethers 3c; ewes 4c; chickens 6c a pt.; hens 70c; potatoes 70c a bu. \$1 a bag; fresh eggs 30c a doz.; creamery butter 27c a lb., rolls 25c, tub 25c, pall 25c, prints 28c; colored cheese 12c; white 12c; Timothy hay \$22 a ton, Clover \$18, mixed \$20; bran \$22; shorts \$24; straw \$0 a load; oats 50c a bu.; barley 75c; corn 65c; peas 80c.—M. McC.

Oxford County.

NOVICH.—There will be plenty of fodder for stock in this section notwithstanding the fact that a large quantity of hay has been packed and shipped out of Norwich. The supply of milk at the creameries is smaller this winter than usual. A good deal of frozen wheat has been shipped here from the Northwest and the wheat chop is selling at \$25 a ton. A slump in the hog market has taken place and hogs are down to about five cents a pound. Buyers claim that there is a good supply of hogs in the country, although I think that the supply during the coming season will be much below the average as many fall and early winter litters were killed and sows fattened. Mixed hay \$12 a ton; bran \$23; shorts \$24; wheat 90c a bu.; peas 88c; barley 75c; oats 50c. Fresh eggs 25c a doz.; roll butter 55c a lb., potatoes 75c a bag. Milch cows \$30 to \$40 each; springers \$20 to \$30; hogs 5c a lb.; hogs 7c a lb., d w; beef 5 to 6c a lb.; calf skins 4 to 5c each.—H. J. McK.

Elgin County.

The feed situation appears to be causing no anxiety. In common with other sections of the province there was at first considerable uneasiness. More economical methods have prevailed therefore than in previous years, and as the scarcity proved to be greatly over-estimated, quite a number report that they will have a surplus of fodder. This will be available for those who are less fortunate. Sales of stock have been almost entirely confined to inferior animals. This would seem by itself to be a fair indication that the food supply was larger than at first supposed. Up to within a week ago the weather has been comparatively mild, which has had a good effect on the condition of stock. Little milk is being produced except in the neighborhood of Aylmer where a new condensing factory is being operated. Cows were dried off earlier than usual, and the cheese factories shut down in December, whereas, many of them formerly made butter or cheese the year round.

The shortage in grain and the high prices of concentrated feeds is where the shoe pinches most. As a result a good many hogs have been turned off as beef finished, and there are few farmers who have not considerably reduced their number of brood sows. The indication is that there is not going to be more than 50 per cent. of the usual number of hogs available this season.—J. H. M.

COURTNEY.—Timothy hay \$12 a ton, mixed \$12 to \$15; loose straw \$8 to \$10; bran \$21

to \$22; shorts \$20 to \$27; oats 46 to 47c a bu.; barley 67c; corn 75c to 80c; fresh eggs 25c a doz.; creamery butter 28c a lb., rolls 27c. Potatoes \$1 a bag. Milch cows \$35 to \$45 each, exporters 45 to 5c a lb., 1 2, butchers 3 to 5c; hogs 5c; chickens 55 to 70c a pt. Hogs 7 to 8c a lb., d w; beef 5 to 7c; veal 8c; calf skins 7 to 9c; hides 35 to 45c.—J. H. M.

Norfolk County.

COURTLAND.—The weather has been quite blustery. There is plenty of snow and if the weather could only settle down the farmers could use the snow to good advantage. Hay can be bought for less money now than three months ago. Stock is looking well and there will be little if any fodder bought. There is not 75 per cent. of the number of hogs in this district that there was last year. Milch cows \$20 to \$40; hogs 5 to 5c a lb., 1 w; potatoes 50 to 60c a bu., 75 to 80c a bag. Fresh eggs 21c a doz., creamery butter 28c a lb., rolls 28c, pall 22c, tub 21c, prints 24c. Timothy hay \$15 a ton, Clover \$11, mixed \$12; bran \$25; shorts \$25; oats 47c a bu.; barley 55c; corn 60 to 65c; peas 82c.—W. A. R.

Canadian Export Cheese Trade

Continued from page 15

pected to reach 67s. in February. Customers throughout the country realize that the shortage is genuine, and are turning their attention to some by buying forward to the extent of a few weeks' supply, whereas as all through the season the buying has been from day to day.

What the prospects for the coming season will be is too early to predict, but it is to be hoped that the spirit of speculation and cornering of this food product will not be manipulated by just a select few to the great disadvantage of the whole trade. They are pleased to report that the quality of the goods sent has been fairly good and that the shipping of green cheese has been conspicuous by its absence, which has done much to keep the good name of Canadian cheese well to the fore in this great market.



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.

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS

BIRKHAMPTSTEAD, SHENSTONE, LICHFIELD, ENGLAND

We are prepared to receive orders for HAMPSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, SOUTH-DOWN, LINCOLN, COTSWOLD, LEICESTER and DORSET HORN SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE SWINE and SHORTHORN CATTLE, which we can purchase at close prices and will deliver at a reasonable commission.

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS

Canadian Agent—W. GEO. CAVAN, Box 1057, Toronto, Ont

THE Shorthorn Produce Sale AT TORONTO

Annual Sale from the three big herds of **The W. C. Edwards Co., Limited,**
Sir Geo. Drummond, K.C.M.G., and Peter White, at the

**New Sale Pavilion, Union Stock Yards
TORONTO JUNCTION,**

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th, 1908

At One O'clock P. M.

20 BULLS 43 HEIFERS

None Better Anywhere. Be there and see the Greatest Sale
Held in Canada for Years.

AUCTIONEERS:

Col. Carey M. Jones Capt. T. E. Robson

For Catalogues Address **JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont.**

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

GET THE EASIER RUNNING MACHINE

¶ Many a cream separator turns like a charm for a month or so, and then runs mighty hard. In place of a butter fat producer, it becomes a great producer of muscle—that is, if you can stand such strenuous exercise.

¶ Now, the **Empire Frictionless Cream Separator** not only surprises you with the ease with which it is turned, but it will continue running easy for years.

¶ Its light weight bowl means less weight to turn. Then the Frictionless Neck and Bottom Bearings, patented features of the Empire, make the Empire bowl revolve so swiftly and smoothly that our patented brake is necessary to stop it.

¶ This Brake is at the **base of the Bowl—the only place** where a brake may be used without injury to the bowl. This is very important—never buy a separator with a brake applied to any other portion of the machine. All the wear is on a leather washer when the Empire brake is applied—none on the bowl.

¶ The Empire Skimmer Cones are six in number. Made of pressed sheet steel. Are unbreakable. Easily washed, as they are perfectly smooth and, unlike others, have no crack, joint, seam or rivet to catch and hold the albumen and impurities of milk.

¶ The working parts are few in number, with the points where wear might occur case-hardened, so as to offer greatest resistance to wear.

¶ Just ten drops of oil per day are required on the Neck Bearing of the Empire Frictionless. Isn't that proof that our Separator is frictionless? If your separator requires lots of expensive oil, there is undue friction—and the only remedy is to buy our Empire Frictionless.

¶ By all means, write for our **Big Free Dairy Book**. It's of great value to all who keep cows. It cost us something to get it out, but it's **FREE** to all readers of this advertisement. Drop us a card now.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA

TORONTO, ONTARIO

LIMITED



SMOKED MEATS

GUNNS

LIMITED

Pork and Beef Packers

FOR QUALITY, TRY OUR BRANDS
NOTHING FINER PRODUCED



PURE LARD

HIGHEST PRICES

QUICK RETURNS

You Get the Benefit of **THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE** and Trade Connection
by Sending your Shipments of

EGGS

BUTTER

TO OUR
PRODUCE DEPT.
78-80 Front St. E. - TORONTO
OR TO

PRODUCE
AND OTHER
POULTRY

MONTREAL'S LARGEST PRODUCE DEALERS

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO.

MONTREAL, QUE.

LIMITED