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A BROKEN STONE ROAD BUILT LAST YEAR

The Photograph was taken in Oxford County, near Thamesford, and shows a stretch of road that is almost ideal. Note the smooth, firm surface, and the evenness of the grading. There is no reason why similar roads could not be had in every township. The Ontario Government Grant makes it possible everywhere.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

What Do You Know About Cream Separators?

Do You Know that every important mechanical device has its imitators?

Do You Know that the SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR has its imitators?

Do You Know that the SIMPLEX is the only separator having the self-centering bearings?

There is considerable you ought to know about separators and the better you know



THE SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR

the better you will like it. The better you know some separators, the less you like them. The best way to know a SIMPLEX is to have one sent on trial: you will like it so well that you won't want to part with it. There are thousands of satisfied SIMPLEX users in all parts of the world, which should convince you that THE SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE is still in the lead.

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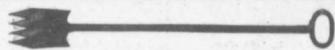
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The Canadian Apple Situation

The apple report which a Liverpool firm cabled on April 11th was as follows: Dominion, very fair condition; market depressed; greenings, 95. to 115.; seconds, 75. to 85.; Spies, 125. to 155.; 155. to 185.; seconds, 105. to 125. 6d.; Russets, 115. to 135.; seconds, 85. to 125.

The first part of the report is satisfactory enough. The steamer Dominion, from Portland to Liverpool, landed its apples in fairly good condition. Sometimes cable messages read, "damaged," "bad condition," "frost-damaged," "badly frosted."

The remainder of the report, however, is very discouraging. There was apparently little demand for the apples when they were offered at auction in the Liverpool Fruit Exchange. The prices obtained indicated a loss to the shippers of not less than \$1.50 a barrel.

Why our apples sometimes arrive in the old country in a damaged condition, and why, even when good and sound, they sometimes sell at unprofitable prices, and why year after year low grade apples are shipped at all, are questions of wide interest.

They concern the farmers who grow the apples, the dealers who buy and ship them, the railways and steamships that carry them, and the agents and retailers who sell them. Apples are with us an important commodity of export. Our climate seems particularly well adapted to their growth and development. At their best, apples grown in Ontario, are not excelled in flavor, quality or appearance by any others. It is obvious that the whole country is interested in the prosperity of the apple trade.

A DICASTROUS SEASON

But the season of 1907-08, now at its close, was the most disappointing and disastrous in the history of the trade. Never before has the apple appearance brighter than at the beginning of the season's business, and never did the season close with more depressed markets and more discouraging returns.

Nor was this unfortunate state of affairs brought about by any over-production on our part, or by any over-supply in our principal markets. The number of barrels shipped last season from American and Canadian ports fell short of 2,500,000, and this number does not exceed the average. No part of the trouble can fairly be ascribed to anything that occurred beyond our own borders.

The season began early, far too early for prudent business. Towards the end of June dealers became aware of a short crop in many of the States, and only a medium crop in the apple-growing Provinces. Some of the Western States reported almost a total failure. The situation greatly resembled that of two years before, when apple buyers all made money. Times were good, money was plentiful. Apples would be good property to get hold of; why not start in early and buy?

So it came about that by the middle of July, apple-growers throughout the country had all been canvassed by importunate buyers, eagerly competing against one another. The growers were by no means unprepared. They had been reading the same stories of a shortage in the States, and the high prices that prevailed there. They were in a position to dictate equally high prices here; and they took full advantage of their position.

The manner of buying apples has greatly changed within the last few

* The first of series of articles upon Canadian apples written for the News by E. J. Melnyne.

years. There was a time, not so very long ago, when the local apple-buyer who was almost as distinct a personage in the section as the school-master, would call on the farmers some time in September, take down their names in his book, mention what the price of the apples would be, warn them to have the apples all picked and the barrels ready in good time for the packers, or their fruit might be left on their hands. No mention would likely be made of boarding the packers. The question of that, any more than of boarding the threshers. As a favor, the buyers would perhaps take Russets, but no fall apples, nor Kamboos, nor Talman Sweets, or the like.

METHODS OF SALE

But now-a-days things are done quite differently. Apple-growers have choice of at least a dozen ways of selling their fruit. They may combine into an Association and sell their apples in car-load lots at a price per barrel f.o.b. Or they may consign their combined pack to brokers at distant markets. Or an orchard may be sold for a lump sum, the owner having no further obligation. Or a lump price may include delivery when requested, or boarding the packers, or picking the apples. Or the apples may be sold by the barrel either on the trees or on the ground, in which case the question of firsts, seconds and culls arises. The buyer invariably has to provide the barrel.

This change has all been brought about by the increase of competition among buyers; and this competition reaching its climax last year, made the initial cost to the dealer greater than the trade could bear.

But the high initial cost was not the only cause. Equally high prices have been paid before, in seasons that proved at least to be fairly prosperous.

"Do not handle a commodity that people know to be scarce," was the advice of a wise old Hebrew to his sons. Nowhere could this advice be more salutary than in the apple trade; for the apple-growing area is now very wide, and improved means of transportation bring fruit to the great central markets from all over the world; so that the scarcity of apples is something that dealers ought not now to take into calculation. Apples will come from unexpected quarters, and the scarcity will not materialize.

Besides, when a shortage in the supply is anticipated, the quality of the season's pack is sure to be affected. Apples are barreled that in normal years would be fed to stock or sent to factories or pressed for cider; and poor apples spoil the market for good ones.

DETERIORATED IN QUALITY

That is what happened last year. In many sections of the Province, for some reason or other, apples deteriorated in quality towards the end of summer. They remained undersized and became scabby and wormy. By that time they had passed into the hands of the buyers who had for the most part bought early, paying lump sums for the orchards. Apples were packed that would have been left behind had the purchases been made by the barrel. Early costs also caught some hardy pickers.

In addition to all this, the situation was complicated by the appearance of a number of American buyers in the field. They arrived in September, and made large contracts with local dealers. But when the time came for moving the crop, the money stringency was on, and they were unable to finance their deals. Large

(Concluded on page 80)



GROWING CORN FOR THE SILO

Geo. Carlson, Northumberland Co., Ont.

To have the best results with corn we should aim to have a good clover sod to plow down in the spring. If this field is manured in the winter or early spring, the clover gets a good growth by the time we are through seeding, and is probably four or five inches in height. This is then plowed down, using a jointer on the plow which turns manure and green clover in the bottom of the furrow, about four inches deep. The roller is used after each day's plowing to pack the manure and clover together. This causes it to start decaying and heating, thus warming the soil, which is so necessary for the quick germination and forcing of the corn plant. The harrows are then used to break up the surface and arrest the evaporation of soil moisture. This method is carried through until the field is all plowed, rolled and harrowed. It is then left for a few days to allow any weed seeds that may be near the surface to germinate. Also, to let the manure and clover get pretty well heated, whereby the soil is getting warmer all the time. The disc harrows are then used on the field cutting the soil to a depth of about three inches, which makes a good, fine seed bed, at the same time destroying any seeds that may have germinated.

15 LBS. SEED CORN TO THE ACRE

The corn is then sown, about three inches deep or right down on the top of the heating clover and manure, at the rate of about 15 to 20 pounds an acre, in drills three feet apart. We would prefer sowing three and a half feet apart. Owing, however, to cultivating with our three horse cultivator, which cultivates two rows at a time, and will only cultivate a three foot row, we sow a little thinner in the row so as to get a larger number of ears. Sow about 24th May or as soon after as possible.



Consolidating the Metal

A better road is made where the roller is used to consolidate the "Metal" or crushed stone, than where the ordinary traffic of the highway is depended upon to do this work.

After sowing, the ground is harrowed every two or three days to keep the surface fine and to destroy weeds. When the corn is coming through the ground harrowing is discontinued for a few days, until the corn is two or three inches high, when the harrows are again started and kept at it until the corn is seven or eight inches high. As the corn gets higher we harrow

only during the heat of the day, as the sun heats the plant and it does not break off with the harrows.

The large three horse cultivator is then taken to the field and the wheels placed between the rows evenly. Two teeth that may come directly over the rows are taken off and two or three others are shifted a little. We then bolt four sheet iron wings on the frame which protects the rows of corn from the earth being thrown up by the teeth. The cultivator is set to go as deeply as possible so as to tear up the manure and mix with the earth, which keeps it warmer and helps to hold the moisture. Each time the cultivator goes through the corn after this, the teeth are kept out a little so as not to disturb the small rootlets which are spreading out looking for heat and plant food. This cultivator is used three or four times and then of course the single scuffler is used until the corn gets too large to go through with a horse. The more we cultivate the larger yield we may look for, and of course the cheaper will our silage be to us.

TO MAKE SWEET SILAGE

In cutting for the silo, using a corn harvester, we prefer the corn rather on the ripe side than



Distributing the Metal

The crushed stone should be screened as it comes from the machine. The finer material can then be applied on top. Where this practice is followed a smooth surface is secured in a short time.

too green, as we find we have a very much better quality of silage. If for any reason the corn is too green, we allow it to become frozen, which takes up some of the surplus moisture and makes a sweeter silage than if put in on the green side. Some, of course, cut it and set it up in large round stooks in the field, where it dries out considerably and gives fair results. But taking into consideration the scarcity of labor and handling the corn over an extra time, we doubt very much if anything is saved by this practice.

OBTAIN SEED FROM RELIABLE GROWERS

In selecting our seed, we buy the corn on the cob, from some good, reliable growers in South Western Ontario, from whom we can get a guarantee as to the germinating quality of the corn. This is worth a good deal as we are almost sure of a good crop, if we have been careful in preparing our seed bed.

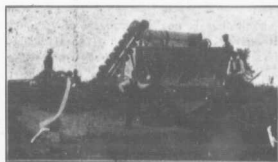
We use the White Cap Yellow Dent variety which will ripen in our district under a favorable season. In selecting a variety we should be care-

ful to choose an early ripening variety that has as heavy yielding qualities as possible.

Experience in Road Making

W. A. Kelman, Reeve S. Dumfries

In the Township of South Dumfries we have had for a number of years a road grader and roller (horse roller only of six tons weight). Two years ago we purchased a portable stone crusher.



Crushing the Stone

It costs something to crush stone and place it on the highway in a proper manner. But, once you have it there it is a never ending source of satisfaction.

We were then working under the commutation of statute labor system. Statute labor was commuted at the rate of 75 cents a day. This money together with grants from the general funds of the Township, was expended under the supervision of one road commissioner for the Township. We engaged one man to operate the grader throughout the season, he to furnish two teams and driver. In this way we secured much better work than under the old statute labor system, when green teams were put on in every road beat.

The operator's teams, when not in use on the grader were employed hauling crushed stone or gravel, or on the roller. Our principle was to do as little as possible in the way of patch work. Short stretches on some of the leading roads in different parts of the Township were properly graded and drained, then rolled and metalled with broken stone. In some cases the stone was screened and the finer material put on top. When not convenient to screen (as we have no bins, merely using an extra wagon when crushing), it was all allowed to run into the wagon together and though not so good as where the stone is screened, it makes a very satisfactory road.

We have never used a traction engine in connection with our grader. I think it is only practicable on long straight stretches of road. A large part of our Township is very stony and the cuts through the hills are too narrow to admit of the use of an engine.

A large proportion of the money we have been spending in the last few years has been for permanent improvements in the replacing of the old wooden culverts, with concrete tile, which we manufacture in the Township. We have also laid out considerable in the building of concrete arches in place of old wooden bridges. It is hoped in the course of a few years to have all culverts and bridges built in this way. Then more money will be available for building and maintaining good roads.

REASONS WHY RURAL DELIVERY COSTS BUT LITTLE

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

It is estimated by the officials of the post office department that 18,000,000 people living in the farming districts of the United States now receive their mail daily through the free rural delivery service. The gross cost of the service this year will be about \$36,000,000. Thus, were these people to bear all the cost themselves the cost of the service for a year for each person would be about two dollars.

But that is the gross cost. The savings that have been effected by the cutting off of thousands of post offices and stage routes and the increased revenue derived through the rural delivery service effect a saving of at least \$6,000,000 a year. Thus, the net cost of the service is about only \$30,000,000 a year. This would mean a net cost per person of about \$1.67 a year.

Even that is not a fair basis of computation. It charges the whole cost of the service to the farming population. As the postal service is national in character its cost should be borne equally by the whole population. The farmers of the United States pay a portion of the cost of erecting the immense post offices in the cities and of the free delivery service in cities. The people of the cities, therefore, should bear a portion of the cost of free rural delivery. Were this done the cost of the service would be much less than even \$1.67 a year.

Exception may be taken to the estimate that 18,000,000 are enjoying the benefits of the service, on the ground that the number mentioned includes the hired men, the grown-up sons and daughters, the grandfathers and grandmothers and others on the farms of the United States, who are not taxpayers. Granted. Let us then look at the matter in its worst light.

THE GREATEST COST PER FAMILY

In June 1903 the average number of boxes on each route throughout the United States was 70. Each box represented at least one family. The average number of people on each route receiving their mail through these boxes was 381 or a little more than five persons for each box or family. Since then the service has been greatly improved. Many routes, having only a small patronage, have been discontinued. It probably is safe to estimate that the number of boxes on each route this year averages 75. There are, this year, 39,228 routes. Estimating 75 boxes to a route, we find that this year 2,941,100 rural families enjoy the service. Taking the net cost of the service as \$30,000,000 the net cost of the service to each family is approximately \$10 a year. This is less than \$1.00 a month or 25 cents a week. But again, that is the gross cost. Were the expense distributed, as it should be, over the urban and rural population alike the net cost would be considerably less than \$5.00 a year for each family or less than 10 cents a week. It is that such a "ruinous" expense that we need to be "appalled" at it? What do our farmers who live three and four and five miles from a post office think about it?

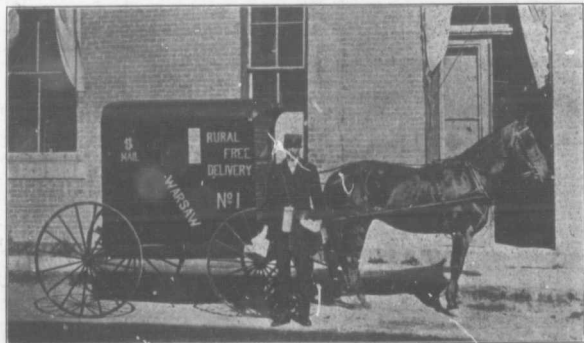
WHAT RURAL DELIVERY MEANS

What does that expense mean? That our farmers would have their mail delivered at their doors daily, that they would be able to post their letters and to buy and send money orders from their own doors, that they would be able to take a daily paper and thus keep posted in regard to the trend of the markets and concerning the world's events; that the value of their farms

would be increased, that farm life would be made more enjoyable for all on the farm including the boys and girls; that much valuable time would be saved that is now lost in going for the mail and that our farmer would be placed on a more equal footing with his brothers in the cities. Is \$5, yes \$10 and even \$15 a year too much to pay for such benefits? We would like our farm readers to answer.

INCREASED VALUE OF FARMS

Then, what about the increased value of farm lands? Officials of the United States Post Office Department have estimated, presumably after making careful enquiries, that rural delivery increases the value of the farms adjoining rural delivery routes, by an average of at least five per cent. Farmers in the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, with whom I talked on this subject, estimated that the value of their farms had been increased anywhere from 2 to 15 per cent. as a result of the advent of rural delivery. I was told that when farms are advertised for sale, care is taken to set forth



An Up-to-date Rural Delivery Wagon in New York State

Farming conditions in New York State are so closely similar to those in older Ontario, both in winter and summer, that they are practically the same. The farms are about the same in size and the population is of about the same density. In New York State the farmers have their mail delivered at their doors daily. In Ontario farmers have to go or send for their mail or do without.

that one of the advantages they possess, (where such is the case) is free rural delivery. A glance at the advertisements of farms for sale as published in United States farm papers, shows this to be the case.

Suppose we accept the estimate that the average increase in the value of the farm is 5 per cent. On this basis a 100 acre farm valued at \$50 an acre or worth \$5,000 would increase in value \$250. Thus were the owner of such a farm to pay \$10 a year for free delivery for 25 years, he would have paid out, at the end of that period, a sum that would represent only the increased value of his farm. Were we to place the increased value of the farms at only 2½ per cent it would represent an increase in the value on a \$5,000 farm of \$125, or enough to pay the cost of rural delivery for many years.

While the figures that have been quoted may be questioned by some people, I believe that they are fair and that their use is amply justified by the information relating to the cost of the service in the United States that is available and by what people in the United States, from farmers to government officials, have told me about the

service. Such people, after their years of experience with the service should be able to express an intelligent opinion.

The readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World are now invited to join in the discussion of this subject. This series of articles will be continued for a number of issues yet. In the meantime, however, we hope that our readers will make their views known in order that the verdict of our farmers may be ascertained. Don't wait for somebody else to write. Write yourself.—H. B. C.

"Free Rural Mail Delivery is the rig' of the rural population of Canada. Rural Delivery and Farm Telephones are the two most needed additions to the modern farmer's conveniences. The Dairyman and Farming World has my hearty support in its efforts in this cause.—J. Adam, Wellington Co., Ont.

"The people generally are well pleased with our present system of delivering the mail by rural free delivery. They do earnestly beg for its continuance. Our mail matter has increased since the establishment of this system about one third. The average number (by one carrier) of pieces delivered, 4,167; the number collected, 938 a month. The first two months, May and June,

collected 2,014 and 3,704; delivered, 668 and 576. The increase in the delivery of newspapers is about one-third. The privilege given the carrier to do errands, etc., for patrons along the route, is appreciated, and such errands have been fairly patronized. The patrons of each route have mostly met the requirements, and provided boxes to receive their mail. The boxes are generally secure and, in some cases, painted."

F. F. Simpson, Postmaster,
Philadelphia, N. Y.

"I think the benefits received justify the expense, and that the benefits received will be greater in proportion to the expense, should the system become more general. I have not heard one word of fault found on the whole route, and we, farmers, can't say enough in praise of it, and would like a continuance of it for years to come."

A. W. Oatman,
Edgewood Farm, Philadelphia, N. Y.

It is good to know what your cows are doing. It is of infinitely greater importance to know what they are doing every day.—A. Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

PRACTICAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION

A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

The First Thing to Do with a Road Is to Grade and Drain It. Roads Require Continuous Attention. They Should be No Wider than Traffic Requires. Weak Spots in a New Road Should be Attended To at Once.

In the building of roads there are scores of different ideas worked out in Ontario. One man believes a road should be graded forty feet wide; another man believes that it should be thirty feet wide; another that it should be twenty feet wide. One man thinks a road should be flat, perhaps hollow in the centre; another that it should have only a slight crown; another that it should be sharply crowned. One man has theories of drainage which prescribe shallow drains; another believes drains should be deep; and so the story goes. All these cannot be right. There must be some one way that is best and all the others inferior.

It is not to be supposed that all the work done on the roads has been defective—quite the contrary. While some roads have numerous faults, the majority have perhaps only one or two that are well pronounced. Skill in road-making is shown by the absence of the one defect that destroys or impairs the entire work.

GOOD DRAINAGE

One of the most apparent faults in road construction is the neglect of the foundation. Some appear to think that to pile gravel or stone on a road is the first and last requirement of road-making, whereas it is only the last, and it is very often the least important. The first principle of roadmaking is drainage. The reason roads are good in summer is because they are dry. It follows that to keep roads good all the year round, they should be so constructed as to be as dry as possible; that is, there should be a firm stratum of dry soil on the surface to support any gravel or stone that may be spread on it as a surface covering.

There are three important departments of drainage:—(1) The road should be crowned or rounded in the centre, so as to shed water to the sides of the road. (2) There should be open drains at the sides of the road to carry storm water away quickly. (3) There should be under-drainage to carry away as much sub-soil water as possible.

TREATMENT OF SUB-SOIL

The soil in the sub-grade as influencing the drainage, may be described in three general classes; (1) clay; (2) sand or gravel; (3) sandy loam.

Clay, as found in the sub-grade, is variable in quality. It may be pure blue clay, or it may have sand mixed with it in different proportions. With blue clay, the ground water must be removed as far as possible if stable results are to be secured. In addition to the open surface drains, one or two deep tile drains should be laid along the roadside underneath the open drains, and leading to free outlets. It is customary to place one tile drain on a side-hill, and one on each side in a cut or on a level grade. If the clay contains a considerable proportion of coarse sand, it drains more freely than does pure clay, and one tile drain along the roadway will do all that two can do if placed at sufficient depth. If, on the other hand, the sand is fine-grained, it may be in greater need of deep drainage than if it were pure clay, becoming, when wet, almost a fluid in consistency.

Sand or gravel sub-soil may demand little or no tile drainage to produce a reasonably strong foundation. Tile drains may be omitted at the time of construction but can be put at points

where the condition of the road under traffic indicates that the "water line" should be lowered, or where "spotty" spots occur in the spring. A sandy loam is a soil which is often difficult to treat. As a rule, in addition to good surface drainage, a tile drain on one side will be needed, particularly in drying out the road quickly in the spring, when it is most subject to injury under traffic.

It follows that the first thing to do with a road is to grade and drain it, straighten it so that it is in the centre of the road allowance, and see that both open drains and under-drains have free outlets. Drains without outlets are merely clogged ponds to hold water and permit it to sink into the earth.

THE ROAD SURFACE

Where gravel is used to surface the road, it should be clean. The best pit gravel for road work is clean, free from an excess of sand and clay; is composed of stones of varying size up to 1½ inches in diameter, with just enough fine stone to fill the voids and make a compact mass. Dirty gravel is the chief thing to avoid. Gravel containing much clay, sand or earthy material packs quickly and makes a good dry-weather road, but in the wet weather, of spring or fall, it turns to mud and slush, and runs readily. Fine gravel is weak and is not so durable as the more stoney quality of gravel, with plenty of pebbles up to 1½ inches diameter. It is stone that is required on the surface of a road, not clay or sand.

Where broken stone is used, care should be taken to select a strong and durable quality of stone, and to see that it is broken to a suitable size. The depth of stone used must be sufficient to consolidate into a compact layer. A sprinkling of stones over the surface is useless. Six inches of broken stone is a standard thickness, and it should be the aim of councils to increase this as circumstances permit.

WIDTH OF ROAD

The most durable roads and the most satisfactory roads after a couple of years use, are those which have first been made narrow and thoroughly crowned. After a road is constructed, the constant tendency is to flatten and settle. There are no forces which will cause it to become higher. In consequence, a road should be, when first constructed, too high in the centre, otherwise it will shortly be too flat. From the edge of the ditch to the centre of the road, a crown of two inches to the foot is not too great.

Roads should be no wider than traffic requires. Twenty-four feet from edge to edge is ample for heavy traffic near towns and cities. For ordinary travel on country roads, a width of twenty feet is sufficient. Narrow roads are much more easily maintained than wide roads. Every extra foot of width increases the cost of maintenance very materially, for the sides of the road become cut up and rough. When in this state, they impede surface drainage; the road becomes wet on the surface and is in consequence more easily rutted. The choice is usually between a narrow but good road, and a wide but inferior road.

In the treatment of old gravel and stone roads, the use of a grading machine, or rather its misuse, has at times resulted in a great deal of harm. Soft material should never be placed over a firm and hard roadbed, yet the grading machine has been used in many cases to draw

the soft material, earth and sod, from the shoulders of the roads to the centre, to form a crown. High and square shoulders at the side of a road should always be cut off, but the material of which they are composed should be turned outward, never drawn to the centre. If, in repairing such a road, a higher crown is required at the centre, it should be obtained by spreading a new coating of gravel or stone.

The use of modern roadmaking machinery should be encouraged throughout the Province. These machines are labor-saving, and enable a much superior type of road to be built. The cost of machinery is not as great as is commonly supposed, since the saving in extra labor in construction, offsets very largely the cost of machinery.

HILLS SHOULD BE SHARPLY CROWNED

Hills require special care for construction and maintenance. They must always be counted on as an extra expense. The chief distinction between a hill and a flat road, as regards construction, is that a hill should be more sharply crowned. This crown should start some distance from the top of a hill and should lead well away from the foot. If a road is flat at the top of a hill, it encourages water to flow down the wheel tracks. If it is flat at the foot of a hill, the water lies on the road in pools.

Roads should have continuous attention. There is no work in which careful attention to details will so well repay the outlay. Repairs should begin on a road as soon as a road is built. In fact a new road should very often receive more care the first year after construction, than it should require during the following five years. It is neglected in not giving roads proper care during the first year following construction, they very often promote their rapid deterioration. There are always weak spots in a new road, which, if not attended to when they first appear, will cause continual trouble afterwards; whereas if they are strengthened as soon as the weakness becomes apparent, the roadway becomes of uniform strength throughout.

We have been thoroughly convinced of the importance of cow testing work. Our herd was a rather poor one, and was greatly in need of weeding out. There is no other way to effect this with any degree of certainty than by the use of the scales and the Babcock test.—Robert Newton, Labelle Co., Que.

Few farmers appreciate that their barn yard manure is their capital; that in their manure pile they have a bank upon which their draft will always be honored. Its value is not uncertain, but has been established beyond doubt. It has been estimated that the annual secretion of a cow is worth from \$25 to \$50; of a horse, from \$20 to \$40; of a pig from \$3 to \$5; of a sheep from \$2 to \$4. These estimates are carefully compiled from the results of experiments by agricultural experiment stations, both in this country and abroad, and are computed upon the basis of the cost of the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in a year's excrement of the animals above named. The amount of these fertilizing constituents varies largely in accordance with the age of the animal, the food upon which it is fed, and the manner in which the manure is cared for.—K. H. Housser, Oxford Co., Ont.

Cows give a greater return when freshening in the months of December, January and February and if well fed, will give nearly as much milk during the summer as those which freshen in April or May.—W. E. Thompson, Innerkip, Ont.

Abattoirs for Cities

The establishment of public abattoirs has been receiving considerable attention on the part of city councils of late. The city of Peterboro has taken an advance step in the consideration of this great public question. At a recent meeting of the council, the question of establishing an abattoir in the city by means of which the citizens would be assured that all meats offered for sale would be pure and free from disease was dealt with. The plan considered was one submitted by Mr. H. P. Kennedy, which was as follows: To establish a public abattoir whereby all meats offered for sale in the city of Peterboro might be inspected on foot, before being offered for sale, by a competent inspector. That there should be one central abattoir and the city to engage a competent inspector who would be placed at this abattoir, and that everything in connection with this plant be made subject to his ruling and the approval of the council.

While in Ottawa recently on a deputation to interview Hon. Spdney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Inspector-General, Mr. Kennedy was given the following information from the Government records, showing the number of carcasses of cattle, sheep and hogs condemned since Government inspection was enforced on September 1, 1907. The period covers seven months, up to March 31, 1908:

Total number of carcasses condemned on account of disease 4903
Total number of carcasses condemned on account of immaturity 1473
Total number of carcasses held on suspicion 5477

Besides the above there were condemned:
Portions of hogs 52,372
Portions of cattle 10,505
Portions of sheep 7,612

The attention of the council was drawn to the fact that on account of Government inspection being placed on all houses doing an export business, the tendency is to market all suspicious animals at local markets where there is no inspection in force. Consequently, in a city like Peterboro, since Government inspection went into force, a larger percentage of diseased cattle are doubtless on sale locally, than was the case previous to September 1, 1907.

It was stated that parties were willing to form a company to establish an abattoir suitable for the requirements of the city of Peterboro,

and to have all the details in connection with it, subject to the approval of the council. They claim to be willing to slaughter the stock for the public at the following maximum charges:

Cattle	Per Head.
Hogs	\$1.00
Calves25
Sheep and Lambs10

This charge would cover the cost of slaughter and cold storage for 24 hours. Parties having their slaughter done would receive of the offal, the hide, heart, liver, tongue and fat. In cases of any animal being found diseased, the carcass and all offal would be held by the inspector and converted into fertilizer, the loss falling on the original owner. It was estimated that for a city the size of Peterboro the foregoing charges would be most reasonable, as they are the rates now in force in the city of Toronto where the quantities being slaughtered are much larger.

It was stated that the company taking up this enterprise would require to be insured the protection of the city council, and would want a by-law passed that no meats be allowed to be sold in the city unless bearing the stamp of the city inspector or the Government official stamp. They would also want a franchise to protect their business for a term of from 15 to 20 years, with a clause in the agreement that the plant could be taken over any time after five years by the city at a valuation.

Necessities in Profitable Horse Production

J. Standish, V.S., Walkerton, Ont.

For several years good horses have brought profitable prices. Prospects indicate better prices in the near future also that a higher class animal will be demanded. The opening up of a large area of new farming districts, as well as the building of railways and the working of mines together with rapidly growing cities all require considerable horse power, is sure to increase the demand. From this it would appear that horse production will continue to be profitable if carefully managed.

THE DRAFT HORSE

The best class of horses for farmers to produce generally is the draft horse. To produce him, it is expedient that the breeder knows what constitutes a desirable draft horse. He is an animal standing sixteen

hands one inch to seventeen hands and a half, and weighing from sixteen hundred lbs. up. He should be well proportioned in every part, his action straight and springy, quality fine, free from unsoundness and of kind disposition in and out of harness. One should carefully consider the several draft breeds and decide which one fills these requirements in the highest degree and which possesses the highest percentage of desirable animals. If there is a considerable number of that breed being produced in the district so that suitable sires can be conveniently secured, then select that breed and stay with it. Never cross out or mix breeds. There cannot be anything gained in this way and much is sure to be lost as has already been the case.

NEVER BREED TO A MONGREL

Mongrel breeding has been a great injury to the horse breeding industry and is continuing to injure it now in too many sections. Therefore it is advisable to acquire a pure bred sire, and also a pure-bred dam if circumstances will permit. If not then a pure-bred sire and as good a draft grade mare as possible. Be sure the mare is bred to produce one to insure progeny. Be sure that his line of breeding is through desirable families. Then condition him well, and it will be well to remember that it is impossible to condition a horse without considerable exercise. Each day along with that, there must be clean stabling, pure air, good water and sufficient nourishing food. It is a mistake to assume that the mare has conceived nourish her well. After the birth of the foal nourish it well also, as good feeding is necessary in conjunction with good breeding to insure success.

SECURE CONTINUOUS GROWTH

Good feeding does not consist in giving excessive quantities of food, but rather in giving only sufficient quantities of well balanced food. Feed regularly to insure continuous growth. Avoid excessive fattening in youth, good growth is wanted. Fatten afterwards for the market if necessary.

As to a desirable breed, the Clydesdale is popular in Ontario. The same is true everywhere else where good ones have been introduced. There are three times as many Clydesdale stallions in Ontario as any other draft breeds together. I notice the Government of one of the large producing States has selected Clydesdales and Shires to cross breed, to produce a desirable American draft horse. But let the breed be which may be selected only the best, and producing good ones, is all that is needed to make horse production profitable.

DRAFT HORSES RECOMMENDED FOR FARMERS

I recommend the draft horse for farmers generally, to produce, because they can be worked while young to the horse's advantage, and are not so liable to injure themselves. Besides a slight blemish is not so detrimental, and only few people have the time and skill necessary to breed, raise and educate high class light horses.

But any one who does possess the necessary skill and applies it to the successful production of high class light horses will be well compensated for their trouble. Good ones of the lighter classes, are in demand at good prices. If the desire is to produce roadsters, the best breed is the Standard-bred. Set good sires in both parents, good form, extensive prompt action, a cheerful disposition, and pleasing appearance.

TO PRODUCE THE CARRIAGE HORSE

Then if it is carriage horses that are wanted the Hackney frequently possesses the desired intensive trotting action. Pure bred are desirably, although very satisfactory results have been obtained by a combination of Hackney Standard bred and Thorough-bred blood. Occasionally a light infusion of draft blood does no harm. However, it is only when the prepotency of the light horse overcomes the draft blood that quality enough is produced.

If a flat racer is desired then the Thoroughbred is the only breed that should be used. If a saddle horse is wanted, the Thoroughbreds when possessing size up to weight carrying, make pleasing saddlers. Many times combinations of Thoroughbred blood mixed with Hackney, Standard bred, or draft produce good saddlers. However, in all cases aim for good size and that if the form does not possess the special desired characteristics it may be useful for some other purpose.

THE GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE DEFINED

Lastly, there is the general purpose horse—a useful animal in many places. A general purpose horse is one that can be used for riding, driven single, or double, to a buggy, or carriage, put to all work required about a farm. In other words, not a special purpose animal for any one purpose. He should be the form of a large carriage horse, not possessing extremely high action. To produce them the aim should be a large carriage horse, such as is occasionally produced out of good grade draft mares by mating them to a good big "harness typed" thoroughbred, or a Hackney of good size and fine quality, or a Standard bred of good form, good action and breeding. After you have obtained him, grow the colt to get as much size as possible.

I wish to strongly emphasize special care in selecting the stallion. See that he is pure bred, of good form and action, fine in quality and masculine in appearance. Never use a mongrel stallion or any one that possesses an hereditary unsoundness, and see that he is well conditioned. This applies to all breeds.

Shall We Have the Statute Labor or the Commuted System?

As the time is fast approaching when farmers will be called upon to do their annual road work in sections where statute labor has not yet been commuted, we thought the present an opportune time to give some attention to this subject which directly affects the farmer. All systems of providing for the up-keep of our highways have strong supporters. The two systems with which we have most to do are the statute labor system, and, where the statute labor has been commuted, the money being expended by a road commissioner or other official employed for the overseeing of the highways. Here is what a few of our correspondents have to say about this question.

WHERE STATUTE LABOR FAILS

The Statute labor system is still in force here. If it were commuted and the money spent by a reliable commissioner it would be better. In some sections where gravel is wanted roads can be kept in very good shape by statute labor. The following will give some idea of how unfairly the system sometimes works out:

One of the best roads in both parents, good form, extensive prompt action, a cheerful disposition, and pleasing appearance.

has only 30 days work put on it; a second, with 2½ miles of the road to look after has 60 days and the road

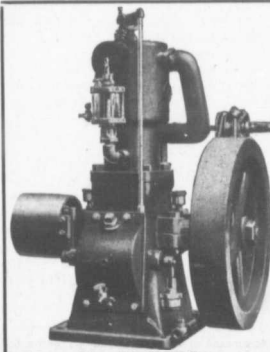
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is always in good shape; a third, with less road, has 48 days; and a fourth of similar length has only 24 days and the road is always poor.

Where the roads are at a distance from the gravel pit it is difficult to keep them in shape. The commissioner does not as a rule allow for this. If the work were commuted and the money handed to one man to expend, the roads would be more uniform and there would not be 2 miles of good road followed by 2 miles of bad road as is the case with the statute labor system. Often the pathmaster gives dissatisfaction, if he warns someone out who has something to do at home. In such cases the pathmaster arranges for him to do his work alone which occasions inconvenience and more work.

In this section the road work is done about June 1st, which is, I think, the best time of the year.—G. J. Thedford, Ont.

OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS

The Statute labor system is not giving satisfaction in this township. The roads are growing worse year by year in place of better. Most of the pathmasters are careless about their duties. Some do not perform them at all, while others build the roads after their own ideas.

The system has outlived its usefulness. We have been agitating for commuting more or less the past two years. A great many are opposed to it. Nevertheless, I think the time is coming when statute labor will be commuted. Personally, I think it cannot come too soon.—Thos. R. Bailey, Reeve, Winchester Township.

STATUTE LABOR SCORES

In Adajala Township the statute labor was commuted at 60c a day for three years, but at the elections in January, '07, the ratepayers voted to return to the old system. Under the commutation system they started in to build the leading roads but the ratepayers on roads of less travel thought they should have an equal amount of work, hence the result of vote. During the three years the system was in force there were more good roads built and better value for the money than in any six years under Statute Labor system.—F. Kelly, Township Clerk.

HAVE BOTH SYSTEMS

We commuted Statute Labor in 1901. In 1906 we went back to the old system with the exception of two divisions. The rate was fixed at 50c a day. There were a number who did not like the plan. Where such was the case statute labor was reinstated. Where the people were satisfied, the old system was retained. One of these divisions is commuting at 25c and the other at 50c a day. The dual system does not work well.—A. G. Yindille, Reeve, Tilbury North, Kent Co., Ont.

COMMUTED LABOR BEST

Statute Labor was commuted in our township in 1901. The new system has given every satisfaction. The township is divided into five divisions. Each one gets its share of money according to assessment. The rate per day is 50c and the number of days is arrived at as follows: The first \$500 of assessment 3 days; \$500 to \$1,000, 5 days; each additional \$500 1 day.

Since the change was made the ratepayers in the various divisions have given about \$2,000 a year. The council supplements this by an equal amount, which is devoted to permanent work such as supplying gravel or stone for crowning the roads. The council pays 10c a rod for the removal of all log or stone fences that cause snow to collect on

the roads. It has also bought 12 snow plows for keeping the roads in repair in winter. Farmers supply the horses to haul these free of charge.—R. Spratt, Russel Co., Ont.

COMMUTE STATUTE LABOR AT 75c

A DAY

The Township of Sarawak is divided into four wards, two of which is composed of the township of Brooke and the other two are farming lands. The farming community continued to do statute labor, the township of Brooke with a population of over 1,100 commuted statute labor at 60c

show that he was a rich man's horse. He took the farmer to market in a gig and delivered the country tradesmen's goods, besides being a good long distance goer.—G. H. Hadmen, Nanaimo, B. C.

The Dairy Cow a Wonderful Creature

Building up a dairy herd is not as easy to the man who has not the things ready made by his hands. It is this representative of the great American class of farmers, who is earning his bread in the sweat of

very last way to get good ones. My advice to such a man would be to get into shape to feed those cows a good full ration for a whole year.

A cow may be better than she looks or worse than she looks; the only way to tell one is to live with her. Get rid of the poor ones—they take the bread out of our mouths but the more promising ones may surprise you, with judicious feeding. Put them to the test; shelter them from storms; be kind to them; don't try to half starve them on a half dry pasture but give them the full round year ration. Send your scrub bull to the butcher and get the best bull of your breed that you can buy. The dairy cow is a wonderful creature. From the food she eats she must maintain her physical well being, nourish her young and furnish milk for her master.

There is a broad look in that last sentence, which if the farmer will take it, will help wonderfully in indicating to him how he should treat his cows. It ought to sink deep into the mind of every farmer. We will repeat it:

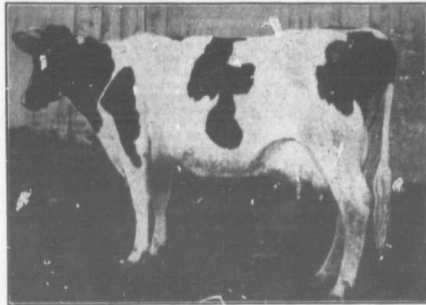
"From the food she eats she must maintain her physical well being, nourish her young, and furnish milk for her master.—W. F. McSparran Penn, in an address before Vermont Dairyman.

Premium Offer

We have arranged with Mr. W. J. Stevenson, Box 620, Oshawa, Ont., to give the following premiums in return for new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World:

For one new yearly subscription at \$1.00, we will send one pound of a valuable new "seedling" potato—his own production—a strong blight-resister, and great producer; medium late.

For two new yearling subscriptions at \$1.00 each, we will send a setting of White Wyandotte eggs. If you desire one of these premiums write direct to Mr. Stevenson, sending him your subscriptions.



Roda's Queen (4832)

The first cow to qualify for the Holstein record of performance, owned by N. Sangster, Oranstown, Que.; 4 years of age. Number of days in milk, 270; total lbs. of milk, 15,697.5; total lbs. of fat, 422.750. Average per cent. of fat, 3.33. Production required for registration, 60,000 lbs. of milk and 22,000 lbs. of fat. See Group, page 25.

per day which worked satisfactorily. This year we expect to commute the labor at 75c per day all over the township, which we believe will be the better way of keeping up our roads.—Thomas McClelland, Reeve, Township of Sarawak.

The Poor Man's Horse

Editor, The Dairyman and Farming World.—In a recent article in your paper the writer concludes an article on horse breeding after enumerating the recent Vancouver Horse Show there by the following statement: "The Hackney is practically the rich man's horse."

This is rather a broad statement and surely requires some explanation. Is one to infer that he is not the poor man's horse? or are the other breeds, viz: the Standard bred, Thorough bred, and Coach, poor men's horses? I may be prejudiced but I think a 1,150 to 1,200 lb. Hackney bred horse is about as useful an all round type of horse for either town or country work that there is. At the recent Vancouver Horse Show there were about a dozen horses and mares sired by Robin Adair, of just such types, useful, stylish, sensible horses, suitable for any kind of light work and having weight enough to take a load when required. Only one out of this number was fully registered. She had short pedigree. Therefore these illustrate what can be done with common sense.

The "man" wants a horse that is of a good style, round body and square behind of neck, carrying his head in a round action, and being strong enough to draw a fairly heavy load, holding two or three people, at a fair pace.

Would not that describe a good kind of horse to put in a mowing machine, or a hayrake, or take a sleigh to the post office through a snow drift?

The history of the breed does not

his face, who can ill afford to make mistakes. He is the average, brave hearted, struggling burden bearer who ever should have concern that any message that is sent may reach him. To this man I have heard given the advice to sell and invest the proceeds in as many good cows as they will buy; but buying is the

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POULTRY YARD

Strain Important

A. G. Gilbert, before Standing Committee, Ottawa.

Care should be taken in buying eggs for hatching to ascertain that they are from good egg laying strains, for there are good and bad egg laying strains of fowls, as there are good and bad strains of milch cows. I have already shown the importance to the farmer of a trap nest selected strain of fowls from both market type and egg-producing standpoints. An important matter in connection with the possibilities of large margins of profit to be made from the trap nest proved prolific layers and improved market type of fowls, is worth consideration at this point. If, as many farmer correspondents to the Agricultural Press have stated, they can make satisfactory margins of profit from the hens of the present day which lay from 60 to 90 eggs per year (this

number is a fair average of the number of eggs laid by the present day fowls), how much more satisfactory will that margin of profit be when their fowls lay double the number of eggs per day, and are still better market types?

It may be said that there are other varieties—other than those named—which are also excellent layers and market types. Why not name them? I reply, because they are not in such great numbers throughout the country as the varieties I have named, and in consequence, are neither so well known, or easy to procure. The Barred Plymouth variety beyond doubt is held in the greatest number by the farmers of the country to-day and deservedly so. I have already given them first place on account of their merits as egg and flesh producers. Farmers can readily purchase at a cheap price from one or another Barred Plymouth Rock eggs or stock, while other varieties are comparatively scarce and held at higher prices. The starting of the farmer, or other poultry keeper right is a matter of very great importance. This, I am sure, you will readily admit.

Queries re Ducks

I have been reading your paper that my brother likes so well, and was interested in your article on "How to conduct a profitable Pekin Duck Hatch." I would like a little further light on the subject, and if you would please send the following questions it would oblige me very much. (1) How much room would a duck and drake require to keep them properly? (2) What is the best food when making them lay? (3) How many eggs should a duck lay in a season? (4) Where is a good place to set a hen with duck eggs? (5) How many eggs should be set under a medium sized hen? (6) Should a duck that was raised last summer lay? (7) Should ducks be disturbed when laying or near laying? (8) Would sheep pen be a good place to let them lay if sheep and other fowl are in with them? (9) Is it necessary that they should be kept in every night?—R. B. Laurel, Ont.

(1) If a pair of ducks are confined in a pen 6 ft square would be large enough, and a yard 6 x 50 ft enough for a run way, if plenty of water is given and grass growing in the run. As ducks do no harm to gardens, they will do better if given free range.

(2) Any kind of clop with bran and shorts mixed with boiled vegetables is good feed for ducks. Ducks require quantity rather than quality, and an endless supply of water.

(3) A duck will lay as high as

100 eggs in a season, if from a selected breed to lay strain.

(4) Set duck eggs on the floor, if as a place can be protected so that nothing can disturb her.

(5) Nine eggs is plenty for a medium sized hen to cover.

(6) Certain ducks do hatch early some time before June 1st last year should commence laying in March at least.

(7) It is better not to move any fowl from one pen to another during laying season. A duck is less particular in this respect, however, than a hen.

(8) As a duck is liable to lay anywhere over the floor rather than in a nest, it would be better to keep the sheep and ducks apart.

(9) The reason ducks are shut up at night is to secure the eggs. A duck will hurry out to forage as early as it can get out, and if a pond of water is available they are likely to lay in the water as anywhere. The only way to be sure of the eggs is to confine the ducks till they lay in the morning, and then let them go.

Watch the health of the chicks every day. If you see one looking dumplish, look for a cause. If it seems to have diarrhoea, it may be from lack of grit, or too sloppy or sour food, or perhaps an overfed of sweet. Correct the fault at once, before more of the flock are affected. See that the drinking water is always clean and fresh.

Keep the flocks of different ages apart, or the younger ones will be crowded away from the feed. Harm is often done by the little fellows being forced to go on short rations, before it is noticed, and then it is too late to make up for lost time. The safest way is to watch for these little things. Prevent them, rather than try to cure them afterwards.

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make a go of poultry-raising.

If you want me to, I'll undertake to get you topnotch prices for all the poultry you want to sell. I won't sell it for you, but I'll find you a direct buyer for it, at any time of year—a buyer who can't get enough poultry or eggs, and who pays high prices and pays spot cash down.

I will see you through—that's it. I'll outfit you at my own risk; I'll guarantee you satisfaction with what you buy from me; I will find you a good market for your product.

You supply just plain guano—that, with this outfit and my co-operation with you, will add you to the long list of people who are making more money out of poultry than they can make at any other else—and making it easier.

Now, never mind if this sounds too good to be true. You can't risk anything by hearing the whole story. That I will tell you if you will

just send for my FREE book—"When Poultry Pays." It is well worth your reading.

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Results of Examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS

Governor-General's Silver Medal, G. LeLachur; Valdeictory prize, G. LeLachur; Geo. Chapman Scholarship in English, E. H. Aldwinckle.

Names arranged in order of proficiency—1. LeLachur, G.; Murray Harbor, South, P. E. I.; 2. Aldwinckle, E. H., London, N. Eng.; 3. Beaufre, F. C., Simcoe, Ont.; 4. Christie, H. B., Amherst, N. S.; 5. Wilson, S., Rolling Dam, N. B.; 6. Reek, W. R., Romney, Ont.; 7. Todd, S. E., Jordan Harbor, Ont.; 8. Faulds, T. S., Marmora, Ont.; 9. Ferguson, C., Fersley, Ont.; 10. White, O. C., Ashburn, Ont.; 11. Moorhouse, R. L., Cairo, Ont.; 12. Packard, R. C., Brockton, Mass., U. S. A.; (x) 13. Tothill, J. D., Bungay, England; 14. King, J. H., Smith's Creek, N. B.; 15. Lloyd-Jones, G., Llandudno, Mont. Wales; 16. Shaw, A. M., Niagara Falls, South, Ont.; 17. Canby, F., Burnaby, Ont. (x); 18. Heurtley, E. W., Sussex, England; 10. Robinson, W., Guelph, Ont.; 20. Robertson, C. L., Ranch-de-Miraflores, Mexico; 21. Fraser, R., Galetta, Ont.; 22. Kerr, W., Bronson, Ont.; 23. Whetham, C. A., Kirkwall, Ont. (x); 24. Haight, W. L., Conway, Ont. (x); 25. Kennedy, S., Amherst, Ont.; 26. Guillet, H. J., Mille Roches, Ont.; 27. Nunnick, F. C., Scotland, Ont.; 28. Learmonth, C. M., Galetta, Ont.; 29. Neville, S. J., Cottonwood, Sask.; 30. French, P. E., Vernon, B. C.; 31. Slater, J. A., Galt, Ont. (x); 32. Knauss, H. L., Detroit, Mich.; U. S. A.; 33. Newhall, H. W., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.; 34. Augustine, H. W., Burnaby, Ont. (x); 35. Armstrong, P. P., Jermy, Ont. (x); 36. Knopf, A. E., Montreal, Que. (x); 37. Jones, J. W., Pownal, P. E. I.; 38. Wearne, H., Richeim-Alsace, Germany; (x) 39. Bowman, W., Georgetown, Ont.; 40. Collins, G. W., O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. (x); 41. Robertson, W. H., Barrington Passage, N. S. (x); 42. Smith, A. S., Chester ville, Ont.; 43. Pettie, C. M., Guelph, Ont. (x); 44. Pritchard, T. W., Red grave, Ont. (x); 45. Walker, R. A., Caledonia, Ont. (x); 46. Ward, C. H. H., Whitlington, Shropshire, Eng. land; (x) 47. Foster, K. A., Abernethy, Sask. (x); 48. Arnold, J. H., Easton's Corners, Ont. (x); 49. Lewis, J. M., Knoxville, Ill., (x); 50. Bose, H. N., Dhurbani Assam, India; (x) 51. Revill, H. K., Walkerville, Ont. (x); 52. Middleton, W. A., Vernon, B. C. (x); 53. Rice, F. H., Essex, Inset, Vt (x); 54. Kitchen, E., St. George, Ont. (x); 55. Brown, E. N., Pinville, Penn., U. S. A. (x); 56. Beaudry, J., St. Marc, Que. (2, 3).

1. Composition: 2. Dairying: 3. Vet. Pathology. N. Indicates less than 60 per cent. in English.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS

Scholarship in English and Mathematics, W. J. Strong; Scholarship in Physical Science, H. Ganam; Scholarship in Biological Science, A. C. Baker.

Names arranged in order of proficiency: 1. Gandler, S. H., Lion's Head; 2. Clement, F. M., Virgil; 3. Strong, W. J., Essex, England; 4. Baker, A. C., London; 5. Coboe, D. P., New Durham; 6. Ewing, A. A., Englehart; 7. Emerson, W. W., Foxboro; 8. Bradt, E., York; 9. Martin, F. R., York; 10. Toole, W. Whiteville; 11. Toole, A. A., Mount Albert; 12. Galbraith, C. A., Hornby; 13. Schuyler, R., Jarvis; 14. Martin, L. R., Jordan Harbor; 15. Hutchinson, A., Mount Forest; 16. Culp, S. H., Vineland; 17. Coglan, R. B., O. A. C., Guelph; 18. Ring, V., Kent, England; 19. Baker, A. W., London; 20. Filson, H., Amherst Isl.,

Que.; 21. Whale, J. B., Goldstone; 22. Howard, C. F., Hagersville; 23. Fisher, P. A., Burlington; 24. Grant, A., London, S. E., England; 25. Young, J. C., London, England (7); 26. Dempsey, P. C., Trenton, Ont.; 27. Jones, R., Halifax, N. S.; 28. Thomson, R. G., Boham, Sask.; 29. Ross, W. A., Edinburgh, Scotland (18); 30. Herne, M. C., Mannheim; 31. Austin, R., Tottenham; 32. Palmer, F., Victoria, B. C.; 33. Stubble, C. S., Harrowsmith; 34. Buchanan, C. W., Florence; 35. Callister, G., Reading, England; 36. Edgar, F. G., Toronto Jct.; 37. Light, P. H., Toronto; 38. Monk, B. F., Springfield; 39. Peart, C. C., Freeman; 40. Present, J. E., Guelph; 41. Marryak, U. G., Alox, Alta.; 42. Marcellis, F. N., North Winchester, (18) 43. McKinnon, C. G., Vanhook Hill; 44. Scott, W. R. M., Toronto; 45. Bedal, E., Bright; 46. Clark, F. O., Calgary Alta.; 47. Sheerhill, R. J. R., Ballinacree; 48. McAlreth, A. H., Philadelphia, Pa.; 49. Henderson, E., Hampden; 50. Orser, O. R., Kessler; 51. Smith, V. H., Dutton (7); 52. Forsythe, F., Glasgow; 53. Andrew, D. A., Lucknow (16, 18); 54. Cowdie, A. J., London; 55. Palmer, C. L., London, England (7); 56. Culp, A., Vineland; 57. Lawson, J. D., Newport, Scotland (17); 58. McArthur, M., Gobles; 59. Yama Guchi, Japan; 60. Main, C., Sheffield; 61. Howell, S., Jerseyville; 62. Gordon, D., Elora (7, 17); 63. Keegan, H. L., Monkstown, Dublin, Ireland; 64. Stueck, A., Abernethy, Sask. (62, 3); 65. Coulson, G., Foxboro (1); 66. Whyte, A. I., Banbridge, Down, Ireland (5, 17); 67. Rice, E. L., South Swansea, Mass. (17); 68. Day, W., Pownles Corners; 69. Bowland, B., McCreary (1); 70. Chesonon, W. A., Chesonon, W. A., Chesonon (3, 13); 71. Hoffman, C. W., Prattville (1, 17); 72. Rogers, D. C., Kingston (10); 73. Wenger, A. A., Ayton (17); 74. Freck, E. M., Barris; 75. McEvedy, C. M., Guelph (17); 76. Lampman, C. G., Bickford (1); 77. Coke, J., Erin (3); 78. Scharter, C. H., Toledo, Ohio; 79. Schuyler, C., Branford (1, 18); 80. Harley, L., Harley (4, 7); 81. Young, G., Wauabun; 82. Rombough, F. L., Russell (17); 83. Sheppard, F., Bloomington (1, 3); 84. Wright, C. H., Agassiz, B. C. (17, 18); 85. Taylor, G. G., Todmorden (3, 17); 86. Birdsall, F. C., Birdsall (15); 87. Cleverly, H. S., New Jersey, U. S. A. (1, 13); 88. Dorrance, H. A., Seaford (3, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18); 89. Spry, J., Easton's Corners (10, 14, 15, 16, 18).

1. English literature; 2. composition; 3. Arithmetic; 4. Book-Keeping; 5. Soil Physics; 6. Mechanics; 7. Manual Training; 8. Inorganic Chemistry; 9. Zoology; 10. Botany; 11. Zoology; 12. Horticulture; 13. Field Husbandry; 14. Animal Husbandry; 15. Dairying; 16. Poultry; 17. Apiculture; 18. Veterinary Anatomy; 19. Veterinary Materia Medica.

The figures after the names indicate required subjects in which students are required to take supplemental examinations.

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

Letting Land on Shares

I am anxious to know the custom in letting out ground on shares. The ground is plowed and the supply the seed grain. The partner is to do the work and share himself and teams. What share should I get?—W. B. Elgin Co., Ont.

There is no rule of law making provision for the shares of individual partners in connection with the working of land on shares. It is all a matter of terms that they may agree upon among themselves. In default of an agreement to that effect, a Judge would endeavor to adjust the shares of the partners, having regard to the rental value of the land, the value of the services of the partner who performs the work, and the value of the seed put in the ground, and the profits resulting therefrom.

To Get Rid of Woodchucks

Our soil is of a light, gravely nature, such as can be readily dug by ground-hogs as a consequence work well, but in abundance, and they are a never-ceasing nuisance. Could you tell me of a speedy way to rid ourselves of them?—C. B. Hastings Co.

Procure from your druggist a quantity of crude bi-sulphide of carbon. Soak a wad of cotton batten, a bunch of rags or other suitable material the size of your fist, in the liquid, and poke it into the woodchuck's hole as far as possible. Have a pall of ether ready and as soon as the carbon bi-sulphide has been placed in the burrow, dump the pall of ether in after it has trapped the light. If there is more than one outlet to the burrow, they should be all plugged up in this manner. This will effectually settle the woodchuck question. As the vapor of carbon bi-sulphide is very explosive, caution should always be exercised in handling it, and keeping it away from fire of any kind.

In-Throw and Out-Throw Disc Harrows

Kindly let the writer know through your paper which is the best kind of a disc harrow to buy, an in-throw or an out-throw. I presume they are away ahead of the plow for working up an orchard.—A. S. Durham Co., Ont.

Both the in-throw and the out-throw disc harrows have their advocates, some claiming one to be the better and others contradicting it. It is possible to get reversible disc harrow, one which will work either as an out-throw or as an in-throw. A disc harrow is a good implement to use in working up orchards as it does not injure the roots of trees as the plow would. If you intend to use it for orchards only, it might be well to get an extension disc. With the extension implement, it is possible to work very close to the trees without injuring the bark of the trunk or of the lower branches.

Roadwork Gates on Highways

Will you kindly answer the following through the column of your paper: A. buys a piece of property. B. owns part of it, with right of way to road and has occupied it for over 30 years. (1) Has A any right to do road work on the right-

way, never having done any? When A brought the property, there was one gate on the road. Has A any right to put on any more gates? He has put on a second gate. (3) Can B take it off or what steps must he take to have it removed? (4) Can B open said gate going out or in, prop it open and leave it this way to the main road, provided

In your issue of April 29th you answer some questions about sawing lumber. Would you please advise who the logs has a right to the slabs. Can the mill owner measure the slabs and charge the same as stems, must he be allowed cutting the lumber?—W. J. S. Lanark Co., Ont.

B. is liable for his proper share of the road work necessary upon right-of-way to the main road, provided the right-of-way has become a public highway. If it is not a public highway he is not liable to do road work on the right-of-way.

B. having a right-of-way has a right to same in its most convenient form, and the question as to whether an additional gate is an obstruction is a fact to be ascertained by examination of the title. If it is not an obstruction to the party having a right-of-way he can make no reasonable objection thereto.

If A wishes to have the second gate removed and to take legal action asking for an injunction to restrain A from placing a second gate upon the right-of-way. B. having a right-of-way can open all gates going in and out, but it is not his privilege to leave gates open if they are properly on the right-of-way.

In answer to inquiry about sawing lumber, it was stated in our issue of the 20th April that the man who owns the logs has a right to the slabs if there is no contract to the contrary.

The question as to what charge the Mill Owner should make for cutting the slabs is also a matter of contract between the parties, and in default of a contract in that regard a Court would consider what was reasonable and what should be a reasonable charge.

Stopping Horns on Calves

Would you kindly tell me through the columns of your paper how to kill the horns on young calves and where I can obtain the dehorner?—E. R. York Co.

There are several ways of stopping the horn growth on young calves. Caustic of some kind is generally made use of. You can obtain it from your druggist.

A Correction

In our issue of April 29th, under the cut of "Stadacona Lily," a two year old heifer owned by Mr. Gus Langelier, we stated that she gave 6,228 lbs. of milk in 30 months. This should have read, 6,228 lbs. of milk in 10 months.

The Black Locust as a Fence Post

Editor.—The Dairyman and Farming World.—The Black or Yellow Locust is our best post timber here in Ohio. It is easily grown upon our soils. The wood is easily worked and when cut is beginning to decay, will last from 25 to 35 years. The posts should be from three to four inches in diameter at the top and five to six inches at the bottom. The wood is grown by setting out sprouts or young trees and letting them spread and multiply from the roots. Any rough land may be used for this purpose, as the tree does not require particularly good soil. I have heard it said by men who have had experience with Black Locust that if a root is cut off with the spade, a tree will come up at the point where cut. If the soil is not too poor, this sprout will

make a post that can be cut and used in five or six years. A neighbor of ours set out two trees on our land, across the road from his house and stable about 30 or 35 years ago. The locust trees have spread along the road 10 or 15 rods on either side of the parent trees. This shows the wonderful re-productive power of this tree. From this small plantation, set out in a haphazard way, we have already cut between 100 to 200 posts, and from the appearance of them we will probably be able to get all the posts we need for a 160 acre farm as fast as we want to re-plant the old rail fences.

Our land is a clay loam with a yellow clay sub-soil mixed with gravel. It is said that the black locust does not thrive so well on black loam or peaty soils and is more subject to the attacks of the borers when upon such soils. Even here the locust trees are sometimes killed by the borers. The trees have an abundance of seed and can be grown from the seed. It is not so, however, before planting. Having never had experience with growing the trees from seed, I cannot give any directions for their treatment. The Black Locust timber is easily sold but gets very hard after several years of seasoning. It makes a first class fence post, and where cedar is hard to sucker, expensive farmers will do well to give the production of Black Locust serious thought.—D. G. Hamilton, Perry County, Ohio.

Note.—Now that material for fence post purposes is getting scarce, and is becoming scarcer and more expensive every year, this question of obtaining a suitable supply of fence posts is becoming a very important one to our farmers. From what our Ohio correspondent has to say of the Black Locust, it appears that it should be equally well with us here in Ontario. If any of our subscribers have had any experience in growing timber for fence post purposes, particularly in connection with the Black Locust, we would be pleased to have them write us in order that we might give our readers the benefit of their experience. The Black Locust is not a satisfactory tree to use for "live posts," owing to its tendency to sucker profusely. Such quality would render it a nuisance in a fence row.—Editor.

The Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has organized the South Lanark Cow Testing Association at Perth, Ont.

CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont., breeder of choice Tamworth Swine. Stock for sale. E-10-15

JOE, FEATHERSTONE & SON, Streetsville, Ont., large Yorkshire and Elix, hogs for sale. E-10-15

SAMUEL CADMORE, Hurondale, Ont., importer and breeder of Dorset Sheep. E-10-15

PINE GROVE BERRIES—Stock of all ages imported and Canadian bred and raised. Free from disease. Good breeding for sale, and guaranteed as represented. Write for particulars. E-10-15

W. W. BROWNLEE, Milton C.P.R., Ashgrove P. O., Ontario, G.T.R. E-10-15

YORK LODGE BERRIES Four Imp. hogs, noted Royal (English) and Canadian bred. Good quality of herd. 60 Imp. sows to choose from, also choice spring pigs from Imp. sows and above hogs, price \$100.00. E-10-15

W. B. DURHAM, Inletting, Ont. Metal Ear Labels with name and number. Free from disease. Write for samples. Price 10¢ per 100. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont. E-10-15

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Bull calves with lots of official backing. Also Tamworth spring pigs for sale. Reasonable. For particulars write THOS. DAVIDSON, Brockville Stn., Springville P. O.

HUME FARM AYRSHIRES

Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting of females of 2 years old, 3 year olds, yearlings and calves. In bulls, calves and cows record up to 1,160 lbs. and 800 lbs. Best bred and natural calvers from our own Record of Merit sires and dams. Some are imported age, either (Imp. or home-bred). Come and see our herd. Phone in residence. Hoardsville, Ont. ALEX HUME & CO., Menie P.O.

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES, are noted for being large producers of milk testing high in butter fat. A few full calves of 1908 for sale. Also the stock bull, Crown Prince of Lanesmead (1900) Imp. for delivery July 1st. Write for prices.—W. F. STEPHENS, Havelock, Ont. E-11-15

NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES

Bull Calves dropped this spring. By imported Bull, last prize Toronto, Ottawa, and other distant points. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. E-4-09

SUNNYDALE HOLSTEINS

Keyes Cows DeKal (2302), also bull calves by each noted sire as Keyes Cows DeKal (dams record 1348 lbs. milk, in 7 years, 26½ lbs. butter in 7 days), and Dutchland Sir, Hengerveld Maplescroft, with 7½ lbs. butter in 7 days. Also from officially tested dams. Prices right. Write for prices.—A. D. FOOTE, Bloomfield, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and half sires at once to maintain the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get good bargain; we also have a few good bulls. Postale Hermie, Imp. son of Hengerveld DeKal, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.

H. E. GORTON, Putnam Stn., 1½ miles—C.P.R. E-4

BROOKLAND HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—1 bull, 20 months old, Calumty Korndyke White, No. 569, with 11 C.H.I.B. It is well grown and an excellent individual, strongly marked. His sire is Manor Korndyke Wayne (Imp.) who dam and sire's dams average 16 lbs. in 14 cuts of milk, and 24½ lbs. of butter in seven days. His dam is a splendid milk producer. Write for particulars and prices, write W. McCORMICK, Morewood, Dundas, Co., Ont. E-6-24-08

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMWORTH—6 young sows in farrow to post. "Knoxie King David," 2 hogs ready for service, Spring litters by Imp. boar, offering 100 lbs. of fat. Also Tamworth bull calves, and a few females. My Motto, "Quality is King." A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Weterloo Co., Ont. E-10-19

HOLSTEIN CALVES

ENTIRE CROP. ABOUT 25 Sired by Imp. sire, Postale Hermie and Janus Saravatic; April and May calving. Also Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs, large, early, and obtained selection registered herd in Canada; pairs and trios not kept. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E-10-15

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

THE SUNNY SIDE HERFORDS

FOR SALE—A choice herd of 10 heifers and 10 cows, all bred and raised in Ontario. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E-10-15

M. B. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O., Lucan Stn. E-9-23

THE HOMESTEAD HERD OF ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.—Present offerings: 8 months old heifer from York of Stock, also cow and heifer of Ontario connection, also breeding. Must be sold to make room, at price that you wish. WM. ISCHE, Proprietor, Springville, Ont. E-4

LOCHARB STOCK FARM, Poultry Yards, offers two nice young Short Horn Bulls, fit for service. Also Berkhires, Bred from Best Blood of Stock. White and Partridge Wyanettes, \$1.50 per pair. Also 1000 eggs, \$3.00 per 100. B. Bronze Turkey eggs, \$3.00 per 100. Stock A1-D. A. Graham, Wainstead, Ont. E-7-15

The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

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THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

THE INSPECTION OF MEATS FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION

That the question of establishing public abattoirs and the inspection of meat in connection with home consumption is being seriously considered by various city councils is cause for some concern in the minds of the farmers who produce the meat. The figures recently handed out and made public through the drovers' deputa- tion which waited upon the veterinary inspector-general and which are given on another page of this issue, show an alarming state of affairs and prove conclusively the need of inspection to protect the health of our citizens. If, for a period of seven months, such numbers of carcasses, for export only, were condemned on account of disease, what must be the number of diseased animals consumed daily throughout our country where we have no inspection enforced? There is truly great cause for concern on the part of the meat-consuming public, and cities are

quite justified in agitating this question.

It is difficult, unless upon thorough examination, sharpened by expert knowledge of the business, to detect diseased meat. To the ordinary individual, or even to butchers who have had long experience in the handling of meats, meat may, upon casual notice, seem perfectly free from disease, but at the same time be badly infected and dangerously unwholesome. Under a system to be adopted in connection with the proposed abattoirs, this would be shown up and its consumption prevented. That physicians of the city gave the proposed abattoir their unanimous endorsement emphasizes the importance of this matter from a sanitary point of view. If the meats handled by packing establishments are killed and treated under rigid Government inspection, the cities ask, why should other meats be exempted? They say that the health of their citizens is of first importance and when a certain percentage of the cattle in the country are known to be affected with tuberculosis and other diseases, certainly too much care cannot be taken in regard to a proper inspection and a rigid enforcing of the sanitary laws in connection with all meats being offered for sale.

What does this all mean to the farmer? Simply this that if cities adopt a system of meat inspection in conjunction with central abattoirs, all rejected animals will be referred back to the producer and he will have to bear the loss. Even were the rejected stock to be the loss of the dealers or butchers, the loss would fall upon the producer indirectly, because the buyer would have to make allowance for such losses when purchasing.

Viewing this abattoir and inspection scheme from the standpoint of cities, it is evident that there are two sides to the question. The establishing of public abattoirs would add to the cost of the meat to the consumer as the charge of \$1 per head for slaughtering cattle, while it might be a good thing for the abattoir company, it would be bad for the butchers, most of whom have invested money in private slaughter houses. The building of abattoirs would interfere with the sale of meat by farmers upon the market and from this the public would suffer as it has been frequently noticed that the price of meat has been appreciably moderated as a result of the farmers selling meat on the market in the winter. Then, too, the granting of a monopoly is a dangerous thing in itself and should the city council grant a franchise to a company for a period of years, they would be practically establishing a monopoly, the evils of which would have to be endured by their citizens for years to come. However, these are details which the cities may be trusted to work out for themselves.

It might be asked, "what can we do to help ourselves in this matter?" Without a doubt, public abattoirs and

a system of meat inspection are bound to come. We, as producers, may as well prepare ourselves now to meet the demands of meat inspection. This can be done by doing away with all suspected animals in our herds, making more use of the tuberculin test and refusing to breed from reacting stock, practising sanitation and ventilation in our stables and wherever it is warranted, pasteurizing all milk that is fed to young stock. Should meat inspection such as proposed, come into force, producers with large herds that are infected with tuberculosis would be heavy losers as they would be unable to dispose of their stock for anything but fertilizer. From the foregoing it will be seen that there never was a time that we should pay greater attention to the eradication of disease from our herds than now.

THE SPRAYING OF ORCHARDS

Spraying is of little value as carried by the average owner of a few apple trees. In fact, many do not make any pretense whatever to spray. On the other hand, it is too frequently made only a "pretense" on the part of those who do spray.

All authorities, together with men who have had long years of experience in spraying, are of one mind that spraying pays. Some have even gone so far as to say that it is a blessing in disguise that we have to spray. In the face of this, however, some still doubt the benefits of spraying. Others, while firmly convinced of the advantages of this work, do it in such a shiftless way and so infrequently as to make it doubtful whether or not such spraying does pay. With some, the job has been accomplished to the best of their ability and belief, if the orchard receive but one or possibly two sprayings in the season, these to come at any old time when the owner feels so inclined, or has time at his disposal that he thinks might be put to good use in this way. While not decrying the advantages of even such desultory spraying, it is doubtful if such applications return more than the labor spent.

If one is going to spray at all, why not spray thoroughly? Where one has a spraying outfit of any kind, a fairly thorough job can be done if it is the desire of the operator. Where modern spraying machines have not a place upon the farm as yet, it is high time that the procuring of such should receive serious consideration.

As will be seen from the article upon another page siring up the apple growing industry, the prospects are not overly bright for large prices next fall. But even so, we cannot afford to take any chances with our crop. If the prospects for next fall are not as bright as they might be, it is all the more reason why we should take every precaution now to insure having a crop of first class fruit to put upon the market. In no way can we insure ourselves a good sample of fruit that will be in demand, no

matter what the price may be, better than by giving every attention possible to the effective spraying of our orchards.

Although in many sections it is now too late to administer the first application, which should have been applied before the buds opened, it is not too late to follow with the succeeding sprayings. The spraying which should follow the fall of the blossoms is in many ways the most important one. It catches the apples before they have turned down, the poison thus being held in the calyx of the fruit, where it will put an effectual end to the codling moth that attempts to burrow into the fruit from this direction. At the same time the young leaves will be covered with the poison, thus putting a stop to the depredations of the tent caterpillar and other insects, besides protecting the leaves from various kinds of fungus growth.

Where farmers have not modern spraying apparatus, it will be well for them to consider the proposition that has been made by the Ontario Government in regard to offering grants to co-operative owners who purchase spraying outfits and thoroughly spray their orchards this coming season. A copy of the regulations governing the distribution of these grants appears on another page of this issue. If it is possible to form a co-operative association in your district, in order that you may reap the advantages of this liberal offer, now is the time to think about it and no time should be lost in acting in this matter if anything is to be done towards the ultimate reaping of the benefits of this grant for the coming season. Application for a grant must be made before the first of June.

THE MODERN FARM IMPLEMENT

The improvement in farm implements in recent years have been many and of a varied character. The tendency is towards greater efficiency and labor saving. One needs to go back only ten years to show the advancement that has been made in this direction. The list is too long to enumerate here. For the cultivation of the soil, for gathering the hay crop, for harvesting the grain crop, for combating insect pests, for the poultry yard, and for every conceivable line of work on the farm, new devices and new machinery have been brought into general use during the past decade.

What this means to the farmer of to-day few realize. Take away the self-binder, the hay loader, the side delivery rake, the hay tedder, the hand and power sprayer, the incubator and brooder, the cream separator and other new and useful devices of to-day and farming would be little better than a modified form of slavery. Not only that, the products of the farm would be lessened, the quality inferior, and the profits in the business reduced to a minimum. Farm work could not be properly carried on, seeding operations would

be delayed, the hay crop would be injured, a great deal of the grain crop would be wasted and in many ways farming operations would be handicapped.

OUR FREE RURAL DELIVERY DEBATING SOCIETY

Open Letter

To the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster General.

Dear Sir—

The Hon. Geo. P. Graham in a speech in Centre York, during the recent by-election campaign, is reported to have said: "Other parts of the country, where the population warrants, should have Rural Mail Delivery as well as Centre York." The York County council about that time also had been asked, so Toronto papers reported, to supply maps and other information to the Postal authorities in view of starting R. M. D. in that County. After this indication of the Government's intention to make a move in the matter it is not at all surprising that the friends of the idea were greatly disappointed at your attitude in the discussion on the subject in Parliament, April 27. I have the hands here of that date, and to me the arguments you put up seem not to have been well considered. You say "the United States adopted R. M. D. when? When they had six million people? Not at all. They did not adopt R. M. D. until 18 million nor 20 million people, nor with 60 million people. They never dreamed of it in those days not even when the population reached 70 million, but only when their postal revenue had increased from a few million, to 178 million, and when the population reached the high water mark of 80 millions." If you had made a close study of this question you would have known that the U. S. Government adopted and began the supervision of R. M. D. in 1897, and this in face of the fact that in 1856 their post office revenue was but \$2 million dollars, and a deficit of eight and one half million, and not, as you say, when the revenue was 178 million dollars. This fact that the postal revenue of the U. S. has increased during ten years R. M. D. has been in operation, from \$2 millions, with a deficit of eight and one half millions, to 178 million dollars, with a deficit of about 6 millions, should forever settle this much discussed question of cost.

WHEN THE SYSTEM STARTED IN U.S.

In the year 1806 the United States had six million population. Their post office revenue was then 130 thousand dollars. Their revenue from all sources was fifteen million dollars. Canada's six million people had last year a revenue of 9 million dollars, and a surplus of at least one million and a half dollars, a revenue from all sources of ninety-six million dollars. In 1835 the U. S. had 15 million people. Her postal revenue was 3½ million dollars, revenue from all sources 17 millions. In 1846 the U. S. had 20 million people, a postal revenue of 4 million dollars; revenue from all sources of 27 million. In 1892 they had a population of about 60 million but R. D. was dreamed of then, sixteen years previous to their postal revenue being 178 million dollars. A U. S. farm journal before me dated 1891, says:—"Postmaster General, John Wanamaker, writes us that he proposes to give R. M. D. a trial immediately." When the U. S. had a population of 70 million R. M. D. had for many years passed the dream

stage and was relieving thousands of country people of this intolerable tramp to the post office.

"The U. S. has a population 14 times ours with a postal revenue of twenty times as great (you say). This was not the relative position of the population and revenue by any means in 1897 when R. M. D. was first adopted as I have already shown. Although last year the U.S. spent, as you say, "26 million dollars on the postal service, there is anything for us to go by, and you seem to think it is, our bill for the service would have been last year, other conditions being relatively the same, under two million dollars, and the postal deficit, the insignificant sum of half a million dollars. In your eagerness to show up our comparative poverty and thereby delay R. D. you seem to lose sight of this fact, that our revenue of 96 million dollars, collected yearly at Ottawa from all sources, is fifteen dollars per capita, while that of the U. S. is but ten dollars."

It does not seem to me to be a wise proceeding, however, in order to frighten Canada out of R. M. D. to bring into controversy such an American authority to prove what wisdom and caution our neighbors to the south of us exercised in delaying the instituting of R. D. until a recent date. The fact that we find them to-day and the evidences that are worthy of consideration, or of any value. In those early times in the life of the Republic no country on earth, as far as I have been able to find, ever, had R. D. nor city delivery before the sixties.

WHERE IT PINCHES

You say again: "Will be (Mr. Armstrong), say before the representatives of the western provinces, 'you shall not have Free Rural Delivery, but we give it to Ontario and Quebec, where the country is more thickly settled.'" Why, my hon. friend could not live twenty-four hours in the Post Office Department if he were to propound such a policy." So it seems you have come to pass that western Canada, this child of ours, for whose welfare we in eastern Canada have expended millions of treasure, have fought and died on the battle field, in short have set them up in business in such liberal fashion that they have within a few short years been able to acquire wealth and comforts beyond all comparison, have so far forgotten the debt of gratitude they owe us, that they would become so enraged at this proposition that the Postmaster General would get into the biggest sort of a racket with them and like as not be shot down in his track or kicked to death, or out of office. Haunted by visions of such a catastrophe it is likely to be considered a good job to convince you that Rural Mail Delivery would be a good thing for Canada.

A RICICULOUS VIEW

You also tell us, that "we have an area as vast as the U. S." Most everybody knows this, except that in considering R. D., Hudson Bay should be excluded, surely, but it will be enough to contain about all especially to Uncle Sam, that if the narrow strip of Canada (on an average a hundred miles wide, probably) which is supposed by many well informed persons to be the best place for our citizens who could reasonably claim "the luxury of R. D." on the grounds of density of settlement should succeed in getting Rural Delivery, the population of that vast expanse between this narrow strip and the Arctic Ocean and North Pole are so numerous that in dealing with this R. D. question their case too would have to be considered. This

is of course a most ridiculous view of the situation as respects this comparatively uninhabitable and uninhabited wilderness, but why in discussing R. D. do you persist in taking into account this "vast region," whose climatic conditions and others will forever bar all necessity for R. M. D.

I know a farmer who had unloaded his hay for thirty years with a hand pitchfork, although surrounded by neighbors who were using, for that purpose, horse fork outfits. A year or two ago, however, he purchased this great labor saver, and was telling me of what a fool he had been all these years when a few paltry dollars outlay would have landed all this hay, he had pitched, into the hay mow without hardly an effort on his part.

We may not get R. M. D. now, but "all things come to him who waits," and makes a racket, and then Miss Canada will joyously behold the spectacle of the Free Rural Mail Delivery Man driving up to her mail box at her gate, and she will say to herself what a fool I have been to have tramped millions and millions of miles to and from the country post office when the outlay of a few paltry dollars would have instituted this great convenience years ago.—Geo. Wilcox, Springfield, Ont.

We Want Your Ideas

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World undoubtedly has the backing of its readers. It certainly is very encouraging to us to receive the many letters of approval which reach us daily.

We are endeavoring to publish a paper which will be interesting and helpful to all our subscribers—old

and young, and in doing this, we want your help. Write and tell us how you personally like the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. State what departments you like best and also give us your ideas for improving the paper. Let us work together.

No doubt, you have noticed in recent issues that many energetic persons have won pure bred stock and settings of eggs by sending us the required number of new subscriptions. Look up our offer which appears again in this issue. After reading it ask yourself if you cannot be as energetic as others have been and win one or more of the premiums offered. Note what some of our subscribers tell us:

Mr. Joseph Wright, Grenville Co., says: "I am better pleased with the paper since the change."
Mr. Thos. Condy, Ontario County, says: "I think the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is a very valuable farm paper."

Mr. Thos. Robertson, Victoria Co., says: "Judging from the way the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is improving it will undoubtedly be the best farm paper in Canada."

Captain George E. Morrill, Yarmouth County, N. S., says: "We consider your paper well worth the price and think the money well invested."

Why not write to us this week and let us benefit by your ideas of what a farm and home paper should be?

"The whole problem of road making is the question of drainage, by which we secure a firm foundation to carry the load."—Commissioner A. W. Campbell, Toronto.



THE PARTING

It will be sweet
if done by the

De Laval Cream Separator

But when crock-skimmed, or put through hard-to-clean, unsanitary Cream Separators, the shock to the butter fat is returned to you in second class butter.

GET A DE LAVAL

173-177 William St. MONTREAL

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.

Refrigerator Dairy Service

The refrigerator car service for the C. P. R. began this season on May 14th. It is intended for the carriage of butter to Montreal and shipments for export via Quebec. It is intended that the car shall arrive at Montreal Sunday so that the contents may be delivered first thing Monday morning. The service will be weekly from Windsor and intermediate main line stations (except stations east of Toronto) and from the Teeswater and Owen Sound section. Current less than car-load tariff rates will apply without any charge for icing. The car may be used for local shipments of butter.

The car will leave Windsor every Thursday; London, Friday a. m. and Toronto, Friday midnight. Shipments from Port Burwell, Ingersoll, Guelph and Goderich branches can be made by freight to Woodstock and Guelph Junction for transportation. Cars leave Owen Sound and Teeswater on Friday. Shipments from Munkoka Branch may be way-freighted to Bolton to connect with Owen Sound car. Cheese will not be accepted on these cars.

Valuable Experimental Work

J. W. Mitchell, Supt., Eastern Ontario Dairy School.

Although the main object of the Eastern Dairy School as its name implies, is to afford cheese and butter makers an opportunity to obtain a thorough training in the various branches of dairying and allied subjects, such as bacteriology and chemistry, yet we have found time in addition to do more or less experimental and investigation work. As most of the problems bear upon dairying in a practical way, we would briefly summarize some of the work done and the results obtained.

NEW CREAM BOTTLE FOR BARBOCK TEST

During the past year we brought out a modified form of cream test bottle. The trouble with the old style of cream bottle, which is graduated for reading for 18 grams, is that by the time 18 grams of cream are taken and a little water and the necessary amount of sulphuric acid added, the bowl of the bottle is so full that there is no room for shaking the bottle and properly mixing the contents, and furthermore, a sufficient quantity of water cannot be added to insure against charring readings. The new style of bottle devised by us, while it has the same size of bowl as the old, has a smaller neck, graduated to read per cent. of fat for 9 instead of 18 grams. Its advantages are obvious. One can take 9 grams of cream and add 9 c. c. of water and the usual amount of acid and still have plenty of room for readily mixing the contents, while the large amount of water added prevents the sample from charring—two decided advantages.

CHAMPION MILK COOLER-SEPARATOR

Capacity 25 to 40 lbs. per hour. It is the largest and most complete. Only 1 1/2 lbs. of cooler that could, under similar conditions, be operated, absolutely removing "merry" taste, milk and acid. It is the only one of its kind. In your own market. Every one should have one. Write for literature. CHAMPION MILK CO., 512 1/2 Street, Fort St. V., N. Y.

MOISTURE TEST

For a long time practical dairymen have felt the necessity for a practical moisture test. Mr. W. C. Walker, of the School of Mining and lecturer on Dairy Chemistry in our school, and the writer made a thorough and exhaustive investigation of this subject and examined the different tests in use and decided that each lacked, in one respect or another, the essentials of a practical moisture test for curd, cheese and butter.

A test, to be practical, must be reasonably accurate, rapid, simple and inexpensive to operate, easy to clean, durable, easily and cheaply kept in repair and moderate in price. They undertook to devise such a test and feel that they have succeeded in doing so. As a full description will appear in bulletin form, it will suffice, at present, to say that it is reliable and speedy, easy to conduct, can be conducted at a small cost and is equally satisfactory for determining the moisture in curd, cheese and butter, while the apparatus is practically all metal and hence very durable.

THE MAKING OF BUTTER FROM WHEY

During the session just closed we made a study of the making of butter from whey, and although we are not prepared to speak finally upon the subject, we feel that we gleaned some information which will prove of interest.

On different occasions we ran separators with a view to determining the fuel cost of elevating and separating the whey. Water was used for this purpose as it has practically the same consistency as whey. Each test extended over a period of three hours. We ran the engine to pump the water for the separators and used steam turbine separators. The amount of water in the boiler, the steam pressure and the fire were left practically the same at the close as at the beginning of the test. Soft coal slack at \$4.00 per ton was used for fuel. The cost of elevating the water and running the separators was about 2 1/2 cents per 1,000 lbs. Taking 3 lbs. of butter as an average yield per 1,000 lbs. of whey the cost per pound of butter for this portion of the work would be 3/4 cent. We are strongly of the opinion that were an ejector used instead of a pump, for elevating the whey the cost would exceed this somewhat.

During the session we conducted a number of experiments in the making of butter from whey. While it was usually of good quality when made in this way, it proved to be possessed of good keeping qualities.

(Continued next week.)

One of the most important improvements in Cream Separator construction made recently was the introduction of the self-balancing device in the Simplex Link Blade Separators. The device is working so successfully that constant inquiries are being made by dairymen in all parts of Canada for further information regarding this little device that is working wonders. To answer each letter would be impossible and to meet the demand D. Derbysbire & Co. of Brockville have published a neat, well illustrated booklet which gives the desired information. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World readers will be supplied with copies of this booklet free upon request from either D. Derbysbire & Co. or G. A. Gillespie their Peterboro representative.

The butter-maker who figures well for the creamery company will most always have something of his own.

FRictionless EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

Here are 10 Points Wherein It Excels

and, of course, there are a great many more which you will find in our Big Free Dairy Book which we will mail to you and as many of your friends as you suggest. It is considered the most interesting Dairy Book of the day. It costs us a lot to prepare, but it is free to you. Send for it to-day.

1 Heavy three-ply tin supply can. Holds good supply of milk and is low enough for a woman to easily pour milk into it.

2 Feed cup, slim milk cover and cream cover made of pressed steel, tinned. Absolutely true, and doubly as strong as the tin kind used in others.

3 Light weight bowl—chief cause of easy running.

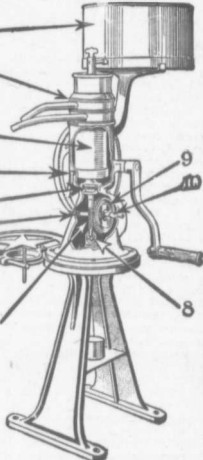
4 Very simple brake, applied at the base of the bowl, the only place where a brake may be used without injury to the bowl. No wear on bowl—only a little leather washer.

5 Ball Neck Bearing which eliminates all wear on the spindle. Takes but ten drops of oil a day.

6 Case hardened pin gear cut out of worm wheel shaft. No chance of working loose. Practically indestructible.

7 Spindle threaded to bowl. If ever wear should occur it can be unscrewed and replaced at less cost than on any other separator.

8 Three ball bottom bearing on which the point of the spindle revolves when bowl is in motion. The point costs little to renew. No wear on the spindle proper. Bowl will always adjust itself to proper center.



9 Worm wheel clutch stops all mechanism when crank is stopped, with exception of bowl and worm wheel. No lost motion in again starting crank as clutch grips instantly and without jar to the mechanism.

10 Points on worm wheel shaft are case hardened until they will cut glass. Fit into case hardened sockets. Wear is reduced to a minimum. Worm wheel and its shaft may be taken out and replaced by just removing a plug on one side. Cannot be put back wrong. In fact, there is not a single part of the Frictionless Empire that can be placed anywhere but in its correct position.

Free Trial We will send the Empire Frictionless to you for free trial if you will just say so.
The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada

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Do you need anything for your Cheese Factory or Creamery? If you do we can furnish you with all supplies necessary for the manufacture of butter or cheese.

We sell Boilers, Engines, Agitators, Simplex Separators and all machinery used in the factory or dairy.

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PETERBORO, ONT.

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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," Farming World, Toronto.

New Zealand Visitor Here

Mr. O. Cuddie, Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand, was in Toronto last week on his return from Great Britain home. He left his native land last December, coming by way of England, where he spent some time looking into conditions affecting New Zealand's growing dairy trade. He made a close study of market conditions, the quality required and the best form in which cheese and butter could be presented to attract customers.

He was well pleased with the reception New Zealand butter is receiving. It sells for more than Canadian and frequently more than English in the British market. New Zealand cheese has been cutting a larger figure in that market the past few months, but Mr. Cuddie does not think it will ever be a very large factor in Britain's cheese trade. The high price induced a larger make in New Zealand last season, but this is largely temporary. The out put is not likely to increase much beyond what it is at present.

Mr. Cuddie speaks very highly of

the position of Canadian cheese in England. It controls the market. The lots he examined across the water were of very fine quality. If Canadians continue to send over this high quality no other country will ever be able to wrest the market from them.

All New Zealand cheese and butter is graded before shipped. This is of great advantage to the trader. No maker likes to have his product grade below first and consequently puts forth every effort to have his quality right. The cream gathering system is growing in the Colony and preparations are being made to conduct it in the very best way. Considering the advantages of this system, in less cost of hauling as compared with the whole milk system, and the value of the sweet skim-milk retained at home by the farmer for his stock, Mr. Cuddie does not think it wise to block the system, though it may have an injurious effect upon the quality of the butter. He is making an effort to have creamery men starting in this line begin right. Cream-gathering butter has scored high enough to be placed in first grade, though not as high as the very best whole milk creamery butter.

From what he could learn of conditions here and our system of hauling cheese and butter, Mr. Cuddie does not think that grading, as they have it in New Zealand is feasible. In that colony, the dairy centres are not far removed from the shipping centres. It is different here. Factories are numerous and so situated that it would be difficult to devise a system of grading that could be worked out satisfactorily.

Mr. Cuddie spent several days with Dairy Commissioner Ruddleck, who he knew well, when the former was in New Zealand some years ago. When in Toronto, he visited the City Dairy Company's premises and was greatly impressed with the facilities that organization has for handling milk for the city trade. There is nothing like it from a sanitary and hygienic point of view in his country, nor on so large a scale. After spending a day at the Ontario Agricultural College and a couple of days among the cheese factories in Oxford County, Mr. Cuddie started for Vancouver, via Chicago and Winnipeg. He expects to arrive home in June.

marine salt, boracic compounds, and essence of cloves."

It is quite possible that this is a method of making Rennet, although unknown in Europe, and from a technical standpoint there are a great many objections to the manufacture of Rennet, following the above directions.

A few remarks concerning this method—1. All practical methods to extract rennet employ a salt solution for extraction: the salt is used for extraction purposes. Says J. Thoni, the Swiss bacteriologist and cheese expert in his Etudes bacteriologiques sur les caillettes de veau et de la pressure, 1906. "The commercial preparations of rennet are obtained through extraction with a solution of salt in water, to which is added an antiseptic (Boric acid) to make sure of conservation."

2. The use of Essence of Cloves as a preservative is somewhat astonishing, for the strong odour would have a disastrous effect on the quality of Cheddar cheese. Should a cheese-maker like to make Cheddar cheese with essence of cloves in it, he may do it, but the probability is that he would find no market for his cheese. The method of making rennet which gives the best results is as follows:

The calves' stomachs are dried and kept in a dry place for three months. After that time they are cut in small pieces and extracted with a 5 per cent. solution of ordinary salt. This solution of rennet can be used, but in order to concentrate it, marine salt is added until a gray brown powder is precipitated. This powder contains so much rennet that 1-30 of an ounce is sufficient to coagulate 1,000 lbs. of milk. As it is not customary to sell such a strong product, it is again diluted until 3 ozs. of rennet are sufficient for 1,000 lbs. of milk. To this rennet is added boracic acid in sufficient quantity to preserve it from bacterial action.

(Continued next week.)

Do not accept bad flavored milk for cheese-making.

U S U S

WHY DOES THE IMPROVED 1908

U. S.

CREAM SEPARATOR

Win So Many Laurels?

Because it has that solid, low frame; most simple yet efficient bowl, holding World's Record for cleanest skimming; so many conveniences; and the easiest running separator made.

If you have cows, you need a separator. You need a separator, you need the best separator. It is the U. S.



Simply send for catalogue "No. 160" read it carefully, and we send it to you, which is best.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOW FALLS, VT.

Prompt Delivery from well assorted stocks of U. S. Separators in Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.

U S U S

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

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TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

TRAVELLERS AMONG CHEESE FACTORIES—Wanted to handle side line on commission. Apply Box 4, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

MODERN METHODS OF TESTING MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS—By L. L. Van Slyke. This is a clear, and concise discussion of the approved methods of testing milk and milk products. All the questions involved in the various methods of testing milk and cream are handled with rare skill and yet in so plain a manner that it is easily understood by all. The book should be in the hands of every dairymen, teacher or student. Illustrated, 64 pages, 2 7/8 inches, \$0.75. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. Write for our complete catalog of books.

ABC IN CHEESE MAKING—By J. H. Mourad. A short manual for farm cheese makers in Cheddar, French cream cheese, Neufchatel and skimmed milk cheese. Second edition, revised and enlarged for the thousands of farmers' wives and daughters, who cannot attend a dairy school but who are earnestly wishing to make palatable and nutritious cheese for the home table. This little volume is one of the best books published on home cheese making. Illustrated. Paper, 64 pages. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. Write for our complete catalog of books.

Criticism of Director's Report Provincial Laboratory, Que.

(Continued from last week.)

But these delicate Rennet tests are impractical for daily use. A manufacturer of Rennet may regularly have his Rennet tested in this scientific way; it would, however, be much too expensive for the consumer, who furthermore does not care at all for the composition of his Rennet, but only asks: "Is this Rennet capable of giving me good curd for cheese?"

The next point of criticism concerns the making of Rennet. The report says, (page 311) "Rennet is an extract from the inner linings of the stomachs of calves or pigs. The membranes are salted, dried, and then put in barrels or boxes for keeping, transportation and sale. To make the Renet, the membranes thus treated are put to steep in water, sharpened with a little spirit of salt, or more rarely with vinegar. The inside is scraped, and the acid neutralized, then decanted and clarified, and a strong proportion of brine, necessary to its keeping, is added to the preservative longest and most generally used to keep it salt in the state of brine. Three preservatives are generally used:

The VICTOR Starter Can

Indispensable in Modern Buttermaking

It makes the preparation of starters for ripening cream easy and assures the best results either from home-made or commercial cultures.

MADE IN CANADA

and can be shipped anywhere in the Dominion duty free. We make two styles; on legs as shown in cut, and on castors. Inside can is of tinned copper. Strictly sanitary in every respect.

Made in several sizes. Write for Quotations and Catalog.

THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

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

Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For hoisting, lifting, weighing, hoisting, or for any other similar work, it is indispensable for farmers. Saves labor of two or three men, 40 to 5000 pounds capacity. Ask dealers or write **VOKES H.W. CO., Toronto, Can.**

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

Our Farm Homes

NO HUMAN being can come into this world without increasing or diminishing the sum total of human happiness, not only of the present, but of every subsequent age of humanity.

The Trial of Rodney

(Concluded from last issue.)

In the dark closet, quite alone with the Sins, time dragged to Rodney. He began to wonder that she did not come. He had gone to a forbidden place and stayed a long time—that last sin, he realized, had been a long one, but not as long as this. What if she never came and he stayed here always? What if his hair should become as white as snow?

The closet seemed to grow darker, his cramped legs more cramped. He tried counting, and counted into hundreds. He tried saying all the multiplication tables he knew and some that he did not. He spelled all his scant repertory of words and recited aloud all his pieces. If he had been an imaginative boy, he might have found some measure of consolation in making believe, but to Rodney only stern realities occurred. The Sins seemed to shrivel with age and wither away, and a quaint fancy seized him that he missed them. Even Sins were company.

After a great while came other, sterner fancies. The loud-voiced clock on the other side of the door began to tick off days, instead of hours and minutes. When it struck, it struck a year, and he thought it taunted him meanly: "You never'll come out! First thing you know you'll die!"

It began to feel like that. A sudden fury took possession of Rodney and he screamed and beat on the door and kicked it with his numb little feet. The own little son of Rachel Seymour could not have done it better. But nothing happened on the other side of the door, except that the clock taunted a little more loudly. Rodney sank down again on the floor.

The drowsiness that by and by crept over him he understood. It was—that. He stretched his little body and folded his hands decently. When they found him—when she came—he would look better stretched out with hands folded, he thought. A sad exultation drifted mistily through his mind when he thought of that moment and he wished he was going to come with her to see how she looked. That was—just before he died.

In the new silence the clock outside seemed to be saying tender things in a whisper.

Rachel Seymour had fallen in with another friend at one of the "openings." Together they went the rounds of the decorated room and came to a halt before a specially choice little creation on one of the frames. In the middle of a gentle rhapsody the acquaintance caught sight of a new expression on Rachel Seymour's face. It was an odd awakened expression that changed swiftly to utmost dismay.

"My dear! Are you ill?"
"I'm wicked!" Rachel Seymour uttered with the emphasis of conviction. She caught the other woman's arm. "I must go home at once. I—I had forgotten something. If I can't get a car I think I shall run! Good-by—good-by." She was off without further loss of time. On



City boys and their first hay making on an Ontario farm. No fun can equal their country pastimes, after a Summer spent in the freedom of the fields and woods.

the car she sat reviewing the awful thing she had done. It grew steadily more awful. Had a woman ever before done such a thing?

"And he isn't mine!" she moaned inwardly. She was convinced that it was worse because he was not hers. To shut her own little son in a dark closet and then forget to let him out would be bad enough, but this was worse. He might think—poor child, poor child, what might he not and had he not a right to think? Shut in there, in that horrible dark—but Rod-

ney would not be afraid, she remembered proudly. The darkness had no terror for his stout little mind. He would only hate her—hate her. Her heart went on ahead to open the door and take him out in its arms. In her remorse and pity she flailed herself unremotely—had no mercy. Those sitting near her wondered at her and glanced at each other with looks of suspicion.

She had not dared to look at her watch, but she saw with renewed dismay that the car was full of business men going home to supper. It had been very early in the afternoon when she put Rodney into the closet. Dismounting from the car at the street nearest her own, she sped swiftly away towards home, her troubled thoughts seeming to pant and gasp with her breath.

In sight of the house she began to run. An awful fear gripped her. The closet was not very large, and if the door fitted tightly—She flew up the steps, through the hall up the stairs. Her heart pounding, her throat throbbing, she wrenched open the closet door.

"Rodney! Rodney!" she cried, but her voice made no sound. She caught up the awful, straight little figure and ran with it in a panic of fear. It was Rodney himself who

"Don't feel bad," he murmured. But she went on feeling bad.

"I forgot, Rodney!" she moaned. Oh, Rodney. You might have died. "I did," simply, "but it's all right. You were perfectly welcome—I mean it wasn't so very bad. I'd most as lieves. It was nice an'—an' quiet in there. You needn't have hurried." "Hurried!" She caught him to her in an eager passion of tenderness and remorse. With those birth-pangs was ushered into life Rachel Seymour's love for the little boy that was not hers.

"Dear—dear—you are so good! How can you forgive me?"

"Why, I forgot, too," he explained gravely, yet throbbing with vague, new joy. "It's very easy to. You see, I know 'sactly how it feels—you needn't mind a mite, account o' me."

Her sin was a brother to his own—he could understand forgetting. He felt a new born kinship with the clear-eyed woman who brooded over him in this wondrous unexpected way—a comforting partnership in sinning. He was glad she had forgotten too. This partnership was sweet.

"But I didn't forgive you. I punished you Rodney—"

"Oh, that's all right!" he laughed out from his pleasant retreat in her arms. "I just as lieves." He looked up suddenly, half-mischievously, half-slyly. "I'm glad," he added, "because it kind of joins us." For he did not know the name only the essence of partnership.

She nodded with quick understanding. It made them co-sinners. Bending, she kissed his neck, his ears, his eyes—his rough hair and the hollow of his little white throat.

"But you have a right—Rodney, don't you want to put me in the closet? Now?—I'm ready."

"Oh, no—oh, no, indeed!" He was first a little startled, then the mischief again. "You don't need to be punished for such a little thing as me!"

The big clock appeared to be holding up its hands in wonderment at this thing that was going on. Thus the two of them, if they had listened, might have heard the new thing it said:

"Mother and—son! Mother and—son! Mother and—son!"

(Copyright, 1908,
by Thomas H. McKee.)

Worth Three Times the Money

Pleased and satisfied customers are usually the best advertisement that a merchant desires for his goods. One pleased customer is worth more in the long run, if he makes his satisfaction known than almost any other form of advertising. The washing machines being advertised in our columns must be giving satisfaction to all who purchase them, if the following letter recently received is indicative of the sentiments of the writer: Mrs. Wm. McBeth of Norfolk Co. writes us as follows:

"The washing machine I purchased of the 1900 Washer Company is a first class article. I would not part with it for triple the price if I could not get another like it. It has given me the best satisfaction, does its work good and in less than half the time taken in the old way of washing, and very much easier. The wear and tear of the clothes is not in any way affected as much as by the old way. The machine is well and strongly built. Since I bought the machine, it has not cost me one cent repairs."

Be sure to live on the sunny side and even then do not expect the world to look bright, if you habitually wear grey-brown glasses.

Some Annual Climbers
A. C. Blair, Peterboro Co., Ont.

There are few plants that add so much to the attractiveness of the country home as vines and climbers. Verandas, summer houses, fences, rocks and old stumps of trees can be covered with vines with good effect. There are two classes of climbers that can be used for the purpose, perennial or woody, and annual. The former include Virginian creepers, Japanese or Boston ivy, various kinds of clematis, honeysuckle, Dutchman's pipe, wisarias, and so forth. In this short article, only the latter class, the annual climbers, will be dealt with.

The most popular of these plants is the sweet pea. For variety of color, delightful perfume and continuity of bloom, it is difficult to surpass. The chief requisite to its successful culture are early planting, plenty of moisture and good drainage. An excellent article on the culture of sweet peas appears in the horticultural section of this issue.

MORNING GLORY

An old-fashioned flower that deserves a place somewhere about the home is the common morning glory.



A Luxuriant Morning Glory

(Convolvulus major). To obtain the best results, the seed must be sown fairly early in spring, say, from the middle to the end of March. The Japanese morning glory (Ipomoea imperialis), is larger than the ordinary kind and more brilliantly colored.



Your Little Girl Can Do The Washing WITH THE

"New Century" Washing Machine

It's far easier than churning or running a sewing machine. No rubbing—no work. Just turn the handle for 5 minutes and the clothes are washed—snowy white. Has a strong wringer stand that allows the water to drain right into the tub. Price delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—\$45. Our booklet tells how to turn wash day into child's play. Write for free copy. 88

Devereil Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

The cypress vine (Ipomaea Quamoclit) and the moon flower (Ipomaea grandiflora) also are good annual climbers. The best position for all these kinds is an eastern aspect or a place where they will not be exposed to the hot noon-day sun.

NASTURTIUMS

Nasturtiums are excellent climbers to furnish flowers for cutting. Do not plant in soil that is very rich for the plants will run to vine rather than to flowers. Choose a site that is exposed to full sunlight most of the day. Sow the seed at once, about two inches apart in the row and from one to two inches deep. After the plants are well established, thin them to six inches apart.

JAPANESE HOP

Both the plain and variegated types of Japanese hop are very pretty climbers. They grow rapidly. Sow the seed towards the end of May and when the plants are large enough, thin them out. When the new seeds form on the vines, pinch them off or they will spoil the fine effect that is desired.

CLIMBING BEANS

A free-blooming climber is the scarlet runner bean. They like a deep, rich soil and plenty of water. The seed should be sown when there will be no danger of frost after the young plants appear above ground. The east or north side of a building, if not too shaded, is the best location.

COBEA SCANDENS

Although a perennial, Cobea scandens can be treated as an annual when grown outside, as it winter-kills. As the seeds of this should be sown indoors or in a hot bed early in April, it will be necessary now to buy the plants from a florist. Plant them in the open towards the end of May or the first of June. This climber likes a light, rich soil.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are many annual climbers but those described are the best. The canary bird vine, the Madeira vine, ornamental cordons, the wild cucumber, and Lophospermum scandens are excellent for special purposes and positions. The latter is a very effective trailer for hanging baskets or window boxes.

Helps for the Wife

If the water be brought to the barn by the wind-mill, why not let it be brought into the house? Perhaps the good wife has to convey the waste water to an outside door, down a flight of steps to a safe distance from the house where it is thrown upon the ground, where a sink with a waste pipe might be constructed in the kitchen, thus saving many steps and much hard lifting. If the sink and table be high, much stooping will be avoided. A tall stool adds much to the housekeeper's comfort and one can be improvised by cutting the top off a child's high chair. She can sit upon it when compounding bread and cake and other foods, also washing and wiping dishes and cleaning vegetables. A drop shelf is convenient and saves room. It can be attached to the wall by hinges and a prop fastened to the shelf by another hinge, this prop then falls into place easily and the shelf is against the wall when not in use. A dumb-waiter saves much travelling up and down stairs, but those who are not so fortunate as to possess one can stop and think how many things are needed before going to and from the cellar, and thus save our time and strength. We are ever cleaning away the remains of one meal we can decide it is to be had for the next, and if there is anything in the pantry or

cellar which will require time for preparation, bring it back with us when we go there with what is left from last meal. Before beginning to prepare a meal it is wise to stop and think how many things are needed from the cellar and bring as many as possible at a time and not travel the twelve to fifteen steps as many times as there are articles required. It is a good plan to use a tray in carrying things to and from the cellar. When the remains of one meal are removed from the tray, what is needed for the next meal can be placed on it. Another lady saves steps by putting all refuse into a pail at the end of the table. The pail is kept clean by means of a newspaper placed in it before it is used. She keeps three dredging-boxes on the table, containing suet, sugar and flour, which are often in demand. Mrs. A. has a cupboard half way down her cellar stairs in which to put provisions and two or three shelves on the side that can be reached by just opening the door. These hold many things conveniently.

The house is the centre of the universe. Woman is the centre of home civilization, therefore, is dependent upon her health and her stimulating influence. All household improvements which can be provided to conserve her strength will add to her power and efficiency.

Little Hints

It is necessary to fit a gored or evenly-pleated skirt at the hips and waist line by "taking in" or "letting out," be quite sure to fit the skirt at each seam, and not make the alteration all in one place. In this way the proportionate width of the gores or pleats is retained, which is a necessary detail to good tailored and well-constructed skirts.

The carpet sweeper will be found more effectual if pushed in the same direction as the pile of the carpet, not against it.

If a ham be plunged from boiling water at once into ice water, the fat will harden white and firm, giving the meat a fine color.

The "Favorite" is the Churn for a Woman

No more tired arms—no more aching backs.



The "Favorite" can be operated by hand or foot, or both—while you are sitting in a chair. Easier than a sewing machine. Steel roller bearings and other improvements make it the ideal churn for farm and dairy. 8 sizes, to churn from ½ to 30 gallons of cream.

"Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

Improved Roller Gear—covered—are only two of its many improvements. Beautifully finished in Oak, Royal Blue or Wine Color, and Silver Aluminum. Write for booklet about these universal favorites, if your dealer does not handle them.



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

After using the stove for frying, broiling or boiling, rub it all over with a pad of old newspaper. In this way all grease is removed, a tidy appearance is maintained and much trouble is saved in blackening.

The full value of what you pay for is in Baby's Own Soap itself.

The box and wrapper are purposefully made as cheaply as possible.—

This enables us to use absolutely the highest quality materials and pure flower perfumes (from Grasse, France) and yet sell at a popular price.

In "Baby's Own" you get a soap that cannot be excelled—no matter what price you pay. Refuse substitutes—Insist on having Baby's Own Soap, because it is best for Baby and best for You.

Try "Albert Tale" Violet Scented and Antiseptic.

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THE COOK'S CORNER

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

Buttermilk Biscuits

I have often made biscuits by carefully following the different recipes that I have come across from time to time, but never had such good luck with any as with the following recipe, which is one of my own compounding: 1 qt flour, 1 teaspoonful baking soda, 1 teaspoonful good baking powder, 1 teaspoonful salt (all to be sifted together four times), 1 heaping tablespoonful shortening worked in the above as for pie crust, and moistened with sufficient buttermilk to make it right to roll out and cut into biscuits. Bake in a hot oven.—Alice Allen, Brant Co., Ont.

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE

Two heaping teaspoons of baking powder put through sifter with 2



Is a pantry, cupboard and work-table combined and should be in every kitchen. Ask any furniture dealer, and when you buy see that the above trade mark is on the cabinet. It ensures getting the best which is Knechtel's.

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CANADA'S BEST MAKE

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cups of flour. Rub in the flour 2 oz. of butter, add 1 well beaten egg. Make this into a batter with 1 cup of sweet milk. Bake in layers, but ter one layer, heap on some crushed strawberries in sugar. Put on the other layer, and garnish with a liberal supply of large fine strawberries. Serve with sweet cream.

FRISCELLA'S BREAD

Prepare 5 large flaky potatoes, cook in plenty of water until thoroughly done. Drain into baking pan over 2 qts. of sifted flour. Add potatoes to flour, and garnish with 1 qt. of hot water. Beat into a good stiff batter. Add 1½ cup of good hot yeast. Add 1 table spoon of salt, 1 of sugar, thoroughly knead for ¾ of an hour. Set to rise in a warm temperature. After it has risen to the top of the pan, grease bake dishes, fold into 5 small loaves and set to rise in a moderate oven.

BROWN BTTY

Alternate layers of sliced apples and dry bread crumbs; put enough crumbs to cover every layer of apples. Add small bits of butter and sugar, and ground cinnamon. Repeat this until dish is full, having crumbs on top. Pour ¾ cup of molasses, or milk and ½ cup of water, set dish in a pan of boiling water, and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with sweet cream.—Country Girl.

RICIE SOUP

Add 1 qt rice to 1 qt. of milk, let boil till rice is tender, add salt to taste.

CREAM BEAN SOUP

Take 1 pt. of beans, let come to a boil, add ½ tea spoon of soda, boil 1 minute, then drain. Add more boiling water, and let them boil until perfectly tender; season with salt and pepper to taste, add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, or more if preferred. When done, skim out half the beans, leaving the broth with the remaining salt in the kettle. Add a tea cup of sweet cream, a dozen or more crackers broken up. Let come to a boil, and you will have a dish good enough for a king.

RICIE BTTY

One cup of first-class rice, boiled in a double boiler until thoroughly cooked. Cook very dry. Add 1 tea spoon of butter and a dash of salt. Have on hand 1 cup of whipped cream, arrange in dish in layers, a layer of kerie, a layer of granulated sugar, a layer of whipped cream, until the dish is full, being careful to have a liberal layer of cream on top. Garnish well, fill and serve.

CODFISH AND EGGS

To each cup of flaked and freshened fish add 2 well beaten eggs; season with pepper and salt, if needed, drop by tablespoons into hot fat and fry until brown.

CODFISH CROQUETTES

To 1 cup of flaked and freshened fish add 2 cups of breadcrumbs which have been moistened with hot milk; mash together, mix in a beaten egg, season with salt and pepper, form into flat croquettes, and fry.

CHEESE SANDWICHES

To whipped sweet cream, add enough grated cheese of a rich sharp flavor to make a thin paste; season with a little salt, and spread thin slices of bread with the mixture. Then spread with finely chopped celery. These sandwiches should be eaten at once. If the celery cannot be obtained, or the sandwiches are to be carried for lunch and the celery is apt to toughen from standing, the cream and cheese may be seasoned with celery salt with excellent results.—Alice Ashley, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Our Children's Questions

Little folks have no way to learn but by asking questions. All the avenues which later on lead them toward the great world and the busy people in it are still closed. As life, the rich, the mysterious, the perplexing, unrolls its pictured ribbon before them, they have no alphabet of emotion or gamut of experience to help spell out the riddle of what is taking place around them, of which they ignorantly feel they are the cause and pivot. They are very sensitive; they see and feel, but they do not understand.

Children have no vocabulary. They are without memory. They must speak in the most primitive way, helping out with signs and pictures the few hieroglyphics they possess. How, then, is a child to fight against these odds; to gain knowledge of the appalling facts that rule destinies and govern the mystery walls; how place itself in a position to cope with the towering and dominating personalities who know everything and to whom it must be subjected? Only by asking questions.

QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED

It is nothing short of criminal to turn a deaf ear to the questions of a young child. As it climbs up into its mother's lap, or throws its arms around her neck, its lips invariably frame the same word, the eternal question, "Why?" There is no doubt whatever that according to the quality of her answers will the development of her child progress. With every question that comes from its troubled little heart satisfactorily answered, the child takes a very decided step onward into life.

A careless, hurried, untrue answer causes it to fall back baffled and distrustful to a step below the period of mental growth which prompted it to speak.

As children advance, their spirits put forth steady shoots toward life, their only true teacher; and we who stand at the foot-stones, have the very serious duty of training this spiritual out put, of helping them to right understanding of themselves and of showing them how best to utilize the superabundance of energy which is their most beautiful gift.

THE VALUE OF IMAGINATION

Children possess one golden asset which is more or less lost to us who are higher in the scale of development—imagination. It is in this ladder—and do not let us think that it is frail or made of dreams—that they most often climb up into the land of reason and hard facts. Once there they knock the enchanted ladder from under their feet, not knowing that it was the good fairy in disguise who will never visit them again.

On each step of this ladder of imagination the child pauses to ask questions of those who have already made the ascent. Let us not tire of answering, for to the child its questions are very, very real, and his need of us is great.

HOW TO ANSWER THEM

But what shall we say to our children when they begin to ask questions at which we dare not smile, but for which no satisfactory answer can possibly be given? Precaution and half truths, with an effort to divert their attention is the best we can do at this period, but with the beginnings of real growth will come many questions that we cannot conscientiously turn aside. If a child has enough intelligence to ask a question seriously, the person of whom the information is required has no right to withhold it. No child is too young to receive proper instruction upon any question that is puzzling its

little brain, and the very fact that it asks makes a truthful answer the only one that will satisfy it. Even if the information is only partially understood, the effort of the parent to explain, and the knowledge to the child that it has been taken seriously, inspires it with confidence and contributes to its growth.

The best guide for a mother, as this problem of how to answer her child's questions arises again and again in their daily life together, are the following words of St. Paul "Speak the truth in love." Mothers who are willing to take the time to do this earnestly and prayerfully, if they will see their children arise and call them blessed.

Asked and Answered

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

How is the Japanese cement (commonly so called) prepared?—Jessie Baker, Halton Co., Ont.

Mix the best powdered rice with a little cold water, then gradually add boiling water until a proper thickness is acquired, being particular careful to keep it well stirred all the time. Boil for a minute in a perfectly clean saucepan. The glue is beautifully clear and transparent and is well adapted for fancy paper work which may require a stronger yet colorless cement.

RECIPE

I am desirous of securing a good reliable cook book, and would ask where same can be purchased and the price of one.—New Housekeeper.

Read the notice at the head of our Cook's Column. Several new and thoroughly reliable cook books may be secured from our Household Editor, for the securing of new subscriptions to this paper. Write for further particulars.

RECIPE

How can I remove a large ink stain from a new carpet?—Janet C. Holmes, Middlesex Co., Ont.

If you have been unfortunate enough to spill ink on a new carpet apply as soon as possible, preferably at once, fresh skimmed milk, rubbing well, with a cloth until the stain disappears. Then sponge off with clear water and cover with a paper until dry.

RECIPE

How can I avoid the strong flavor in roasting spring lamb?—Hattie Williams, Nova Scotia.

When roasting a leg of lamb, if you wish to avoid the strong flavor so objectionable to many, put three or four slices of onion on top of the meat, before placing it in the oven. You will be surprised at the improvement.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPE'S

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

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

Our Girls and Boys

Something to Work For

Boys and girls can now get around the country easier than in the winter time. When going out among your neighbors, why not try and earn for yourself a setting of eggs, or a pure bred pig and have something on the farm that you can call your own. For two new subscriptions sent us at \$1 a year, we will send you a setting of eggs, and for seven new subscriptions at \$1 each we will send you a pure bred pig, either Tamworth, Berkshire or Yorkshire breed. Every boy or girl who sends us seven subscriptions for a pig, will have his or her photograph published in the Boys and Girls column. Who will be the first to have their photograph published? Write the Household Editor for further particulars, and sample copies.

A Little Girl and her Bees

"I am a little girl ten years old and live in a little place called Bakers' School Section No. 8. On seeing your request for letters, I thought that I would write one on the topic of bees.

The first thing that I will write about is the three kinds of bees: queen, drones and workers. The queen is the mother. She does no work except laying the eggs in the cells. The drone is the father and he does no work except building the fine cells. The worker bees work hard. They do about all the work that is done. The bee is an egg first, then

a worm shut up in a cell where it grows into a full grown bee.

A bee does not live more than three or four years, then it dies. For the queens, the old work bees make a big cells; these are the baby queens. The old work bees feed the queen bee well. They do not feed the young bees as well as they do the queens. The old workers seem to think that the queen bees are better than the little work bees. When the queen bees hears the bees singing, it makes her mad and she says: "I am going away." Then some of the work bees go with her. They fly into the air and swarm on the vines.

The bees work very hard making honey and they make a lot of it in one day. The bee first makes the cells and then the honey. They make many cells in the summer time. They also make a lot of honey but the men will take it out and the bees have to make more for themselves. Of course, the men do not take all the honey but still the bees have to make more. This will be all for this time."—May Palmerton, Norfolk Co. Ont.

Fred's Ducking

"I thought I would write you a letter telling you of a true event that happened this spring. One morning when we were going to school, one of my school-mates and I saw a log that had washed down the creek and we decided to roll it into the water. Fred did not like to cross the creek, so I went first. I was just rolling it in, when I heard a splash and of course looked around to see what it was. Just when I looked into the stream I saw Fred's head and nothing else. I went to help him out, but before I got there he had man-

aged to crawl out on the bank and there he was, crying and shivering. We took him over behind some spruce trees and took him off but he found he was not very wet. We told him to run to school and we would bring his overalls. When he reached there all the boys and girls laughed at him. His overalls were wet but he soon got them dry and put them on again. He said it was the worst ducking he ever had."—Wilfred Reesor, York Co., Ont.

Help in Ordering Groceries

One of the most useful things in my house is a board fourteen inches long, twelve inches wide, and one-half inch thick, which my boy procured. He planed it off neatly, and glued half-inch tape to the ends, to prevent the board from warping. It is of white pine, and when planed off can easily be written on with pen and ink. On this board I have written, in alphabetical order, the names of one hundred and thirty-five grocery and household articles, many of which we are constantly using. Opposite each name my boy made a small hole. Also across the bottom of the board he made a row of holes.

In the bottom row I insert brass-headed tacks which can easily be put in and removed by the fingers, like pins, and as we sit to the board and are getting nearly out of any of these articles, we take one of the tacks from the bottom row and stick it in the hole opposite the name of the article needed. When we go to town to buy our groceries, instead of trying to think what we need and running around opening cans and jars to see what we are out of, all we have to do is to look at the board and see instantly what are our needs. It hangs on a nail in the wall, in a convenient place in the kitchen, and is a wonderful help. I have used one for years, with the utmost satisfaction."—Mrs. G. J. Horner, Brant Co. Ont.

Our Seven Year Friend

"Dear Editor—My papa has been taking your paper for about seven years and we like it very much. It gets better all the time. As other little girls write to the Boys and Girls Column, I thought I would write too. I am in the junior second and am going to try for the senior second this summer. I like my teacher very well."—Jennie Hobbs, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Try These

For every sheet there should be a pillow-case of similar make, and for every two sheets there should be a bolster case if a bolster is to be used. Many people have no use for the bolster-case, but if it is to be considered it should be at least a foot longer than the bolster at each end, with a four-inch hem and a smaller scheme of border and initial to match the sheet and pillow-cases. Of course the sheets when so elaborately decorated, should have a wide "turn-down" allowed. A white or colored cotton dress usually becomes creased and crumpled long before it is soiled sufficiently to warrant its despatch to the laundry. A little starch made with cold water, will, however, be found excellent as a means of stiffening the skirt where it has become limp, a sponge dipped in the starch being used with which to dampen the material. The garment should then be spread over an ironing board, and pressed all over by degrees.

Be sure to place a pad under the olecloth cover to your ironing table, as it lessens the noise, renders it easier to clean and doubles its wearing qualities.

In the Sewing Room

When sending for patterns kindly men-on the size desired. Orders for patterns received lately not in size and too editor has sent a medium size in all such cases. When ordering patterns, simply state number of pattern and size desired. Allow a week for delivery. Before pattern may be expected.

DRESSING SACQUE 5726



The dressing sacque that serves its true purpose while yet sufficient becoming and attractive to be worn to the family breakfast is doubly useful and makes an exceedingly valuable addition to the wardrobe. This one is pretty and becoming at the same time. It is simple in the extreme. The sleeves are the simplest ones gathered at the upper and lower edges and finished with bands of cuffs, belt or ribbon confines the fullness at the waist line.

Material required for medium size is 4½ yds 27, 3½ yds 34, 3½ yds 44 in wide. The pattern is cut for 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. bust measure, and will be mailed for 10 cents.

MEN'S PLAIN OUTFITTING SHIRT 5916



The plain outfitting shirt is well liked by most men. It allows a choice of a yoke or plain back so that it fulfills almost every need and requirement. When the yoke is used it is applied over the back. The sleeves are of the regulation sort.

The quantity of material required for 3½ yds 27 or 3½ yds 34 in wide. The pattern is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in breast measurement and will be mailed for 10 cents.

SECTIONAL TUCKED SKIRT 5945



Tucked skirts are always pretty and attractive. This season they are being extensively worn both for washable materials and for the various silk and wool ones that are admirably suited. This one is made in sections, the sections being joined beneath the tucks and is gracefully and attractively finished.

Material required for medium size is 8½ yds 24, 7½ yds 32 or 5 yds 44 in wide. The pattern is cut for 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in waist measure, and will be mailed for 10 cents.

GIRL'S BOX PLAITED COSTUME 5913



Box plait is very generally becoming to the younger girls and are greatly in vogue. Here is an attractive frock that shows them used to advantage. The dress is made with waist and skirt. The lining is faced to form the chemise. The collar finishes the neck edge. If the lining is not used the chemise can be cut from it and attached to the waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8½ yds 24, 6½ yds 32 or 4½ yds 44 in wide. The pattern is in sizes for 12 and 14 yrs and will be mailed for 10 cents.

HOW TO GET THESE PREMIUMS FREE

Send us the name of one new subscriber together with \$1.00 and we will mail you free of charge, pattern for a "Practical Housemaid's Set," and also a pair of Good Steel Embroidery Scissors, 3½ in. long. These Scissors are first-class in every respect.

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Whatever the occupation, the wearing of the proper garb gives it a certain dignity and place, and such an outfit, as this is, therefore, certain to find its place. White linen, and indeed all the materials that are used for aprons are appropriate, the colored ones for the morning house work, and the white ones for afternoon wear. The big deep cap case is especially making, they serve perfectly protect the sleeves, and the cap at both becoming and serviceable.

The outfit consists of apron, cap and cuffs. The apron is made with a generally full skirt portion and with straight bretelle-like sections that form the bib and are buttoned into place at the back. The cuffs are made in one piece each and can be slipped on over the sleeve of the dress. The cap consists of a full crown and is turned up front portion. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2½ yds .36 ins. wide, with 2½ yds. of banding to trim.

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(Watch for Next Week's Premiums).

The Canadian Apple Situation

(Continued from page 2)

quantities of apples bought at high prices were thrown back on the original buyer's hands. But even without this episode, the collapse was destined to come. The trade had not been conducted from the beginning in accordance with prudent business methods. The prices were too high, and the quality of the pack was inferior.

The local buyer as a rule is an intermediary between the grower and the real purchaser. He is perhaps paid by the barrel for his work, and yields to the tendency to increase his pack; or, if he is on salary, and "lumps" a few orchards, he wishes to pack as many barrels as possible in order to justify his estimate, and vindicate his good judgment. As long as apples are bought in this way, the proportion of inferior fruit in the pack will be altogether too great. There is no doubt that, the inferior quality of the apples put on the market last year was the principal cause of the season's unsatisfactory business.

INFLUENCE OF LOW GRADE FRUIT

Low grade fruit not only sells at a loss; it brings discredit upon fruit that is really good. Retailers, who would willingly handle good apples, lose interest in apples altogether if they find that the bulk of the offerings consist constantly of undersized, unsightly, ill-keeping, wormy and scabby apples. Markets, accordingly, become depressed even though the apples arrive in good condition, and the quantity on sale is not excessive. Some years a good grade of No. 2 apples may pay to export, if they are shipped direct from the orchard; and even from the fruit-houses. No. 2 Spies and Golden Russets may, if the market is strong, sell at profitable prices. But buyers, packers, farmers and dealers have all learned by costly experience that it would be better for the trade and for all trade and for all engaged in it if no apples below the first grade were exported at all. The barrel costs as much for poor apples as for good ones, the freight is the same, the sorting and packing cost a great deal more, and the wastage is much greater. Factories, evaporators and cider mills pay for such apples quite as much as they are worth, foreign markets have plenty of poor apples of their own; and we have room enough to supply an indefinite quantity of apples of

the very best grades. It is rare that a loss occurs on a shipment of good apples; it is equally rare that a profit is ever made on second-class apples. Better pay \$2 a barrel for No. 1 apples on the trees than set No. 2 apples for nothing, is the deliberate opinion of a veteran exporter.

How then to eliminate or at least reduce to a minimum the export of No. 2 apples, is the most important problem in the apple trade. Each buyer must solve the problem in his own way; but, theoretically, it should not be a difficult one. Poor apples will always be with us, but they cannot be packed and exported of their own accord.

DETRIMENTAL TO DEALERS

Other changes detrimental to the dealers and to the trade at large have also recently developed. Formerly, when apples were bought by the barrel, and the farmers picked the apples, boarded the packers and hauled the barrels, expenses were not nearly so great as they have since become. Less than twenty-five cents a barrel would cover them all. But now-a-days a dealer is fortunate if his expenses of buying, picking, packing and shipping do not exceed sixty cents per barrel. In addition, the cost of barrels has increased fifty per cent, while the material is poorer; and the dealer has endless trouble in procuring a sufficient and regular supply. The labor obtainable at apple-picking time is unreliable, floating and inefficient. And all these troubles are aggravated by the shortness of the season, delays in obtaining cars, and the necessity of having the apples taken care of before the frosts appear. With all the development of the trade, the extension of markets, the better, quicker and cheaper transportation, the more active and general demand for our apples, dealers cannot afford to pay any more for the fruit than they did twenty years ago.

It is obvious that if the trade is to prosper, the growers ought not to stand aloof and throw unnecessary work on the buyers. The expense of the packers, the picking of the apples and the teaming of the barrels can be undertaken by the farmers at far less cost than by the dealers, and all these expenses must in any event come out of the value of the fruit. Growers may combine into associations with excellent results. There is no doubt that this movement is beneficial to the trade. But associations can only cover a part of the field. Farmers have not sufficient opportunities for becoming successful traders. Apple-packing requires expert skill; the markets have to be studied; problems of transportation and finance are continually arising that tax all the long acquired and special knowledge of the trader. In exporting other kinds of produce, the farmer may be successful for a time, but the experience usually ends in disappointment. Similarly, in the case of apples, an intermediary trader is required between the grower and the distant salesman and no one can say with any conscience that this trader is making undue profits.

How to promote co-operation between the growers and the buyers with the object of minimizing expenses is, doubtless, the most difficult and complicated problem in the trade. The extreme cases are where the farmer sells his apples for a lump sum, relieving himself of further responsibility, and the farmer who packs and ships his own fruit. No general solution can be suggested but surely it ought to be possible in most individual instances to effect by mutual help a considerable saving



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PURITY FLOUR

Don't buy flour simply
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nicest loaves of pure,
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See that it
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MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GORDONSBURG AND BRANDON

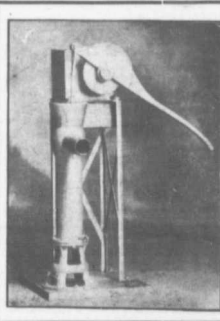
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overcomes every opposition that can be raised against the use of a Check Whey Pump. It is guaranteed to work perfectly under all conditions, cannot clog. Check does not come in contact with the whey or any part of the mechanism of the Pump, which is very simple and cannot get out of order.

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WILLIAM LOCKE, Pres. Prince of Wales Cheese Factory, Campbellville, Ont., writes on July 5, 1907:—"The Whey Pump that we ordered from you is giving good satisfaction. You will find enclosed check to balance amount of bill for Pump."

Agents Wanted

Write for Prices and Description
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MORRISBURG, ONT.**

in the expenses of packing. In any event a buyer ought to make a far greater difference than he usually does when buying an orchard for a lump sum.—E. J. McIntyre.

Milking Machine Booklet.—A booklet that gives a lot of valuable information about milking machines and is handsomely illustrated is being sent out by D. Derbyshire & Co., of Brockville, Ont., and The D. H. Burrill Co., of Little Falls, N. Y. To anyone who is thinking about installing a machine milker this book will be of great value, it describes the various parts of the machine and

answers about every question you can ask about the machine. Readers of The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World will be supplied with this booklet free upon request from either of the above mentioned firms.

MOLER SYSTEM of Barber Colleges

Learn to be a Barber

Men and women taught in eight weeks—tuition applied—graduates earn from \$12.00 to \$18.00 weekly—no July 5, 1907—"The Whey Pump that we ordered from you is giving good satisfaction. You will find enclosed check to balance amount of bill for Pump."

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, May 18th, 1908.—General trade conditions continue quiet. The business situation is not as favorable as was expected, yet there is a hopeful feeling and conditions are expected to improve shortly. The large decrease in the earnings of the railway companies of the United States and Canada is a pretty good index of trade. Rumors are looking for improvement till the new crop begins to be marketed. Interest and discount rates remain unchanged. There is considerable talk of cheap money but that is about as far as it goes. Bank loans rule at 6 per cent. and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market last week showed a weakening tendency all round and prices are lower. The spurt in the Chicago wheat ring, due to the adverse crop report, did not last long, and there has

been a drop of over 5c there. This report as compared with the average for the past ten years is not so favorable. The situation in Canada so far is favorable. Fall wheat has come through the winter well and the outlook for the coming year is itself. The world's wheat in sight shows a decrease of 45,000,000 bushels as compared with last year's estimate at this time. In spite of this, however, the market is weaker, showing that it is now largely controlled by crop reports. Cables are weaker and the situation generally much weaker with little business doing. Ontario wheat here is down to 50c to 90c for red and white and 40c for goods at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market fall wheat brings 70c to 90c and goes 95c to 96c a bushel.

CORN GRAINS

The oat market keeps firm at 47½ to 50c outside, and 55c to 56c a bushel on Toronto farmers' market. There is some demand for barley here at 56c to 58c at outside points. Maltine barley is quoted at 60c and Manitoba feed at 59c at Montreal. Poor sell well at 26c to 28c but they are not to be had in large quantities.

FEEDS

Brain and shorts are still scarce and still in demand. Prices are high and are likely to continue for a time. Millers have only small stocks on hand and sales are limited. At Montreal quotations are as follows: Manitoba head 82c to 86c in bags and shorts 82c to 85c; Ontario brain 82c to 82.50 and middlings 82c to 82.5 a ton in bags. Bran sells here at 82.5 to 82.5 and shorts at 82.5 a ton at the mills. The corn market is still firm. Corn is quoted at Montreal here 78c to 79c in store. Here American corn is quoted at 77c to 78c in car lots, Toronto, but there is very little moving as stocks are hard to get.

SEED

The clover seed season is over now. Dealers have had a good season. Prices have ruled high and the supply has been scarce. Interest has been high and demand for seed corn. The supply is short and before planting is done good seed may reach fabulous prices. Dealers cannot begin to supply the demand. Orders placed with Western States firms for choice seed have only been partially filled, seedmen having to be satisfied with a small percentage of their requirements. Well selected seed corn has been sold at 81c to 81.50 a bushel, and in some cases as high as \$1.50 a bushel. This means 82c to 82.50 a bushel for the farmer. Not a few seedmen have got into difficulty by booking orders some time ago for seed corn away below what it is worth now, and what they can buy if they do. In some cases orders have been booked at 80c a bushel. Of course not one of these orders can be filled, and retailers who counted on them are finding themselves without seed corn for their regular customers. Farmers should test all seed corn this spring. There will undoubtedly be a lot of poor stuff offered for sale. Its germinating power should be known before planting.

RAY AND STRAW

The hay market is much lower and trade is dull. Supplies seem to be coming forward in large quantities. At Montreal there is little change in the market for the best hay, but other quality is lower. Quotations there for baled hay range from 105c to 106c as to quality. The market here is dull and lower, the best baled timothy is quoted at 83c to 84c for car lots. Good timothy and baled straw at 89c to 91c. In Toronto farmers' market loose timothy sells at 81c to 81.7 and clover at 84c to 85c a ton.

EGGS AND FOLTRY

While prices for eggs show no material change there are indications of an easier market owing to increased supply. The demand, however, looks good which helps to maintain the price though receipts are larger. Packers have been paying during the week 15c in Western Ontario, and 16½c a dozen in Eastern Ontario for eggs for cold storage purposes. But it is likely that these prices will be shaded some this week. At Montreal whitehens are 19½c to 19c a dozen in case lots. New laid are quoted here at 17c to 18c in the jobbing way. There is a drop on Toronto farmers' market. Dressed chickens sell at 18c to 22c, fowl at 15c to 16c,

and turkeys at 25c to 30c a lb. on the latter market.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The local cheese market shows a little stronger feeling, but it does not appear to be backed up very strongly by cables. Exporters report cable orders light. White cheese is now selling 8½c more than colored. During the week prices at country markets ruled at 11½c for white and 10½c to 11c for blue. At Montreal white are quoted at 11½c to 12c and colored at 11½c to 11½c. There has been rather a sudden break in the butter market. Quotations here are from 1c to 2c a lb. lower both for creamery and dairy. Even at this reduction prices are 2c to 4c a lb. higher than at this time a year ago. Receipts are increasing and lower values are still looked for. Creamery prices are quoted here at 27c to 28c; solids at 26c to 27c; dairy prints 24c to 25c; large rolls at 25c to 26c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy butter brings 88c to 30c a lb. At Montreal the best creamery is offering at 28c to 29½c and finding few buyers. There is a tendency to wait for lower values which are expected shortly. While there are no accurate quotations, supplies are increasing and dealers have been unable to be loaded up with dear goods. A real gap has been made in the best creamery butter sold at Montreal at 21½c to 22c a lb. Prices are still above an export basis.

THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, quote \$5.75 f.o.b. at country points for hogs this week, with a disposition for the market to be lower. The Toronto market for last week's export bacon was very disappointing. Canadian is quoted at 43c to 49c which is a drop of 2c as compared with the week previous. Daily killings continue large. They were 46,000 last week and 47,000 this week. Supplies are very light in Canada. The Davies Company report their killings last week at 3,600 hogs less than the corresponding week of last year.

UNION STOCK YARD HORSE EXCHANGE

The offerings at the West Toronto Horse Exchange this week were not as large as usual. Business was quiet and nearly all were sold. There seems to be a wide discrepancy between what farmers ask for horses of the country and what they will sell for in the open market. Dealers say they cannot pay what farmers are asking and make any money in the business.

Some good fresh horses were among last week's offerings, with a number of second-hand animals, and some from the lumber woods. They were mostly of the general purpose class. Good sound ones of this type are being sold at 100c to 110c and 120c to 130c. Express sold at \$150 to \$175. Good drivers at \$160 to \$185, and especially sound ones at \$40 to \$95 each. A few good drafters sold early in the week at \$190 to \$225 each, with extra choice ones quoted higher.

The outlook for business keeps good, though it is not possible, so those in the trade claim, for dealers to make any money. It is the price that farmers are asking for horses. Horses for the city trade are more in demand just now than heavy drafters. Good expressors and drivers bring fair prices.

LIVE STOCK

Toronto, May 18th, 1908.—The run of live stock during the week was a little larger, the market being better than the inferior grades of cattle. There is not enough choice stuff, however, to supply the demand for the butcher trade. There is a growing trade in Toronto for choice meat and this trade is willing to pay a high price, no matter what it is. When the supply of choice stuff is limited as it has been lately, prices mount upward, as they did on Thursday last at 86.25c cwt. for some choice picked lots of butchers' stuff. The quality of the fat cattle last week shows a little improvement, though the bulk were of the unfinished class. Again we repeat that it will pay farmers to keep this unfinished stuff a couple of weeks longer. Trade generally was good with prices higher, especially for good quality.

Export cattle are in demand and that really choice ones will bring big prices is shown by Thursday's market (the last one of the week) when one load of very choice steers sold for \$6.5 a cwt. They were fitted by Bennie Bros., Scarborough Township, York County, and weighed 1,300

SHOE BOILS

Are Hard to Cure,

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ABSORBINE

It removes them and leaves no marks. Does not blister or burn. It is the only medicine that works. 25¢ per bottle. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. Write for circular. Always take the name of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. on the wrapper.

lbs. each. The market generally was good, prices ranged from \$5.75 to \$5.25 for good to choice steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75 for medium, and \$4.50 to \$5.25 for export bulls. Butchers' cattle sell well. Choice picked lots sold at \$5.90 to \$6.25; loads of good to choice at \$5.60 to \$5.90; medium \$5.35 to \$5.60; light steers and buffers and good cows at \$4.60 to \$5.15; fair cows at \$4.25 to \$4.50; common cows at \$3.75 to \$4; bulls at \$4 to \$5 and canners at \$2 to \$3 a cwt.

There is an active demand for stockers and feeders, especially those of good quality. Good feeding steers are very scarce and when a few come forward, butchers pay more for them than feeders can afford to pay. There is a feeling in the country that prices for cattle will drop as soon as grassers begin to come in, and many feeders are holding back on that account. There may be a lowering of values but the general conditions of the trade are such as would lead one to believe that no serious drop will occur for sometime. A great many cattle have been sacrificed since last fall because of the feed scarcity. Prices for feeders and stockers are as follows: good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, \$4.75 to \$5; good steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.75; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.25; good steers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.90; light stockers, 400 to 600 lbs. each, \$3 to \$3.25 a cwt.

Milkers and springers are higher. Sales on Thursday ranged from \$30 to \$60 each. One choice extra quality cow sold for \$70. The bulk of the best sold from \$40 to \$50 each. Light common cows are slow of sale at \$25 to \$30 each. Owing to the general receipts there was quite an easing off in prices for weak calves towards the end of the week. The highest price on Thursday was \$5 a cwt., as compared with \$5.50 earlier in the week, with the general run selling at \$3 to \$4 a cwt.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were light and prices a little higher. There is a good demand for lambs and grain fed yearlings. The general quotations are likely to hold good for a few weeks, after which they are likely to decline. Export ewes sold at \$5.25 to \$5.75, and rams at \$4 to \$4.75 a cwt. Yearling lambs sold at \$6.50 to \$7.50. These quotations are for grain-fed. The common barn yard stuff brings less money. Spring lambs sold at \$3 to \$6.75 each. A few choice butchers' sheep sold on Thursday at \$6 a cwt.

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Rust and Storm Proof
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Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
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MANUFACTURERS
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Some horses will stand



at a hitching post without hitching. Sovereign shells and Crow's shells will both stand without hitching, but are always ready to go at the "click" of the firing pin.

SOVEREIGN shells (Explosive smokeless powder) don't jerk the shafts out when they go. In other words, they don't strain the breech.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than dust paying an arm. Our guarantee covers all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

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FARMERS! LOOK!



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PORK SIDE DELIVERY RAY RAKE

Can also supply Rotary Side Delivery Hay Rake, equipped with 7 adjustable castor wheels.

Write To-Day

Elmira Agricultural Works Co., Ltd
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COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

KING'S COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

The farmers in this section are now busily engaged in applying the first spray to their orchards... are now convinced of the good results of an insecticide and Bordeaux...

The seedtime has come, and with it the general spring rush. There have been many showers and drying winds, and much cold, but on the whole farmers hope for a prosperous year...

HASTINGS COUNTY

Trenton—Fall wheat and clover is looking very fine and the last few days have been about the best. There is more growth at the present time than we had on the 31st of May last year...

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD

READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY

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

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—First-class farm, with in three miles of Ottawa; 125 acres, all cleared, well built with new up-to-date buildings. Apply Box 44, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

FARM—100 acres, 75 under cultivation, balance good bush, good soil, well fenced and watered, frame house and barns. Apply Box 11, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

FARM FOR SALE—On easy terms, quarter section, two miles south of Morden, Manitoba; 120 acres under cultivation; good land and water. Apply Box 254, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

CATTLE RANCH—Abundance, open range, natural shelter, hay convenient and plentiful, green timber, good milk range; one mile to post office. Box 0, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

BARGAIN—Improved farm, 160 acres, first class wheat land, 90 acres cultivated; good house, stable, hen house, granaries, new station, school, church, splendid water; only \$15 per acre; part cash; great chance. Box 10, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—In the garden of Ontario, the best fruit belt in the Dominion; facing Lake Ontario; 1/2 mile from Hamilton, township of Saltfleet, County of Wentworth, 2 miles from Fruitland. Will sell for \$2000 acres or parcels of 20 or 30 acres—Box 60, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home; waste space in cellar, garden or farm, can be made to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. e-10

\$13 to \$14; alike, \$8 to \$10; oats, 50c; peas, \$1; rye, 75c; fall wheat, 90c; spring, 90c; buckwheat, 60c; barley, 60c; butter, \$16 to \$18 a lb.; eggs, 15c a dozen; chickens, 60c to 90c a pr.; hogs, 8c to 9c a lb., h.w.; Hay, 15c to \$20 a ton.—J. K.

WELLINGTON COUNTY

Mount Forest—Seedling is going to be very late again in this district. On high dry land, sandy or gravelly, seedling is well on, probably from seedling to one half done. On stronger land, land, especially if flat or naturally wet, nothing whatever has been done yet, and it will be impossible to get on it for a week or ten days, as the heavy rains of the week have left it water than it was when the snow went.

Fall wheat has wintered splendidly, and promises well. Clovers are exceptionally strong and very thick on the ground. The prospects for hay and pasture are first class. Feed appears to be plentiful throughout. Most farmers have wintered cheaper than in the fall. Grass has started well, but we need more heat to make pasture.—A. H.

BRANT CO.

Brantford—Farmers have finished sowing their small grains. Owing to the heavy rain lately, the land is too wet to work. The rain is very acceptable, however, as it has been very dry up to this spring. What is looking well about the lower places. Clover is also good and there are prospects for a good hay crop.—J. P.

MORFOLK COUNTY

Courtdale—Pastures are rather short as yet. Crops are about half sown. The weather has been too cool for vigorous plant growth. Many farmers have been compelled to turn their cows out for want of feed. One farmer who has not sent without silage for 2 years, finds it almost empty this spring. Some cows are thin but the majority are in good condition. Potatoes, 50c a bu.; 75c a bag; milk cows, \$40 to \$70; spring calves, \$35 to \$60; calves, 50c; hogs, \$6.75 a cwt. L.w. timothy hay, \$13 to \$14 a ton; clover, \$12; milk, 1 1/2 hrs. \$2; fall wheat, \$1.25 a bu.; barley, 55c; corn, 65c; 70c; peas, 80c to 85c; fresh eggs, 15c a doz, creamery eggs, 20c a lb.; pigs, 27c; colored cheese, 11 1/2c—W. A. B.

COSBIP

Situated about one and a half miles north of the Railway station at Orms- town, Que., is the farm and home of Neil Sangster, one of the foremost breeders of Holstein cattle in Quebec. The herd now comprises over 35 high quality animals. The herd is headed by the splendid stock bull, Inferno, 3222, by Count of Maple Hill, 2343, dam Queen De Kol 2nd, 1659, with milk record of 92 lbs. of milk a day, and over 15,000 in 12 months. This sire was purchased from O. W. Clemson, St. George, Ont. Judging by the appearance of the offspring, he is proving his worth. Barely has it been our privilege to see as fine a lot of youngsters.

Mr. Sangster started breeding registered Holsteins some six years ago, by selecting the best in each get, and although he has made numerous sales from time to time, his farm cow herd is a herd of splendid quality and constitutional vigor. For several years in succession he has captured the dairy test prize at the Eastern Ontario Fair Stock Show. He has the first Holstein cow to qualify in the Canadian Record of Performance at Queen's, in Rhosie Queen, 4332, 4 years of age. She gave in 270 days, 12597 lbs. of milk, and 422 lbs. of butter, and produced a calf which over 11 months from commencing the test, the second cow to qualify was Madam Dot, 2nd Princess, 4 years of age, with 11518 lbs. of milk, and 430 lbs. of fat in 303 days. She dropped her calf within 11 months and 15 days from commencing the test. Her sire was bred by H. Bollett, Cassel, Ont. A two-year old of his own breeding, Verona, 6419, qualified with 976 lbs. of milk and 320 lbs. fat in 19 months. He has 7 cows and heifers now running in the test.

Mr. Sangster is a strong advocate of the Record of Performance test believing it a better way to determine the true value of a cow over the short period test.

The product of the herd is put into cream and shipped to Montreal city for milk and cream. We found Mr. Sangster's stock in fine condition, notwithstanding the scarcity of feed in that section, but we found the secret of it was a fine corn crop last fall and an overflowing silo. Many silos have been made from this herd from time to time, and we're pleased to say that from his first advertisement, many Canadian and Ontario Dairyman Mr. Sangster made a splendid sale. Such a herd in the hands of such a capable farmer and stockman will be of incalculable value to the dairymen of Quebec.

GORDON H. MANHARD

Gordon H. Manhard, of Manhard, although a young man, has won the Canadian Holstein herd second in quality to none on the continent. This herd is headed by Brightest Canada, 1776, imp. white, and Canary Mercedes Brightest made 25 598 lbs. butter in 7 days, 109 1/2 lbs. butter in 30 days. This sire's dam Sadie Vale Concoria, made 30 664 butter in 14 days, and 12 1/2 lbs. in 30 days, while his dam Canary made 25 161 butter in 7 days, and 102 1/2 lbs. in 30 days.

Several of the females in this herd have official records worth having. Besides they have and stockman will be of conformer so necessary in a milking animal. Rachel Sechilarde Clothide 7423, this milk cow, made 37 373 lbs. of milk in 7 days, 1136 lbs. in 14 days, making 24 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Seven Spot DeKol, a young producer, produced 73 lbs. milk, 19 504 lbs. butter in 7 days, her dam's record being 598 1/2 lbs. milk and 22 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Dirko Pel at 4 years old gave 597 lbs. milk, 23 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Mr. Manhard expects her to reach the 100 lbs. a day mark. Two other cows were being officially tested at the time of our visit. They are DeKol Montel, who already has a record of 100 lbs. a day, and her sister, Nannette Topsy Clahide, both of which are making fine records. As the herd is, officially in June, as he fully realizes the importance of this test in determining the true value of a herd, this farm is but a short distance from Ottawa crossing on the Brockville and Westport R.R., and but a few miles from Brockville, O.T.B.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntington, Que., writes: "My herd has come through the winter in fine condition, thanks to a good full silo last fall. The demand has been good for young bulls and I have already sold all the young stock for sale to my stock bull, Crown Prince of Lanesboro (1950) imported in dam by Robert Hunter and Sons. He will be five years old in June and has headed my herd for four years. He has left me some splendid cows, the well known appearance of being performer at the past when they came to maturity. He has grown to be a massive fellow, low set and well-developed. Is quiet and tractable. I expect to breed him to most of my early calves before I dispose of him. Owing to having a large number of calves to raise, I disposed of all my grade Ayrshires by auction last week, when they brought good prices. In the future I will confine my breeding operations to registered Ayrshires, for which there is a growing demand for the right type all over the continent."

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., the well known importers, reports that they have just closed the sale of Baron Orr, imp. the fine 2 year old Clydesdale stallion, a winner at the recent Horse and Cattle Show, bred by Neil Bell, Stayner, Ont., at a very satisfactory price. This is the 10th stallion qualified with 976 lbs. of milk and 320 lbs. fat in 19 months. He has 7 cows and heifers now running in the test.

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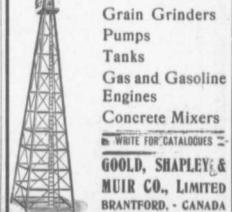
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