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PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 3, 1908



AN OLD FARM HOME THAT HAS BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED

Of the twenty-two farms entered in our good farms competition last year, the farm house here shown, owned by D. J. McClure, of Churchville, Ont., secured third place. There were larger and more costly houses in the competition, but almost none that had been so greatly improved under difficulties, that were more home like and that were better arranged. See the diagrams of the interior of the house published in the household department of this issue.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

It's All In the Bowl

And You Should Make It Your Business
To Know What The Bowl Contains

CREAM SEPARATORS should never be judged by outside appearances; examine them and find out how the separating device is constructed. Most farmers have a faint idea of how the cream is skimmed from the milk, but it will not take them long to find out that the device used in the

Simplex Link-Blade Separator

is constructed along the right lines to ensure the best results. When the Simplex bowl is examined there will be seen a series of crescent-shaped steel blades. The space between each blade acts as an independent separator; all of these spaces are fed uniformly from the bottom, and as the milk passes up it is gradually separated into cream and skim milk. There is an entire absence of mixing and intermixing as is the result when other methods of separation are employed. The name Simplex was given to this machine because it implies the fact that the device is as simple as can be constructed to do the skimming in an efficient manner. To back up the best separating device we have introduced the Self-balancing Bowl and System of Self-centring Bearings. The result is that the Simplex Link-Blade is so far ahead of competitors that comparisons are useless. Send to-day for our illustrated booklet—it's free for the asking.



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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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

How agricultural conditions may be improved

Before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons last week, Dr. James W. Robertson, C. M. G., gave a splendid analysis of the present condition of agriculture in Canada. His subject was Agriculture, and the Improvement of Conditions of Life in Rural Communities. "We have come to a stage in the history of Canada," said Dr. Robertson, "when there is not only a need for advancement in agriculture, but a chance for it as has never before occurred in the history of the race. Up till now, agriculture has been a matter of muscular labor, with only a little intelligence thrown in. In the Maritime Provinces there has been no progress in agriculture for thirty years, either in yield per acre, or other ways. The truth is not always popular, and it can only be with regret that I believe I see a deterioration of the rural population. You cannot take out of a population the progressive, forceful, young men without deterioration."

From the Maritime Provinces for many generations there has been a big migration to other provinces. The only asset worth having is a healthy, contented and prosperous population. Railways, forests and mines are not development; they are the means to that end. We hear a great deal about the development of the west, but I have not seen any. Occupation is not development, unless it is a means to improvement of the population. It is wrongly accepted that the pioneer has a right to waste nature, as long as he benefits himself. We, in Canada, while we have great stores of soil, forests, minerals, have been exhausting them, and fisheries and waterways likewise. The soil fertility of Canada is so much exhausted that the average yield per acre is a little less than one-half that of old England. Don't mistake that I am not belittling the west of Canada.

We have three vast areas. First, we have a land such as you see now, from the Atlantic for 1,000 miles west over apple blossoms and clover and trees and renewable fertility. As soon as you leave that area you go into the land of all sorts of risks. Then we have the Arctic with its minerals, perhaps, but no apple trees and clover. Then we have a thousand miles of prairie with trees doubtful, and clover doubtful. I haven't lost my enthusiasm for the west, but it seems to me that that part of Canada east of Lake Superior appeals more as a permanent asset. Then, there is the 500 miles of the finest mountain scenery in the world with an occasional farming valley with a few peach orchards, but though beautiful, these are small compared to the vaster area to the east."

Certificates for Record of Performance

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association has gotten out a very attractive certificate, which it gives to the owners of all cows and heifers that qualify in the record of performance test. Already 27 cows and heifers have qualified in this test, and have won this diploma. As the Ayrshire breed originated in Scotland, and this being a Canadian test, it was thought suggestive to have the flag of Scotland and the Canadian flag represented on this certificate. These flags are united by a blue streamer. The head of an Ayrshire cow, which appears on the top of the certificate is surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves and the thistle—the emblem of Canada and Scotland entwined. Then the border is made up of the emblem of Canada and the emblems of the four nationalities

principally represented in Canada. On the whole the certificate is gotten up in a very attractive manner, quite suitable for framing, and makes an attractive design, which owners of Ayrshire cattle that have qualified should be proud to display, and show to their friends with pleasure.

Stock Cars going West

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—The next Association car of purebred stock is expected to leave for the west about Wednesday, June 17th. This car will go as far west as Calgary, and stock can be delivered or re-shipped at any point on the main line of the C. P. R., Calgary and East. The usual low rates will apply for stock in this shipment and applications for space should be made at once to me.—A. P. Westervelt, Director.

The Apple Trade

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, commenting upon the disastrous wind-up of the season, as regards the apple trade, says: "It is rarely that as many apples have been left over at the end of the season as is the case this year. About 10,000 bbls of Canadian apples are now en route to the English market, as there was no demand for them here. These shipments, however, do not clear off the surplus by any means, as a Toronto dealer writing to his correspondent in this city, says that there are apples to be had 'here, there and everywhere,' and what will be done with them eventually it is difficult to surmise. A few days ago a lot of 70 barrels of Western apples were sold in this market at 35c per bbl., costing originally \$1.50 per bbl. It is now only well known that the apple crop of last year in Canada was much larger than was generally reported, and the same may be said of that of the United States."

Cow Testing becoming Popular

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—For the present season we have over 30 cow testing associations in Ontario, 30 in Quebec, 7 in British Columbia, and 2 in Prince Edward Island, with a strong probability of 3 or 4 having their organization completed within the next few days in New Brunswick.

As last year, we are making it as easy as possible for any dairyman to have his cows tested individually. The Department is doing the work free of all cost to patrons; that is, we are supplying all blank forms, sulphuric acid and preservative tablets, and paying the maker at each factory to do the testing. Hence, the patrons have simply to provide their own outfits of sample bottles, dipper and scales, which are always useful apart from this work. There seems a real live interest being awakened in this matter all across the continent, and we hope for a rapid spread of the work in the near future.—Chas. F. Whitney, in charge of Dairy Records.

The report from the government for the month of April shows that there were 1,536 carcasses of cattle and calves destroyed and prevented from being sent to the Old Country, on account of diseases. There were 330 hogs and 3 sheep also destroyed, making a total of 1,866.

In a report that has just reached the Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Armand, the Trades Commissioners Newfoundland, says that Professor Zavitz, of Guelph, is now in St. John's, to advise the Newfoundland authorities regarding the establishment of Government Experimental Farm, for which an appropriation of \$25,000 has been made.

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FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1908

No. 20

READING IN THE FARM HOME

G. Le Lacheur, Wellington Co., Ontario

One must use judgment, weigh, consider and apply, if he would truly master.

IT IS indeed true that the time is rapidly passing away when anyone can make a living by farming; he may exist but he cannot live. Thinking people are coming to realize that to be progressive, up-to-date farmers they must have an intelligent understanding of their work, a knowledge of public and political questions, and an interest in the welfare of the people around them. These may be acquired through the medium of reading.

But the busy, work-a-day farmer asks, "How am I to get the time?" and possibly this is one of the hardest points to solve to his satisfaction. By making an intelligent study of his work and the principles underlying it, he could re-arrange his methods that they would not require nearly so much time as they do at present. Many farmers, through lack of information, are still sticking to old, obsolete methods which not only require much more time but do not give as good results. Much of their effort is fruitless and oftentimes they are actually losing money. Indeed, the spectacle is by no means uncommon of men selling their farms because they cannot make a living on them. Intelligent reading would not only be a means of saving time and bringing increased returns—thus necessitating less work for a living—but would give an interest to the work which would make it a pleasure rather than a drudgery.

Many people do not know how to read. Some read so that they become practically intoxicated. They rant over without applying their reasoning powers, without questioning the statements. To read properly one must weigh and consider—"Will it suit my case?" or using the Biblical text, he must "prove all things." He should not be afraid of wasting time by re-reading, as he will often get more by reading the second or even the third time than from the first. One must use judgment, weigh, consider, and apply if he would truly master.

THE PLACE OF AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS

Now every farmer cannot avail himself of the advantages of attending a college where the principles of agriculture, as known and practised by the leading agriculturists of the world, are taught; but he has the opportunity of reading in his own home on subjects pertaining

to his work. An abundance of suitable reading material is open to him, the most common of which is the agricultural papers. These are now being published in almost every province and the farmer should choose the ones most suitable to his conditions. They contain the experience of some of the leading agriculturists of the present day, and deal with questions of interest to the average farmer in a very able manner. The editorials are written by men who have a deep insight into agricultural knowledge, men who have a healthy view of agriculture and are endeavoring to raise it to its proper position. Such papers are bound to give farmers a wider



CULTIVATING CORN ON A FARM IN HURON CO., ONT.

For the farmer with any considerable acreage of corn to cultivate the one-horse sculler is out of date. The spring tooth cultivator can be adjusted to cultivate corn, and it will do the work not only better, but with more facility and less labor.

outlook and a greater respect for their work; and they give information which, if applied with discrimination, will go a long way towards making farm life attractive and more profitable.

THE VALUE OF BULLETINS

Other means of educating the farmer in his work are the free bulletins which are issued from time to time by the different Departments of Agriculture. They occupy a position between the agricultural paper and the agricultural text book. They are written by capable men—specialists in their line—and they deal with special phases of agriculture. They are scientific, but are written in such a practical manner that they may be understood by any person of average ability. They are up-to-date and are, therefore, more reliable than the average text book. In this progressive age books soon become old unless they contain foundation principles which

never change. But standard agricultural books fill an important place in education for the farmer.

MUST KEEP ON READING

It is little use to read the agricultural papers, etc., and then consider them finished. If it were possible to retain the ideas set forth from a mere reading, we might indeed become "walking encyclopedias." The important thing is to know where to find just what we want at a certain time and this can be best facilitated by having a library properly indexed. The numbers of the paper should be bound in with their index and kept for future reference. The bulletins and text books should be looked over carefully or read if opportunity offers, so that one may know where to get information on any question which happens to come up. If used in this way they may become a valuable fund of knowledge to the owner.

The agricultural papers, bulletins, reports and standard books, which may be procured from time to time, should form the basis of a good farm library.

FARMERS IN PARLIAMENT

But the farmer should be more than a mere machine. He will be a broader and more useful man if he be public-spirited, which means to take an interest in the public questions of the day. If he is going to vote intelligently he must inform himself on such questions as the ownership of public utilities, immigration, and transportation. Besides these broader questions which affect the public generally he should be especially interested in questions which concern his profession, namely: the tariff, marketing of produce, and agricultural education. By taking an interest in these questions he may not only improve matters so far as he himself is concerned but he may be of service in the broader sphere of humanity. This is likely to remain an agricultural country for some time to come, and the farmers of Canada have it in their power to better their condition through the franchise. Realizing their privileges they should so educate themselves that they may know what is best for them. The percentage of farmers in our parliaments is very small when we compare the large number engaged in agriculture with the numbers engaged in the other professions. Who knows better than the farmer what is the best policy to promote his calling? Why should not more of our well-trained, prosperous farmers occupy po-

sitions in the government— They themselves must answer the question.

LITERATURE FOR THE MOTHER

If the mother of the family has not had a good training in home-making she should avail herself of the very best literature on such subjects as Household Economy, Hygiene, and Child Nature. The importance of these subjects is not sufficiently recognized although the intelligent and economical management of the home, and the health and training of the family depend on a knowledge of them. Some women "throw as much out the back door as their husbands bring in at the front"—they are poor managers, poor cooks, and altogether incapable of running a home. If all our Canadian girls had to pass reasonable examinations on the general management of a home before getting married, quite a number of them would die old maids, and in the end it might be well for the country. The care and training of the child is the most important task which can be entrusted to any individual. It is a great truth that "Who rocks the cradle rules the world," and it is from the mother in particular that the child receives the bias and training which fits or unfits it for life. The home is the basis of a nation's greatness, because it is there that her people get the most important part of their training. No other organization can take its place, not even the school or the church—they may supplement it but nothing more. The child has received its bent before ever it comes under the influence of the school. The mother especially has charge of its previous health and training in that period when it is in the most plastic condition—when it is most easily made or marred. How important it is, then, that she should have the best possible training for her duties! Reading is one means of getting this training; in some cases, the chief method.

RECIPROCATING OF IDEAS

Although I treat of reading for the mother separately I do not mean that she should keep rigidly to her own sphere and the husband to his. If they wish to get the most from their reading and to keep in harmony with each other, there should be a reciprocating of ideas. They will have the fruits of their reading better fixed in their minds by so doing, and if they are really helpmates they will work out their ideas in harmony—together. Still I do maintain that the mother has very little time which she can afford to devote to such matters as politics.

But the father and mother may follow out the suggested lines of reading and still not be well equipped for the battle of life. They should know themselves, and have an intelligent knowledge of their relations to each other and to their fellow-men. Their past training, their friendships, and their reading from childhood have been important factors to this end, but the unfoldment of truth is progressive, and they may still do much to help it along by reading the great men and the great women who have given forth from their experience and wisdom for the uplift of humanity. The writings of these men and women are a noble heritage of the past, put on record for our guidance and development. This life is too short to learn all by the bitter lessons of experience; it behooves us, therefore, to profit by the successes and failures of others. The company of the great is elevating in our libraries, just as it is in our drawing-rooms.

READING FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Having treated the question of reading for the father and mother we must now turn our attention to the most important consideration—reading for the children, the boys and girls in the home. I say the most important consideration because it is in childhood that the taste for reading is developed and the habit formed. Not

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FAVORABLE OPINIONS REGARDING RURAL FREE DELIVERY

The Seventeenth 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.

THE best method of ascertaining what free rural delivery means to the farmers of the United States is to go out into the country districts and talk with the farmers. They know what rural delivery means to them. They are in a better position than any other class of people to decide whether or not the service is worth what it costs. Ninety-five per cent. of them will tell you that the service pays for itself many times over. Their government officials, were they so inclined, which is far from being the case, know better than to try and convince them to the contrary.

In Fairfax County, Virginia, which adjoins the city of Washington, a large proportion of the farmers are engaged in dairy farming. In this section as well as in the others that I visited, the farmers were much interested when I explained the object of my visit and asked them for their opinions in regard to free rural delivery. A considerable number of them were surprised to find that our Canadian farmers still lack this great convenience. They had enjoyed rural delivery for so long they had concluded that the service must have become universal.

Mr. M. J. Laughlin, is a dairy farmer, at Langley, Va. He owns a 100 acre farm, all under cultivation. Last October the prevailing price of milk, at the farm, in his section was 12 cents a gal. in summer, and 16 cents a gal. in winter. This is a good deal less than the farmers around our leading Canadian cities are receiving for their milk, and therefore I was not surprised when Mr. Laughlin said, "I have thirty to forty head of cattle and find that I can't make any profit out of milk at 12 cents a gal." Mr. Laughlin was very much interested in the account of the Toronto milk producers strike last summer, that I was able to give him.

The way I look at this matter of the cost of rural delivery," said Mr. Laughlin, "is on the basis of what it would cost me to get my mail if I had to go or send for it. Our farmers nearly all take daily papers as well as numerous magazines. I take two daily papers, four agricultural papers and eleven magazines, including Scribner's, Century, World's Work, McClure's, Review of Reviews, Harpers Bazaar and Hoard's Dairyman. Naturally I like to get my mail promptly. Our post office is a mile and a half from here. Were we to walk for the mail it would take an hour or an hour and a quarter. Were I to send my man with the horse it would take about twenty minutes. Generally, however, he would loaf and it would take longer. A hired man costs us \$30 a month with board. I figure that I could better afford to pay 20 to 25 cents a day than to break into the day by losing the man's time and the time of the horse. Were we to say that I save only 20 cents a day by having rural delivery that is equal to about \$60 a year. Rural delivery, therefore, would have to cost this country a good deal more than it does before I would be willing to see the service discontinued."

It was long after dark when I left Mr. Laughlin's comfortable farm home. As I passed the side windows of the next farm house the family were noticed at their dinner. My knock at the kitchen door was answered by a darkey, who, with his wife, was enjoying his supper in the kitchen. The owner of this farm, Major A. M. Palmer, of Louisville, Va., soon went to the point in giving his views. "Every little touch of civilization," said Major Palmer, "adds to

the value of farm property. Electric railways that run out into the country increase the value of the farms they pass by 15 to 50 per cent. depending upon their distance from the city and other conditions. Rural Free Delivery, on the average increases the value of our farms by four or five per cent. It adds to the value of farm property, because it brings civilization nearer. Such an increase in the value of the farm property means a great deal to our farmers and in itself is sufficient to pay the full cost of rural delivery for many years. All our farmers are taking daily papers as well as country and farm papers."

A GREAT CONVENIENCE

At the farm of Charles R. Simpson, who was away from home, I was entertained by Mrs. Simpson, a young mother who was busy looking after the wants of her little family preparatory to putting them to bed for the night.

"We have not had free delivery long," said Mrs. Simpson, "as we have lived here about only a year. I used to live in Florida. My husband and I lived in Florida for about five years. We were 14 miles from a post office, and consequently, we went for our mail about only once every two weeks. My mother-in-law came down from Virginia to visit us. She was accustomed to having mail daily in Virginia and she found it a terrible hardship not to get it delivered more often down there. Here in Virginia I like to see the mail come every day as I get my letters from home promptly. It is much nicer than what we had in Florida."

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS' VIEWS

In Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a number of farmers were interviewed. Near Somerton, Pa., a new route had been established about a month before I visited the section. The farmers along the route were not fully accustomed to the new order of things, but they were greatly delighted with them. In this section of country, although it is near Philadelphia, the farms are no nearer together, and they are not on the whole as well tilled, nor are the farm buildings as large as is the case in many counties in Ontario.

While tramping up a muddy country road looking for information, Frank Shaffer was met. "We have had rural delivery only a month," he said. "Before, we used to go for our mail about once a week now we get it every day. I like the service because we do not have to bother going for the mail; all we have to do is to step out of our front door, and there it is."

Mr. John D. Erwin, of Montgomery county, and his father, live on the same farm. Both were found busy at work in an out building. "We used to go to Somerton, about a mile from here, for our mail," said the son, "now our mail address is Huntingdon Valley, R. F. D., Box 29. This new mail route was started by the storekeeper at Huntingdon Valley. Some say that he started it in order that he might get business away from Somerton, as our mail is now delivered from his post office and some of the people are now buying goods from his store."

"My father used to go for the mail every day. He was not very busy and it took him about an hour. I do not know, therefore, just what it did cost us to get it in that way." "Well, I can say," broke in Mr. Erwin, Sr., "that I was not overly fond of going for it as when the horses were busy I had to tramp it."

(Continued on page 10)

Make the Whole Field Return a Profit

The profits coming from the operation of the average farm are reduced to what they might be in most cases, through paying no attention to the smaller details of the farm. At this season of the year and especially this spring, are to be found spots where the crops have been winter-killed or where, owing to the wet spring and the lack of proper drainage, large patches are killed out. Unless something is done with these, there will be nothing but a harvest of weeds from these areas this year. These areas often are of considerable size. If left in their present condition they will give a return that is worse than nothing, in that they are a paradise for weeds. In the majority of cases, it is only necessary to work these plots when dry enough with some cultivating implement, then they may be reseeded with some crop which will return a profit. In all cases, these spots are of the best land and hence will return a crop that will more than repay the extra effort required in obtaining it.

These areas can often be made use of to good advantage by seeding them to some sort of crop which may be used for soiling purposes for our dairy cattle during the seasons of dry pasture which, in most years, are too common with us in July and August. It is not too late to seed these places with a mixture of oats and peas. A mixture of a bushel and a half of oats to a half bushel of peas sown now will be of use for feeding cattle when our other soiling crops have passed their best. Should the season be favourable and rust not too prevalent this crop will yield a fair amount of grain should it not be required for soiling. If the area is fairly well drained, it may be planted to corn. On such places it is preferable to use some large growing variety of corn such as the Mammoth Southern, or one of the larger growing varieties of sweet corn, that may be used for fall feeding.

If grain of some kind is wanted, buckwheat can be used to advantage. Probably one of the best grains for this purpose is the common emmer (improperly called spelt). This grain has the advantage over all common grains for such work in that it will yield almost as well being sown at a late date, as it would, if sown earlier.

If you have any of these spots that will be waste places throughout this season unless reseeded to some kind of crop, make sure that it is not allowed to remain in its present state but receives another chance to produce a crop this year. Land, especially such land as this, is too valuable to allow to remain idle for a season. It will return a handsome profit if you will give it the opportunity. By doing so, you will add considerable to the income from your acres.

Sow Thistle Easily Eradicated

Alfred Hutchinson, Wellington Co., Ont.

Editor, The Dairyman and Farming World. I have seen many enquiries of late, re the eradication of the Perennial Sow Thistle, but none of the answers appear to me to give any reasonable hope of getting rid of this pest, without much more work than the average farmer is able to afford. I have been fighting the sow thistle for 5 years and think I have got the only feasible plan for complete eradication. Like many discoveries, I stumbled on this plan quite by accident. Some three or four years ago I had a sod field on rented land which I knew to be badly infested, so I decided to make a "bastard" fallow and take off a crop of rape. My intention was to get plowed as early as possible so as to get as long a season as I could to kill the thistle, and have the land in the best possible condition for the rape, as I had no manure to apply to the field. However, fortunately, we were behind with our work that summer and it was the 20th of June

before a furrow was turned in that field. We plowed it between 20th and 24th of June, disced, harrowed and cultivated, at intervals until the 23rd of July. Then sowed rape broadcast.

The resulting crop was somewhat uneven, in spots poor and in parts really good; it was fed off in the fall. The most careful search, failed to find more than one weak little sow thistle, that season, but I did not care to say much about it, as these weeds have a way of bobbing up when you least expect or want them. If any thistles were left they would be easily seen next harvest. I kept a sharp look-out when cutting the crop, and found just two stalks on seven and a half acres; as the grain—barley and oats mixed—was a little on the short side, I do not think any escaped me. I do not credit the rape with any part in the destruction of the weed, but it is the only crop, except fall wheat, that could be sown so late in the season.

THE PLAN IN BRIEF

Put briefly, my plan is—plow after the middle of June and surface work at intervals for four weeks. It is so ridiculously simple and easy, that I shall not feel hurt if some of your readers feel, like Naaman the Syrian, when the Prophet told him to wash in the river, to cure his leprosy. But, I can only say, try it!



GROUP OF HOLSTEINS AFTER MILKING

A few members of the herd owned by Gordon H. Manhard, of Manhard, Ont. M. Manhard is a strong advocate of cow testing and expects to test five young cows, officially, during June.

I have cleaned out completely two other patches by the same method and not a plant left. But do not think this is the only way I have tried; I have cultivated in fall, cultivated in spring, hoed all summer, and dug with a spade and carried the roots off in a pail, and nearly every time failed to make a clean job, though I only had two or three small patches a year to work with. Just one small patch we cleaned out of a corn crop by careful digging of the roots with the end of our hoes. But where we conquered one, we certainly failed with half a dozen, and I know that the general experience has been that the sow thistle cannot be destroyed in an average season with any ordinary amount of cultivation in a hoe crop. It can be checked but it will grow the next year in the grain with greatly increased vigor, and whereas it may have been confined to one or two spots, it will be found almost all over the field.

HARD TO KILL OWING TO DORMANT ROOTS

Now why is this? It is in my opinion due to the fall and spring cultivation. The perennial sow-thistle has a very short season of growth. It does not start until warm weather comes in spring, and the first frost in the fall blackens it off. Consequently the roots are in a dormant condition at the time of either early or late cultivation, and thus exceedingly hard to kill, even with favorable weather. Moreover, the

cultivation at this season puts the land in a fine state of tilth. The thistle roots will trail on the harrows or cultivator, quite a distance, and if one end only is embedded in the fine moist soil, it will grow.

By plowing late in June, the land will break up rough and clotty. It will dry very rapidly. The roots will be shaken off the harrow teeth almost at once, greatly lessening the danger of spreading the weed over the field, and a very short exposure to a July sun will put them out of business for ever after. It was a great surprise to me to find the thistle so easily and completely killed when handled in this way, for it seems absolutely impossible to destroy it by ordinary methods.

ANOTHER LIKELY REMEDY

Last year I tried a slightly different plan; we broke up a clover sod immediately after haying, about July 23rd, surface worked at intervals until last week in August, then sowed fall wheat. There were two patches of the thistle in the field, and I believe both are completely destroyed, though it is a little early yet to speak quite positively. But last year was rather exceptionally dry and it might not work so well in an ordinary season. I consider July rather late to plow for best results in this line, but if it proves

effective, this will be an excellent method of eradication. There is no doubt in my mind, that the thistle is easier killed in a sod than in stubble, and the longer the land is left in sod, the weaker the sow thistle becomes.

If farmers will follow a short rotation, four or five years at longest, and treat infested fields as I have outlined, I do not think they need have any fear of the perennial sow-thistle. It is far easier killed than the common thistle. Far more to be dreaded than either, is couch grass or twitch, which is becoming alarmingly prevalent and will give an immense amount of trouble.

Dairying is a profitable business, and you get your pay in cash.—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon Co., Que.

A farmer who carries on dairy farming successfully will secure good returns from it and will have a source of revenue the whole year through.—N. J. Kuneman, Man. Agri. College.

If you have been accustomed to draw out your manure and place it in piles or heaps, afterwards spreading it in a more convenient season, then the spreader will save about three-fourths of your time, to say nothing of the loss of manure by leaching and fire-fang in the field.—W. H. Taylor, Brant Co., Ont.

The Cultivation of Corn

N. C. Campbell, Brant County, Ont.

As we are engaged in dairying, and have been in the dairy business for years, we have grown a large acreage of corn each year during that time to furnish fodder for our cows. Each year as the year went by, we have learned something new in regard to corn and its culture. Probably no "wrinkle" in the handling of corn has been of greater benefit to us nor has returned greater results than that of making use of the ordinary spring tooth cultivator to cultivate our corn. As it has done so much for us, I take the liberty of passing it on and trust it may be of use to some of your many readers.

Until two years ago, we had been accustomed to cultivate our corn by means of the common one-horse scuffler. This was not a bad method of cultivating corn by any means, but, the one we use at present is much better. The common one-horse scuffler is a slow machine to get over the ground, besides it is hard work for the man who holds the scuffler and follows it for many days throughout the cultivating season, as well as being hard upon the horse. We began to realize the truth of this more fully as time went on and at length we began to consider whether or not it would pay us to install a regular two-horse corn cultivator. As these machines were somewhat expensive and they could not be used to advantage for other purposes, we were loath to make a purchase of one. About this time, we read of some one having used the common cultivator to cultivate their corn. We thought it worth a trial at least so out went the cultivator to the field. Here we carefully adjusted it to fit the rows of corn as we had sown them. This was but the work of a few moments and then it was only a matter of attaching a team and putting a careful driver upon the seat when two rows could be cultivated at a time with little effort upon the part of the driver and with comparative ease on the part of the team.

With this method of cultivation there is no need to rest the horses or driver. A three mile rate or better may be insisted upon and kept up throughout the day. The cultivator covers a little corn, it is true, and it might be well to arrange some sort of a shield to protect the corn. However, we have found that the corn in most cases soon straightens up and recovers from any ill-effect of a slight covering. The spring tooth cultivator makes a perfect job of cultivation. It is our practice to set

the thing at a good depth to start with and run it fairly close to the rows. With each succeeding cultivation, we set it a trifle shallower and have it a slightly greater distance from the corn, thus doing no injury to the roots of the plants.

To all who are in the habit of cultivating their corn by means of the old-fashioned scuffler, I would strongly urge them to give the spring tooth cultivator a trial. It may cover some corn for you, but with the average corn field, some of it will stand being destroyed, and if a few plants here and there are blasted out, the ones next to them will attain much greater size and produce ears more abundantly. Aside from these advantages, it reduces the labor to a minimum, the operation of cultivating to be on a more attractive aspect and you will accomplish much more for your day's work. Besides your corn will be cultivated much more frequently when the spring tooth cultivator is used in place of the old time one-horse implement. When the corn gets into this for the spring tooth cultivator it is then quite time enough to bring into use the trusty old scuffler.

The General Principles of Horse Breeding

J. Hugo Reed, V.S., O.A. College, Guelph

That horse breeding has not generally yielded the average farmer as much profit as breeding other classes of stock cannot be denied. The reason is not hard to find. It is simply from the fact that his operations in this line have been somewhat haphazard. He has not given it the intelligent consideration that he has to the breeding of other classes. There are few prosperous farmers in the province who have not pure bred cattle, pure bred pigs, pure bred sheep and I may say pure bred poultry, but I think I don't exaggerate when I say that not more than one per cent. of those farmers has a horse that is registered or eligible for registration in any recognized stud book. Not only are the horses not pure bred, but little or no attempt has been made to intensify or increase the blood of any one class or breed of horses in generation after generation.

In the first place prospective breeders do not pay sufficient attention to the dams. A mare that is not useful for work on account of unsoundness, the predisposition to which is very liable to be transmitted to her progeny, is too often considered good enough to breed. A gentleman brought to my infirmary last winter a mare that had got down in the

deep snow and cut herself very severely. This mare was a cripple, having two large bone spavins and one ringbone and while she had, even under these conditions given some good service, she was of a very undesirable conformation generally. As the wound was severe and would require attention for several weeks, I told the owner that I did not consider her worth treatment and as she was practically done any way it would be better to destroy her. In answer he said, "Yes she is done, but she is not old and she will make a good brood mare." When I told him that I would not like to breed her for fear she would produce something like herself, he became annoyed and said, "She is one of the best mares I ever owned, even though she has some bunches on her joints." Well, the result was that I treated her in my infirmary for six weeks, after which she was taken away and will doubtless be bred this season. It is not hard to imagine the quality of stock she will produce.

KEEP THE BEST FILLES

Another reason why we have not a better general class of horses is the fact that even those who breed intelligently and produce good fillies, instead of "peping" them for breeding purposes and breeding them to good sires of their own class and thus intensifying the characteristics of the breed in generation after generation, sell the fillies to dealers or consumers and continue to breed the old mares. The reason for this, of course, is that the fillies, being better individuals than their dams, will sell for higher prices and the breeder being in the breeding business for profit sells those that sell best. But if he must sell some, why not sell the old ones even at a low price and keep the younger and better ones for

breeding? The man who expects to breed horses with reasonable prospects of profit must have one or more mares that are at least fair representatives of their class. If pure bred, of course, it's much better, but the purchase of good pure bred mares of any bred entails greater expense than the average farmer cares to stand, but while not pure bred, the prospective dams should have the characteristics of their class fairly well marked and, of course, be free from all unsoundness, the tendency to which is liable to transmission, such as spavins, ringbones, sidebones, blindness from disease, roar and heaves. This also applies to sires. It is unwise to breed diseased animals of either sex.

SELECTION OF SIRE GOVERNED BY DAM

The selection of a sire should be governed largely by the individuality of the dam. If the mare be of the general type and conformation that is desired, a sire as much like her as possible should be selected, but if there be any undesirable qualities about the mare, an effort should be made to overcome these in the progeny by the selection of the sire, on the principal that "Like begets like." If the mare be weak in some point as back too long, croup too short, and drooping, hocks weak and narrow, bone coarse, pasterns short and upright, feet small and narrow, shoulder, too upright, a sire that has the opposite conformation, even to an extreme degree, should be selected in the hopes that in the produce an average may be noted. In the selection of a sire a few dollars in stud fee is not great, especially when it means the services of a superior instead of an inferior animal. We claim that if a mare about to be bred is not good enough to warrant the payment of a reasonable stud fee,

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she is not worth breeding at all. Again, in the selection of a sire, friendship should not count. If a man's friend has a sire of the class he is breeding it is no reason why he should patronize him unless he has the individuality in regard to size and other characteristics that suit.

SIRES OF COMPOSITE BREEDING

Of, course, take it for granted that the intelligent breeder will not breed to any but a registered sire. A sire not eligible for registration should not be used in the stud notwithstanding the fact that he may be an excellent individual. We see some excellent individuals that are of mixed breeding. This is especially the case in Carriage Stallions. Some excellent animals, that is they would make excellent and probably prize winning geldings. They are typical modern carriage horses, with the size, quality, style, action and speed that is demanded for the class, both on the street and the show ring. But they are of composite breed, may be sired by a Hackney Standard bred, some of the Coach breeds or a Thoroughbred, out of mares that are not themselves pure bred. These, as stated may be all that is desirable, but on account of their composite blood they have not the potency to transmit their own peculiarities to their progeny. They are mixed, the mares to be bred to them are of mixed blood, hence the progeny, we may say, will be a mongrel. Who can call to mind a stallion of such breeding producing any reasonable percentage of good colts notwithstanding the class of mares that go to him.

STANDARD BREEDS THE EXCEPTION

Some exception to this principle may be taken in the matter of the selection of sires of the road class, usually called the Standard bred class. There are so many rules under which a trotter or pacer may become standard even though not eligible for registration at birth. There are certain rules for pacers and certain rules for trotters and as a sire or dam of either gait may produce a foal of the other gait it creates confusion. If a standard bred trotting stallion is bred to a standard bred pacing mare and produces a trotter it cannot be registered in the Trotting register because its dam was not registered in that stud book. There are many complications liable to arise to prevent well bred and excellent individuals from eligibility to registration. Then, again animals not eligible at birth may become eligible later on account of individual speed and producing speed.

There are many excellent individuals with extreme speed and fashionable pedigrees that cannot be registered, hence we say that in this class the remarks made about registration do not necessarily apply, but in animals that are even not eligible to registration at birth and if not, never can be, we should demand registration in the sire.

Cows and Short Pasture

The short pasture problem may recur any summer, with its certain and severe shrinkage of milk, and a greater shrinkage of profit to the dairyman. This reduced milk flow lasts longer than the month or two of short pasture; it cannot be regained during the entire milking period of the cows. We should learn a lesson from the excessive and prolonged drouth of last summer, which made it impossible for dairymen to fill their contracts.

Now is the season to prepare against such a shortage of green feed this coming summer. The dairyman can do much to preserve his pasture and increase its total yield for the season by never allowing it to be close

cropped. It doesn't pay to turn upon pastures too soon or to ever allow the cattle to eat the grass down short.

SOILING CROPS

But green feed may be supplied against the time of drouth by the planting of other crops, and they should be planted now. No crop generally grown will produce more feed to the acre than corn, and a small quantity of a good early variety should be planted, so that it will be ready for early feeding. Some other crops, of course, should be fed in connection with the corn to balance the ration and afford variety. Clover, alfalfa, peas, etc., are especially valuable for this. Oats and peas plained together yield well for this purpose, and the supply of this summer feed may be lengthened by sowing at different dates. No loss will occur from such sowings, for if these are not needed for green feed they make excellent hay or can be harvested for grain.

ALFALFA A GREAT CROP

The summer silo gives the best and most economical protection of all against drouth. One of the very greatest crops for the dairyman, and one which is now being successfully grown on thousands of farms in the States is alfalfa. Every dairyman should have a patch of alfalfa, and this will supply the finest of feed when the drouth has ruined ordinary pasture.

The great advantage of corn in the silo, and alfalfa, is that they not only produce the largest yield of nutrients per acre of any crops, but are in the best condition for feeding at whatever date the pasture may fail, while it is difficult to have a constant supply of other soiling crops in the right stage

of maturity at and during the uncertain time of the drouth.

Never, under any conditions, allow the cows to go hungry and suffer loss of milk during summer drouth, which for several reasons is the most trying season for the dairy herd.—Wilber J. Fraser, Chief in Dairy Husbandry, Urbana, Ill.

The Scrub Sire must Go

It is not discounting the intrinsic value of pure-bred cattle to say that the average herds of cows throughout the country are good substantial foundations for future high-classed milk producers. The farmer, or dairyman, in whose possession these cows are, can materially increase the revenue from them by intelligent care and management, and may reach the highest attainment in dairying with their progeny, by breeding to a pure bred dairy sire.

The most important consideration and the one imperative requirement in building up a dairy herd, is a pure bred dairy sire—one whose ancestors have an uninterupted record and the most enviable reputation as milk producers. Abandon forever the idea of the scrub sire. He doesn't belong to the twentieth century. He is a menace to the dairy interests. He has outlived his usefulness and the decree has gone forth from the intelligence and wisdom of the up-to-date, progressive, twentieth-century farmer—the Scrub Bull must go.

There is much evidence to warrant the belief that we have no conception of the possibilities of the future dairy cow. When we compare the results of the average dairy cow of the country, who has about 130 pounds of butter a year to her credit,

with the high-bred dairy cow that has double, yea triple that amount to her credit, as has been proved by the various Advanced Registry and Record of Performance tests, conducted during the past few years, we see a vast difference in favor of the high-class dairy cow. These tests clearly prove to us that there are great possibilities before Canadian dairymen in developing the capacity for production of milk and butter fat in their herds.

Intelligence is a most important factor in building up and maintaining a herd of merit and profit. This is to be seen in the selecting of the breed, selecting the breed best suited to one's condition of soil, climate and the product about to be put on the market, followed up by the care and maintenance of the herd. A herd of dirty, emaciated cows is a plain advertisement of the owners' lack of intelligence or his downright sniffliness. Such a man will never make a successful dairyman and will soon be crowded out.

Be sure that the foundation of your herd is right and of the best that can be found. Give them the best of care and keep on developing and improving the herd from year to year and success will be sure to crown your efforts.—W. F. S.

"In a season like this it is cheaper to make butter and feed the skim-milk to calves, than it is to send cream to a creamery."—F. R. Malloy.

Seven dollars a year will keep a mile of ordinary road in the finest condition if the people will have the sense to use simple methods of construction so as to keep the water off the road."—D. Ward King, Missouri.

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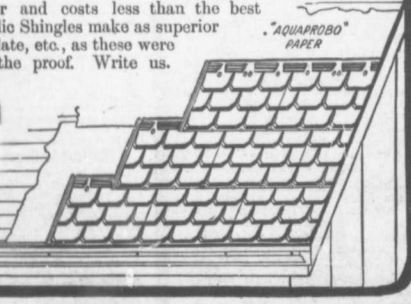
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HORTICULTURE

Horticulture at Guelph

The extension and increase of the work of the Horticultural Department at Guelph, has called for a readjustment and a sub-division of the work. Landscape gardening is to be made a more prominent feature, and Prof. H. J. Barber, who for 1 1/2 years has in charge of the whole department, will make this division his specialty.

Prepared Spraying Materials

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station in a new mailing Bulletin 154 which contains analyses of Paris greens and prepared Bordeaux mixtures as sold in Maine in 1907. The following extracts and conclusions, of interest to Canadians as well as Maine growers are taken from the bulletin:

"The ideal Paris green would carry a maximum amount of arsenic oxide in combination with copper; it would have as little as possible of free arsenic acid so as not to burn the foliage; and it would be in the finest possible powder in order that it may readily remain in suspension when mixed in water and that it may be more thoroughly distributed.

All of the Paris greens sold in Maine were found to carry sufficient arsenic. One largely used brand was found to be poorly made, as shown by the coarse particles and an excessive amount of soluble arsenic. "The reported cases of burning of foliage and failure to kill the potato bugs reported from some users of this green may perhaps be explained by these analyses."

The commercial Bordeaux mixtures are discussed from the standpoint of their chemical compositions, their effectiveness and economy. "The large grower rarely, if ever, can afford to purchase prepared wet Bordeaux mixtures at any price that they have been or can be offered. To say the least, freshly prepared Bordeaux mixture is in fully as good form to serve as a fungicide as old mixture. It apparently adheres to foliage better than old. There seems, therefore, to be little or no reason for the large grower to use ready made wet Bordeaux mixture. The experiments conducted at the Station clearly indicate the wisdom of dust spraying for potatoes. Until some marked advances shall have been made in the preparation of commercial Bordeaux mixtures, wet or dry, they do not seem to fit in to the economical and effective combating of the fungous diseases of the potatoes."

Fruit Crop Prospects

Present indications point to a successful year for the fruit grower. There is still time, however, for various influences to make the crops below normal. The experience of last season in the apple business teaches that prices will be low in the event of even an average crop. For this reason, apple growers should pay particular attention this season to all orchard operations that will tend to produce fruit of high grade.

ONTARIO COUNTY, ONT.

Oshawa.—Present indications point to a medium bloom. Baldwins are rather more than the year. Greens will be heavier. Weather has been very discouraging for spraying.—Elmer Lick.

HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT.

Belleville.—It is a little early to report on apples, but the ones on developed sufficiently. From the buds

on those trees that have developed, however, a good crop is expected.—F. S. Wallbridge.

HALTON COUNTY, ONT.

Georgetown.—There is promise of a heavy bloom on fruit trees this spring and as the season is very late, there should be little danger from frost.—F. J. Barber.

WENTWORTH COUNTY, ONT.

Fruitland.—Peach, plum and other stone fruits show a heavy bloom and prospects are for a heavy crop if the weather continues favorable. Apples

are in fine condition and budded well. All fruit trees in this section have been thoroughly sprayed with the lime-sulphur wash.—R. H. Dewar.

LINCOLN COUNTY, ONT.

Grimsby.—All kinds of fruit trees will have profuse bloom. Cherries are in full bloom. Peach and plum buds are partly opened.—A. G. Pettit.

NORFOLK COUNTY, ONT.

Simcoe.—Apple crop promises to be heavy in early and fall varieties: Spys, light; Baldwins and Kings, medium; Greenings, heavy.—Jas. E. Johnson.

SIMCOE COUNTY, ONT.

Craighurst.—Early apples promise well. It is too early to make any definite forecast regarding the late varieties. Berry canes, where exposed above the snow, have been considerably damaged. Weather is backward and growth slow.—G. C. Caston.

The annual meeting of The Co-operative Fruit Growers' of Ontario will be held in Toronto on June 6th. Representatives from all the local co-operative associations in the province are invited to be present.

LANDS ARE MAKING MILLIONAIRES IN MINNESOTA

Millions of tons of iron ore underlie the farm lands in the Cuyuna District. Heavy outcrops for leases on Cuyuna Range have been paid since the discovery of iron ore in this locality. In one instance \$10,000.00 cash was paid for the privilege of exploring fifteen 80-acre tracts. The Northwestern Improvement Company, organized by the Northern Pacific Railway interests to develop iron deposits along their railroad paid a \$40,000.00 fee on a tract of land which only a few years previous was sold by their agent for \$200.00.

Now is the time to invest in ore lands for future developments. Don't hesitate and then always regret it afterwards.

The increasing demand for iron makes the development of new iron producing fields a profitable enterprise and one which offers attractive inducements to conservative investors, being a much different proposition than ordinary mining schemes.

The commercial standard of iron ore has gradually lowered as the demands of the trade increased. Ore considered worthless a few years ago are in demand now. In the iron lands of Cuyuna Range in Minnesota are vast quantities of this lower grade material awaiting development. The Iron Producing Lands Company, an organized corporation with an authorized capital of \$50,000.00 for the purpose of developing Minnesota iron lands, owns a choice section in the heart of the Cuyuna Range. On all sides of this company's property are drillings showing vast deposits of iron ore, and within 80 rods of them, forty million tons of ore have been bled out.

The accompanying illustrations show examples of the active mining operations now going on in the Cuyuna Range.

Railroads Guaranteed 250,000 Tons

Both the Northern Pacific and Soo railroads are interested in becoming shippers of ore from this region. One of these has been guaranteed shipment of 250,000 tons per year. Expert mining engineers have offered to finance the expense of developing our property in return for a share in the resulting profits.

Approximately one billion one hundred and fifty million tons of the two billion tons of iron ore still contained in the Lake Superior region underlies the Minnesota iron lands. Could any stronger argument be advanced in favor of investing in their development as an opportunity for profit? Every dollar invested in shares in this company participates directly in all operations carried on by the company and in all dividends declared.

Write to us at once for our free booklet containing prospects and full particulars of our position. Now is the time to invest in Minnesota iron lands. Take advantage of this opportunity and write today.

Countless Wealth for Future Investors

Now is the time to invest in ore lands for future developments.

Progress in the Lake Superior iron range for the past 12 months has been rapid. With a production of more than forty-two million tons of iron ore in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have sent considerably more ore to the furnaces than during any corresponding period in the history of the iron fields.

The Iron Producing Lands Co.,
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Minneapolis, Minn.

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POULTRY YARD

Proper Food and Treatment for Young Chicks

A. G. Gilbert before *Standing Committee of Ottawa*

The chicks whether hatched by hens or incubators will give best result when hatched out in the first two weeks of May. In one of my reports it has been shown where the wives of farmers have used incubators and brooders with great success. In the case of the hen-hatched chickens the latter were permitted to remain in their nest for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, when with the mother hen they were placed in a slatted coop on the grass outside. The coop was so arranged that it could be securely closed at night while ventilation was secured. Through the slats the chickens could run on the grass outside, while the hen remained inside. On the floor of coop dry earth to the depth of two inches. On taking the mother hen from her nest she was given food and water. She had been probably thirty-six hours on the nest bringing out her chickens and deserved the attention. Apart from this she would be more likely to brood the chicks contentedly, after being fed, than if hungry or thirsty. How important it is to have early chicks carefully brooded is well known to all experienced breeders.

FEEDING OF THE CHICKS

First day.—Little or no food is required. Towards end of the day a few stale bread crumbs may be fed. Second day.—Stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry may be given in small quantity. Feed a little at a time and leave none on the platform. A little hard boiled egg finely cut up may be added with benefit. Continue this for a day or two and add granulated oatmeal, finely crushed wheat may be given at this time. Continue the stale bread soaked in milk and granulated oatmeal for ten days, when finely crushed corn may be added to the foregoing with advantage. After 14 days give whole wheat in small quantity at first.

As the chickens grow older they should be given a mash composed of stale bread, shorts, cornmeal, ground meat, etc. Finely cut bone or meat will be found a great incentive to growth at this stage. On the chickens becoming eight weeks of age their rations may be dropped to three a day. Care should be taken that they are generously fed at last ration. For drink give skimmed milk and water.

When fully feathered the mothers of the hen-hatched chicks should be removed from them. The chickens will be found to return to their coops as usual, and they are allowed to remain in them until removed to more commodious quarters in colony houses. On the incubator-hatched chickens becoming too large for the brooders they should be removed to colony houses.

FATTENING FOR MARKET

Should the farmer desire to specially fatten his chickens before sale, or shipment, his simplest and speediest plan is to put his birds at 3 1/2

4 or 4 1/2 months of age, in slatted coops or crates divided into compartments to hold one, or a number of birds up to four. These coops should have V-shaped feeding troughs in front. The following fattening ration has been found most effective in our poultry department: Two parts finely ground oat; one part finely ground barley; one part ordinarily ground oatmeal. After 15th day add bent suet in proportion of one ounce to every four birds. Mix with skim-milk. If the milk is made near boiling point the tallow, which should be chopped fine, will be melted by it when poured on the ground oatmeal. Or the tallow may be melted in the hot milk. The birds should be fed all they will eat twice a day. Carefully collect all uneaten food. Leave none to turn sour, and feed none in that condition.

Care should be taken to free the birds from vermin before cooping. This may be done by dipping the sulphur water into the feathers, or by one of the lice-exterminating powders.

Incubation of Chicks

Bulletin 163 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, is devoted entirely to the "Incubation of Chickens."

The first article is from the pen of W. R. Graham, poultry manager at the Agricultural College, Guelph. The professor discusses the question of heavy losses in flocks of artificially hatched chickens, and endeavors to locate the cause as far as his studies and experiments have gone.

The first advice is to carefully consider the methods of selecting eggs for incubation, as well as the methods of feeding and brooding the chickens before drawing conclusions. Series of experiments have been conducted, both with the eggs from the college pens, and eggs procured from an ordinary flock. The results have been mostly in favor of the hen for an incubator, as against the machines. The matter of fault lies in the incubation, feeding and brooding, or is from inferior breeding stock, is the point yet undetermined in the mind of the professor, and his assistants, and the cause of the faulty laboratory results appear to have been obtained since the use of Zenoleum has been adopted, and special comment is made on this point.

During incubation, the thermometers were kept as near 100 degrees as possible, and many experiments as to the amount of moisture necessary, were conducted.

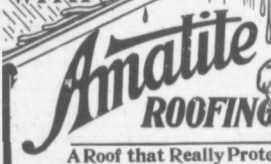
The method of feeding was the same for both brooder and hen-raised chicks, but not much difference in vitality was noted. Interesting experiments were made in order to produce a sufficient quantity of carbon dioxide in the incubators, by the use of a certain bacteria culture in milk, but the success of the trials is not yet definite enough to be given as authority. The use of buttermilk for moisture, however, appeared to be beneficial.

Complete tables of the records of all experiments are given, and make interesting reading.

The second article on "Humidity, in Relation to Incubation," by W. H. Day, lecturer in Physics, is a scientific dissertation on the moisture in the air, and a study of the moisture in incubators and under hens when incubating.

It was found that under a hen the moisture was 25 to 50 per cent. greater than in the incubator, but at the same time evaporation of the egg under the hen was greater than in the machine, a fact that could apparently only be reconciled by the existence of a better circulation

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If the dealer doesn't keep the kind he selects some other kind which he has generally bought instead.

That is, a good way to get a leaky roof.

The careful buyer is more particular. He knows that any roofing will last for a little while without attention, but he wants to postpone the time and cost of renewal as long as possible.

He is figuring next year's cost as well as this year's cost. He thinks of the money he will have to spend after a few years for a new roof if this one won't last any longer. If he can get a better roofing at equal cost that will last longer, he is so much the gainer.

That kind of calculation is called thrift. The thrifty buyer sees important differences between AMATITE and the other roofings.

The other roofings either require a coating with a special liquid every year or two, or periodical painting. Right or wrong is a future expense to be counted by the thrifty buyer.

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His judgment swings toward AMATITE, because it needs no painting either at the time it is laid or afterward. Once it is on you have no further bother or expense.

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First, because it has a mineral surface. Doesn't it seem reasonable to believe that a top covering of oil-sheathed stone will resist the wear of storms better than a roofing with a smooth or unprotected surface?

Second, it contains solid layers of Coal Tar Pitch—the material which is used by the best engineers for waterproofing deep cellars, tunnels, etc. Doesn't it seem reasonable to suppose that this offers better protection against water than materials which are never used for such severe service?

One more argument. Weight for weight, AMATITE is the lightest in price of any mineral surfaced Ready Roofing.

These, then, are some of the reasons why thrifty people buy AMATITE—It costs nothing to maintain; it has remarkable durability; and its first cost is very low.

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Clearing Land in New Ontario

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—When I received your letter I was just taking my horse from the stumper, and had just finished pulling some terribly heavy stumps.

Four years ago our place was appropriated to make a yard for the Grand Trunk Pacific, so we had to go into a green bush to settle anew, and move there at once. We did not see our way clear to clean the land by the old method, that is by hand, so I looked in the farming papers I had in hand, to see the announcement of some stump puller.

I bought one stumper complete, with 100 feet of cable, double pulley, and stump hook, to be ready for every kind of stumps and trees that we might have to pull. I placed the stumper according to directions, and started the work. I had little trouble at the beginning because I was in a green bush. I tried the standing trees but it did not work well for me. I cut the trees down except the ones under a foot in diameter I took standing. I pulled stumps up to 15 inches with a single hitch. The other day I pulled a stool of three birches each about nine inches in diameter, and cut about one foot above the ground.

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It was about 80 feet from the stump. We cut few roots, and we can pull about two feet of frozen ground with the stump, and all that with a single hitch. A little while after I pulled a birch stump, about nine inches in diameter, this was covered with three feet of clay, so we could not cut any roots. We just moved the clay around the stump and put on double hitch, then pulled everything out. It made a hole about five feet deep, so anyone can judge of the power of the machine.

The cost for stumping an acre will depend on the size of the stumps, their age, and the number to be pulled. I pulled 10 stumps in one hour, all green, except one. I didn't cut any roots, and I had to pull them from 10 to 15 feet out of the place to have all the stumps out of the ground. This is what takes the most time; to turn a stump over takes only a moment, as the machine can pull 50 feet in one minute.—Alphonse Lemire, Rainy River, Ont.

Good Prices for Small Seeds Likely again this Year

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—The best sowing crops many farmers had last year was from growing small seeds. Both alsike, and red clover brought almost unparalleled prices. Even what in ordinary years would not be considered as of much value brought big prices. The outlook for the new crop whatever it may be, so far as prices are concerned looks very inviting. It would appear to be good policy on the part of every farmer in the seed producing districts to keep every available piece of clover for the production of seed. Every farmer should remember that he can contribute very largely to the production of pure seed by paying attention to the growing crops.

In many parts of the Province the dry weather last summer damaged the new seeding of clover to such an extent that a considerable portion of it was plowed up either last fall or this spring. Our neighbors to the south of us are similarly located and the foreign supply is not likely to be above the average.

Weeds are very active in June.

They should not be allowed to go to seed in the meadows where seed is being produced.—T. G. Raynor.

Farm Drainage Demonstrations

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—The Department of Physics at the Ontario Agricultural College desires to announce the continuance of the present series of assistance to farmers in matters pertaining to drainage. For the past three years we have been authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to go out and assist any farmers taking the level of his lands for drainage purposes, in planning the most advantageous systems of drains, and in calculating the grades and sizes of tile for the different drains. A finished map, bearing all the information, is sent to the owner. This serves two purposes; first, it is used as a guide in constructing the drains; second, it may be preserved as a record of the exact location of every drain, so that if for any reason it should be necessary for them to be done accurately, at a moment's notice.

The number of applications for assistance has increased very rapidly, so that last year we had more than we could attend to. To enable us to meet this increased demand, the Minister of Agriculture has this year given us a special appropriation, whereby we have been enabled to double our force.

A new feature is being added: We have found that frequently the neighbors in the vicinity of the farm being surveyed were interested and wished to observe the operations. This suggested the desirability of making these demonstrations public, and this will be done wherever possible. Anyone interested will be welcome on all occasions. By this means we shall be able to instruct a much larger number in matters pertaining to drainage problems.

Anyone wishing drainage surveyed done, should apply to Wm. H. Day, Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph. The only outlay connected with the work is the travelling expenses of one man, including meals, cartage of instruments, and railway fare at one cent a mile each way.

The Department has just issued a new pamphlet on "Farm Drainage Operations," which may be had on application.—Wm. H. Day, Lecturer in Physics.

Reading in the Farm Home

Continued from page 1

only is the taste for reading developed then, but the taste for certain kinds of reading. It is the duty of the parents to guide the reading according to the nature of the child.

But first comes the formation of the habit. A close observer will notice that the child has a very active imagination. Some may describe it as an "over-active imagination," especially when the little boy tells of seeing "fifty dogs in the yard with our 'Dash,'" and under pressure afterwards narrows down to "at least one other dog." This period in the development of the child mind is perfectly natural, and need not be a cause for worry. It should rather be satisfied with nursery rhymes, Mother Goose stories, etc. The value of reading aloud in the home, as a means of giving children a taste for reading, cannot be over-estimated. A word of explanation here and a short discussion on there, raises the interest to a state of enthusiasm.

EDUCATING THE BOYS AND GIRLS TOWARD THE FARM

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oic, good healthy stories of adventure seem to be especially adapted to them. Such writers as Henty and Bullen have become famous because of their "Books for Boys." As the boy becomes older, he becomes interested in the literature of the home, and the girl in the literature of the home if such be open to them. But even then, they may develop an inclination towards other pursuits. The boy may have a special liking for one of the so-called "earned professions," while the girl may desire teaching, nursing or something else. In that case they will naturally read according to their choice, but it is a fact that the choice of a profession generally follows from the reading of the environment of the child. Right here, therefore, a great deal can be done in educating the boys and girls towards the farm. An effort should also be made to lead them out in the noble literature of the past, which was suggested for the parents. The standard writers—Shakespeare, Scott, Dickens, Longfellow, Carlyle, and Tennyson—will read here because they have left themselves in books for the service of humanity.

In this busy, bustling western world many individuals are so engrossed in pursuing the bubbles which are glittering just before them that they fail to see things in their proper proportion. They are inclined to try shortcuts in following up their get-rich-quick schemes, but in the road to learning there are no shortcuts. If our Canadian farmers are to get in line with the "new agriculture" they must make an effort; each must work out his own salvation by making use of the means at his disposal, and the reading will help to make them the full men which they ought to be.

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CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Sell Milk for What it Is

G. W. Clemens, *Brant Co. Ont.*

For a number of years I have watched with interest the efforts of legislatures and municipal councils to regulate the sale of milk. In many cases arbitrary standards have been adopted and the sale of milk testing below a certain minimum standard has been prohibited. Such regulations have never worked out satisfactorily, for the simple reason that the amount of fat in milk is no measure of its food value, its purity, or its wholesomeness for direct consumption. Skim-milk with only a trace of fat is a very valuable food, containing as it does practically all the milk proteins which go to build up bodily tissue. So how can anyone be led to believe that it is criminal to sell skim-milk for what it really is?

Cows' Milk testing from 2.8 to 3.2 more nearly approaches the milk of the human mother than any other grade that can be purchased, and will be found far more easily assimilated by infants, children and invalids than a milk testing say 5 per cent. Why should it be made a criminal offence to sell the milk best suited to nourish our helpless invalids and children.

It seems to me that the final solution of the problem is to be found not in setting up an artificial standard to which all must come, but in requiring each individual dealer to guarantee his city standard milk by holding him responsible if his milk be found below.

In this way it would be possible to sell milk of various qualities, from strictly skimmed to heavy cream, upon a graduated scale of prices, with exact justice to everyone. This is the opinion of Prof. Wing, the foremost dairy authority of New York State and the leading authority of Mr. G. H. Barr, than whom there is no better authority in Canada on the subject of milk in all its forms, from the farm of the producer to the table of the consumer, whether as plain milk, cream, cheese or butter.

If, in towns and cities, all milk were required to be sold under the vendor's guarantee that it contained certain percentages of fat and solids not fat, it would have a tendency to do away with the sale of milk in the dirty little shops which are the worst feature of the city milk business to-day. It would hasten the day when all milk will be sold by large establishments with proper facilities for handling it, and with a reputation for purity and cleanliness to maintain. If these large depots are owned and managed by the municipality so much the better, for it certainly lies within the province of the city or town to protect its infants and invalids from the dangers incident to the consumption of dirty, unwholesome or disease-laden milk.

Allowing for a little American exuberance of diction, the following extract from the "New York Farmer" is quite "apropos."

Nature has decreed that cows shall put varying percentages of fat and non-fat solids into their milk, ac-

ording to their breeds, their feeds, their ages, their lactation dates, their moods, their conditions and their environments. The natural range of butterfat is from 1.5 per cent. up to 10 per cent. The lawmakers of New York, through some unexplained and inexplicable becloudment of their intellects, have decreed that the cows, when they put less than 3 per cent. of butterfat into their milk are law-breakers and "adulterators" of their product. The same law makes the owner of an "adulterator" if he offers their milk for sale just as they give it. To "adulterate" means to put in foreign substances. Nothing that way is done by either the cow or her owner. Of course, if milk, as the cows give it with less than 3 per cent. of butterfat is "adulterated" by analogy all milk with more than 3 per cent. of butterfat is "adulterated." The State standard" should work both ways, but in this case it does not. The standard is only forborneance, and the owner of the adulterator is safe-guarding for middlemen, who, because of the standard, are at perfect liberty to insist that the milk producers shall hand over to them at their own expense a certain quantity from 4 to 6 per cent. of butterfat, which they, the middlemen, are permitted to standardize, that is to skim down to the standard of 3 per cent. The owner of the adulterator skins a quart, while the removed butterfat is sold at cream prices. No "adulteration" there of course. It is "adulteration" when the producers give milk below the standard. It is not "adulteration" when the middleman skins out from 1 to 3 per cent. of butterfat and sells the skim milk at full milk prices. There is even a monetary advantage to the standard for the milk producer. It robs the producer. It ignores nature. It outrages common sense and the middleman in his efforts to protect the consumer, and his extortions from the consumer. The middleman can test a producer's milk, find it below the standard, accuse him just as easily as that which he punishes. The middleman can take milk above the standard and rob it down to the standard, and sell it as whole milk to the consumer, and neither the producer nor the consumer has the middleman punished, because he keeps in line with the unjust and absurd standard, which simply sets the limit for the middleman's wrongdoing and protects him in the injustice he practices daily. It would be interesting to see some expert attempt to justify the milk standard. The state can regulate the sale of milk equally in just any way and that which it punishes, legislate and provide for the sale of milk on its percentage of fat and other solid contents. This method would mean a sliding scale of prices, such as for the cream milk other prices for 1 per cent. up to 6 per cent. fat, contents, or for 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. total solids in the milk. Then the consumer would get exactly what he wishes and would pay for what he gets. Then the producers would get the real market value of their milk. Then the middleman would have to deal honestly.

Eastern Townships, Quebec

At the time of my last writing seedling had become general on the high and well drained lands and it appeared as if really all the seed would be in the ground before another week was out. But it was not so, for, "dame nature" ordered otherwise. Soon after last writing there came a deluge of rain, soaking the soil, filling the ditches and water courses to overflowing, emerging low lands and putting seedling back for an indefinite period. For two

weeks this moist weather continued, cold and warm at intervals, but sufficiently warm to start vegetation with a bound. Until the 15th May little seeding had been done, but our farmers are now busy, and with another week the bulk of seed will be sown. The warm showers every few days at the summer have during the past week has brought along the grass with wonderful rapidity and now we have abundance of pasture. Never within my recollection have I seen grass as much appreciated as it is this spring. With scant feed in the barns and none to purchase, many a herd was turned out, all too early, to pick a living where little was to be had. Thanks to the moisture, however, there was soon enough for a full bite. This moisture and warm weather has proved to be the salvation of the hay crop. Our meadows got such a scorching last summer that only unusually favorable conditions will give a full crop this season and so far these conditions have been realized. The new seeding had to be plowed up and reseeded to clover and grass. Many tried the plan of discing these lands instead of plowing, hoping to get good returns that year. The grass land the stand was thin many got on early and sowed oats and reseeded with clover. These are coming in fine and promise a good cut of fodder. The milk supply is less than at this time last year, but will now quickly increase as the pastures are giving a full bite. The offerings of goods are lighter by 50 per cent. than at this time last year. Butter sold at last board meeting at 23, about three cents more than at this time last year. Cheese is selling about 12 cents, 1/2 cents less than at this time last year.

Vegetation is about five days earlier than last season. In a few days we hope to see our orchards in full bloom. In fact, they are there will be a profusion of blossoms. Many orchards in the apple-growing sections have received the first spraying of the season. They are on every hand that this is a most superior fruit when spraying is properly done and at the right time.—"Libat."

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TORONTO SALT WORKS

TORONTO 6-8-07

The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD is published every Wednesday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario and Bedford District Quebec Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeder's Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.50 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c. for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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5. ADVERTISEMENTS are noted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid-in-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers by mail, but not slightly errant, and sample copies, exceeds 14,000.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of the advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with any advertiser he reads of from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should he find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our subscribers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to a battle of the Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words "I saw your ad." The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Complaisance should be met with as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

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

HOME UPON THE FARM

The ideal home for man is to be found upon a farm. Unfortunately, the ideal home is not found upon all farms, although there is no valid reason why the average farm could not present that home-like appearance which has such a fascination for the average man who loves the beautiful. Too frequently, in some sections at least, the farm home is everything but what it should be. It is not a place in which one can "live," but rather a place in which one can merely exist. If your home is such, or even if it approaches this latter condition in the slightest degree, why not spend a little time and possibly a little money in making it a place that would be a home in every sense of the word?

A house to be home-like need not elaborate nor does it require much of an outlay. The most home-like places are often the most simple in their construction and in their sur-

roundings. On this account, there is no excuse for one putting up with conditions that are not pleasing, simply off the grounds that it would entail too much expense to work the desired improvement. It is astonishing what can be accomplished with but little outlay and by making use of the various means at our disposal. If one can but grasp the ideal of what the finished landscape should be, then a little can be done towards attaining this ideal at such times when one has leisure or feels so disposed.

Some are inclined to overlook the value of making small repairs when they are needed. How ragged a place soon becomes if through neglect a picket is allowed to remain off the fence, or where some ornament is left where it has fallen from the decorating of the house, or a shutter or other trimming about the premises has been left in the identical condition that it was found the morning after some severe wind storm had practically demolished it. It takes but a little time to make these small repairs and the returns from them are often too great to be estimated, for little by little the place allowed to run down in this way will soon become dilapidated.

Much can be accomplished through the use of paint. Paint not only adds to the appearance of the place, but to the life of the wood which is painted. Paint is expensive, it is true, but the returns amply justify the expense. For barns, driving sheds or fences, a cheap grade of paint can be secured which will answer the purpose nearly as well as the more expensive brands. For rough work, such as painting barns or other outbuildings, the spray pump can be utilized to advantage in applying the coating. In this way, we can apply the paint in a manner that will be satisfactory and at a minimum expenditure of time and labor.

Much can be done to improve the beauty of the landscape by doing away with old, unsightly fences near the dwelling. If one does not feel disposed to erect a new one in its place, one may at least make some repairs upon it and put it in a more presentable condition. Failing this, it will be well to consider if one could not do without that fence and if so, remove it and utilize it in some other way. If these be old rail or stumps, the value of the wood they contain will, in many instances, more than re-pay the cost of demolishing them and erecting a modern fence in their place.

The idea of farm improvement is catching in a neighborhood once it is inaugurated. If some leading spirit in the locality sets out to beautify his premises, his neighbors soon fall into line and ere long the whole community has taken on a different appearance. If one farmer keeps his lawn in trim condition, his neighbors will soon follow suit. If his neighbor sets out trees, paints his barn or has new windows placed where the old unsightly ones were in

his house, he will soon become dissatisfied with his own conditions and start improving his place in a like manner.

In the majority of cases, we are on the farm to stay. Why not fix it up if we have not already done so and make it a home where we will be pleased to remain and to which we will be proud to invite our friends?

BREEDING HORSES TOO LIGHT

In the opinion of Mr. William Smith, Columbus, the well known breeder of Clydesdale horses, and the past President of the Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association, many farmers in Ontario are losing money by breeding their mares to stallions that are too light. "A few years ago," said Mr. Smith, "while I was spending some time in Hastings County, I talked with a number of farmers on this point. They were producing too light a type of horse with the result that when they came to sell their teams, the most they could secure on the average was about \$230 a pair where if they had bred their mares to a heavier stallion, they might have sold these teams for \$350. It costs no more to raise the heavier type of horse and there is always a much better demand for such an animal."

"Some farmers," continued Mr. Smith, "will breed their mares to any little skate of a horse that has a good record on the track. The only recommendation this stallion may have, may consist in the fact that he has made a good record. In many cases, such stallions are valueless otherwise."

Speaking on the same subject, Mr. John Bright of Myrtle, the President of the Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association, said that it was amusing to any person well posted in horse breeding to read the pedigrees of stallions that are often printed and distributed around the country. The owners of these stallions are aware that many farmers do not know how to trace pedigrees and therefore, they pick out some one animal, generally the sire of their stallion, which has a particularly good pedigree.

They expatiate on this pedigree as though it was the pedigree of their stallion, which it is not. Many farmers are unable to tell the difference and conclude that the stallion in question is a splendid sire. "What we like to study," said Mr. Bright, "is not so much the pedigree of a sire of the stallion as it is the pedigree of his dam on both sides."

CROP PROSPECTS ENCOURAGING

From reports that we have received from our special correspondents, scattered throughout Central Canada, it appears that the season of 1908, to date has been most encouraging. From all sources come most enthusiastic and optimistic reports of the condition of the crops.

Owing to the backwardness of the growing season, and particularly to the amount of water which fell in most localities, the seeding was somewhat retarded. This was true

more especially, on low-lying land, more particularly such lands as have not been under-drained. Probably not in years, has the great advantage of tile drainage on low-lying lands been so evident as this year. Those who have never experienced the advantages of tile drainage are not in a position to form an intelligent opinion as to the advisability of investing the necessary capital to affect the needed improvement in these lands. Generally speaking, these low lands are made up of clay soil and of the best the farm affords. When they are sufficiently drained, they become the best of all soils and are not merely the most enduring, but are the most drought-proof.

Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season and the excessive rain fall, the warm weather of the past few days has brought things forward with a rush. From the reports it appears that an abundant hay crop is probable. The chief source of danger to the hay crop comes from a dry spring. The meadows have received an abundant amount of moisture and should be prepared for dry weather which may come before the hay is harvested.

In sections where fall wheat is grown, it has wintered well. Some places, it is true, the wheat is somewhat patchy where it has been winter-killed or been smothered out by the ice, but taken on the whole, a good crop is anticipated.

The prospects for fruit are the best that have been seen for years. Fruit trees are showing most luxurious bloom and if given half a chance, there will be no shortage of fruit this coming season. While there are plenty of chances for failure for either grain or fruit crops from this time on, it has been many years since we entered upon a season that gave as much promise for a good crop as is the case this year.

Dairymen in particular, can congratulate themselves upon the fine prospects that are before them. Though some hardship was experienced during the past winter providing an adequate supply of fodder for stock, the present outlook is bright. The ground being laden with moisture and the weather having turned warm, there is every prospect for an abundant harvest of corn.

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World so far as lies within its power, tries to admit to its advertising columns the advertisements of those firms only that it knows to be reliable.

It believes that a newspaper or journal is only as clean as its advertising columns; that it is only as strong as the confidence it can arouse in its readers. Therefore, it has adopted a Protective Policy, a copy of which appears on another column of this page. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words: "I saw your ad. In The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World."

What Farmers Say about Rural Free Delivery

(Continued from page 4)

"We have a neighbor," continued Mr. Erven, Jr., "who has not taken the rural delivery service, although he could get it by buying and putting up a rural delivery box. He says that if he did not go for his mail he would not have a chance to get a glass of beer, and that he would rather have his beer than have his mail delivered to him, and at the same time he does not have to pay \$1.75 for a mail box."

"When I asked them if they thought that it was worth ten cents a day to have their mail delivered to them, Mr. Erven, Jr., said: "Yes; I should say that it was. While there are times when it would not cost us that much there are other times when it would cost more. When a farmer has poor help, and he does not like to leave the place, he would rather pay fifty cents, than have to go for the mail."

"Our farm has 150 acres. It is worth \$50 an acre, or \$7,500. If rural delivery has increased its value only by half of one per cent., it has increased it by \$37.50. Even that is enough to pay the full cost of rural delivery for two or three years, even if we farmers had to pay the full cost ourselves. Rural delivery is a fine thing. We realize it now that we have it."

DID NOT WANT THE SERVICE

A Mrs. Brooks lived on the next farm. She was an old lady, and was the only person who did not want the service, although the mail carrier passed by her door. When I asked her why she did not take the service, she replied, "Because I am poor, and do not want to go to the expense of buying a mail box. (Boxes cost \$1.75 each.) I get very little mail anyway, and I can get that at the store where I deal once a week. They have been here several times asking me to take it, but I don't want it." Mrs. Brooks' house is right beside the road. Were she to put up a mail box at her door she would not have to go more than ten feet to get her mail daily, or to post her letters.

WORTH \$200 MORE

"I used to have to go two miles to get my mail," said C. H. Grumman. "My post office used to be Somerton, but now it is Box 37, R. F. D., Huntingdon Valley. Now we can get registered letters, send money orders, and buy postage stamps right at our door. When we want to buy or send anything we put a red signal on our mail box, and the mail carrier stops and waits until we come out. We used to take a daily paper, but when we were busy, before we had rural delivery, and could not go for it, we sometimes did not get it for a week at a time, and then we would get a whole bundle of papers. That way they were not of much use to us. Now I get my letters and daily paper at about a quarter after nine every morning. The mail carrier is pretty prompt, and we know when to expect him."

"One of my neighbors estimates that rural delivery has increased the value of his farm by four per cent. I would say that it has increased the value of my farm by five per cent. My farm was valued at \$4,000. Now that I have rural delivery it is worth at least \$4,200. That is one reason why rural delivery pays."

MUCH TIME SAVED

"I used to have to go for the mail myself. Every time that I went it took about two hours. Of course I had to get my groceries at the same time. Now, I simply make out a list of the things I want, and send it in

by carrier, at the cost of a two cent stamp, to the storekeeper. He then sends out the things by his rig at no expense to me. Now, I hardly have to leave the farm for anything, and in the busy season that means a great deal."

"When I used to go for the mail it must have cost me an average of 30 cents a day, as a good deal of time used to be lost in the store waiting to be served. Now that time is saved. Sometimes it must have cost me more than 30 cents. Supposing I was worth only a laboring man's wages of \$1.50 a day. On a ten hour day that is equal to 15 cents an hour, or 30 cents for two hours, the time it took me to get the mail. Of course I did not use to go for the mail every day. Had I done so it would have cost me about \$90 a year. Supposing, however, that I used to go only twice a week, it used to cost me \$30 a year, and then I did not get my mail regularly as I do now. Yes, you can say that for I for one, am not afraid of the cost of rural delivery, as I believe that the benefits of the service offset the cost several times over."—H. B. C.

Now is the Time to Act

No doubt, when you have been reading of the success many persons have had in obtaining new subscriptions for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, you have decided to do some hustling yourself and win one of the prizes. Have you commenced to work yet? Now is the time to act.

There is no reason why you should not win a pure bred calf or pig. If you prefer a cash prize you will find our cash offers very liberal. Read the premium announcement again—it appears in this issue.

Many industrious persons in all parts of Canada are using their spare moments with profit to themselves by obtaining new subscriptions for this publication.

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is daily growing in popularity. Every issue is bright, interesting and instructive. This is what our readers tell us.

The fact that The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is the only publication of its class in Canada published weekly at only \$1.00 a year, is a great help in obtaining new subscriptions.

Don't put off any longer. Go to work now!—To-day. We desire to have the pleasure of sending you a prize.

Mr. James Fisher, Nipissing County, who recently won a pure bred pig, is greatly pleased with the one



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and others have one thing in common—both are sold on De Laval merits. One because it **actually possesses** these, and others because the uninformed sometimes **think** they do. The difference is all that is possible between "knowing" and "guessing."

Those who **know** buy De Laval Separators - a few buy others and acquire experience which eventually makes for increased De Laval prestige.

Write for catalog, and name of nearest local agent

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

we sent to him. Mr. Fisher says: "I received my pig and am well pleased with it. It is a fine pig and I should like to earn a mate for it. As for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, we all like it very much, and would not like to miss a single copy. I wish your paper every success."

Well Bred vs. Scrub Cattle

In the case of well bred versus scrub cattle we find that it pays better to feed the well bred steer, but there is a certain limit, as I have said before, beyond which you must not go in paying to get good shapes.

We find, as a rule, that well bred steers do not make much greater gains per day than do the poorly bred, and they will not put the gains on very much more cheaply.

When it comes to selling, however, that is the time when the well bred steers show up. We can always get anywhere from half a cent to 1 1/2 cents more a pound for the well bred, well shaped, well fed steer than for a scrub steer no matter how fat he is. Hence so far as our experiments in that line go we are prepared to say that the farmer should pick out the first class steer up to a certain limit.—Evidence before standing Committee.—J. H. Griadale.

Brantford Roofing

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Any man who intends to roof a building this season cannot, or, at least, should not, make his final decision until he has studied the information contained in our handsome new catalogue.

Many of the facts stated in our Catalogue are often over-looked—with sometimes costly results—when selecting the roofing material.

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BRANTFORD CANADA

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.

Australia's Butter Industry

The Australian States are giving more attention to dairying. The Queensland dairy expert has outlined a very ambitious program which he hopes to reach up to. It is as follows:

Compulsory grading of cream; compulsory payment on a basis of flavor as well as fat percentage; compulsory examinations of managers for certificates of proficiency in the grading of cream; compulsory attraction of milk; compulsory carriage of milk and whey in separate vessels; cessation of the practice of pooling, where small suppliers, as neighbors, use the same cans; compulsory stamping of the date of manufacture and churning number on each box of butter.

Those recommendations were all opposed by the industry when first mooted, excepting that with regard to pooling cream. This practice is now prohibited in Queensland. This expert expects that all his recommendations will ultimately be adopted, though it will take time. When the compulsory grading of butter was first talked of in Australia the factorymen said it would be the ruin of the industry. They have since learned that it is a feasible scheme that has worked to the general advancement of the butter industry of that country.

The Australian government now contemplates the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture to superintend the commonwealth's export products. When it is formed most of the above recommendations may come into force.

Grading Cream

Editor Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—I have read a good deal about how to improve the gathered cream system. In your issue of April 22, an article on this all important subject is published. Three points are emphasized, viz: gather cream often enough to prevent deterioration; use individual cans; and grade cream after it reaches creaming. If I am gathering cream twice a week and increase to three times I increase the drawing expenses one-third. So that if it costs one cent a pound of butter at two trips a week, three trips a week means one and a half cents a pound for draw-

ing. So that your "bagatelle" means one-half a cent extra, which you say will amount to a good sum, with which I agree.

The question is, can I sell my butter for a half cent extra to pay the extra cost of drawing? I doubt it. If I can secure an average score of 64 points in 14 cities including London, and Toronto Fairs, Western Dairy Association competitions and scoring contest held two years ago, do you think I can get sufficient extra for butter to pay for the extra expense in drawing?

Individual cans? I would like very much to have the experience of creamerymen on this point. How does it pan out when a cream wagon starts at 7 o'clock in the morning and within half an hour gets a can of cream from a patron who only has a few cows and therefore only a few pounds of cream? The can is put on wagon and on goes the driver till nearly six at night. He arrives at the creamery with probably between 40 and 50 cans. The temperature during the day had reached 85 degrees or over. How can the creamery man judge rightly between the can of cream taken up first and the one taken last? Might not the first can have been in good condition when taken, but have heated up on the way and arrived in over ripe condition? It would be graded seconds, and should the patron be punished?

Then there is the grading. If a creamery man gets 100 or 200 lbs cream not first quality and only has one churn that will churn from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs, what is he to do with it? There would also have to have extra vat accommodation for different grades of cream.

It would be very unfair, I think, to send home cream after it has been all day on the road because it arrived at the creamery in not first class condition.

You may well ask, "Is it practicable?"

Now, Mr. Editor, I have not written this in captious spirit, for I am anxious to adopt the best methods that are practicable.

I hope some who have had experience on any of these points will help us out.—Mack.

Note.—This is a good practical letter. Are there not others who can enlighten our correspondent on the question raised? Let there be a liberal response to his request. The article in April 22nd issue to which he refers, set forth the ideals which managers, makers and patrons of cream gathering creameries should reach up to. They should not be impracticable in any well-ordered creamery. Gathering cream oftener than twice a week is advised by the best dairy authorities during the warmer weather, as also is the use of individual cans. Grading cream before churning may seem impracticable to some factories, but it would do much towards securing a better quality of cream.—Editor.

You may think that the inside of your churn or milk or cream pipes, which are unclean cannot be seen; but the fact is known in the market to which your butter goes.

Factory inspection affords such opportunities for the private adjustment of the quality with buyers, that makers will take advantage of it, rather than expose conditions and chance the losing of a patron. He can better afford to pay a cut in price, or, what is more frequently the case, cut weights, to make up the loss occasioned by the acceptance of milk not in proper condition, than the production of standard qualities.

Whether you have any intention of buying a cream separator or not

You Positively Cannot Afford To Be Without Our Free Dairy Book.

You need it, because it tells you how to get more butter fat from the milk than you get now—that means a fatter pocketbook for you.

In fact, our Free Dairy Book gives many money-making pointers new to you, besides proving just why the Frictionless Empire Cream Separator is the easiest-running, closest-skimming, latest separator in the whole world.

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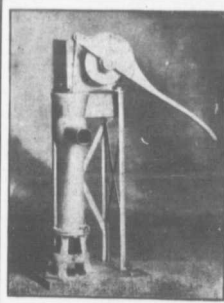
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These Pumps have been in constant use since 1905, giving perfect satisfaction although subjected to most severe tests.

WILLIAM LOCKER, Pres. Prince of Wales Cheese Factory, Campbellford, Ont., writes us 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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Write for Prices and Description

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These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the

Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., Tillsonburg, Ont.

who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label
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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 hitching, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animals, etc. It is indispensable to farmers. Bares labor of two or three men. 100 to 5000 pounds capacity. Ask dealers or write
YOKES HDW. CO., Toronto, Can.

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

Better Butter comes when

Windsor Dairy Salt

is used. It's so pure and well-savoured.

At all grocers'.

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.

Shipping of Green Cheese

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World—The writer has lost no opportunity during the past two years of calling attention to the danger of injuring the Canadian cheese trade by the practice of shipping the cheese in a green condition. The question is treated at some length in my last annual report, where I was able to quote the opinions of leading merchants in Great Britain, all opposed to the practice.

I am now able to quote from communications on the subject recently addressed to the Honorable Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, by The Home and Foreign Produce Exchange of London, England, and The Bristol Provision Trade Association, in words which would indicate that harm has already been done to the cheese trade by this "penny wise, pound foolish" practice.

The first mentioned association writes in part as follows:

"London, May 2nd.—'Importers of Canadian cheese into London met in conference to consider what steps should be taken to bring into prominence the damage which is being occasioned to the reputation of Canadian cheese owing to the persistent practice on the part of factory-men of sending out their makes before the goods have had time to mature, and I have been instructed to lay the matter before you in the hope that prompt and efficient steps may be taken to effect a remedy.

It is unquestionable that there is an increasing tendency for makers to get quit of their cheese as quickly as possible. In a great many instances goods are moved out much too soon, in some cases even within two or three days of manufacture. The result has been that the natural process of maturing has been arrested and such cheese arrive here insipid in flavor and in a condition which reflects anything but credit upon the product. In addition to this, the excessive moisture militates severely against the sale. In no circumstances should cheese be allowed to leave the factory until ten days after manufacture. That is the minimum of time which should elapse before the goods are moved and unless stringent measures are adopted to prevent the factorymen sending their cheese out earlier, the position of the

Canadian article on the London market will become depreciated."

The foregoing is from a body of merchants who handle nearly one half of the cheese exported from Canada.

The Bristol Provision Trade Association's letter contains the following statement:

"This means the forcing into consumption of immature, or in other words, inferior cheese, resulting in widespread dissatisfaction. Needless to say, the tendency of this is to bring Canadian cheese into disfavor and if persisted in, it is bound greatly to curtail consumption."

It would seem to be unnecessary to add anything to these statements made by those who are in the best position to speak with authority on the question. I would only say that while I was in Great Britain last fall, I found plenty of evidence to prove that the trade has already been injured by the unbusinesslike policy of shipping the cheese before they are fit to eat. Whenever this question is brought up among dairymen, there seems to be an inclination to put the blame on the buyer and let it go at that.

The buyers are certainly responsible for encouraging the movement of green cheese, but the dairymen, who have been the losers, and who will be the losers again, should not allow their business to be injured in this way.—A. Riddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

Instructors will Make Composite Tests

The Dairy Department, Toronto, carry on special work this season with a view to obtaining data as to the fat content of the milk supplied to the cheese factories in Ontario. Composite tests with the Babcock will be made in five factories in each group. These factories will be as representative as possible and cover each district. Individual patron's milk will be made in other factories. Tests of the vat milk and they will also be made in the five factories selected.

The object of this work is to obtain a definite knowledge of the quality of the milk supplied for cheese-making by patrons. By conducting a series of composite tests, the instructor will be able to show patrons the difference there is in the fat content of milk and in this way educate them as to the need for adopting some other system than the "pooling" plan of paying for milk for cheese-making.

No work will be done in making cheese from milk containing different percentages of fat. The work carried on in the past by the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Dairy Division at Ottawa has clearly demonstrated that normal milk, rich in fat, will make more cheese than milk poor in fat content. What is needed is something to show patrons how untair is the system now in use in most factories, of paying for milk for cheese-making. If this series of composite tests shows a wide variation in the fat content of milk supplied by different patrons, as it probably will, the data can be used to good advantage in a campaign for paying for milk for cheese-making according to its quality.

Small Milk Supply at Factories

"There is little milk coming in and what there is 'works fast,'" said Chas. Caulder, maker at the Warsaw cheese factory in an editorial representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World who chanced in upon him as he was busily engaged stirring the curds. He believed that the fast working of the curds

was due to the cows being in poor condition and being turned upon the fresh grass with no feed of a dry nature to supplement it. He claimed that the "fast" milk did not make as good a quality of cheese as did the milk that worked slower. It made a tougher curd that did not break down as it should. He expects that the milk supply will increase before long, although some of the cows, he stated, would not be coming in at all.

HARD SEASON FOR MAKERS

"I have made cheese for years," said Mr. G. Graham, of the Warrimster cheese factory, "but in all my experience, I have never had milk work so fast as it has done so far this season. Last year, was the easiest season I ever experienced to make cheese, this year, up to the present, has been the hardest ever. The supply of milk coming in to this factory is small but larger quantity of milk is expected before long as a number of the best patrons as yet have not started to send. Mr.

Graham said on the average it was taking about 11 lbs. of milk to make a pound of cheese. He attributed this high average to the fast working of the curds. He expects to embark in the why butter business as soon as he can install the necessary equipment for storing the whey.

Writing from Burnt Lake, Alta, Mr. T. B. Millar, President of the Dairy-men's Association of Alberta, says: "Conditions here are quite different from what they are in Ontario. Cheese-making is still in its infancy. It was one of the first to go into it in a commercial way. Last year the output for the province was less than 100 tons so you see there is plenty of room for expansion. I have one factory here and intend building one twenty-two miles north-west and possibly another thirty-five miles west from here. This is an ideal dairy district."

Make the milk haulers keep their wagons clean. A regular cleaning up once a week will help.

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1908

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U. S. CREAM

Separator



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FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

BRITISH IMPORTER is desirous of having shipments of butter and cheese made direct. Managers of cheese factories and creameries willing to ship direct to the old country, should communicate with Box F, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterborough, Ont. D if free on request.

CLEAN MILK.—By R. D. Belcher, M.D. In this book, the author sets forth practical methods for the clean production of basis milk, and how to prevent contamination of milk from the stable to the consumer. Illustrated, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



June

And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then if ever come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be
in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear
lays;
Whether we look or whether we listen,
We hear life murmur, or see it
glisten;

Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches
and tovers,
And, grasping blindly above it for
light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flow-
ers.

—James Russell Lowell.



Improving a Farm Home

Those of our readers who are subscribers for our paper last year will not have forgotten the keen interest and competition aroused by our Dairy Farms Competition which was carried on within 30 miles of Toronto. The results of this successful competition are still to be seen in that portion of Ontario, as the interest and enthusiasm that was created at that time among the neighboring farmers has not died away, but is still alive and working. One of our competitors wives has written us recently telling of the effect of the competition in her section. In part she says, "So much has been

means of arousing further love for improvement in farm homes of other women in Canada.

A PLAIN BUT COMFORTABLE HOME

"Our home is a big old fashioned farm house, not to be compared with many of the fine modern residences in our community, but we love it and are trying to make the very most of what we have. Farmers are not millionaires and can not do as much as they wish, but a little touch here and there makes such a difference. It is wonderful what possibilities there are in a good old fashioned house. The modern house is built

near the fire place, is a great convenience. This room opens on to a large porch which we use as a summer parlor. Between breakfast room and kitchen, there is a passage from which stairs lead up to back stairs.

On Fig. 3, the one large room is our basement. The other rooms are the real cellar for winter stores.

THE GREATEST CONVENIENCE

This basement is our greatest convenience. Here we have both hot and cold water taps. The hot water from coils of pipe heated in furnace and connected with a large water tank. There is a sink near by where the men come to wash. In the evening work is finished before tea, and after washing they put

principle as my basement. It does a lot of unseen work and does it beautifully. You fill it up, as I do sometimes, with meat, puddings, vegetables, in the cold weather and presto! I have enough cooked for nearly a week, ready to shape into many dishes. There is in the kitchen also a baking cabinet, a very simple one, which I have had for fourteen years. There are many improved ones since but it is such a good old friend, that my kitchen would not be worth anything without it. A little gem meat chopper is on end of table. It cost \$1.25 and I am sure it pays for itself in many ways.

IN THE LIBRARY

Come along with me to our little library, and we will have a chat

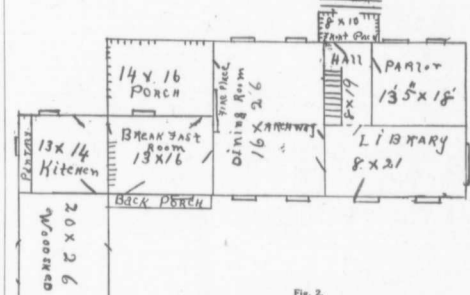


Fig. 2.
Ground Floor Plan of Residence of Mr. D. J. McClure,
of Peel County, Ont.

on slippers and house coats and leave working boots and coats or smocks there and go by inside stairway to dining room. This is such a comfort to me. A big table, covered with white oilcloth and a tub on a stool stands ready near separator and the milk vessels are here washed, scalded and put on racks and no hint of milk pails reach the kitchen. We have a good washing machine which cost \$6. It is indispensable for blankets, quilts and all heavy articles. I sometimes wonder how I ever did without one. I have used this for four years. It stands near taps and sink and the dreaded washing day has lost its terrors for me. It is always warm and comfortable in the basement and we do

about books. This is a very homely room, but it is a great comfort. We make a sitting room of it. A good sewing machine stands near one window. We have a few good books and a number of magazines come to us. We belong to a good public library. I sometimes think we have too many papers, we do not have time to read everything, yet each of us has a favorite page or magazine. If, as Lubbock tells us, "Education is the process of gaining knowledge," there is no better aid to it than the good books and good magazines within reach of everybody.

There is no danger of dwarfed minds if we make use of our blessings and privileges of good literature of to-day. We have bought some new books this year which have proved a great help and comfort to us all. We have a new friend on our magazine shelf, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World and it has come to stay. "Hoard's Dairyman," keeps it company, also some back numbers of Farmer's Advocate. The World, Montreal Witness, Weekly Mail, country papers, The Canadian Horticulturist, McClure's Magazine and last of all my dearest friend, "The Ladies' Home Journal." As a woman's magazine, I consider it the best published."

明 啟 事

Paint dark cupboards white and it will be an easy matter to tell if they are clean. Too many houses have dark closets in bedrooms, kitchen, hall or bathroom. They are often overlooked in the weekly cleanings, and are a "thorn in the flesh" of the neat housekeeper. Finish them all with white paint—floors, walls and shelves—and they will be an inspiration to cleanliness.

明 啟 事

If soot should fall on a carpet or hearth rug cover it quickly with powdered kitchen salt. It can then be swept up easily and without leaving any stain.



Fig. 1.
Second Floor Plan of House owned by Mr. D. J. McClure,
of Peel Co., Ont.

accomplished in one short summer, new friends have been made, new rivalries commenced and funny things have happened, for so many have discovered that they could have won in the competition had they tried. Should there ever be another competition I am sure that our country will be much better represented. It has been a great incentive to work."

IMPROVEMENTS ON ONE FARM

That such a competition as this has awakened new interest and created a longing to still further improve a few farm homes, we are very glad. The winner of the third prize, Mr. D. J. McClure of Peel County, attributes a large measure of his success in the competition to his good wife. We have received a very interesting letter from Mrs. McClure, together with plans of her house, also the plans and an illustration of the small cottage which Mr. McClure has erected for his hired man. We publish here Mrs. McClure's letter almost in full. It will be of interest to other home makers, and no doubt be the

on as little ground as possible and crammed with conveniences, easy to heat and as a rule decorated. Old houses are plain and solid, built as it seems with a view to giving long walks. Land was cheaper in the olden days and fuel was abundant, yet with a little ingenuity and thought one can keep pace with the new houses and make our old houses a real haven of rest, comfort and beauty.

A DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE IN DETAIL

Notice in Fig. 1, of diagram a wide hall through upstairs, on either side are two large bedrooms each provided with a wardrobe. In front and rear are long low latticed windows giving a quaint appearance to rooms. Fig. 2 shows the dining room, which is quite large. A big roomy fireplace is one feature of this room and in the fall and spring when it is blazing with pine knots or logs, it brightens many a gloomy day. A pretty archway is another feature of the room. Two large windows at each end of the room give an abundance of sunlight. A china closet,

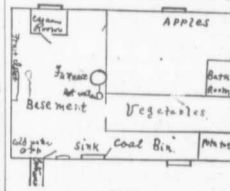


Fig. 3.
Plan of Basement of Farm House of Mr. D. J. McClure,
of Peel Co., Ont.

all our rough work here. I cannot tell you how I value this room.

LITTLE IMPROVEMENTS

As for kitchen conveniences, my greatest comfort is a new "Happy Thought" range. At first we dined on brown bread and brown biscuits; burned biscuits one dared to call them. I burned everything I baked. I soon discovered "very little fuel" was the motto for my stove and now we dine in peace. Another treasure is an "Ideal Cooker," which cost \$8. I do not think that I could keep house without it. It is on the same

Putting in a Bath Room

One of the so called conveniences in a city house and which no city housewife would think of getting along without, is a good, airy and sanitary bathroom. That such a convenience is more of a necessity for the city wife, than the country wife is hard to believe. It is not always as convenient to install a bathroom in an old house, as to have one put in at the time of building, but very few farm or country homes have not some small room, usually not very much used, but what would be even more valuable were it converted into a roomy bathroom.

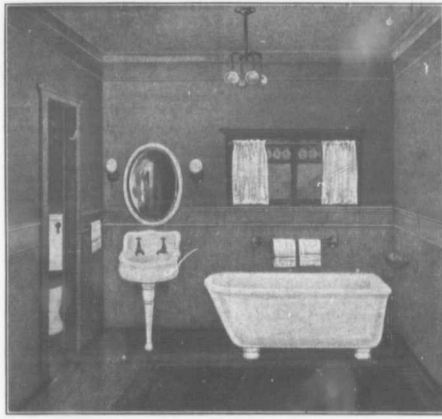
WALLS AND FLOORS

The bathroom should be light, well ventilated, and with every facility

of water being drawn into pitchers. The best lavatories, or wash bowls are those of porcelain, or enameled iron, with back and overflow all formed as one part of the fixture. The basin taps, for hot and cold water are the best, when simplest in design.

THE CLOSET

The water closet is the most important plumbing fixture of the house. A good closet should be simple, neat and strong, of a smooth material, and with ample water in the bowl. Among modern closets, none is more satisfactory than the so called flushing rim, siphon-jet closet, which can be had in a single piece of porcelain. Porcelain is commonly used because no other material can be



A simple, neat and inexpensive Bathroom. Its sanitary fixtures will appeal to all.

for cleanliness. Floors and wainscoting, when possible are best of tiling, or composite materials, but painted walls are much less expensive and give excellent results. Linoleum is a most excellent covering for the floor, as it is practically impervious to water. It should be laid before the fixtures are set, in order that there may be no joints. A cement floor is also excellent, and not as expensive as its first suggestion would indicate. When it is desired to lay a cement floor upon wooden joists, proceed as follows:

A CEMENT FLOOR

Nail a 2 x 4 to the side of each of the floor joists, flush with the bottom. Upon the top of these stretch wire lath, after the joists have first been covered with tarred paper to prevent them absorbing moisture; and upon this lay cinder concrete, made of one part Portland cement, three parts loose sand, 6 to 8 parts crushed and screened furnace clinkers; filling to a level at least 2 inches above the tops of the joists. Upon this is placed the floor finishing. Cinder concrete is used because it is so much lighter than that made of stone. Paint the walls of the bathroom, if tiling cannot be used. Wall paper is not desirable in a bathroom, nor is wood panelling.

BATH TUB AND LAVATORY

A porcelain lined or enameled-iron bath tub is the best medium-priced tub. For supplying the tub with water, a combination faucet or tap is best, allowing the hot and cold water to enter the tub separate or at a temperature to suit the bather. The taps should be placed high, to allow

keep so clean and sanitary. Even this is an imperfect protection from dirt and disease, unless the bowl is so flushed as to clean it completely and absolutely. Water should come from the rim of the bowl, so that every part of it is cleaned perfectly.

The flushing tank for a water closet is always distinct and separate from the main water supply. As a rule, a plain, hard wood tank, or box, copper lined, is supported by iron brackets from the wall about 7 feet above, or immediately over the closet, and communicating with closet by a pipe.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

The most important need for work in installing a sanitary bathroom and its several appointments, is simplicity, not only in details, but in a general scheme. It not only saves cost, but is a great advantage to have the fewest possible joints requiring inspection and care, and to secure the most frequent possible use of every inlet into the drainage system.

It is almost unnecessary to speak a word of caution, regarding the throwing into the closet, of hair, matches, cloth or anything of a solid nature. A burnt match seems a small thing, but if lodged in the trap in a closet, it often is the cause of a large amount of trouble. Tissue paper only, should be used. Its cost would be considered indeed small if a part of the plumbing system had to be taken out, to remove any obstruction caused by newspaper. It is often more convenient sometimes to have the closet with a separate entrance from the hall and entirely independent from the bathroom.

How Mrs. Kirby Improved her Farm Home

MRS. KIRBY surprised her family and neighbors one day by saying that next summer she was going to keep boarders from the city.

"Why?" she echoed. "Well I get lonesome to see new people for one thing. Then I want to get things fixed up on the farm and haven't the money. In this way I can get the farm improved, see a few folks and make some money."

So Mrs Kirby started—in June. She was a widow with two sons and she had a little nest-egg of \$300. This sum she determined to spend to fix up the farm.

The first thing to do was to transform a small building, once used for a storehouse, into an icehouse. The village carpenter was seen and engaged. She purchased tools for her boys, and they gladly helped in the work. In a week it was done. They got the sawdust from a nearby mill. The men who had cut ice for the creamery had stored some extra ice away, and this Mrs. Kirby bought and stored in the new ice-house.

RUNNING WATER PUT IN THE HOUSE

The question of running water for a bathroom, laundry and kitchen came next. The old pump in the yard had done long, and trusty service. The water had been brought to the barn by windmill some years ago. In the house the family had carried the water from the pump outside, while all the wash-water had been thrown out at the back door. A plumber was next seen. The amount in the bank was threatened with serious inroads. Still, paying guests demand running water. Besides, how the family would enjoy running water the year round. A tank was placed in the top of the

milch cows were added to the stable, which in June would furnish an opportunity for making butter to store in the ice house for summer use. There should be all the milk and cream desired for the table, for wise Mrs. Kirby knew that with plenty of cream on the table her means might be much simplified.

Abundant clover in the neighborhood had made it quite profitable to keep bees, and as honey and warm biscuit are an important asset in country suppers, the apiary was put into good condition.

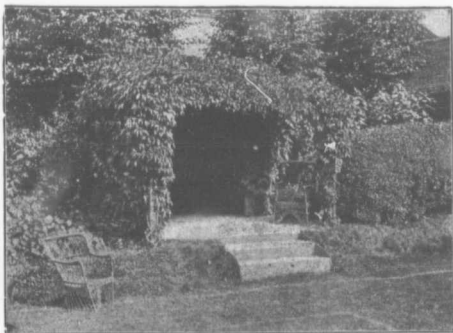
In the front yard the trees were trimmed, and to get sunshine in the house two old trees were cut down. This suggested to Mrs. Kirby to examine the parlor fireplace, which had been unused for years, boarded and papered over. She found it could easily be repaired. The old trees were cut into suitable lengths for the fireplace, to be used in the late summer evenings.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS BEAUTIFIED

The boys, with the help of one man, were set to grade the front yard, pull out the myrtle and put the perennials in a side garden. A lawnmower was bought and a walk was laid to the road. A tennis-court, a ball-field and a croquet-green were laid out.

It had not of late been customary to use the front veranda, for every one was busy in summer time. But the new enterprise demanded a place for visitors to sit in easy chairs, and the veranda was extended across the side of the house and made fourteen feet wide, which admitted of tables, chairs and hammock.

Paint was now an absolute necessity. So the house and the barn were



The inviting and cool porch where Mrs. Kirby's guests enjoyed their leisure moments.

house, into which water was pumped and piped to the kitchen, and a new bathroom was constructed from the least needed upstairs room.

Then came the question of a cess-pool. A septic tank was thought of, into which the sewage disposal could be made, whence it could pass through pipes for irrigating the garden. The soil was dry and porous, and this would solve the difficulty of keeping the vegetables and fruit trees watered. It was done, and \$300 of the \$300 was spent.

BEER KEEPING PROVIDED HONEY

A man was now hired to put in crops with special reference to the needs of the table. The old cows were sold off, for they were no longer profitable. In their place three young

painting, while by the ash-house and one was busy in summer time. But the new enterprise demanded a place for visitors to sit in easy chairs, and the veranda was extended across the side of the house and made fourteen feet wide, which admitted of tables, chairs and hammock.

IMPROVEMENTS INSIDE THE HOUSE

Inside the house Mrs. Kirby determined to have as little wall-paper as possible. Green and cream tints were secured in preparations resembling kalsomine, and experiments were made. After a time Mrs. Kirby voted herself a real decorator. Where the old papers on the walls contained no aniline dyes, and were sufficiently smooth, they were gone over with the mixture quickly and evenly, leaving a beautiful, clean-tinted wall as durable as when first papered and much more sanitary. All the closets had to

have a finish with the cream tint, the same as had been used on the ceilings where the side walls were green.

Some of the floors were poor, but Mrs. Kirby filled the cracks with a putty prepared for this purpose, stained the floors, and added a coating of shellac. Then the worn out carpets were collected and taken to the weavers, where they were shredded and woven into durable rugs. Long had Mrs. Kirby cherished the idea of a new parlor room to take the place of the carpet so long in use. The floor, fortunately, had been laid in hardwood, for when the house was built hardwood was more common than now. The floor was treated with a coat of shellac and wood alcohol, and looked so well that only two small rugs were purchased. For durability and attractiveness she selected body Brussels at the city store and considered her newly finished floor had saved her a larger expense in rugs. The room was now easy to clean and cost but little money. It gave an air of newness to the house.

WHEN THE GUESTS ARRIVED

June 10 saw the arrival of the first guest—a young man. Eight dollars



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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HANOVER, ONTARIO

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ORGANS
CANADA'S BEST MAKE

The home is not complete without a BELL.

Illustrated Catalogue No. 4 sent free.

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

a week for adults was charged, and half price for children.

"Kumming water!" exclaimed the young man, and he settled down for the whole summer. The first meal she gave him a bowl of bread and milk for his supper, with some honey afterward, and asked him to tell her in the morning if a good night's sleep didn't follow the simple meal. It did.

The next guest came, a young woman, and she remarked that she was hungry for fresh eggs. These were to be had in abundance and were cooked in various ways. The substituting of eggs for meat made it possible for the guests to enjoy the steamed Indian puddings and baked beans which otherwise would be too hearty after excessive meat eating.

INTERESTED THE CHILDREN

July came, and there were five boarders, and the next arrival brought two children who had roomed at will over a large city home and had been accustomed to drop everything where they chanced to be through with it. Now Mrs. Kirby was not willing to have the added burden of picking up after the children. A happy thought came to her when the children expressed an intense interest in the pound located in the near-by village. A neighbor's cow strolling through the streets was picked up that day and put into the pound, and the neighbor could only secure it by the payment of a fine, the children had reported. Mrs. Kirby started a game with the children and made herself pound-keeper. She picked up all the stray articles which the little ones had scattered, and, by the provisions of the game, they could only be obtained by paying a fine. This fine was the fore-going of one of Mrs. Kirby's delicious ginger cakes which they frequently ran in from play, as a forfeit for each article out of place. It worked splendidly.

FRESH FRUIT INSTEAD OF MEAT

Mrs. Kirby's house was now full and she closely studied household economy. Her first inclination was to serve canned fruit for sauce, but why, she thought, was it necessary to use canned fruit, to which had been added the labor of preparation, when there was an abundance of fresh fruit which everybody seemed to enjoy? Those who had throughout the year been fed upon puddings and ices were better satisfied with the fruit.

She had planned to buy from a travelling butcher meat to be served twice daily, but home-made bread and milk with an abundance of vegetables seemed to make meat an undesired dish for more than the dinner. This was a happy solution of her problem, because she could have fresh eggs and good milk and she was never surer of having tender meat.

A "HAY-BOX" FOR PICNIC LUNCHEONS

Excursions to the river and woods were of constant occurrence, and the question of good picnic luncheons became one for study. Mrs. Kirby, always ingenious, had become acquainted with the use of the "hay-box." She said if they could load a hay-box on to a wagon for carrying warm food for the use of the army she could get up a box that would carry chicken, baked beans and coffee, which at the end of the trip would be hot. Accordingly, a close box was built and lined with non-conducting material, on the principle of the hay-boxes found on the market. Openings were made to receive the kettles, which were tightly closed, and the top shut down as air. Mrs. Kirby was often urged to accompany the picnickers. It was not, however, until she built the second hay-box,

which was left at home, and in which she placed her vegetables and custard pudding before leaving, that she consented to go. There was much satisfaction upon returning to find in this fireless cooker a meal ready to serve—so much, indeed, that in time Mrs. Kirby sought its worth while to buy one of the manufactured cookers.

WHAT MRS. KIRBY GAINED

When the season was over Mrs. Kirby had several hours communion with her bank-book, store accounts and ledger. This was an important part of the summer's experience. Then a neighbor asked, "Do tell me. I am anxious to know how it has come out. Are you much in debt?"

"In debt?" echoed Mrs. Kirby. "No, indeed. We have paid all living expenses, and I have put back everything I took out of the bank. Now we have a better farm and everything better to live comfortably with this winter. Next year we won't have these expenses, and then I'm for making money." And she did—\$400 the next summer—Ladies' Home Journal.

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 new subscribers, subscription at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Bulletin, this paper.

BROWN BREAD

After trying various recipes for brown bread, I have found the following not only the best, but the easiest to make. For a loaf take 1 cup of sour milk, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ cup of molasses with 1 teaspoon of soda thoroughly stirred in; add ½ cup of ginger cake crumbs and 1 cup of graham flour. Mix so stiff that a little dough dropped from the spoon will not quickly settle. Put in a deep brown pan and bake in a moderately hot oven for one hour. If not stiff enough, the top crust may separate from the rest of the loaf.—Mrs. Baker, Man.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING

One cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup milk, 1 egg, ½ teaspoon melted butter. Turn into hissing hot iron gem pans and bake 30 to 35 minutes in a hot oven. Beat eggs very light then add milk, flour and salt and butter. Beat the whole mixture two minutes. This is to be served with roast beef. Very often the pudding is baked with the roast, but I prefer to bake it in gem irons, as the pudding is not so greasy.—Lucy Allen, Nova Scotia.

SHELLED BEANS

One of our favorite uses for sour cream is with shelled beans. Soak kidney or cranberry beans. Soak and cook as usual. When tender pour off the water, add your cream to thoroughly moisten and simmer ½ hour. The alkali in the bean removes all sour taste from the cream and the resulting combination is particularly good.

SPICED CAKE

Add 1 cup of sugar to 1 well beaten egg, sift 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, ½ teaspoon of clove, and ½ teaspoon of soda, with ½ cups of flour. To the egg mixture add 1 cup of sour milk and sour cream, beat thoroughly and beat in quickly the sifted flour mixture.

TO ROAST BEEF

After a roast has been rolled and skewered, wipe it, put it on the rack in the dripping pan, rub over with salt and dredge meat and pan with flour. Place in a roaster, that the surface may be quickly dried, thus preventing escape of inner juices.

The Modern Farmer

Is always looking for improvements. The modern cleaner on the farm is

GILLETT'S LYE

the greatest of all labor savers, and the most satisfactory cleaner to use.



ESTABLISHED 1852

After the flour in the pan has browned, reduce heat and baste with which has tried out; if meat is quite lean, it may be necessary to put trimmings of fat in the pan. Baste every 30 minutes. When meat is about half done, turn it over, dredge with flour and brown on the other side.

ROAST BEEF GRAVY

Remove some of the fat from the pan, leaving three table-spoonfuls, place on front of range, add 3 table-spoonfuls of flour and stir until well browned. Add gradually 1½ cups boiling water. Cook 5 minutes. Season with salt and pepper and strain.

SOUR CREAM FILLING FOR CAKES

To ½ cup of sour cream add 1 cup of chopped nut meats and 1 cup of sugar. Boil 5 minutes and beat until cool enough to spread between layers.

ORANGE CHARLOTTE

One and two-thirds table-spoonfuls of gelatine, ½ cup cold water, ½ cup boiling water, 1 cup sugar, 3 table-spoonfuls lemon juice, 1 cup orange juice and pulp, whites of 3 eggs and whip from a cups cream.

Soak gelatine in cold water, dissolve in boiling water, add sugar, lemon juice, orange juice and pulp. Chill and when quite thick beat until frothy—then add whites of eggs beaten stiff and fold in cream. Line a mold with sections of oranges, turn in mixture, smooth evenly and chill.

COOKIES

One cup molasses 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 table-spoon ginger, ½ teaspoon black pepper. Dissolve soda in a little hot water, mix flour to very soft dough that can be kneaded.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPFSA

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.



A Little Dairy Maid

Dear Editor.—We take your paper and like it very much. I was reading some of the letters other boys and girls wrote, so I thought I would like to write to your paper.

We live on a farm. I have one sister, she is four years old and two brothers, one is ten, the other is seven. We keep a lot of cattle; we fed fifty one head last winter. I can milk and mix butter. I am in the junior fourth class. I have a long way to go to school but go nearly every day. I got the prize for regular attendance twice. I think this will be all this time.—Violet Couch, Bruce Co., Ont.

Our Pet Contest

We are anxious to know about the pets that our boys and girls have in their homes, and to get photographs of them if possible. To the boy or girl who sends us the best letter regarding their pets, how they got them, how long they have had them, how they care for them, what they have trained them to do, and in fact everything about them, we will give a nice prize.

Write on only one side of the paper when writing; give your age, name and address in your letter, and send



Edith and her Trained Kitten.

us a photograph of your pet if possible. The letters accompanied with photographs will please us better than those without. We publish here with the photograph of one little girl that was sent us recently.

Baby's Own Soap

Best for Baby, best for you.

Avoid substitutes.

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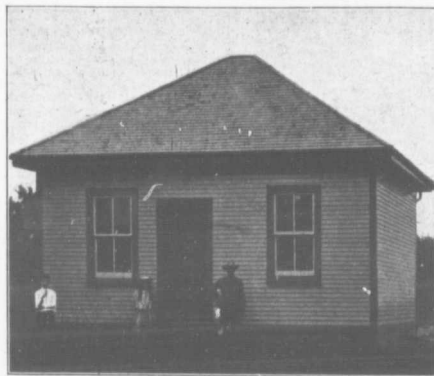
Try "Albion"
Talc—Violet
Scented and
Antiseptic.

Farm Help Problem

The ever prevailing problem of farm labor and how to solve it has been partially overcome by Mr. D. J. McClure of Peel Co., Ont. We publish herewith an illustration showing a neat cottage that Mr. McClure has erected for the use of his hired man

Money-Making Hobbies

In a suburban town a bright girl earns pin money making pillows and cushions filled with needles of pine and fir. She pays a boy by the load for the boughs. But the farmer's daughter has access to woods where she will find healthful exercise strip-



Cottage erected by Mr. D. J. McClure, on his farm, to be used as a home for the hired man and his family. Read Mr. McClure's letter in this issue concerning this cottage. See diagram of Cottage on page 20.

and his family, also a floor plan of the cottage. Mr. McClure is very enthusiastic regarding the benefits he is deriving from the building of this little home and has this to say in regard to such a method of satisfying the hired man and at the same time reaping some good therefrom himself.

MR. MCCLURE'S EXPERIENCE

"I have a first class man at present. He began work with me over a year ago. At that time he was unmarried. Last spring, however, he married. I had often wished that there was a house on the farm for a man, and now I either had to build one, or part with a splendid man. I decided to build and I never was so well satisfied as I am with this condition of affairs.

"We have gone a step farther this year, and arranged for him to board himself. As will be seen by the diagram of the cottage, there is a good sized living room, two bedrooms, a pantry, kitchen and cellar. The foundation collar and cistern are built of concrete and I must say that it is a very comfortable little home. The photograph is not taken from the best point, however, to show the cottage to advantage and it looks very much different now it is all finished. The cost of this cottage was about \$400 and I consider it a first class investment."

We would be pleased to receive photographs of other cottages erected for similar purposes, if any of our readers have them on their farms.

Plant Trees

Plant trees, for he who plants a tree, Plants rest and love; For earth shall aid him in his work, And Heaven above. His labor is his own reward shall be; For those who eat its fruit, or rest beneath its cooling shade, Shall bless the hand that planted there a tree.

F. A. Hayes.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

NEW CENTURY

with strong rigid Wringer Stand

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

DOWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT. 24

the odor. For cases, use stout material not too expensive, for the purchaser will doubtless cover it with a silk or velvet cover. Ask your city friends to solicit orders for you in their circle of acquaintances. Or, do your prettiest in the way of fancy shapes, encase them in delicately tinted covers and take them to town yourself. Then ask drygoods dealers to hang them in view of the public, first labeling and pricing the same.

Another pleasant avocation for girls is the gathering of spruce gum. Hackmatack gum is saleable, but there is less call for it, and it is harder to find. Search the young, living trees and take the sweet, resin-looking bulb-like bits. These need no scraping off of outer bark and gum that has no scars sells more readily.

Put it up in neat paper boxes or bright Indian baskets, and ask some

HOW TO GET THIS PREMIUM FREE

Send us the names of three new subscribers together with \$3.00, and we will send you free this excellent Food Cutter complete. See description below.

Every present subscriber or reader of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has at least one friend, neighbor or acquaintance who would subscribe for this paper if shown a copy and asked to do so.

It is an easy and simple matter to secure three new yearly subscribers for the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World—Secure three and we will send you this premium **FREE**.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FOOD CUTTER

It has only two parts: the case and the roll. The case is hinged on the middle, permitting the roll, with the cutter and disk attached, to be taken apart for cleaning.

The case can be opened wide and easily rinsed and wiped; the roll, cutter and disk can be readily freed from any particles of food.

Four knives are supplied with each machine: to cut coarse, to cut fine, to pulverize, and to make nut butter. Substitutes of one for another can be made without taking the cutter apart or removing its contents. Any particle of food which can be cut with the chopping knife can be minced with this machine more quickly, quietly and thoroughly.

The knives of the food—do not rust, grind or mash it. Working against the steel disk they sharpen themselves so constantly that they retain their edge. The cutters are nickel plated; all other parts of the machine except the disk, heavily tin-plated. Constant use keeps the cutters sharp and in family use, the cutter with ordinary care, will last a lifetime.



OUR FOOD CUTTER.

This premium **WILL NOT BE SOLD** separately. You can secure it only on the conditions outlined above.

USE THIS BLANK IN REMITTING

Address—THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD, Peterboro, Ont.

Enclosed please find \$3.00 in pay for Subscriptions to the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for one year, to include as premium the Food Cutter described above.

Date _____ Name _____

WRITE CHRISTIAN NAME IN FULL

Address _____ (Watch for Next Week's Premiums).

GREAT BARGAINS by OCEAN MAIL

PEACH'S TABLE DAMASK

See the illustrations

Send PRER the recognised Guide of Ideal Home Decorations

Direct Loom Prices Direct to You.

10 Dinner and 6 Half-Parcel \$3.10

2 White Damask Table Cloths, 2 yds. by 2 yds. rich pattern, hemmed.

2 White Damask Table Cloths, special make, in cotton, having the effect of Lichen Damask, 60 in. long, 54 in. wide.

2 Half Bleached Table Cloths, hard wearing, and Drawn Thread.

2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths, hand embroidered, and Drawn Thread.

2 Tray Covers, Embroidered and Drawn Thread. Marvellous value. Try one.

Price Lists may be obtained at the office of this Paper

SAM'L PEACH & SONS, The Looms

Box 667, NOTTINGHAM, Eng. (Est. 1857)

leading confectioner to place it in his window as an advertisement. Engage supplies from the little boys of the neighborhood, at a few cents a pound.

Four or five miles out of town lives a young woman whose education and taste and environment forbid a professional life. Her mother's garden plot affords a pittance, and the daughter advanced in her "sewing," preferred independence to marriage for a house. Her first venture was in buying a few acres of "standing wood," and hiring its cutting into cord wood, hatching, and "yarding" at her door. Through the summer it dried in the sun. Every fall and winter, sleds come from the city, driving out through the country in quest of dry, soft and hard wood. She received cash without leaving, the house, and a margin for books and postage stamps. She was so well satisfied with her winter's work that she went into lumbering on a larger scale the following year. Occasionally she speculated in fruit and vegetable crops, buying up the small farmers near at hand and shipping.

Fancy Aprons

Pretty, fancy aprons are much used just now for social functions, and also for the hours given over to fancy work and similar occupations. Here are two that are charmingly attractive yet perfectly simple

withal and that can be made from embroidered Swiss, plain lawn the pretty striped muslins and all materials of the sort.

The tucked apron is pretty shaped and tucked to give the girle effect, while the princess apron is made with full side portions and plain front and is scalloped at the lower edge. In the illustration both are held by sashes of the material but those of ribbon can be substituted.

The tucked apron is cut in one piece and can be finished in any manner preferred. The princess apron is made in three pieces and is attached to a belt while as illustrated it is finished with a gathered rill at the lower and side edges.

Warning Shelf

If you have the old-fashioned kitchen stove with no warming oven,



a perforated shelf, like the illustration, fastened to the wall above the stove will be found most convenient.

A Simple Safeguard



The lock. The only way a burglar can pick a lock from the outside is by pushing out the key and man oversteering with the mechanism with a wire or forcing instrument. The device illustrated keeps the key from being pushed out.

Home-made Soap Rail

The best time saver we have in our kitchen is our home-made soap rail, a little article very easily and cheaply constructed. Two pieces of wood three-eighths by four by sixteen



Floor plan of Cottage erected by Mr. D. J. McClure, of Peel County, Ont., for the use of the hired man. Such a little cottage cost in the neighborhood of only \$400.00, and has proved it's worth to Mr. McClure many times. See page 19 for exterior view of cottage.

inches and three-eighths by five by sixteen inches form the back and bottom respectively. Seven small pieces three-eighths by two by four



inches form the partitions. These are nailed with small nails the same distance apart. Holes are bored in the back, so that it may be slipped over nails driven in the splash board. Holes are bored in the bottom, to permit of drainage into the sink. The soap is always at hand and clean.

Sewing Room Notes

A small pair of pointed scissors hung from the sewing machine by means of a long ribbon tape, will prove very useful in coaxing the fine corners and particular edges under the presser-foot, holding them down, and keeping them in good shape. They also save much fine basting which would be necessary without their use.

One thing the home dressmaker ought always to possess, and that is a tailor's tape measure. The question

of "fit" is so very important in these days that one cannot afford to make a mistake because of an inaccurate tape measure. Purchase one of a tailor, and put it away in the sewing room where it will always be at hand when one finds it necessary to take important measurements.

One mother, who had a great deal of sewing to do for her large family of small children, did away with much buttonhole making, on everyday trousers for the boys by sewing brass rings of different sizes to the bands of garments, and using them in place of button holes in exactly the same way. A short piece of linen tape (sometimes doubled) was passed through the ring, and this tape was sewed firmly to the cloth, holding the ring in place.

When stitching the seams of a organdy, or any other kind of thin goods that bothers by catching in the machine needle and puckering, cut strips of paper and baste them to the goods when the edges are basted together. The paper is easily pulled away when the stitching is

In the Sewing Room

When sending for patterns kindly mention the size desired. Orders for patterns received later in the season and the editor has sent a medium size in all such cases. When ordering patterns, simply state number of pattern and size desired. Allow a week or ten days before patterns may be expected to arrive.

ONE-PIECE DRESS WITH SEPARATE CHEMISETTE 5867

The one-piece dress is a well-deserved favorite for the younger girls. It is simple and easily laundered. Here is one that is made with a separate chemisette and that gives the double breasted effect, while in reality it is closed invisibly at the back.

The pattern is cut in sizes of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.



LOOSE COAT 5859

Short, jaunty, loose coats are greatly in vogue and are so generally becoming that they are always liked and retained. This coat is made with fronts and back and moderately loose sleeves, which are finished with roll-over cuffs.

Quantity of material required for medium size is 3 yds 21 or 24, 1/2 yds 22 or 1 1/2 yds 44 in wide.

The pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in bust, and will be mailed for 10 cents.



GIRL'S ONE PIECE APRON 5866

Aprons are pretty and involve very little labor in the making. This apron is made in one piece. The tab extensions are crossed in the back and buttoned to position, and brought up over the shoulders and ended into the bust and into place.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 yrs) is 3 yds 21 or 1 1/2 yds 36 in wide. The pattern is in sizes of 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs, and will be mailed for 10 cents.



TUCKED BLOUSE 5847

The simple tucked blouse is greatly in vogue just now. This blouse has a charming collar and cuffs made from white lawn or the cross hatched organzine, and dimitie. The collar and cuffs made of heavy lace are always handsome.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 yds 21 or 2, 2 1/2 yds 33 or 2 1/2, 2 1/2 yds 36 in wide. The pattern is in sizes of 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in bust measure and will be mailed for 10 cents.



To prevent a torn plaquet place a hook and eye near the bottom of your skirt opening. Never unhook this, and your skirt will never be torn.

Try cleaning white cloth trimmings with salt and flour, hot. This is very effective while not injurious to the fabric in any way.

of leather at the top, by which to hang it, and you will have a useful soap shredder. The soap not being in large pieces dissolves more quickly.

THE CROWN BANK HEAD OFFICE:
OF CANADA Toronto, Ontario

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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

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

fresh creamery in solid is quoted at 2½ with printing ½ a lb. more. Ordinary first set in salts at 23c to 25c and under-grades at 22c.

EGGS—The market for eggs is firm and unchanged at 15c to 16c for No. 1 stock and 20c to 22c for selected stock. There is a good trade, passing and a fairly large quantity going into cold storage for future requirements.

CHEESE—There is a good demand for cheese locally at prices ranging from 15c to 14c a lb., according to quality. Small French cheese are selling at from 15½ to 15c a lb.

MONTREAL HOG PRICES

Montreal, Saturday, May 30th.—There is no change to report in the position of affairs in the live hog market. Prices are unchanged from last week and rule at from \$5.60 to \$6.75 a 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars. Receipts this week were fairly light and easily handled by the local dealers. Advice from the other side indicate improved markets there for Canadian hams. Dressed hogs met with a fair demand at unchanged prices.

UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

Toronto, Monday, June 1st.—There was a fair run at the Union stock yard today, consisting of 1600 cattle, 11 sheep and 115 calves. The market for cattle, more steady at 1½¢ less prices. The decision of the large packers to buy subject to Government inspection put a damper on trade. Had it not been for this the market would have been lively. As it was good exporters sold at \$6.00 a cwt., choice ones got at \$5.75; the general run selling at \$4.50 to \$5.00 a cwt. Calves sold at \$1 to \$5.50 a cwt.; sheep were a little off, selling at \$3.50 to \$5 a cwt. for export hogs, \$2.50 to \$3 for hogs, and \$6 to \$7 a cwt. for young lambs. Spring lambs sold at \$3 to \$3.50 a cwt.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., May 30, 1908.—The market is very quiet. The deliveries are not very large but dealers are getting all they require. Hogs are coming in very good condition in spite of the scarcity of feed. The Old Country market remains about the same. The Geo. Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments: I.o.b. country points, \$5.85 a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, \$6.30.

PETERBORO FARMERS' MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., May 30, 1908.—The threatening weather kept the farmers away this

Get acquainted with
Black Watch
the big black plug
chewing tobacco.
A tremendous favorite
everywhere, because of
its richness and pleasing
flavor.

2200

HEAD OFFICE:
Toronto, Ontario

a milk record of 60 lbs. a day with her first calf. This is a bull of great quality combined with size and dairy type. Mr. Morgan intends keeping this bull to lead his herd. White Prince by Monkland Victor, dam Barcksiee Snowflake is a bull of special merit who may be sired by King Bloh, both just over the year mark. There were also a number of younger bulls worthy of mention if space would permit.

Among the females we noticed some of last year's prize milkers, Miki, Millmore, 25152, Carlen Princess, 22686, Old Grainsy Trim 4th, 27262, Barcksiee Emily 4th, 25624, Barcksiee Flora 4th, 22667, and Brookmill Blossom 2nd, 22094, are all young cows of much promise and are the right stamp to improve the present dairy stock of the province.

Not only do we find a lot of fine Ayrshires at Stonycroft but a choice lot of Clydesdales. The stallion Sweet Eward (imp) 6555 by Gay Eward by Sir Eward, the sire of Barons Pride, Dam by Formalside, by Sir Eward again. This stallion is from the best of stock at the above shows and is backed up by individual merit and success as well as showing of his stock, proving he is a sire of worth. The brood mares are also imported and are from the best of the Highland Pride and Barons Pride. These six brood mares are mostly from the Barons Pride strain.

"Stoneycroft" takes no second place in the rearing of high class Yorkshires. The two sires of this brood sows are a choice lot. The imported boar Brookhouse Hill is bred by Wm. Wallace, Scotch Dales III and sired by the unbeaten Brookhouse Hercules N. P. B. A. Two of the sows are half-sisters to this boar and

can say that they are animals of quality and merit. Intending purchasers will do well to see this lot to "Stoneycroft," where they will be cordially welcomed.

AYRSHIRES FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Mr. F. L. Fuller, superintendent of Fairbairns farms, near St. John's, in the western part of Quebec Province and selected some young Ayrshire bulls, ranging in age from 18 to 24 months. They were personally selected by Mr. Fuller for agricultural societies in his province. They are of the best of the best bred and bred over the province. Would improve your dairy stock very materially.

Three of these were selected from the herd of the Hon. James, Monheo, Que., all sired by "Argdown Flashlight," imported by Messrs. H. Hunter and Son, Montreal, Que. These were about 20 months of age and were a strong lot of fine quality. Two more were selected from the herd of W. F. Kay, Phoenix, Ont. These were about 12 months old, sired by his stock bull, "Bright Star of Glenora," and are a worthy pair. Two were selected from the herd of Geo. H. Montgomery, of the same place, sired by "Isleigh Matchless" and are a strong pair, having fine dairy type.

Morgan's herd at St. Anne de Bellevue contributed a pair 20 months old, imported from Ontario, Howick, Que. sent a three-year-old son of Ness's imported bull, and Hector Gordon of the same place, a pair of fine quality. He made a worthy sire. Mr. Fuller also took a Shorthorn from Capt. Robson's herd, and a pair from the herd of Geo. H. Montgomery, Que. This cow is American bred and has a record of 470 lbs. milk and 14 lbs. butter in 7 days—W. F. Stephen.

"Business Dairying" is the title of a valuable booklet that is being much sought after by dairymen who are desirous of saving side of the dairy industry. The contents of the book deal with the question from raising and how to select and feed the cattle, to the making and marketing of the butter. The information contained is not of a general opinion, it is based on the long and practical experience of the leading dairy men and some in all parts of America. The book is profusely illustrated and the cover printed in colors which has been reproduced from paintings. It is a book that every one interested in the industry, should have. Through the courtesy of the publishers, the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World will be supplied, upon request, with free copies. Send your name and address to the Shorthorn separator Company, Toronto, and a copy will be forwarded by return of mail. Don't omit to say that you are a reader of this paper.

NITRATE OF SODA

FOR GRASS—Apply broadcast as a late application. 100 pounds will give you a half a ton more of hay

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Ord. us for All Quantities Promptly Filled
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Mr. Leon Jolly, of West Shefford, Que., has been using one of the N. 6 U. cream harvesters, manufactured by the Vermont Farm Machine Co. of Bellows Falls, Vt., for twelve months, and it is giving him much satisfaction. The machine is so easy to turn and easy to wash. He had the skim milk tested at the butter factory and the loss of fat was only 7.108 of one per cent. (501 per 100 lbs. of milk. One thing he especially likes about this machine is the uniform density of cream it delivers. The tests have never varied more than four per cent. always being between 25 per cent. and 32 per cent. of the fat per 100 lbs. of cream. He has no hint nothing for repairs.

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Write for name and price. Strain eye, redness, watering, itching, burning, tearing, discharge and all other eye troubles, treated and cured. Send for name and price. 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

GREENVILLE COUNTY

Prescott.—Pasture cows looking fine. Some farmers have finished seeding but a great number have just started. The weather has been very favorable. Considering the good grass sows are not milking as well as last spring. Timothy hay, \$20 a ton; clover, \$18; corn, \$12; loose, \$10; bran, \$24; oats, 75c a bu.; corn, 75c; fresh eggs, 15c to 17c a doz.; hogs, 9c a lb., d.w.—W. C.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Rose Hall.—Pastures are growing very fast. Early sown grain on high lands is coming along fine but on the low lands, it is very backward owing to the heavy rains. The weather is very favorable to rapid growth and grain and grass is coming fast. Owing to the scarcity of feed and late spring, the make of cheese is below the average. Fresh eggs, 15c a doz.; creamery butter, 50c a lb.; milk cows, 40c each; hogs, 6c; lamb, 8c; Timothy hay, \$17 a ton; mixed, 56c; middlings, 45c; loose straw, 4c a ton; oats, 55c a bu.; barley, 56c; peas, 70c; pea, 75c—O. M. M.

XFORD COUNTY

Norwich.—Seeding has been very backward and almost all will not be in the ground till after the 24th. Wheat is looking very well; also old and young meadows. Feed of all sorts is abundant. Prospects for large crops of fruit were never better. Hogs, \$9.35 a cwt., l.w.; potatoes, 75c a bu.; barley, 56c; peas, 70c; roll butter, 55c a lb.; mixed hay, \$12 a ton; frozen wheat chop, \$25; bran, 25c; middlings, 45c; oats, 55c a bu.; wheat, 90c—J. McK.

WESTMONTARY COUNTY

Ancaster.—Fall wheat and clover are looking unusually well. Seeding has not been completed, but some spring grains that have been sown are coming up nicely.

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ONE of the most up-to-date stock or grain farms in Western Ontario, 200 acres, good barns, six windmills, six deep wells, water first class, piped to all buildings, two houses, brick and frame, apple and peach orchards, Box 53, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home, waste, six windmills, six deep wells, water first class, piped to all buildings, two houses, brick and frame, apple and peach orchards, Box 53, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

GRAFTON HANDY STANCHIONS AND FRAMES. Patented 1908. The best, cheapest and most durable outfit in existence. They are released the full row of cattle (or part of row) instantly, or more conveniently, or retained any when releasing. Simple and perfect, easily erected, can be used annually, saving of time, and its cost annually. Illustrated circulars. Royal Grafton, Mt. Charles, Ont.

ly, the weather has been very cold and wet, but lately has changed and the crops are growing rapidly. Fruit prospects are good. Timothy hay, \$16 to \$18 a ton; mixed, \$15.50; loose straw, \$10 to \$11; oats, \$10 to \$11; barley, 50c to 52c; peas, 80c to 85c; corn, 75c; fresh eggs, 15c to 16c a doz.; turkeys, 15c a lb.; potatoes, \$15 to \$13.5 a bag; m/lc a lb., l.w., export, 55c to 56c; hogs, 6c—M. S. S.

NORTH PETERBORO COUNTY

Clverton cutting has been in a good shape. On some of the dry and poor quality of land, the seeding, owing to weather conditions, last spring and summer, is practically a failure, and in some places thin. With the above exceptions, meadows and pastures present a good appearance at present. No fall wheat grown here.

As to grain, the early seeding on dry land has had exceptionally favorable conditions so far. Oats is the principal grain grown here. There is a good deal of seeding to be done yet on the low lands and the late spring is not so favorable for a good yield of grain.—F. P. G.

VICTORIA COUNTY

Seeding was commenced about the same time as last year, but lasted somewhat longer on account of the heavy rains. Speaking in a general way, seeding commenced on April 23 and was finished on May 10. Growth has been much more rapid this spring than last, however, and at present, the grain crops, pastures and meadows show a greater growth than they did a year ago.

Many fields of fall wheat came through the winter well, while others are somewhat patchy, but on the whole, it bids fair to be a good crop.

The acreage of alfalfa will be somewhat under the average, owing to the dry weather of last summer. Any pieces which were a good crop will come through the winter well.—G. C. Channon.

YORK COUNTY

Seeding on clay lands is very backward owing to the wet spring. There has been a wonderful growth on the better pastures, but the older ones require more warmth. Potatoes and all roots, especially manure, have done two crops. Fall wheat looks well, although it is winter-killed in some places. Fruit trees are looking well and a few warm, sunny days will work wonders.—Jas. H. Dennis.

PEEL COUNTY

In this locality seeding operations are very backward. Very few farmers have completed their seeding. In the better pastures, the majority will finish this week. Until up to about the 12 or 14 days, there has been little or no above ground and growing rapidly. Except for a few old spots, fall wheat looks better. The most of the land that was seeded to clover a year ago is a complete failure. Quite a lot of the clover seed the second year meadows is saved out by the frost. However, pastures and meadows are making a rapid growth this last few days.—E. Wilson.

HURON COUNTY

Goderich.—Seeding in this locality is well advanced. Frequent heavy rains caused considerable delay, but as they were followed by sun, the water has dried out rapidly, especially that which is under-drained. Two or three days' favorable weather would enable the majority of farmers to complete their seeding operations. This spring has shown the decided advantage of under-draining. The farmers thoroughly up-to-date in this respect have finished their seeding and are now preparing for their root and corn crops.

Fall wheat came through the winter well and is now doing splendidly. That is, however, the main reason helping it considerably, as they are the meadows. The new meadows are in many cases, a complete failure, being entirely winter-killed. Some, however, look fairly

promising. The older meadows are looking well, more especially those not pastured after the hay was taken off last year. Pastures are providing abundant feed for the stock. In cattle, some were turned out to grass earlier this year than usual to account of the shortage of feed, but as the winter was not so severe as usual this year, the effect of early pasturing may not be noticed. Vegetation in general is about two weeks ahead of last year. The fruit trees are showing a lustrous bloom.—D. G. Salkeld.

LINCOLN COUNTY

In our immediate section, seeding is about done, and most of the oats now are well up. On low ground, however, very little has as yet been done. Vegetation is backward although the last few days of warm weather have brought things along with a rush.

Fruit growing and the production of canning factory crops are the main branches in this section. Fruit trees of all kinds are now in full bloom, and showing promise of a good crop. Berries are backward but looking well. Tomato plants are backward where grown under cover, but those in glass looking well. The cold, wet weather has made it difficult to get in other factory crops, and in general the growers are rather more backward with their crops than usual.—G. B. McCalla.

NORFOLK COUNTY

While the majority of farmers are through seeding considerable to be done on the heavy clay land.

Prospects are poor for spring grain, such as oats, barley, etc., but very good for fall wheat and corn. Cattle and stock look fine, clover being excellent this year.—H. S. Austin.

WATERLOO COUNTY

Art.—Most of the seeding was finished by the tenth of May, but a few on wet and undrained land were later, owing to the wet weather of the last couple of weeks. The wheat crop is looking good, very little being winter-killed.

Pastures and meadows are showing good growth. Some are rather thin, owing to the dry weather of last spring, giving a poor stand of clover and grass. To make matters worse, they were pastured too close in the fall, owing to the shortage of grass in the regular pastures.—Geo. C. Smye.

WELLINGTON COUNTY

Harrison.—This has been a very backward spring, with quite a lot of rain, but farmers with 100 acres are through seeding. The ones with over one hundred are not quite finished.

Fall wheat came through the winter well. The meadows are good and the hay is coming along fine.—A. H. Howes.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Seeding is practically completed in this section. Farmers are busy preparing corn and root ground. The weather for the past few days has been exceptionally fine and warm. We have had plenty of rain recently and crops and meadows, also pastures, have a very good growth. Prospects are good for an abundance of hay and pasture, and if conditions continue, all kinds of crops cannot fail to be first class.—W. Waddell.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA.

The seeding is all finished and has gone in in good condition in this district. We are having a very favorable spring, fully one month earlier than last year. The fall wheat has attained a growth of 12 to 15 inches and in some instances more. The spring grain, particularly the earlier sown, is up at least 6 inches while the meadows and pastures are looking remarkably well. The pasture is, however, largely composed of native grass as yet but there is a considerable acreage of timothy and bromo grass for cutting, all of which is looking well. On the experimental farm alfalfa sown last season has come through the winter nicely and is showing a growth of 12 inches already.

Everything considered, the season gives promise of being a very favorable one

and as the acreage is still increased over last year, will mean much to the western provinces if these promises of good crops are realized.—G. H. Hutton.

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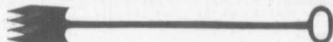
Explanation of Photo below:—On farm of Henry G. Tripp of Kansas City, Mo. He bought six acres. Freerton engine is harnessing plow, harrow and seed drill all working at once finishing 12 acres a day.



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