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MAY 13, 1908



OPERATING THE GRADER BY MEANS OF THE TRACTION ENGINE

The illustration represents a great saving in horse flesh as well as in labor. Ordinarily six horses and three drivers are made use of to furnish the motive power for the grader. As most horsemen are averse to having their horses work on the grader, the traction engine makes a popular substitute. Unfortunately this means of hauling the grader is adapted only to level country and where there is a long piece of road to be graded. The traction engine will not work successfully on hills where there are deep cuts, and it is too cumbersome to be used to advantage on short stretches.

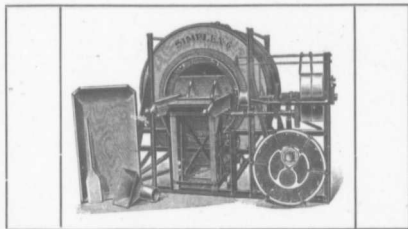
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Crop Prospects

As far as we are able to judge from observation, new seeding seems to have come through the winter in poor shape, generally speaking. Especially is this true among the eastern counties of Ontario, not one acre in ten of the newly seeded meadows shows prospect for a good return. Farmers will, we think, make no mistake in holding their hay over rather than to sell on a down grade market, as we think it is very unlikely that the crop will be an average one. The same also may be said of winter wheat, which looks rather weak and spotted.—R. H. Harding.



His Salary Should be Raised

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—It would be a national calamity should Prof. James, our Deputy Minister of Agriculture, be induced to resign his position. The good sense of the people of Ontario will heartily endorse such a substantial increase in his salary as will at least bring it up to the figure at which others value his services.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has in time past lost a number of good men on account of its ill-timed economy in line of remuneration for tried services. Such economy can be characterized only as penny wise and pound foolish.—Andrew Elliott, Waterloo Co., Ont.



Trees for Fence Row Planting

Now, since our forests are becoming depleted, there is in many sections a scarcity of suitable timber that can be used for fence post purposes. During the last few years, the price of posts has continued to soar upward until now they have reached almost prohibitive prices in some localities. The farmer, however, who will go to the small expense and trouble of setting out a few trees each year in a position where the fence of the future will be placed, can bring this fence post problem well within a solution upon his own farm.

It is a simple matter to plant out trees and have them grow if one will observe ordinary care in handling them, before and after they are set out. The common hard or sugar maple is the most satisfactory to use for this purpose. Where it cannot be obtained, basswoods, soft maples, elms or other such varieties will answer very well and in fact are preferred by some. These can be easily obtained from the farmer's own wood lot. Should such trees not be available, they can be obtained from nurserymen at a comparatively small cost. Failing this, a farmer can grow his own trees. It is a small task to plant the seeds of the variety you choose to propagate. As soon as they have reached the size of a few inches in height, they may be set out in nursery rows and there cultivated until they have obtained the desirable size for setting into the permanent fence row. Some of the rapid growing trees, such as the Manitoba maple or the cottonwood, can readily be handled in this way.

When the tree has attained sufficient size, and one wishes to attach a fence thereto, a picket or strip of wood should be nailed to the tree and the fence attached to this picket. When this practice is followed the fence will not grow into the tree and it can be removed at any time should it be desired. The mistake is often made of wiring the pickets to the trees and in some cases, even of attaching the fence directly to the tree. This should never be done as

it is very injurious to the tree, be sides causing an unsightly appearance of the tree.

Trees for fence row planting should be at least ten feet in height and from one to two inches in diameter. When taken from the wood-lot, if possible, remove a lump of soil with the tree, leaving as much of the root system upon the tree as one can conveniently handle. Cut off all the top of the tree, leaving a bare pole about eight feet in length. This tree, if properly set, will grow and make a uniformly shaped head and invariably will come to maturity more rapidly than where the whole top is left upon the tree. It is not necessary to practise any particular cultivation, but if it is possible, a mulch of straw manure, chip dirt, or other such material, will tend to insure the successful growth of the tree.



Notes for Farmers for May

By John Fister, Farm Superintendent, Madoc, Ontario Co., Ont.

1. Do not be in a hurry to let the animals on the pastures.

2. Corn land. If it was not plowed last autumn, plow shallow, just before planting, especially if there be couch or quack grass in the land. Work the surface thoroughly before planting.

3. Sowing Corn. Watch for a warm condition of soil. Quick germination is desirable. Sow fairly thick, then thin out in June.

4. Harrow the corn land lightly, and thoroughly, just before the corn comes up, after it is well up, and thus save hoeing, and hasten the growth. Use a slanting tooth harrow.

5. Plant some pumpkins in the corn, or clover, after they are up.

6. If clover has not been sown with wheat, oats, barley or peas, harrow all with a slanting tooth harrow, when the crops are 6 to 8 inches high.

7. If any part of the meadow has been winter-killed, plow up and re-sow with spring ryegrass or barley.

8. Bees. Examine all colonies. See that they have a good laying queen, and plenty of stores.

9. Between fruit and clover bloom, uncup one side of a frame of honey cells alternate evening; keep up brood rearing. Strong colonies in May give best results.

10. Open all windows of the cellar and root house. If in use, put on screens.

11. A coating of whitewash will do the cellar good.



The Dairy Test, in connection with the next Winter Fair at Guelph, will last for three days, instead of two, as in previous years. The test will begin at 5 a.m., on Saturday, Dec. 5th, and will be finished at 5 a.m., on Tuesday, Dec. 9th.



An outbreak of glanders, at Rock-buck, near Brockville, resulted in the destruction of three horses, belonging to Mr. Jos. Whately, of that place. One of the animals was sick for several days. The owner, thinking it was a disease of the teeth, called in Dr. Stephens, who diagnosed the case to be glanders. Dr. Higginson, the Government inspector, confirmed Dr. Stephens' diagnosis. Several other horses in the neighborhood, are being held in quarantine for 35 days. The owner of these animals will receive two-thirds of their value, in accordance with the Government's provision for horses destroyed for glanders.

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AGRICULTURE, THE KEystone OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

VOL. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1908

No. 17

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT IN ONTARIO*

A. W. Campbell Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Road Construction not simply a side line of Farming. The success of a system of road making depends largely upon the selection of a competent Road Commissioner.

THERE is no public work of greater importance, than the improvement of the rural roads. The question is one which may, for convenience, be considered under two divisions, although they are of equal importance, and closely interwoven. These are: (1.) The administration or management; and, (2.) The work of practical road construction.

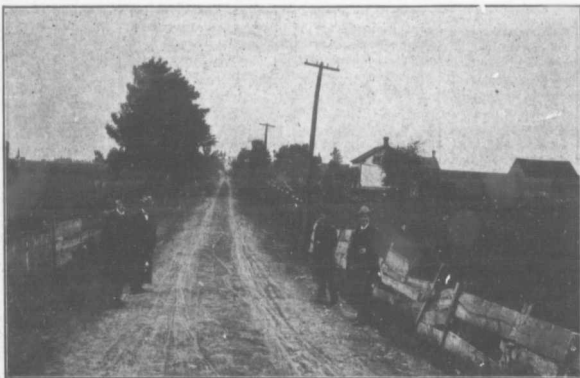
ADMINISTRATION

Whatever may have been accomplished heretofore, in the work of road construction, it has become apparent that past methods of road supervision and management, are out of harmony with present requirements. Statute labor has undoubtedly done a great deal for the roads of this Province, but close observers affirm that at the present time little progress is being made; that, in some cases, the roads are becoming worse rather than better; that the qualities which in earlier years made statute labor so useful on the roads, are not in keeping with the present attitude of the ratepayers, nor are they adapted to the work now required on the roads.

Here and there throughout the Province, (and the number is constantly increasing), townships have done away with statute labor. It is found, wherever a proper system is energetically established in its place that much better results are produced by so doing. Some townships claim better results by commuting their statute labor at so low a rate as twenty-five and thirty-five cents a day. The main feature, however, is not the abolition or commutation of statute labor, but the system that is established in its place. Not only must the system itself be thoroughly efficient and practical, but it must be carried out with energy and good judgment. No system, however thorough, can be of use if left to itself. The future of road improvement does not resolve itself into a simple question of doing away with statute labor, so much as in establishing a proper system in its place, and the active working

out of this system by the men upon whom its administration falls.

A TOWNSHIP ROAD COMMISSIONER The central feature of every system for the management of road construction, is the appointing of a thoroughly efficient road commissioner, to act for the entire township. A feeling has grown up, during the past years, that road construction is simply a side line of farming, and that every farmer is able to direct the work of roadmaking. When any municipality, township, county, or town, attempts to establish



THE IDEAL IN MODERN ROAD-MAKING

It is a big mistake for councillors to spend the funds of the township upon patchwork. Some repairs are necessary of course, but the main efforts of the council should be directed towards building permanent stretches of road like this, which will prove a source of endless satisfaction.

an efficient system of roadmaking, and comes to the point of selecting a competent commissioner, they are apt to realize the mistake of this old belief. Upon the selection of a competent road commissioner, the success or failure of the new system will depend.

A municipality is fortunate if it is able to select from among the ratepayers, one man who is thoroughly equipped in all that makes to success. He must be a practical man, with an understanding of machinery, and the best principles of roadmaking. He must know how to manage men, and how to plan and carry out the work in an orderly and systematic manner. In other words, he must have the ability, at least, of a contractor's foreman, and contractors realize how difficult it is to find such a man. When a capable superintendent has been found,

the next important principle is to keep him in office as long as circumstances will permit, in order that he may be able to give the municipality the benefit of his experience, growing from year to year, both in the general principles of road making, and of local conditions. An experienced man can rarely be obtained at first, therefore too much should not be expected of a commissioner for the first year. Experience is expensive, but the municipality has been paying for it, at an extravagant rate, for many years, and the sooner they commence to train one man instead of half the ratepayers of the township, they will be decidedly better off.

ROAD COMMISSIONER'S DUTIES

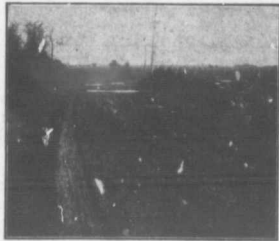
It is not intended by this that the road commissioner should have the expending of all funds. He is simply the manager, acting for the council. He receives directions from, and reports to, the council in all his work. He is not an added expense, but takes the place largely of the councillors in a great proportion of the work for which they have been paid commissions. He also takes the place of the pathmasters, who have been so largely employed at the expense of the township.

While he is responsible to the council, all others employed on the road should be responsible to him. In him should be placed the sole authority for employing and discharging men, and teams. He should lay out all work undertaken, and on any works that he himself cannot remain, should place a foreman. He should act as inspector for the municipality on all contract work. For the opening of snow roads, and for the purpose of

acting promptly in cases of emergency, he should appoint foremen or overseers for each five miles or so of road throughout the township. These are the germs of an efficient system. These are the principles that are followed in every other undertaking of a business nature. The township council takes the place of a board of directors in a joint stock company. The road commissioner is the manager acting for them carrying out their instructions, which may be general or detailed, as the circumstances require. The necessity for a good manager and careful system of supervision, arises from the fact that the cost of roads is made up chiefly by the cost of labor, including teaming. Very little is expended on material alone. Grading and draining are almost wholly a matter of labor. Gravel pits cost very little; but teaming gravel, handling it

* The second part of this article dealing with the subject of Practical Road Construction will appear in our next issue.

in the pit, and on the road, soon count up. The cost of broken stone grows out of the cost of labor, for quarrying, crushing, hauling and spreading. To build a road cheaply, means a proper direction of labor. A good roads commissioner must be able to place all the men and teams under him in a position where they are



A Fit Subject for Repair

A type of road too frequently met with in some of our counties. Note the hollow center of the road, with "hills" at the edge. Drainage is impossible from such a road as this, and without drainage we cannot have good roads.

able to do their best work. He must inspire men to work with will and enthusiasm, and must be able to tell them what to do.

Pay Attention to the Foal

At this season of the year, when the colts are coming, or are about to put in an appearance, a few words as to their care will not be out of place. Hundreds of colts perish each year that could just as well be saved, had their attendants given them the particular attention which they require, at the proper time. In many cases a simple obstruction in the rectal passage leads to complicated results if unattended. The most common ailment of this nature is failure to pass the meconium. This is a very simple trouble, with which no chances should be taken. Watch the colt closely for the first few days, and if it fails to pass this substance, steps should be once taken to have it removed. It is well to make a practice of anticipating this trouble, and assist the colt at once by giving an injection, per rectum, of soapy water. Should the lumps be unusually hard they can be worked out by the fingers of the operator. Always take the precaution to have the finger well oiled before attempting this operation. By attending to this simple operation in time, you may save the loss of a valuable colt this spring.

Joint-ill also claims a large percentage of the foals that come. Precaution should always be taken to ward against this disease. If possible, have the mare foal on a piece of sod, or in a clean box stall which has been freshly bedded with clean, bright straw. Have on hand a solution of some disinfectant, which can be applied to the umbilical cord as soon as the colt appears. If the attendant is on hand, he should tie the cord about three inches from the body, then apply the disinfecting solution, after which it is safe to sever the cord below the ligature. If the mare is allowed to foal unattended, especially in a dirty stall or in a filthy yard, the horse owner has himself to blame if he suffers the loss of the foal through neglect of these simple attentions.

If you weigh your milk every day, you derive a double benefit, for the milk scales are the barometer of the feeding and much better results are secured from the herd.—A. Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

OTHER FIGURES RELATING TO THE COST OF RURAL DELIVERY

The Fourteenth 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 figures purporting to show the cost of rural delivery in the United States, such, for instance, as that it will cost nearly \$36,000,000 this year, have been quoted so often as evidence of the great expense of the service that people are apt to forget that the figures given represent the gross cost. The net cost is much less.

Take, as an example, the saving that has been effected through the discontinuance of small post offices. Every year as the number of rural delivery routes has increased, there has been a steady decrease in the number of post offices. This decrease, according to figures quoted in the House of Commons early in the present session, by Mr. J. E. Armstrong, M. P., the Conservative member for East Lambton, has been as follows:

In 1901 there were 77,000 post offices,
In 1902 there were 76,000 post offices,
In 1903 there were 74,150 post offices,
In 1904 there were 71,130 post offices,
In 1905 there were 68,130 post offices, ...
In 1906 there were 65,600 post offices.

Thus, in six years, the number of post offices discontinued was almost 12,000. The average increase in the number of post offices, according to Mr. Armstrong, is 2,500 a year. Thus, instead of there being only 65,000 post offices in the United States in 1906 there would have been approximately 90,000. In other words there were about 35,000 less post offices in the United States in 1906 than there would have been but for rural delivery.

STAGE ROUTES DISCONTINUED

In addition to many small post offices having been discontinued a considerable saving has been effected through the cutting off of numerous star routes or stage routes, that were maintained previously to carry the mail from the railway centres back to the country post offices. This saving in 1903, again quoting Mr. Armstrong, was \$303,000; in 1904, \$579,000; in 1905, \$357,000; and in 1906, \$383,000.

INCREASE IN MAIL HANDLED

While the cost of maintaining the small post offices that were discontinued probably was not great still it should not be overlooked. In addition, there must not be overlooked the greater revenue derived through the increase in the amount of mail handled both on the rural routes and in the city post offices. In Carrol county, Maryland, practically every farmer has his mail



Making a Uniform Grade

The wheel scraper is very useful in reducing hills. By means of it the soil is removed from the summit and placed on the road at the foot of the grade.

delivered at his door daily. Statistics have been gathered to find what the increase in the quantity of the mail handled in that county, since the inception of rural delivery, has been. In 1902, the number of letters delivered increased almost 16 per cent.; post cards, 21 per cent.;

newspapers and periodicals, 9 per cent.; circulars, 120 per cent.; packages, almost 35 per cent. and registered letters 23 1/2 per cent., an



Ready to Receive the Metal

A road properly graded and ready for the crushed stone. The best results cannot be obtained from crushed stone where it is placed on the level road. It is much better to have ridges of soil to keep it in place.

average increase of 21 per cent. The amount of mail collected on all the routes showed an increase of 20 per cent.

With the advent of rural delivery the country merchant is led to send out numerous circulars or third class matter to the farmers in his section. In Carrol county the increase in this class of mail handled was 157 per cent.

In 1901 the rural letter carriers in Carrol county received applications for 1776 money orders. During 1902 over 2000 money orders were used, an increase of 1228 or 70 per cent.

While it would not be safe to conclude that the increase in the amount of mail handled has been as great on all the routes as it has been on the routes in Carrol county, it has been very marked wherever the service has been established. The reports of the post office department make frequent mention of the increase in the revenue derived wherever rural delivery is introduced.

ANOTHER SAVING

Our farmers have become so accustomed to going for their mail, or doing without, many of them do not stop to consider what the tax they are now paying indirectly, amounts to in a year. On the average route of 24 miles in the United States there are about 75 boxes. Suppose only one person in three goes for their mail each day and that they travel an average of two miles each, the total distance travelled is 50 miles. Even then, 25 people at least each day would do without their mail. Where there is a rural carrier he has to travel only 24 miles and he takes the mail to all of the 75 people on the route.

A HEAVY TAX NOW

Where there are 75 farmers on a rural route it is reasonable to estimate that it costs them an average of five cents a day to get their mail. Many farmers do not pay that much to get their mail; many others pay much more. Where a farmer has to drive to the post office for his own mail or send the hired man, the cost in loss of time and wear and tear would be nearer 10 cents a day. On a basis of five cents a day the total daily cost to the 75 farmers is \$3.75, or a total cost for a year of 50 days of \$1,125. The gross cost of a rural carrier in the States is only \$900 a year. The foregoing figures show that there are many different ways of looking at the cost of rural delivery. Still more interesting ones will be furnished in next week's article.—H.B.C.

Breeding Horses for Profit

J. H. Reed, V.S., Ontario Agricultural College.

The prospective breeder of horses must first decide upon the class he will breed. This must be governed by conditions and individual tastes. If mares of a certain class are owned by him, he will probably breed that class, but if he has to purchase dams, he will have the privilege of deciding which class or breed he will select. In order to breed successfully he must be at least a fair horseman, and a fair judge of at least the class he intends to breed. If he have not both these qualifications, he should not attempt breeding, as he will most surely be disappointed. We hear it said repeatedly, from public platform and see it in print again and again that the draught horse is the most profitable to breed. There are many arguments to support this assertion, especially for the man who has no particular choice, and who is going into the breeding game simply for the money there is in it, but cares no more for one breed or class than another. A man of this kind will probably be fairly successful in producing draught horses, as they sell at a comparatively early age, and practically unhandled, for a reasonable price provided, of course, that they have the desirable size, and fair individuality; but he will never be successful in breeding the lighter classes, where greater care and attention is needed, and where the individual offered for sale must show the manners, style and action required in the class, in order to sell for a profitable price. But the prospective breeder, who really likes a horse, and who has a decided preference for some of the lighter breeds, will find both pleasure and profit in breeding his favorite class or breed.

The marketable horses are the roadster; the saddler, or hunter; the carriage, or heavy harness horse; and the draught horse.

ROADSTERS

In the breeding of roadsters of course the standard bred sire should be used and the ordinary breeder should strive to produce size, quality and true action, rather than speed. The production of race horses is, and should be, the function and hobby of the rich man. The ordinary breeder, who breeds with the idea of producing "a world beater," generally meets financial ruin. It costs so much to develop speed sufficient to show that he has a wonder, and often the results are disappointing, notwithstanding the expense and that it is ruinous. Hence we say, select your dams and sires from the standpoint of size, quality, action and reasonable speed, with the idea of producing a gentleman's big, stylish road horse, rather than a race horse.

SADDLERS AND HUNTERS

These classes are of course produced by the thoroughbred sire out of mares with more or less light blood, or sometimes by other light sires out of thoroughbred or $\frac{1}{2}$ bred dams. In the selection of a thoroughbred sire we should, if possible, be more careful as regards individuality than in other breeds, as on account of his procreancy, he is very liable to transmit to his progeny any undesirable characteristics, either of conformation, action or manners, in a more marked degree than he himself possesses.

THE HEAVY HARNESS HORSE

The good carriage, or heavy harness horse, that presents the qualities demanded, viz., reasonable size, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 hands, good conformation and style, with true straight and flash knee and hock action, and reasonable speed, will sell at all times for a fancy price. The question then arises, "How are we to produce him?" The Hackney may be said to be the true type. Horses of this class are produced by the Hackney, the coach breeds, the standard bred and the

thoroughbred. The selection of a sire to produce this class must be governed largely by the individuality of the mare. If the mare has the size, style and quality, but lacks action, the Hackney should be the choice. If she has the quality, size and action, but lacks speed, the speedy Hackney or the big, high-acting, stylish standard bred, will give good results. If she lacks, size, but has all other qualities, the big Hackney, or one of the coach breeds, will be a wise selection, always bearing in mind that in any point where the mare is deficient, the sire should, if possible, show hyper development. If the mare be rather cold-blooded, somewhat coarse, but has the action and speed, a thoroughbred stallion of good size and fair action, should be chosen. But we must bear in mind that too violent crosses are seldom successful, and that it is poor policy to breed a small mare of the draught type to a thoroughbred. The thoroughbred is the most prepotent of all sires, but he has not the power to overcome too much coarseness, or cold-bloodedness, in the dam. While we say that a mare that is somewhat coarse, cannot, with reasonable prospects of success be bred to the other classes of light horses, with a view of producing a heavy harness horse, but should be bred to a thoroughbred, we must remember that extremes in crossing are usually disastrous. In cases where ordinary intelligence is used to produce, the class of the progeny and does not make a good horse of his class, he will in most cases make a serviceable animal, of reasonable size, in fact, what we call a "general purpose horse." This is a class that no intelligent breeder will endeavor to produce for the market. We have enough "misfits" to supply the demand.

DRAUGHT HORSES

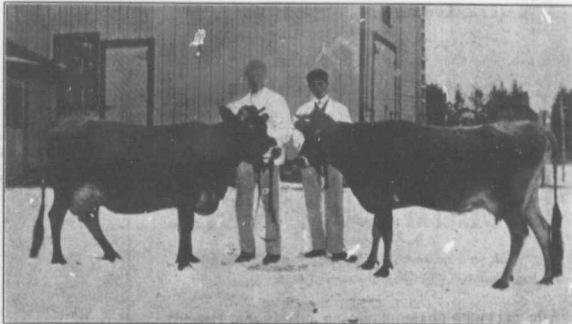
The breed of draught horses most profitable to produce, is largely a matter of opinion, and, to some extent, of the market in which the breeder expects to sell the Clydesdale or Shire, the Percheron, and the Belgian draught, are the fashionable draught breeds. The advocates of each of these breeds argue very forcibly to prove the superiority of their favorites. If the breeder has pure bred mares, or mares with one or more crosses of any of these breeds, he, of course, should breed to sires of that breed. In the greater portions of Ontario, the Clydesdale or Shire, is probably the best choice, from the fact that a very large percentage of the mares that are qualified to produce draughters or agricultural horses, have

either Clyde or Shire blood, sires of these breeds, especially the former, having been used very largely for a score of years or longer. Of course the ultimate success in breeding, will depend largely upon the breeder sticking to type and breed. If he be disappointed, he must not become discouraged, and try a sire of another breed, and thereby mongrelize the produce. Stick to type and breed and success is sure to follow. There are good home and foreign markets for a good draught horse of any breed, and while probably the Clyde is most favored in this province, principally from the facts stated, there are other places where the Percheron or the Belgian draught will demand higher prices, but there is no market where a mixture of the breeds is favored; hence, we repeat, having decided upon the breed to produce, select suitable mares and stay with that breed, even though your neighbor is making more profit out of another breed. Stay with the breed, and select parents intelligently, and success will follow.

Keep plenty of grain over this spring to feed to the young pigs on the grass so as to have them ready for early market, when the price is best. By paying attention to these things as well as others we have not space to mention, our profits might be greatly increased, and our losses reduced to a minimum on the farm.—W. Simpson, Prince Edward Island.

Cows are not like men, they seldom "kick" without a cause. Sometimes their teats are sore or tender; rough handling hurts them. Sometimes the milker pulls the long hairs on the udders when milking. Shear off the long hairs, cut off the long finger nails, bathe the teats in warm water, grease them with vaseline and you will cure many kicking cows.—R. C. Misener, Lanark Co., Ont.

"I am much interested in the articles that are appearing in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World on Free Rural Mail Delivery. Many of our offices here in the West are in stores. The store managers envy the departmental stores. Departmental stores, however, are a good thing for us as our local stores charge us so high for everything. I believe the time will soon come when gasoline engines will deliver the mail as they are being used successfully here for plowing purposes. Things look bright for us here in the West."—Henry Wilson, Star City, Sask.



TWO OF THE JERSEYS IN THE COLLEGE HERD AT GUELPH

These two cows have been added to the herd in connection with the Ontario Agriculture College with in the past year. The one, "Dewdrop's Aggie" was bred by Geo. Latch, Freehart, Ont., and the other Signe's Ramona was bred by Ismael Shantz, Waterloo, Ont. They were especially selected for the College by representatives of the Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

Finishing Cattle upon Grass

While the Standing Committee upon agriculture at Ottawa were hearing the evidence given by J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, a difference of opinion developed between the speaker and some of the members of the committee as to the value of finishing export stock on grass. Mr. Jackson, one of the members, maintained that fully 50 per cent. of the export stock in Ontario are finished upon grass. He thought that experiments along this line should be conducted at the Central Experimental Farm.

Mr. Grisdale admitted that if they had the available fields at the farm, such experiments would be interesting. As it was, extensive experiments in rotation of crops and soil cultivation were in progress at the farm, and these would be interrupted if Mr. Jackson's suggestions were carried out. Mr. Grisdale was of the opinion that the pasturing of these cattle was done at a loss very commonly. Unless he had rough land, the man who was pasturing his cattle was getting a very small return from it. A member of the committee thought that if the question were gone into thoroughly, it would be the other way round. Another member stated that there were very few cattle that had been fed through the winter that were not finished on the grass in Wellington County.

If, remarked Mr. Grisdale, you take 100 acres of first class land and put cattle on it, you will get small returns compared with what you would get from the same cultivated and farmed, a very much smaller return relatively. Therefore, he was convinced that good land should not be pastured. One of the members of the committee expressed the opinion that Mr. Grisdale should withdraw his statement and not give any opinion upon the subject of pasturing until he had fattened cattle on grass in two or three fields at the experimental farm. Mr. Grisdale, however, said the opinion he expressed

was that he could get more money off a given area of land by farming than by pasturing it and that he declined to withdraw that statement unless it was the wish of the committee.

Cement Silos not Always the Best

No doubt a large number of farmers are contemplating the erection of concrete silos this coming summer. We have seen a great deal about silos in your paper and the experience might be of some value to some. Although I am a young man, I have worked on the farm all my life and have had considerable experience with silos of different kinds. On my father's farm, we had one of the old fashioned, square board silos. It gave very good satisfaction but we found that a large quantity of the silage spoiled in the corners. When I moved onto a farm of my own, I erected a concrete silo, 12 feet in diameter and 28 feet high, with walls eight inches thick. The bottom was made of cement and shaped like a saucer. We used 28 barrels of Portland cement to construct it. It took seven men four and one-half days to build it, it cost about \$200 all told. After it was complete I found it too small for the money it cost. The silage it contained was spoiled slightly for about six feet from the top along the edges, a white mould having formed for about four inches in from the edge. It gradually got less as we went down. But I did not mind that as it entirely disappeared after the first six feet. The next 15 feet was really excellent ensilage and I was delighted with my silo. As we neared the bottom, however, I noticed it began to get soft and soggy and the bottom four feet was practically worthless. It was just like vinegar.

This spring, I purchased about nine feet of silage that was in a round stave silo of one of my neighbours. This silage was taken from the bottom of the silo. The owner told me that the silo had been in use about 12 years and had cost him

\$50. It looked good for 12 years more at least. You may judge my surprise when I found that in the nine feet in the bottom of the silo, I did not find one bushel of spoiled silage, not even on the bottom and the silage had been dumped in upon the bare ground.

Now, I should be pleased to hear from some men who have had experience with silos whether or not this juice could be drained off with tile placed in the bottom of the silo.—Arthur Christie, Dundas Co., Ont.

The experience of this man is more evidence showing that the most expensive article is not always the best. A cheap wooden stave silo will frequently give as good satisfaction as the more expensive kinds. Had there been provision made for drainage in this cement silo of our subscriber's, he would not have experienced this loss of silage at the bottom of his silo. The remedy made of making the bottom of the silo too tight. Where no drainage is allowed for, especially if the corn is immature at the time of filling the silo there is sure to be waste when the last of the silage is taken out.—Editor.

An Outline of Corn Growing

L. D. Hankinson, Elgin County, Ont.

The growing of corn is a branch of farming that, hitherto, has not received the attention from the farmers of Ontario and of the Maritime Provinces, that it deserves. With the advancement of the dairy industry, however, the growing of this valuable crop must receive greater consideration from year to year.

There are many reasons why corn should become one of the most, if not the most, popular fodder crop for the dairyman. There is no other crop that will produce so large an amount of grain, or roughage per acre as will corn. Again, because of the constant cultivation that corn should receive during the summer months, it affords an excellent means of cleaning the land and improving the physical and mechanical condition of the soil. Then corn works in fine with a rotation of crops where any system is followed. Corn is also a crop that seems to adapt itself to almost any need of the farmer, meeting, as it were, three or four requirements: producing green fodder for soiling, producing ensilage, or cured fodder, and lastly grain. Considering these points, it surely should have a place in our system of farming.

SWEET VARIETIES BEST FOR SOILING

One of the most important factors in corn growing and one too frequently slighted is the selection of seed. In selecting seed one must first decide upon the purpose for which the crop is to be used. My experience leads me to believe that for soiling, some of the larger sweet varieties make the most palatable, as well as the greatest milk producing food. But any of the flint varieties that produce leafy stalks will give very good results.

For ensilage purposes, if one wishes to produce the greatest amount of feed per acre, the dent varieties stand paramount, but if a well matured, rich well-ensiled silage is wanted, I am convinced that some of the larger flint varieties, such as Longfellow or Cromptons, will prove superior. For grain production, the flint varieties are the safest to grow, as they mature earlier and consequently produce a riper grain before frost comes.

The seed, whatever variety it may be, should be well selected in buying seed corn, by on the cob only. Test it before planting. A good, and

convenient way of testing is to choose, say, ten or twenty average ears from the lot. Then, with the point of a penknife, remove a kernel from the central portion of each ear. Place these on a plate, between two pieces of felt paper or flannel, moisten thoroughly, and set in a warm place. Care should be taken to keep the paper moist. All vital energy should be within five or six days. Discard all ears that show a lack of vitality.

THE IDEAL SITUATION

My ideal situation for a good corn crop is a clover and timothy sod of one or two years standing. This is plowed down the previous fall and manured during the winter or in early spring. I endeavor to get on this as soon as possible after seeding with gang plow or heavy spring tooth cultivator, thus incorporating the manure well with the soil. I work it as deeply and thoroughly as possible, aiming to have a deep and well pulverized seed bed. If these conditions cannot be had, very good results can be procured by plowing under a good coat of manure and working well before planting. I cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of thorough cultivation before planting. One extra effort before planting is worth two after.

HILLS 3 FT. 6 IN. APART

Planting may be done either in hills or drilled. The hills should be about 3 feet 6 inches each way. With hills one can cultivate each way. My experience with hills in this way procures a better saasle of grain and more of it, but not quite so many stalks. Drilling in rows 3 feet 6 inches apart is the best way, especially with ensilage, as one must exercise caution, however, not to get it too thick. Drilling requires more hand labor with hoes, to keep down the weeds, but planting is so safely commenced and so early in May 8th if the weather be suitable. In some sheltered section where early frosts are not liable to catch the corn, one might plant as late as June 10th. Such planting, though would not give the best results.

In conclusion, let me again emphasize these three points: proper and persistent cultivation, a way of preparation, proper selection of seed, and painstaking planting.

Waste upon the Farm

Authorities on the value of barn yard manure claim that the manure from animals fed on rations is worth approximately \$3 a ton. It is of us fall to realize the importance of this fertility while the manure is in the barn yard. Cleaning the yard, with manure, is semi-annual occurrence. The manure is hauled to the field almost as much for the purpose of cleaning the yards as for the purpose of enriching the soil.

Manure should be hauled to the field as soon as possible after it is made. The manner in which manure is handled frequently represents a four-fold waste. In the first place, there is a loss from leaching when it is allowed to accumulate in the barn-yard. The drainage from the barn yard generally goes upon land that does not require it, and is frequently a detriment to the soil which it overflows. It is extravagant under any circumstances, but it is especially so when you look at it from this standpoint.

Another waste comes from spreading it upon the field too thickly. It would be much better to have it spread at the rate of eight or ten tons to the acre. When spreading with forks, it is almost impossible to get on less than 90 or 35 tons to the acre. Here is a waste of fertility and it often results in an actual in-



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jury to the land for one season at least. By making use of the modern manure spreader, light applications can be made and in this way, there need be no loss from the old time heavy application.

The expensive work made necessary in cleaning up the yard represents a dead loss. When the dirt is all to be done at one time, it cannot be done economically. If the manure is drawn out as fast as it is produced, it eliminates the expensive fall and spring jobs. When moved in this manner, spare time is largely made use of and the expense is practically nil. Besides, the fertility is got upon the land, where it will do the most good, before it has an opportunity to deteriorate.

Another loss which is frequently overlooked is the injury which a manure pile does to the buildings and to the stock. When manure is allowed to accumulate around the barn doors, it causes filthy surroundings, and makes it impossible to keep clean cows and produce pure milk. If allowed to remain in box stalls or stables for any length of time, it has a very injurious action upon the health of the animals as well as rotting of the posts which support the barn. The only rational way of overcoming these evils is to haul the manure out to the land as soon as possible after it is made.

The Rural Telephone

Great changes have been wrought in rural life within the past ten years. In these the extension of the telephone to rural communities has played no small part. Towns and cities witnessed the advent of the telephone 20 years ago, and now the business of a city or town would practically be demoralized without it. Its benefits in rural districts are equally as great, if not greater.

The telephone for country life is rapidly becoming a necessity. It brings the town and country closer together. It tends to shorten the distance between country homes. It tends to overcome many of the difficulties and inconveniences, consequent on lack of quick connection, that hitherto confronted the farmer. The doctor, the butcher, the merchant during any stress of circumstance can be brought near and communicated with in a few moments. The farmer is brought in close touch with his brother farmers and with the market when he can obtain prices, and thus save many dollars through his knowing when to market his produce to best advantage.

Evidently the telephone is of inestimable benefit to farmers, and its value must increase in proportion to the extension or rural systems. Unfortunately this extension in Canada has not been as great as its advantages would warrant. This is due largely to the fact that one single telephone company has secured such a foothold all over the country as to become practically a monopoly, and it is unwilling, unless compelled by opposing lines, to meet the necessities of the locality either in rates or any other way.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada was organized twenty-eight years ago. Since that time, the corporation has expended over \$10,000,000 in telephone development in the Dominion. So great has been the development of the company, it being the only one for 10 or 15 years after its inauguration in Canada, that it for some years controlled the whole telephone business.

The principal development of the system, has been in the urban districts and consequently it has been of very little use to the more sparsely settled rural communities. Towns and cities are thickly populated. Many interests are intermingled and

telephone communication between these is almost necessary. Phones could be installed in almost every house at comparatively little expense and a good revenue would be forthcoming. In the country, on the other hand, especially in some districts where houses were few and far between, the cost of installing a system would be comparatively large. To overcome this expense, the company increased their rates of installation in many cases to such an extent as to make it almost out of the reach of the average farmer. This, they could do owing to their monopolization of telephone systems, and, as a result, the development of the rural telephone system in the Dominion until recent years has been slow.

Realizing the advantages prevailing in regard to these matters, a number of independent telephone associations were organized in Canada about three years ago. The organization of these systems was bitterly assailed by the Bell Telephone Co., they feeling that they interested in their own market. Nevertheless, the development of these systems went on and has resulted in great benefit to the rural communities, where they have been established. As an instance of the development of the independent rural telephone system, it might be stated that after 17 years of Bell Telephone monopoly in the United States, and the number of telephones on the continent has increased to 7,000,000, of which the independent companies own more than half.

Three hundred million dollars have been invested in the independent service in the United States in the last 12 years and this is being increased all the time. The Bell company has until recently, practically despised the utility of the soil. By so doing, it has jeopardized its interests to such an extent that the farmer is satisfied to do without it, he preferring to have his own system.

One of the chief obstacles in the way of the general development of the independent system is the delivering of long distance messages. Most of the independent companies that have been established are purely local, and here the Bell Telephone secures a triumph by coming along and offering long distance connection through the independent system has been installed, for a comparatively small sum. It must be understood, however, that about 97 per cent. of the telephone messages of the country are probably local messages. Consequently, many non-subscribers rather than connect their systems with the Bell, are satisfied to pay 25 or 50 cents for sending long distance messages over Bell lines.

It is clear from the foregoing that independent system is the most serviceable when it is considered that the Bell telephone is a company with a capitalization of several million dollars, whereas the independent system is conducted in the interests of the farmer and with no conglomeration of capital. One of the great advantages derived through the inauguration of this system is the competition which it has inspired, resulting in a perfection and extension of the Bell system in rural communities. There are now in the United States about 7,000 of these independent companies, some of which control as many as 40,000 phones. The greater the extension of the system through Canada, the greater will be the benefits forthcoming.

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she is a poor beef producer, because she has a tendency to convert food into milk. When she is a good beef animal, she is a poor milker. The only difference I find between a beef bred steer and one out of a dairy cow is that the former desires more, but the loin and other desirable cuts as well developed in the dairy steer as in the one bred especially for beef.

—T. L. Harcker, Agricultural Experimental Station, Minn.

There is comparatively little labor involved in taking care of a flock of

sheep. I do not know of any animal that requires less labor in its feeding and management.—Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph.

Breeding sows should have plenty of exercise and be kept in good condition but not too fat. They should not be fed very much for a day or two after farrowing.—Wm. Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

Choice settings of eggs may be obtained from the advertisers in our Poultry Exchange.

HORTICULTURE

Fruit Prospects

The present appearance of most kinds of fruit trees and bushes in Ontario indicates that they have come through the winter in fine condition. While still early to make predictions respecting the coming season's crop, all reports from growers are optimistic.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

Winona.—Everything has come through in fine shape and only a few of the more tender varieties of peaches have been hurt. They were not damaged much and the amount of bud left indicates a good crop. All kinds of plum and pears are in good shape and a heavy crop is looked for.—J. W. Smith & Sons.

LINCOLN COUNTY, ONT.

Grimsbys.—Fruit trees and vines are looking very promising.—A. H. Pettit.

OXFORD COUNTY, ONT.

Ingersoll.—Fruit trees and bushes look very promising and should get no set-back from now on. If sprayed carefully, bud crops will be in order.—J. C. Harris.

ESSEX COUNTY, ONT.

Leamington.—All varieties of fruits promise a big crop. The only exception is in peaches. Those that are tender have many dead buds but enough are left to insure a good crop. Most varieties promise a full crop.—J. L. Hilborn.

KENT COUNTY, ONT.

Chatham.—Peaches show plenty of bloom; also apples and pears. Strawberries and raspberries give full promise at present.—Milton Backus.

BRUCE COUNTY, ONT.

Walkerton.—Strawberries wintered well. Raspberry canes are badly broken down by the snow, which will lessen the crop fully one-half. Plum, pear, apple and cherry trees have come through in splendid condition but it is too early to say anything about the bloom or crop.—A. E. Sherrington.

Best Six Summer Apples

It is a rule in fruit growing that a commercial orchard should consist of but few varieties. It is not my intention, therefore, to preach to the contrary. If in this paper I give the description and my opinion of 6 varieties of summer apples for Quebec, it is far from my intention to advise that these should all be planted together. As a choice from these varieties depends on the taste of the planter, the particular circumstances in which he is placed and the situation of his land, one can easily understand that it is impossible to give exact advice in each particular case. When one is occupied in selling fruit trees, he realizes this fact more clearly. One planter will set out an orchard of one variety while

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By F. Schuyler Mathews, with notes on Practical Floriculture, by A. H. Fenwick. This artistic work contains 150 color cuts and plan a small garden or lawn so that the picturesque of the wider landscape will result as far as is possible. Four plans are given, two for laying out a country garden or yard, and two for a narrow lot. There are descriptions of flowers easily procured and grown from seeds and cuttings, with bright sketches showing their forms of growth. Paper, 40 cents. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. Write for our complete catalog of books.

his neighbor would not listen to this idea and, it is useless to discuss it with him.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT

The Yellow Transparent is the earliest of our apples in ordinary years. In the neighborhood of Montreal, it ripens about August 15th, but can be put on the market about the end of July. While yet green, it fetches a good price. The tree is hardy and bears early. By its fruitfulness, it takes first place amongst our summer apples.

LOWLAND RASPBERRY

Lowland Raspberry is the best summer apple which one can cultivate. If it were more cultivated, it would make an excellent showing on the market. The size is medium; the color, white and red to the sun and more or less regular stripes. Its taste is exquisite. The tree is hardy and I have seen it in full bearing at this old variety at Chapais. The fruit ripens about the same time as the Yellow Transparent. This is a variety of the future which will have a place in all commercial orchards with local trade.

RED ASTRACHAN

Red Astrachan is a deservedly favorite variety. Its size, beautiful red color and exquisite taste always obtains for it a good price on the local market. The tree thrives well as far east as Quebec and I have seen in Mr. Dupuis' orchard, a very old tree of this old variety. The apples, packed very carefully in boxes, appeared firm enough to stand even a long journey if packed in cold storage.

DUCHESS

Duchess is considered a summer variety in the vicinity of Montreal, but is a winter variety around Quebec. This is a commercial apple "par excellence," as much by its beautiful appearance and size as by its extraordinary fruitfulness. Nothing is better, say the connoisseurs, than a Duchess baked two weeks before maturity. At this period, it has fair size, possesses full color and easily stands long journeys, making it practically the first export apple in regard to hardness, no other variety compares with it.

MONTREAL PEACH

The Montreal Peach is one of the most popular varieties. There are orchards so and 40 years old, planted entirely with Peach and I know people who have made a fortune from them. It is a good, late summer fruit of good appearance and of good growth. One acre of Montreal Peach as productive as certain other varieties that are better but less profitable. This tree suits all difficult ground on account of its hardiness, and great vigor. Certain growers in my district have sold all their Peach apples to preserve manufacturers at 50 cents per bag and they were not obliged to pick them by hand.

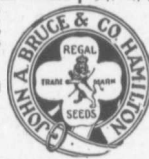
SUMMER ST. LAWRENCE

The Summer St. Lawrence is the most profitable of our summer varieties. The tree is very hardy and although slow in producing, finishes by giving the most satisfactory returns. The St. Lawrence has for a long time divided popular favor with the Fameuse and many of the older orchards are composed entirely of these two varieties. The fruit is known everywhere, thus there is never too many for exportation. From a commercial point the St. Lawrence ought to be the choice of the growers provided they are not too pressed for speedy returns.

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Bruce's Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White Carrot

The favorite field carrot. Splendid for horses, introduced by us in 1891. Prices:— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb. 50c. Add for postage 5c lb. to Canada, and 10c lb. to U.S. and Newfoundland.

Bruce's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel

The favorite variety with all cattle men. Introduced by us in 1891. Sales in 1907, 16,785 lbs. Prices:— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs. 90c. Add 5c a lb. for postage to Canada, and 10c a lb. to U.S. and Newfoundland.

Bruce's New Century Swede Turnip

The best all-round swede in existence, introduced by us in 1901. Sales in 1907, 6,500 lbs. Prices:— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs. 90c. Add for postage, 5c a lb. to Canada, and 10c lb. to U.S. and Newfoundland.

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Growing Celery

J. H. Copeland, Chilliwak, B. C.
The soil for celery should be a deep peat, with plenty of natural moisture. It should be drained to the depth of two and one-half feet so that there will be no stagnant water lying in the ground. Next break the sod with good, deep furrow. Turn it over well in the fall and disk, and as early as possible the following spring, disk it again and apply about 50 pounds of some good fertilizer per acre, with about 40 bushels of lime 50 bushels of wood ashes and half a ton of salt an acre. Disk it every week till time to plant.

Sow the seeds in an open bed as soon as the frost is off the ground in the spring. In peat soil, the frost is usually all out by the middle of April. Give extra care in well fitting the soil for the seed-beds and do not cover the seed too deeply. Tram the soil very firmly with the feet before sowing and roll after with a hand roller. Do not sow the seed too thick as the plants will be slim if this is done. About 100 plants per square foot is a good stand for first class plants. Keep the plant beds well weeded so that the plants will be strong and bushy.

When the plants are about two and one-half inches high, start to plant in the field. Set the plants six inches apart in the rows and have the rows four feet apart. Stretch a line straight across the field, then walk on the line and you will have a good plain mark to plant by. Make the holes with a pegger. One man can make holes for two or three planters, who should plant 6,000 per man in 10 hours. Great care should be

taken to press the soil firmly about the roots and see that the tap root of the plant is straight or else your plant will be a failure. After planting keep free from weeds and cultivate the same as any other crop of roots till large enough to bank up for blanching.



Can't Beat Him, He's Posted.

Sawyer—Year Log, 30 feet long, 24 inches in diameter, out just 500 feet according to Doyle's rule.

Farmer—According to Roy's rule and table, which was rightly tested, it makes 516 feet and hence I don't suppose to accept payment for 16 feet less. (6, 90.) Log, diameter 46 in., length 18 ft., cuts 1850 sq. ft. Board, 10 in wide, 16 feet long, equals 25 1/2 sq. feet. Beam, 18 in by 18 in., 38 ft. long, equals 1026 sq. ft. Log of Cordwood 13 feet long, 8 feet wide and 46 in. high, contains 138 cubic ft., and at the rate of 85¢ per cord, comes to \$4.04. (8, 91.)

A cubic foot of pure Water weighs 62 1/2 lbs.; Iron, 480; Ash, 46; History, 58; Oak, 52; Pine, 39. (p. 88.) Which is heaviest, which the lightest substance known? Give the Tonnage strength of iron, wood, etc. (p. 156.)

This valuable book will be given free in return for ONE NEW subscription to *The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World*, at \$1.00 a year.

POULTRY YARD

Hatching and Rearing Chickens Artificially

(Continued from last week.)

Open the door of the incubator only when necessary. Cool the eggs twice daily, commencing on the second day, and discontinuing on the 18th day of the hatch. Before the chicks commence to hatch, take the thermometer from the machine, after which the door should not be opened until the hatch is completed. The chicks will get out of the shells without any aid. Any aid which might be necessary would be useless, as a chick would be no use that could not get out of the shell itself. Opening the door at this time would cause a change of temperature, and the thermometer being out the variation could not be detected. The operator will have become accustomed to the flame of the lamp and should be able to keep an even temperature from watching the flame. Hang a curtain across the glass door in front, leaving a portion hanging down at the end, into which the chicks drop into the nursery. The chicks attracted by the light from the door will come close and fall into the nursery of their own accord. When the hatch is completed take the tray from the machine, leaving the chickens there for at least a day.

Disinfect the brooder by washing with Zenoleum and water before you use it. Let the lamp in the brooder burn for a day before putting the chicks in. Have the temperature at 90 degrees when they are placed in the hover. The chicks, having been in the incubator for 24 hours must now be placed in the brooder. Leave them there for an equal time without feed. The next day give a feed of grit, charcoal and sand, together with stale bread, soaked in milk, and squeezed out as dry as possible. Feed in small dishes or troughs in the brooder. We continue this feed for a week, with an occasional feed of hard boiled eggs, that have been tested out of the incubator. Having tried several patent chick feeds, without resulting success, we do not advise them. The second week we feed

colled oats, corn meal, bread, a few meat scraps and lettuce, onion tops, dandelion or other green stuff, that will serve as green food. This practice is continued throughout the third week. At this time it is necessary to take the chicks from the brooder to make room for the next hatch. A colony house of small dimensions, in which is placed a small hover that can be heated, is the best place to put them. A two-compartment house is the best for this purpose, one side being the hover for them to roost in, the other in which they can scratch and feed. We have never experienced any difficulty in rearing the chicks, once the third week has passed.

The problem of artificial incubation and brooding is not yet fully solved. Much remains to be improved. Success depends a great deal upon the carefulness of the operator. The operator that is not willing to make a study of the business and to work hard, seldom attains success in the artificial rearing of chickens.

Changes in the Method of Feeding

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

Certain radical changes have been introduced in the methods of feeding our birds. These changes followed the introduction of the "Hopper system" and I have brought a hopper for your inspection. By the old way the food was given to the fowls. By the new way the birds help themselves to the food, be whole or ground grain, grit, oyster shells, all of which are contained in one or more hoppers. The hoppers are really feeding troughs divided into compartments. From the hoppers—which are usually hung on the wall—the hens help themselves to their food whenever they feel inclined to do so. It is much the same method as the old one of keeping the food before the birds all the time.

Classes at Winter Fair

The following changes and additions were made in the Poultry Department of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors:

The class for Chinese Geese is changed to Brown Chinese Geese,

other varieties of Chinese Geese to show in the A. O. V. Geese Class. The class for Games, A. O. S. V. is changed to read Games A. O. S. V. Classes are added for Indian Game Bantams and Japanese Bantams A. O. V. Sections are added in the sale class for Rhode Island Reds and Asiatics. The section for French, any variety, is struck out of the sale class. The prizes for Cavies were increased to \$1.50 for first and \$1.00 for second prize. The increase of prize money asked for the Pigeon Department was left with the Executive for consideration.

A Setting of Eggs

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

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

Send for this now

Get the free book that tells "When Poultry Pays." It is packed with facts you ought to know about the up-to-date way to go into poultry raising without the usual. Book describes outfit and the plan that makes success certain. Costs nothing to get it.

How I know how you can cash in for your profit. Prove why I have been successful. I have been successful and our no-cash-down way of selling guarantees you the right start. Send for book today. Before edition is gone—no charge to you with five books for full value to get a Free Poultry for Profit outfit without paying a cent of ready money. How to make more before you start that poultry raising will pay you. Get the book now.

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WHITE LEGHORNS a specialty; cup winners. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Durst Bros., Holmesville, Ont. e-527

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BUFF ORPINGTONS ONLY. Obsolete quality. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15—John Taylor, St. Cath. Ont. e-513

WHITE WYANDOTTES, grand strain winter layers, \$1.00 setting. W. J. Stevenson, Box 530 D, Oshawa, Ont. e-520

EGGS, BARRED ROCKS and BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$1.00 per 13. \$4.00 per 100—Wilbur Bennett, Box 298, Peterboro, Ont. e-513

WANTED—Will some of our subscribers please forward us a copy of the April 1st, 1907, edition of The Farming World.—The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

INCUBATORS and BROODERS, combining the most recent improvements in construction. Write for booklet. The Hamilton Incubator Co., Hamilton, Ont. D-513

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pens selected for laying and utility. \$1 per setting.—Woodmore Poultry Trays, Freeman, Ont. e-515

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

PRIDE OF CANADA POULTRY YARDS, B. C. Rhode Island Red, excellent in color and shape. Superior layers, prize winners. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Partridge Wyandottes, beautifully penciled. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting cheapest anywhere, quality considered. African geese, all breeds, all my breeding pens are of high quality. Will produce winners—Bert Smith, Collierville, Ont.

FARM POULTRY—By George C. Watson. A popular sketch of domestic fowls for the farmer and amateur, giving full descriptions of everything connected with the poultry industry, and concise directions for carrying out the details necessary to success. It treats upon the special breeds of fowls, buildings and their arrangements, feeding, incubators and brooders, care of chicks, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, etc. It illustrates 317 inches, 54 pages. Cloth, \$1.25. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. Write for our complete catalog of books.



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- Steele, Briggs' "Kangaroo" Green Top Swede, price 1/2 lb., 18c.; 1 lb. 30c.
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Breeders' Directory

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J. T. GIBSON, Danfield, Ont., Station G.T.R. Imported and Home bred Scotch Short-horns Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Shires. 0-8-15

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JAS. BOWMAN, "Elm Park," Gravelton, Ont., importer and breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Suffolk Sheep. Correspondence invited. 0-8-15

Feeding Steers on the Brandon Experimental Farm

The feeding of cattle outside for the production of beef has been receiving considerable attention of late at the hands of Manitoba cattlemen. The strongest advocates of this method of producing beef are men who have been successfully practicing it for a number of years and those who have seen it in operation. The conditions of outdoor feeding are so radically different from those that have been generally considered essential, that the majority of cattlemen are sceptical about it, while many others look upon the practice as ludicrous, and aver that it must involve a wanton waste of feed.

Last fall some work was started to get definite information on the comparative economy of making beef in a comfortable stable and in the open with comparatively little fodder. The first lot of steers, thirteen head, has just been marketed and the results are available.

The steers were purchased late in November and divided into two groups as nearly alike as possible in size and quality, eight being deteriorated and put outside, and five (as many as we had accommodation for) tied in the stable. The steers were domestic purchased in the neighborhood of Oak River, and cost 35c shrunk. The inside group were started on December 3rd, on a standard ration that has given good results here for a number of years for beef production. This consisted of silage, straw, hay, a few roots and grain. The grain ration at the start consisted of 2 lbs of a mixture of oats, barley, and feed wheat, and 2 lbs of bran per steer. This was increased from time to time until by the 1st of April each steer was receiving daily 10 lbs of grain and 2 lbs of bran. The steers were not out of the stable after being tied up until they were sold.

The eight steers outside had a range of about ten acres of rough rolling land some of which was well sheltered with shrub. Water was available in one of the coulees, the ice being cut every day. No shelter by way of sheds was provided. Grain was fed in a trough about 3 feet wide and high enough off the ground to prevent the steers getting in it. Straw was always kept before them in an enclosure of stakes that would hold about a load, arranged so that the straw could not be wasted by tramping over it. On December 3rd they were started on a ration consisting of 2 lbs of bran, grain and 2 lbs of hay, the hay decreased from time to time until by April 1st each steer was getting 10 lbs of grain and 2 lbs of bran, and about six weeks rough hay was fed instead of straw. This is charged for at the rate of \$2 per ton which is its full value.

Both lots of steers were sold on April 22nd for \$4.25 per hundred and 4 per cent. gross. Following is a statement of the transaction:

No. of steers in lot	Outside	Inside
	8	5
First weight gross	8854	5965
First weight average	1106	1190
Final weight gross	1066	6050
Finished weight average	1328	1200
Total gain in 318 days	1776	1255
Average gain per steer	234	251
Daily gain per steer	1.6	1.81
Daily gain per lot	12.8	9.05

Gross cost of feed	100.76	77.05
Cost of 100 lbs gain	5.67	6.20
Cost of steers	8848	5965
	lbs.	at 3 1/2c
	276.50	
Total cost to produce beef	177.92	
	327.26	255.92

Sold 14,135 lbs. at 4 1/2c		
less 4 per cent.	433.71	
6,950 lbs. at 4 1/2c		283.36
less 4 per cent.		27.04

Profit on lot	56.45	57.04
Net profit per steer	7.05	5.52
Average buying price per steer	34.56	35.59
Average selling price per steer	41.21	56.71
Average increase in value	10.65	21.12

Average cost of feed per steer	12.59	15.59
	lbs.	530

Amount of meal eaten by lot of steers	8892	5300
Amount of straw	3 tons	5680
Amount of hay	6 tons	2840
Amount of millet	1 ton	
Amount of ensilage and roots		2850
Amount of corn fodder 1 ton		

INVESTMENT AND LABOR

The net profit as shown here, \$5.52 on those fed inside, and \$7.05 on those fed outside makes no allowance for interest on investment or labor involved in tending the cattle. For the outside lot the only investment was the price of the steers and the value of the lumber for the troughing, a total of \$236.00. The laborer incidentally attending to this lot, including the drawing of straw, feeding grain and cutting ice, would at the outside not amount to more than the time of one man for one hour per day. The extra expense in attending 50 head would have been not more than the time required to draw the additional straw, a small item.

In feeding inside the investment is necessarily very much greater no matter how economically the building be done. Provided a building suitable for stabling 30 steers could be erected for \$1,000, an additional gross profit of \$200 per month could be required to meet interest on the investment. The labor required to attend to the cattle fed inside was fully four times as much as that of a steers when the feeding was done outside.

The point has been raised in discussions on this subject that a large part of the food consumed by the cattle fed outside must be utilized to keep up the animal heat, and that since those fed in a comfortable stable do not have the same waste of heat to provide for in the food consumed, they should on that account lay on fat more economically. It must be borne in mind however, that cattle that are not stabled grow a coat of hair more resembling in its density that of a heavier than a steer, and that this provision aids greatly in conserving the animal heat. During the coldest weather that we had this winter, when for a week the temperature averaged about zero, the steers did not seem to suffer in the least, and were not standing around the straw pile with humped backs as one might imagine. The cattle were always ready for their feed and none of them went off feed during the winter. The abundance of fresh air has no doubt a salutary effect in keeping the digestive system in tone.

The work carried on this winter is intended as introductory to more extensive trials. Experiments of the sort above outlined must be continued for a number of years, when different kinds of seasons are encountered before the results can be considered of any great value. The past winter's results may be taken as representing what may be expected in an unusually mild winter free from severe storms or prolonged cold spells. How these results will compare with what may be obtained in a more severe winter remains to be seen.—James Murray, Supt.

AYRSHIRES OF THE HIGHEST TYPE AND OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS. FOR SALE—At all times young stock of both sexes. Enquiries by mail promptly answered. H. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont. 0-8-23

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THE STEVENS DAIRY FARM Breeder and Importer of High-class Holstein Friesian SALES—Bull calves, ready for service. For sale by Sir Alta Fosh Bees, also a number of young cows. Wm. C. Stevens, Phillipsville P. O., Leeds Co., Ontario. 0-8-16

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

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R. 0-4-0

SPRINGHURST FARM BERKSHIRES—Pigs of all ages from imported stock of the choicest breeding and individual excellence. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN ELLENTON & SON, Hornby, P.O. Milton Stn., G.T.R. and C.P.R. 0-10-20

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Young stock for sale from Imp. and Canadian bred stock, bred on prize winning lines. If in choice individuals, come and see them or write to HENRY A. MASON, Fairview, Ont.

Street cars from Toronto pass the door. 0-4-20

SHIRES, SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

A grand consignment of Imp Stallions, Mares and Fillies

Received from R. Moore & Sons. Now for sale at right prices. Also a consignment of Short-horns and Lincolns.

John Gardhouse & Sons HIGHFIELD, ONT.

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

Inquiries and Answers

Obstruction in Teat
I have a young cow which has a growth in one of her teats as large as a good sized pea. She calved about a week ago and I could not get a drop of milk from this teat. I called in a veterinary who opened it with a knitting needle. He said it would hardly close up again but it did in a week. It then opened it myself. What would you advise to do with such a case—D. G., Gray Co.

This growth is a little tumor and puncturing with knitting needles can not be effective and is likely to be followed by serious inflammation of the quarter. There are several instruments manufactured specially for operating on cases of this kind. Some of them remove a portion of the it and fibrinate around the puncture. The operation requires to be carefully performed in order to avoid complications. When the proper instrument for the operation cannot be had it is better to draw off a little milk once or twice daily, with an ordinary teat syphon and allow the quarter to go dry. I would not advise breeding her again as it is probable other teats will be affected in future years, and as the predisposition is hereditary her heifer calves would not be likely to make valuable milkers.

Sweet Clover, Corn Cob Meal

Could you inform me through the columns of your valuable paper where I can obtain some sweet clover seed. Will it pay to grind corn and cob together and what percentage of feeding value is there in the cob?—J. V., Storm Co.

We do not know where you can obtain seed of the sweet clover. If you would write to some of the larger seedsmen that have been advertised in our columns, they could, in all probability, fill your order. It is not handled by the average seedsmen as there is little call for it. Sweet clover is a bad roadside weed and only in exceptional cases would one be warranted in seeding any land to it.

This will depend upon the class of stock to which the corn-cob meal is to be fed. For cattle or horses, it might be valuable to grind the cob with the corn, but for pigs, it would not be satisfactory. Corn-cob consists largely of crude fibre and consequently has a low feeding value. Its chief value when ground with the meal is that the corn meal will not lie so heavily in the animal's stomach as it is more readily attacked by the juices of digestion.

Coming to Ontario

Am I a subscriber to your paper, and am thinking of settling in Ontario, I would be obliged if you would answer the attached question. My farming experience has been on the sheep and barley land of the centre of England.

1. Is sheep raising a good proposition in Ontario?
2. Where can land most suitable for it be found?
3. I notice that the prices asked for farms in Ontario range from \$80 an acre upwards. What is the rent for one acre, \$50?

4. What rate of interest would one have to pay on a mortgage up to two-thirds value of the farm?
5. How large a farm could be (a) rented, (b) purchased on a mortgage, and leaving sufficient capital to stock and work it with \$4,000? (average land in a well settled district.) Such a sum would be expected to rent 80 to 100 acres of good sheep, barley and potato land here, two-thirds arable, one-third grass.

6. What goes best with sheep in Ontario? Here we fatten a few steers in winter, as we are able to get large crops of roots. We also raise a few colts and keep some poultry.—J. K., Glasgow, Scotland.

1.—At the present time, sheep raising is one of the best lines of live stock industry in Ontario.
2.—Land suitable for sheep raising can be had in most any of the inland counties of Ontario.

3.—The rent for a farm worth \$50 an acre would run from \$3 to \$5 and the situation of the farm.

4.—On a first mortgage up to two-thirds value of the farm, one would have to pay from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent interest, in some cases higher, all depending upon local conditions, and upon the parties interested.

5.—(a) With a capital of \$4,000, one should be able to handle a rented farm of about 200 acres. This, of course, would depend upon the man and his ability as a manager. (b) With an equal amount of capital, a man who is a good manager should be able to purchase from 75 to 100 acres of land, by placing a mortgage upon it, and still have enough left to stock and run it successfully. This, of course, would vary greatly with the farm selected, the method of farming to be practiced, the man himself and scores of other things too numerous to mention.

6.—Where a farm is handled, in Ontario, one will generally find in connection therewith, beef cattle or horses. However, many instances might be cited where they are kept in connection with dairy cattle. A few of them work in well with almost any system of mixed farming. To meet with the largest measure of success in the handling of sheep, one requires a good pasture land which is not much used for other purposes. It is an open question with many if sheep in large numbers can be kept profitably on the better stretches of arable land in Ontario.

How to Polish Buffalo or Steer Horns

Could you inform me through the columns of your paper what is the best method of polishing and mounting buffalo or steer horns?—Frank Wood, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Buffalo horns are jet black, whereas steer horns, when dressed or polished, present a wonderful variety of shapes and shades, resembling the grain of different kinds of wood. Persons cannot procure very many Buffalo horns now owing to their scarcity, but a pair or so can be secured and intermingled with a collection of steer horns (say, about a dozen), as a very nice rack can be made, also extra light fixtures and other useful articles. The main part in preparing horns for such purposes (if the work is to be done without machinery) is physical force and patience. If the horns are to be left upon the natural bone work of the skull, the latter should be cut off at the proper angle to make the horns a little above the eye. If they are to be used as a hat rack, the points should be blunt, silver-plated or tipped with brass. The horns must be boiled to remove them from the pith, as the structure inside, being the horn and the pith, would decay, making an obnoxious odor, and would also be subject to attacks by buffalo bugs and other pests. After the pith has been removed and the pith dried, the horns can be reset with plaster of paris. Good glue, or small moulding nails may be driven in at the base. If the natural skull is not used, the horn can be fitted with a piece of

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



I have now on hand Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies—Scotland prizewinners and champions; Hackney Fillies and Hackney Ponies; also Welsh Ponies. There are no better animals, nor no better bred ones, than I can show. Will be sold cheap and on favourable terms.

A. AITCHISON, - Guelph P.O. and Station 5-12-10

A Few Good Clydesdales and Hackneys



A very choice lot of Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, sired by such noted getters as Burton, Baron Mitchell, and Marcellus. In Hackneys I have to offer two big trappy handbourne Stallions and two medium sized and exceptionally lively ones from three to five years of age. All show high straight action and combine the choicest breedings. In Fillies I have a number of prize winners at Canada's leading shows, as well as a number of coming show ringers to offer. Prices will be right for the goods and suitable terms can be arranged. Come and see them.

W. E. BUTLER, - - - - Ingersoll, Ont. 5-12-1

CLYDESDALE FILLIES

A number of the imported fillies, sired by such horses as Kingling, Royal Chateau, and Prince of Carriacou, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

G. A. BRODIE - - - - Bethesda, Ont. STOFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R. 0-6-1

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS HOLDENBY, NORTHAMPTON, ENG.

We are shipping to our American branch another consignment of Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies. They are expected to land in Toronto, Ont. April 20th, this making the third shipment within a year. Over to head in all. This lot includes several 2 and 3 year-olds, as well as a number of heavy mature Stallions, and a number of "Mares and Fillies, in fact." Horses shod or imported by us won at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Show, Toronto, Feb. 1907, and on 1 year old Stallion, and aged Stallion, and all aged Mares, 1st, 2nd and 4th on 2 year-old Fillies. We import good ones and all them worth the money and on favorable terms. If you want to know more

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

REGISTER YOUR CLYDESDALES

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

PRESIDENT, JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE STATION. SECRETARY-TREASURER, J. W. SANGSTER, Weekly Sun Office, 18 King St. West, Toronto 8-5-27

YORKSHIRES Of Choicest Type and Breeding



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock hogs are true to type and of richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and litters not akin. 8-5-20

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

I am very much pleased with The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World since it has become a weekly paper. I think a weekly paper is more profitable to a farmer. I also think your paper is improving greatly each week.—Samuel Tremere, Salem Corners, Ont.

If a sow is well fed she will make two litters of pigs a year and keep in good flesh.

MAPLE CLIFF FARM BREEDERS OF Clydesdale Horses and Tamworth Pigs, Three Imported Stallions and one Hackney for Sale And a number of Young Boars fit for service.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg Farm adjoins Ottawa. 0-1-1

YORK LODGE BERALHIES For imp. boars, noted Royal (English) and Canadian champion winners at head of herd. 60 imp. sows to choose from, also choice spring pigs, imp. sows and above boars, price right.

W. B. DURHAM, Tillingsburg, Ont. 2-4-20

wood and afterward sawn off level, then screwed to shields or furniture. To polish the horns, if a good rasp is at hand and also a vice, put the bone of the skull, or the wooden filling into the vise and with the rasp cut down the rough exterior of the horn. Then if you have a carpenter's scraper, scrape the horns good and even. (In lieu of a scraper use a piece of glass.) After scraping use different sizes of sand-paper, then a piece of hair cloth, some linseed oil and powdered pumice stone. Mix the oil in the pumice stone, and rub and rub. For the last touch, an extra fine polish can be secured by using a piece of heavy felt.—E. Elcome, Taxidermist, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Take every precaution to have the cows strong, vigorous and healthy, keep the milk clean and pure, allow nothing to be added or taken from the milk, and you have the ideal food, and one that should fill every requirement of any reasonable Board of Health, and satisfy the demands of all consumers. D. Robertson, M. D., Milton, Ont. 2-4-20

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, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Western Ontario and Bedford Districts, Quebec Dairyman's Association, and the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.50 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.

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

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

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy rates on the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid-in-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not strictly in arrears, and sample copies, exceeds 41,000.

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 the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers is not reliable 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 readers, but our reliable advertisers as well. That it is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy, that you should include in all your letters to advertisers the words: "I saw your ad in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

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

GOOD ROADS

The subject of good roads is one of perennial interest. It is of special interest at this season to all those who reside in the rural districts. The time will soon be here when the farmer will be warned out to put in his time at road work where the statute labor system exists. Even now where the statute labor has been commuted are to be seen the grading machines busily engaged in moving earth and sods from the ditches to the centre of the road, there to be worked up into a blanket of dust in time of drought, and in seasons of rain, to pits of mud.

Happily, this is not true of all Townships. Many of our more enlightened Township Councils have come to recognize the fact that the average farmer, good as he may be in his own particular sphere, is not an adept at road-making. Such townships make use of an experienced commissioner, whose duty it is to direct and oversee all the work of road-making throughout the town-

ship. But, even here the best results are not always forthcoming, if we can judge from the reports received at our office from the different Reeves of townships.

If we are to have good roads it is necessary that our councils have some definite policy in regard to road-making. They must install and make use of modern road-making machinery, and employ competent men to operate the same. They must have a policy of construction, not one of destruction, as is too frequently the case. They should aim to avoid spending money in patchwork, but rather concentrate their energies upon works of a permanent nature, aiming each year to build a piece of road in accordance with modern approved methods that will be a credit to the township for time to come.

We can never have a proper system of roads, nor anything that approaches it, so long as we leave our roads to the tender care of our pathmasters. When we have commuted our statute labor, when we have appointed competent commissioners, skilled in the methods of modern road-making, to plan and direct all work that is done, and when our councils adopt a policy of permanent road improvement then and then only can we look for, or even hope for, any material bettering of our road systems in rural districts.

YOUR PASTURE FIELDS

Owing to the general scarcity of feed, and the high prices of all feeding stuffs at present, we will be sorely tempted this spring, to turn our stock to pasture at the earliest possible date. No greater mistake could be made. The early grass, though relished by the stock, contains a large percentage of moisture, and its feeding value is comparatively small. In addition to this it has a laxative effect upon the animals, which frequently terminates in scouring, and untoward results. In fact, in some parts of our country, more especially upon the prairies of the West, so drastic is this untoward action of the early grass upon the stock, that they lose in weight, failing to such an extent that the better class of stockmen have found it necessary to furnish hay or other fodder to carry their stock over this trying period in the new grass starts. But this is not the only effect of early pasturing. The ground once born of its natural covering, is exposed to the full force of the sun, and winds. Evaporation becomes much greater and, as a consequence, we have a smaller yield than we otherwise would have had.

Let the pasture get a right good start before you turn the stock on it this spring. It will pay you well to do so, even if your supply of feed is running dangerously low, and you will be put to the expense of buying a little to eke it out. Better to suffer a little expense now, than to suffer the inevitable loss of poor pastures later on.

To yield the best returns, a pas-

ture must be allowed to attain a good length of grass early in the season. Even then, it should never be pastured too closely. Some of us are of the opinion that to get the most profitable from a pasture it must be nibbled closely; that where a long stand is allowed to grow up there surely will be waste. This idea has been exploded, and is now believed to be erroneous. Where we have the long stand, protection is afforded to the soil. Less soil water is evaporated, more is available to the plant, and hence we get a greater growth of grass. Even when the longer grass becomes somewhat dry, fresh, green growth is always to be found at the bottom. Thus the stock is always assured of plenty of pasture. While grazing upon the fresh green undergrowth, much of the drier part will also be consumed. In this way, ere the season has ended, most of the grass will have been eaten up, and what appeared in the earlier part of the season as sheer waste, has proven to be the truest economy.

In view of the bright outlook for dairy products this coming summer, all dairymen should make abundant provision for their cows. In no way can they further this end better than by allowing the pastures to get the best start possible. If it be necessary to turn out earlier than one ought, make use of the pasture upon the public highway, upon some slashing or broken ground, but by all means keep your stock from your best pastures, till well on in the season. Any inconvenience or expense you may be put to, in holding off the pastures while they are attaining the desired length, will be returned in the increased and sustained milk-flow which will follow later on.

PLANT MORE TREES

Farmers as a class have been slow to recognize the advantage of planting trees upon their farms. Too often we have been content to look upon our farms merely from the standpoint of what could be made from them, giving but little thought to the aesthetic or the beautiful. Our homes frequently are merely places in which to exist, no attention whatever having been paid to surrounding them with trees and other beauties of nature that do so much towards making the home a more attractive place in which to live. The value of our farms would be greatly enhanced did this subject of tree planting receive more attention at the hands of our farmers. It costs but little to plant a few trees. Where this practice is made an annual event, before one is aware of it, the farm is well supplied with trees, with but little cost and with little effort on the part of the owner of the land.

Objection is frequently raised that fence row or roadside tree planting is not in the best interests of the farmer. It has been said that the trees as they grow larger, shade the crops as well as take nourishment from the soil, thus depleting the land

in proximity to the trees of the fertilizing ingredients which the crops sown there should make use of. This is a narrow view to take of this matter. True, the crops do not grow so luxuriantly nor produce so abundantly within a few feet of the trees. However, the advantages of these trees greatly overcomes this minor objection. The trees not only beautify the landscape, but when properly planted, are very useful as fence posts. They also act as shelter belts and provide shade that will yield returns during the hot summer months through shading our stock, particularly our dairy cows.

Suitable trees for planting can be obtained from the woodlot which exists upon most farms. Should such trees not be available, they can be obtained from nurserymen at a comparatively small cost. In fact, even where the trees from the woodlot are utilized, it is frequently advisable to obtain from the nurserymen, a variety of rapid-growing trees, such as the cotton-woods, that can be planted between the spaces reserved for the more hardy and slower-growing trees of the common woodlot. These rapidly-growing varieties will be large enough to support a fence many years before the other kinds have reached a sufficient degree of maturity. Thus we will have posts much quicker than where one kind only is planted. As the hardier varieties become mature, the fence can be attached to them, the others being cut down and disposed of.

Besides this fence row work, it is frequently advisable to plant some shelter belts. The space most suitable for such work is at the intersection of cross fences between two or more fields. Such places cannot be cultivated into very closely and can just as well be made use of for growing a few trees. Elms and other such varieties are the most suitable for this purpose. As soon as they have obtained sufficient size and height, they not only will afford shade for the stock, but will furnish an acceptable place in which they can rest and scrub themselves. Besides this advantage, these waste places are being made use of, the landscape is beautified and at the same time, we are growing a little wood which will some day come in very useful.

Now that the time for tree planting is at hand, and as upon most farms there is a little time which can be devoted to the promotion of such work, let each and every one of us plan to carry out some tree planting this coming season. It will not require much time and the expense is insignificant compared with the advantages that are to be derived from such work and the ultimate and increasing satisfaction which will be ours in years to come as we watch these trees grow from tender saplings to large, useful, beautiful trees, at the same time realizing that it has been brought about by the work of our own hands.

Why Should the Farmer have Free Delivery?

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World—I have read your articles upon rural delivery with a great deal of interest. Although I live within a few miles of a post office and receive my mail fairly regularly, still there are many times in the course of a year when it is necessary for me to waste valuable time in going to the post office for my mail. In the busy seasons, I frequently do without my mail rather than take the time to go for it. Had we the mail delivered at our door daily, we would take more mail in the way of newspapers, particularly dairy papers, than we do at present! We farmers, no matter how busy we are, generally have a few moments to spare at meal time in which we could make use of the mail if it were at hand.

Of course, I realize that a rural free delivery service would not be inaugurated without considerable expense. But, who is that? The farmer at the present time is paying heavily for such inadequate service as he now has. The time that is spent by the average person in rural districts in going to and from the post offices for their mail would amount to an enormous sum could it be calculated. If a portion of this wanton expense could be directed toward a free delivery service, I do not think the average farmer would object. The revenues from our postal department have increased year by year. I have noticed lately from the press that the government have decided to lower the rate on drop letters in cities. If the cities can be favored in this way, why could not the farmer receive more attention from the hands of our legislators.

In the United States to the south of us the rural free delivery of mail has been one of the modern influences which have been instrumental in relieving the isolation of the farmer, and adding to the attractiveness of country life. There is no reason why in the more thickly settled portions of our country, we cannot have this great boon of free rural delivery. Brother farmers, we can have this rural delivery if we will only ask for it and show the powers that be that we are in dead earnest about this matter. There is no better way to do this than by letting ourselves be heard through the medium of the press. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has done much for this cause through the series of articles that it has been running for some time. I would like to see more discussion upon this subject from the farmers who will ultimately reap the benefit from this. To all those who are interested in this subject, I would say, speak up and let yourselves be heard.—T. R. James, Middlesex Co.

The Stamp of Approval

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has received the stamp of approval. Reports reach us daily from all parts of the Dominion, stating that the paper is O. K., and as a result our circulation is advancing rapidly. Hundreds of our readers are enthusiastic in their endeavors to obtain new subscriptions for us. Having such loyal support we cannot fail in making The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World the most popular farm and home paper in Canada.

Messrs. E. G. Williams, Durham County, Robert Rinnie, Renfrew County, and J. J. McDonald, Glengary County, have each won a pure bred Berkshire sow, by sending us seven new yearly subscriptions. Mrs. Fisher, Nipissing County, has sent us seven new yearly subscriptions and has selected as a prize a pure bred Yorkshire boar.

Mr. Elmer Harding, and Mr. Alex R. McLean, Middlesex County, have each sent us two new yearly subscriptions, and will each receive as a premium, a setting of eggs.

The following is taken from a bright and encouraging letter received from Mr. James Rowland, Hastings County:

"Enclosed please find the sum of \$18.00 for 18 new subscriptions to your paper. I am competing for a pure bred holstein heifer calf, for which I expect to have the balance before long."

Mr. Arthur Christie, Dundas County, says: "When I first received a copy of The Canadian Dairyman, I was convinced that it was just what we dairy farmers had been wanting for years. I think your paper has a very bright future before it. If I had the time to canvass, I am confident I would have little trouble in getting a good number of new subscribers."

Mr. Wm. G. Dean, Oxford Co., Ontario, says: "I like your paper very much and do not wish to miss a single number."

H. J. Neek, Oxford Co.—"I received 'Ropp's New Commercial Calculator' as a premium for one new subscription and am well pleased with it. "I must say that I am well pleased with the new paper and take great interest in reading everything it contains."

We are glad to hear from our readers at any time. Write and tell us how you like the paper.

Two Years' Cow Testing Records

The following reports afford an excellent example of what can be done by careful feeding and careful study of cows. It will be observed that Messrs. Kelly have done ever so much better with their herd in 1907 than in 1906, doubtless due to better feeding, induced by knowing exactly what these cattle were doing each day.

Summary of Milk Record for the Year 1906, Herd owned by L. and B. Kelly, Kelowna, Ont.:

Cow's Name	No. Days each cow milked	No. lbs. milk from each cow	Age of cow
White Face	..302	10,062	7
Dandy	..298	9,574	7
Valentine	..297	8,138	3
Patrick	..292	7,510	3
Lill	..275	9,441	7
Frank	..269	8,651	7
Lill II	..283	9,185	5
Daisy	..257	7,959	3


2,323 79,499
Eight cows in ten months gave 79,499 lbs. of milk, an average of 8,812 lbs. of milk per cow. Cows milked an average of 290 days in year. Cows produced a daily average of 90 lbs. of milk during the season.

SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1907

Cow's Name	No. Days each cow milked	No. lbs. milk from each cow	Age of cow
White Face	..291	9,800	8
Dandy	..310	10,018	8
Valentine	..318	8,229	4
Patrick	..280	5,592	4
Lill	..278	10,427	8
Frank	..356	11,504	8
Lill II	..328	11,705	6
Daisy	..312	10,504	4
Schuing	..249	6,054	2

2,721 87,023
Nine cows in 12 months gave 86,185 lbs. of milk, an average of 9,670 lbs. Cows were milked an average of 302 days in year. Cows produced a daily average of 32 lbs. per day during season.

J. H. Gristdale, Agriculturist, Ottawa.



GOING IT BLIND

Those who persist in using second or third-rate methods in skimming milk are groping along at heavy cost

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE EYE OPENERS

Demonstrate the Profits in the Dairy Business

We will be glad to hear from You

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 William St. MONTREAL

Money or Pure Bred Stock

Premiums Offered by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World

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

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

Why not commence work now—to-day?

READ THIS OFFER CAREFULLY:

PURE BRED STOCK

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

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

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

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

CASH PRIZES

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

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

Write to the Circulation Manager

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

\$1,200 for 800 new subscriptions.

\$1,000 for 700 new subscriptions.

\$750 for 500 new subscriptions.

\$500 for 400 new subscriptions.

\$300 for 300 new subscriptions.

\$150 for 200 new subscriptions.

\$50 for 100 new subscriptions.

All the subscriptions must be new and not one year at a dollar a year each. We positively guarantee to pay the prizes mentioned.

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

The Dairyman and Farming World

PETERBORO, ONT.

Creamery Department

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

Do You Believe in Grading Cream?

Do you believe in grading cream? If so, let the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World know it, by answering the following questions:

1. Is grading cream practicable for the average creamery?

2. Would the educational effect of such grading procure a better quality of cream at the creameries?

3. What extra expense would be involved in grading patrons' cream according to its quality?

4. Should the maker do this grading free of cost or should he be paid for the extra work involved?

We would like a liberal response to these questions. Send your replies to the editor of this Department.

Farm Dairy Work

Miss Bella Miller, Guelph,

People are interested in seeing improvement and advancement in all lines of work and in Agriculture as well as in other callings. We take pleasure in watching the "forward movement."

In the fields there is a saving of both time and labor through the use of improved machinery. In the stables, orchard, poultry house, or whatever department we may mention, much has been done to make work more pleasurable as well as profitable.

In the farm dairy many changes have been brought about. The barrel churn and lever worker have taken the place of the dash churn and butter bowl; the cream separator has become the popular method of creaming the milk; the large rolls of butter are now rarely seen, but in their place we find the one pound bricks neatly wrapped in parchment on which is printed the name of the dairy farm.

There is another phase of dairy work that our attention is being very especially called to, and that is the keeping of cow records and testing milk at the farm. Although this work is carried on to a greater or less extent on a few farms, yet the large majority of cow owners are unable to tell which are the most profitable cows of their herd.

In Ontario to-day we find many unprofitable cows kept, just because their keepers do not know how much or how little they are making for this pocket-book supply. To know this, it

is necessary to both weigh the milk and test it for fat. The women as well as the men are interested in knowing how many pounds of butter each cow is producing in a year, and it may be that it will fall to the lot of some of the younger members of our Women's Institutes to take charge of the record and do the testing on the farm at home. For those who want to keep an accurate record it is necessary to weigh the milk of each cow at every milking.

To do this is to run a rule a piece of paper putting the names or numbers of the cows along the top and the dates down the side. These may be made to hold a week's markings or more. Hang this sheet and a pencil near the weigh scales. The more conveniently these things are arranged the less time it will take to do the work.

Some people weigh the milk occasionally and then estimate the amount produced in a given time, thus getting a close estimate of the amount the cow gives—for example, by weighing the milk on the first and the sixteenth of each month, which would be practically every fifteen days, and, multiply the weight of milk given in one day by fifteen, a satisfactory record will be secured.

The work of weighing the milk does not take as much time as some imagine, and perhaps there is nothing that makes a man take more interest in his herd and what it is producing than the keeping of a record. The testing is easy work and very interesting, and the one whose duty it is to attend it will take pleasure in it. Some take samples only occasionally for testing, and get an idea of the amount of butter-fat in that way, while others take a sample at every milking, keeping what are called composite samples, such as are taken at creameries. These may be kept and tested at the end of two weeks or may be kept a month if properly stored.

In testing milk we must take our samples fairly or the results will be misleading. If we want to take a sample of a cow's milk, we should have all the milk that was given at the milking in the pail. It should then be poured or stirred to get it thoroughly mixed before taking the sample.

Often the first few streams of milk have been taken or the strippings have been used for a sample, and then wonder has been expressed at the extraordinary results. In taking the samples of milk for the test bottle, care should be exercised to have the sample well mixed and the exact amount in the pipette. If the sulphuric acid is of the right strength, by filling the sample to the mark we will have the right amount to give the fat a bright golden appearance. If the acid is a little weak use a little more, or if a little strong use less.

The question is asked why do we sometimes have burnt readings and sometimes light colored ones. There are several conditions that would cause trouble. Burnt or cloudy readings may be caused by using too much acid and by using acid that is too strong; by having the milk or the acid at too high temperature; by allowing the sample to stand too long; or, by allowing the acid to fall directly over the milk instead of holding the bottle in a slanting position and allowing the acid to flow down the sides of the bottle and underneath the milk. The light colored readings may be caused by using too little acid; by using acid that is too weak; by having the milk or acid at too low a temperature; or by not shaking the bottle sufficiently to thoroughly mix the milk and acid.

If the room is cold or if you have too many samples to read, set the

EMPIRE Cream Separator

MOST BUTTER FAT, MOST PROFIT

Get the separator that gets most butter fat from the milk—and you secure most profit. Such a machine is the Frictionless Empire.

In many machines the butter fat, when separated, is left to find its way through a great quantity of milk to the centre where the cream outlet is.

In a machine of this kind it is impossible for all of the butter fat to find its way to the cream outlet.

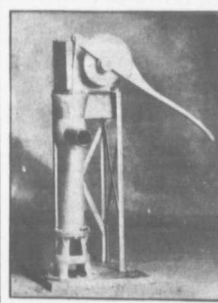
In the Empire the bowl is divided into seven compartments. The first separation takes place in the compartment nearest to the centre and the butter fat as soon as separated is forced to

the top of the compartment where it situated the cream outlet.

This operation is repeated in each successive compartment, and in this way the milk is subjected to seven distinct separations, each more complete than the preceding one. When operation is completed there is not a particle of butter fat in the skim milk. Remember, we absolutely guarantee the Frictionless Empire to skim as close as any other Separator in existence. Also that the Empire runs easily, is very quickly cleaned, and requires less oil.

Send for our big Free Dairy Book. It is full of money-making pointers.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR
WESTERS OFFICE, WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, ONTARIO.



THE DAULEY WHEY PUMP

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

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

WILLIAM LOCKE, Pres. Prince of Wales Cheese Factory, Campbellton, Ont., writes on July 3, 1907:—"The Whey Pump that we ordered from you is giving good satisfaction. You will find enclosed checks to balance amount of bill for Pump."

Agents Wanted

Write for Prices and Description

THE DAULEY CHECK PUMP CO.,
MORRISBURG, ONT.

bottles in a pail of warm water (140 deg. to 150 deg. F.) having the water extend to the top of the fat. This will keep the fat in a liquid condition in the neck of the bottle until the readings are taken.

The Babcock tester is useful for testing all dairy products and by-products. It is a help to occasionally test the skim-milk and butter-milk and to watch that there is not an unnecessary loss in the skimming or in the churning. If selling cream for a city trade it is a good plan to test it, as cream should be sold according to quality.

A New Feature in Dairy Shows

In addition to the working creamery, which is now an established feature of the larger Canadian fairs, the Texas Dairyman's Association is arranging for the use of creameries, sanitary milk plants, dairy houses, dairy barns, silos, etc., to be exhibited. This is intended as an object lesson to those who desire to build. At the Dallas Fair premiums will also be offered for photographs of the best arranged and most sanitary dairy farms.

This is something our larger fairs for plans of these factories, creameries, dairy barns and photographs of dairy farms, etc. would bring together a lot of valuable material that would be of great assistance to the dairy industry. What fair association will be the first to lead off in this direction?

According to the latest report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, dairy production was stationary in Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia there was a decline. In the Western provinces and in New Brunswick there

MOLER SYSTEM

of Barber Colleges

Learn to be a Barber

Men and women taught in eight weeks—no prep—graduates earn from \$12.00 to \$25.00 weekly—only secure positions—starts at once for full information and catalogue, write free request.

Moler Barber College, Cor. Queen and

Sussex Ave., Toronto, Ontario



This Butter Mould Given Free

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

\$1.00 A YEAR

ADDRESS:
"THE CIRCULATION DEPT."

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Windsor Salt

The Salt-Royal of all Saltdom.

Each tiny crystal perfect—all its natural strength retained.

For cooking—for the table—for butter and cheese. Pure—dry—delicious—evenly dissolving. At all grocers'—bags or barrels.

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.

Pasteurizing Whey

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World: While making a business call upon Mr. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont., he very kindly invited me to visit their cheese factory, which is known as the Bright factory. This is one of the largest and best equipped factories in Ontario. An average of 900 tons of cheese during the summer season is made in this factory. The cheese is cured in a satisfactory manner under the cool-curing process, at about 50 degrees. Butter is made during the winter. The skim milk is weighed out to the patrons by means of an automatic weighing machine. Thus all patrons get their share, or what might look better in print, every patron has to take his full share whether he wants to or not. This company has been selling the whey for many years. It has been fed at the factory. Lately they have decided to return the whey to the patrons. The whey is pasteurized before it leaves the factory. This has proven entirely satisfactory and is done at a comparatively small cost. The patrons pay 50c per 1,000 lbs. of cheese for Mr. Johnston, the cheesemaker, for fuel and labor used in connection with the scheme. To pasteurize the whey it is heated up to 160 degrees F. by means of steam pipes placed in a cement tank in such a position that every part of the tank gets its full share of heat.

Pasteurization is a matter that should receive greater attention from cheese manufacturers. Pasteurizing not only preserves the whey, and causes it to retain its feeding value considerably longer but it also prevents it destroying milk cans, as sour whey will. The patrons at Bright seem to be greatly pleased with pasteurizing. R. H. Harding.

Don't Ship "Green" Cheese

It is a penny wise and a pound foolish policy for makers to allow cheese to be shipped before it is ready. They lose in several ways. Cheese shipped a couple of days old is not cheese but curd. It reaches the consumer in a raw condition. It is insipid and of inferior quality,

and injures the reputation of the maker as well as that of the factory in which it was made. Then the maker should know his cheese. He cannot learn about them if they leave his hands before they are sufficiently matured. He should know his product before it changes from curd to cheese. The results of his methods of making on the cured product can then be noted and lessons learned that will be valuable in future work. Makers cannot afford to be without this information. They cannot make progress and perfect themselves in their business unless the cheese are studied after, at least, a couple of weeks on the curing room shelves.

Some makers are said to encourage shipping "green" as it saves them the time and labor of looking after their cheese in the curing room. This is a mistaken idea. They lose more than they gain by it. Make the cheese along the most approved plan. Retain control over it until it is ripe. If the quality is good your reputation will be enhanced. If it is poor you will be no worse off than if it were shipped when a day or two old. Good cheese can be made bad by shipping "green." Bad cheese cannot be improved by so doing.

Cheese Season Backward

Chief Instructor Publow reports the season as being very backward in Eastern Ontario. Many factories that opened up the most years on May 1st will not begin making this season till May 10th or after. The make of cheese in the factories now in operation is about one-third less than last year at the same time. Instructors are busy visiting the factories and report considerable improvement in the buildings and the equipment at many of those already visited.

Criticism of Director's Report Provincial Laboratory, Que.

J. Van der Leek, Macdonald College

It is always easier to criticize than to write a report, and it is therefore rather unpleasant to attack some opinions expressed by the Director of the Provincial Laboratory at St. Hyacinthe in the report of the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, 1907. In this report, however several manufacturers of dairy supplies are adversely criticized and the supplies made by them are brought into disrepute.

Before entering on these special points, there is one remark to be made on the report as a whole, namely, to ask for whose benefit it is written? Is it written from a scientific standpoint? Certainly not; for the scientist will not get any fact from this report, that is worked out sufficiently to give him any support in his own work. Is it then written in a popular way? By no means. The average reader will not understand the figures in the tables, or the tables themselves, and where perhaps he may try to understand them he will come to absolutely wrong conclusions. The whole report is neither scientific nor popular, nobody can obtain information from it, so it may be asked again: "For whom is it written?"

To come now, however, to facts, the first point to be treated is that about Rennet, about which are several conclusions which are open for discussion. The Director states on page 310 "that Rennet has been little studied," and that "the analyses made have been rare and incomplete." On page 311 he informs



S U S U
DON'T THROW MONEY TO THE PIGS

The mine owner gets his gold mixed with rock and combined with other metals. He gets out all the gold and then makes in addition what he can from the lead and silver, the "by-products." The dairyman's gold is cream; the skim-milk his principal "by-product." To get all the profit he must use an

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IMPROVED U.S. CREAM Separator

With this Separator he gets out all the cream, and then uses to best advantage the skim-milk. He can't afford to feed cream to pigs.

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us that he has noted 3 preservatives in Rennet: 1, Salt; 2, Boracic compounds; and 3, Essence of Cloves. Here, as well as in other points to be considered later, a sharp division between scientific and practical testing must be made. By the latter is meant a test which every cheesemaker can make, before using a new bottle of Rennet or a new lot of tablets. For the cheesemaker, the most important thing is to know the coagulation power (the strength) of his Rennet. Rennet may have a bad smell, but that does not matter so much as long as that smell is not caused by spices, for example, essence of cloves. These odours or smells caused by spices have the peculiarity of increasing in intensity, the more they are diluted. As long as the coagulation power of the Rennet is very high, bad smells caused by bacteria will not have much influence on the product. It is not advisable to use by preference bad smelling Rennet, but bad smelling Rennet will not do as much harm as the use of too much or not enough Rennet. The best advice for cheese makers is to make a trial test, by following the directions given by the makers, using, however, only a small quantity of milk. The maker can then judge from the curd whether he must use more or less Rennet than directed. Every bottle of Rennet will lose its strength in the course of time.

The other method of testing is the scientific one, and need not be mentioned here, but many a scientist would differ with the Director's opinion as expressed on page 310,

and quoted above, and would come to the conclusion: that Rennet has been studied abundantly with most remarkable results, that at the moment a score of first rank scientists are occupied with it, and there are excellent tests to judge Rennet with a degree of precision, which is almost beyond human imagination.

(Continued next week.)

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The Trial of Rodney

"I FORGOT." Rachel Seymour drearily repeated the stereotyped little excuse and patiently sighed. Patience was the keystone of the bridge that connected her with the boy who forgot. She was always patient—and the boy always forgot. He stood gazing down at his stubbed little shoes.

Six short months ago Rodney had forgotten with perfect impunity, but since the unlooked-for advent of this clear-eyed woman-person it had been regarded in the light of a sin to forget. He had learned the simple tenets of the new code by heart: To forget to obey was disobedience—those two led the little professional of sins. Rodney had committed them all—unrestrained before, with a certain innocence of sinning; guilty-slowly now because he knew. The patient woman had told him. Her clear eyes were on him now; he could feel them, though he would not look. "It is the third time to-day," she said slowly. She need not have said it, since he knew already—and three times yesterday and two the day before. Mechanically he reckoned three plus three plus two. Rodney was good at adding things. Eight was considerable many, he realized, suddenly ashamed.

Rachel Seymour opened a door and motioned gravely. Without a word the boy went in. Nothing like this had ever happened to him before in his seven years of experience.

The shame swelling within his little breast was for this now rather than for his eight sins, but he made no resistance at all. He scorned to resist a little, clear-eyed woman-person.

"I've explained so often," wearily; "now stay here alone and try to remember what I've said—right here alone with your poor little sins. You are to stay until I come and open the door." She went away, but came back: "Your father would approve of what am doing," she said gently and went away again.

It was dark in the closet and the sins crowded. Rodney was not afraid of the dark, but he was afraid of the Sins. In here all together, like this—he had never been shut up with them all before. Singly and with plenty of room and light no one of them had ever dismayed him.

The Head Sin—the sin of forgetting—seemed to come and sit astride his shoulder and whisper many hissy, prickly things in his ear.

"She told you not to, an' you went an' did!" the Head Sin chanted.

"I forgot!"—Rodney hurried, then stopped. The Head Sin laughed. "That's where I came in," he said, "I always come in."

"I hate you! Get off o' my shoulder!"

"No." Rodney was a little surprised when he heard himself say it. It seemed queer to be saying it here, and, anyway, he had supposed that he did hate Her. But he found himself going on:

"No, I don't hate Her. I only don't love Her. There's a difference between hating an' don't-loving."

"She hates you."

Here was real trouble. From the depths of a rather sore little heart Rodney hesitated to confide in a Sin, even a Head One. She hated him, but he did not want any one else to find it out. He was sure She would never tell any one. They had known each other now for nearly a year. Father had married her so she would bring him up—every one had said so, and she was doing it now, this minute. Rodney appreciated her gentle thoroughness. She had to do it, of course, but it did not make him love Her nor Her love him. Probably just bringing up never did; it was to Rodney's mind rather a dreary, unloving process. Probably She did not like it any better than he did. It would be so much easier for both of them if she would stop bringing him up.

"Morry Pennefeather's mother brings him up." It seemed to be the Head Sin who said it, as if he had been listening to Rodney's thoughts.

"She's an own-er," flashed back Rodney. It made so much difference. Owners could do things you didn't like an' you like 'em. Morry's mother was small and gentle like Her, but she loved Morry and Morry loved her—it made a difference.

"You're sighing," accused the Sin.

"I'm breathing—I can breathe, can't I?"

"Morry Pennefeather doesn't breathe. He laughs." In here in the dark things kept coming to Rodney. There was really nothing to do but think of things. The new one he thought of now filled him with a strange feeling like being hungry and not expecting anything to eat. It was a secret between Rodney and himself that he wanted to love Her and wanted Her to love him. That was the difference between him and Her, for of course she didn't. Only owners probably did.

She might open closet doors then and say, "Go in." She might tell him how bad forgetting was—She might bring him up then and welcome. Probably Morry Pennefeather had to be brought up. When his mother opened closet doors—perhaps then there weren't any closet doors! Rachel Seymour went about her

work with a troubled face. This thing that she had done was a very disturbing thing—she had never shut a little child in a closet before. She wished he would kick and beat upon the door with angry fists—would call out angry things. The utter silence almost alarmed and wholly distressed her.

"But he forgot again. His father would say I did right. He can't keep on disobeying," she reasoned; but it did not comfort her. She sat down to the piano and played loud music to drown that little, utter silence upstairs.

Her own boy, if she had one would kick and beat and scream. She smiled a little to herself at the thought. He would be a little forgetter, too, but he would not be self-contained and silent like this little boy that forgot and was not hers. He would not look up at her with that haunting, disturbing look that said things she could not understand. Her own little boy she would love, down even to his little sins.

"I want to love Rodney," she said aloud and drowned it in a crash of chords. She had always wanted to. How did people go about loving little boys who had to be brought up?



The Boy Went In

Why, when people knotted little ties and brushed little coats, did it not come then? Rachel Seymour would have given much to have felt glorious impulses to kiss the neck and ears and eyes of the child upstairs—the rough hair and the hollow of the little white throat. But, being honest and never having been impelled, she had never kissed. His father would have liked her to—would Rodney?

"He hates me," she thought sadly. "But he needn't think that I hate him. It's only that I have to punish him and can't love him." As if that were not bad enough!

He must stay a long while. She must do her duty. There was always that she could do. Meanwhile, to get away from the disturbing silence, she put on her hat and coat and went out to a neighbor's house to see a new baby. It was so near she would be gone only about the right time, and when she came back she would release Rodney.

It was a tiny boy-person and they put him into her arms. The puckered little face was a rosy span among the flannels, and she gazed down at it in a tremor of delight.

That anything could be so small! That it could belong to any one—be flesh of flesh and blood of blood! She did not know Rodney's word, but she knew that the fragment of life in her arms was an own-er. A little sigh escaped her and floated down to stir a wisp of soft hair on the baby's forehead. To ward off sobbing she laughed.

"You'll think I'm the new mother protested. 'Never!' But I'll do the kissing all over!" She reached a languid hand toward the tiny creature in Rachel Seymour's arms. Another caller crossed the room and peered down into the rosy dim of face and prodded the soft flannels. There was about the new admirer a certain definite air of accustomedness that stamped her a mother of rosy dots.

"Isn't a darling. When's your little hannie, baby? I always want to get my finger into a baby's hand, and get it squeezed! It's the loveliest feeling isn't it? Mrs. Sewmorr? Perhaps you'd think the mother of four little squeezers would get used to it?" She stopped suddenly and held up her hand. Her vivacious face expressed dawning panic. A fire alarm was ringing out its dire strident note.

"One, two, three—one, two, three, four," she counted with a terrible fascination. The panic burst, full-fledged, into her face. "Thirty-four! That's our district. I know our house is on fire and my blessed babies are burning up! I must run—oh, why did I leave them with that terrible, red-headed maid!"

No one thought to smile at the time-worn imputation. The young mother's alarm was too genuine; she was white-faced with it. Rachel Seymour laid the new baby gently down and went to her. "I'll go with you," she said soothingly. All throughout of her reason for getting back soon to her own home was swallowed up in this little wave of borrowed excitement. Once out of mind, it took its time to come back to her.

There was no fire, no burned babies. After her exertion to keep up with the impetuous young mother, Rachel Seymour was persuaded to stop and rest a little. Then, finding herself so near the shops, she concluded to go on and do a few neglected errands. The few multiplied. She discovered, besides, that several milliners were having openings, and what normal woman with no apparent reason why she should not stop and feast her eyes on the lovely creations of lace and roses, ribbons and feathers—what woman ever went by? Rachel Seymour's long fondling of dainty things. She lingered among them joyfully while the afternoon hours drifted by.

(Concluded next week.)

Enjoys her Blessings

I am a busy farmer's wife, but not too busy to enjoy the many pleasures we have about us, books and magazines, included. I will send you several recipes used at our Institute as soon as I get time to write them out properly. Below is a list of the papers we have in our home: Farmers' Advocate, Ladies' Home Journal, New Idea, Mother's Magazine, Toronto Globe, Hamilton Daily Herald, Dundas Banner, The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, besides several smaller church papers.—Mrs. G. L. B. Wentworth Co. Ont.

Try this for one day—Think as though your thoughts were visible to all about you.

Cannot Praise It Enough

Since publishing the article a few issues ago, regarding the benefits to be derived from the use of kitchen cabinets, we have been pleased to know that several of our readers are the happy possessors of these cabinets. Among some of the letters received were the following extracts, which may be of interest to those of our readers who are as yet without a kitchen cabinet:

HALF A KITCHEN ITSELF

"I am well pleased with our cabinet. It is half a kitchen in itself. My wife would not be without it for twice the price we paid for it."—Reginald Green, Simcoe Co., Ont.

THE MOST USEFUL ARTICLE

From Mrs. A. E. Henderson, of Ontario Co. we received this most interesting letter: "I can recommend a kitchen cabinet to be one of the most useful articles in a kitchen. It saves one a great many steps and I would not care to be without it now. I don't find the flour bin heavy, since I am accustomed to the working of it. The other drawers are also useful for towels, kitchen spoons, forks, etc. The other bin I use for groceries, and the two small boards often come in handy for many things. My cabinet is a small one. Hope some day to have a larger one, as I shall never now be without a cabinet in my kitchen."

NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE

"No home or house should be without a kitchen cabinet," says Mrs. Ezra Finklebeimer, of Perth Co. "I certainly would find it impossible to get along without it. In having a cabinet, a woman saves a lot of extra work and running to and from the pantry, as one can keep everything needed while baking, in the cabinet and not only that, but can take on the cabinet, as there is an extra baking board in it. My cabinet has also a flour bin, in which I keep 25 lbs of flour and do not find it at all heavy to pull out. The cabinet is well made, the cost of same being only \$20 I might justly say that I cannot speak too highly or say too much in favor of kitchen cabinets."



Fancy Bags

BAGS are among the useful articles which never can be too numerous. With each new one is found some use and they consequently make most acceptable and satisfactory gifts. Here are two that are excellent, each of its sort, and which are designed for quite different uses.

No. 1 forms a convenient receptacle for soiled handkerchiefs and the like, while No. 2 is designed for the needle woman. In the illustration both are made from pretty cretonne with ribbon, but any effective material that may be liked can be utilized. If an exceedingly handsome bag is desired, brocaded or striped silk will be found desirable, while for the less costly ones there are any variety of flowered cotton stuffs that are eminently attractive.

No. 1 is made with two circular portions that are joined and stitched together across the corners, while an opening is cut in one portion and finished with a wooden ring to which the ribbon hanger is attached. No. 2 is made with two circular portions that are lined and joined at the centre with a piece of stiff cardboard

between the two which forms a firm foundation for the centre. They are then stitched together on indicated lines, while ribbon hangers are attached between these lines, which, when drawn together, form a number of convenient and generally useful pockets while the centre of the bag provides the main receptacle.

Space Economizers

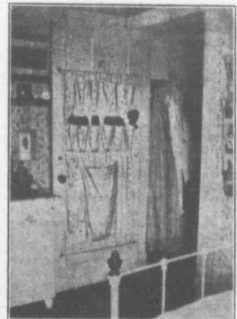
These door-pockets can be made at a minimum cost, and with very little work. The price quoted, \$1.01, includes brass rods and fixtures at an expense of seventy-one cents. If round or flat wooden rods were used, the cost would be further minimized. A pocket takes three yards of material at a cost of about thirty cents per yard.

In the first illustration there are three horizontal rows of pockets, two vertical pockets for umbrellas, and between the latter, three single pockets. If desired, instead of allowing so much space for shoes and slippers, a pocket may be fitted up, with a wide, dustproof flap, to hold hats. A strong piece of wide tape should run across the back of this pocket and to this tape the hats are pinned, holding them securely in place. The top row of pockets has been fashioned so



A Pocket for Two Umbrellas

as to hold the clothes and shoe brushes, necessary. In the second illustration there are only two horizontal rows, and one large laundry pocket beneath, which



A Laundry Bag the Chief Feature

is flanked on one side by the long umbrella pocket, and on the other by two knucknap pockets. These will prove very handy. Half of the poc-



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THE most wonderful thing about the Edison Phonograph is its versatility. It is equally good in entertaining a crowd of friends or in helping you pass a few hours by yourself. It has just as many moods as you have. It is just as good in rendering a plaintive ballad as it is in rendering a lively waltz.

The new model with the big horn is now at all dealers' You should see and hear it or write for a descriptive booklet. **WE DESIRE GOOD, LIVE DEALERS** to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



ket shown on top may be utilized as a handkerchief-bag with the other half reserved for collars.

If a larger laundry-bag than the one pictured is desired, the entire lower part of the pocket may be given over to it. Either a draw-string or a wide flap closing with a cloth-covered button may be used. If ticking is not desired, cretonne, canvas, or heavy linen may be employed. The heavier, glazed materials are better for these pockets as they are best dust protectors and launder more satisfactorily than lighter weight goods. The best colors to choose are the darker blues, greens, yellows or dull-rose, as they do not readily fade. The cost is practically the same as for ticking.

Great care should be taken to hang these pockets securely. If the rods are used they should be adjusted with strong brass-headed tacks. If the rods are not used then a piece of strong tape should be sewed around the edges of the pocket and at least four large brass-headed tacks used at top and bottom with six tacks on the sides.

The cost of these bags is the same for each and they will readily repay in comfort the money and time expended in making them.

Shabby carpets may be brightened up considerably by brushing them thoroughly first with a stiff broom and then a short-handled one in order to brush the corners well. Afterward get a pail of warm water, add a cupful of vinegar, wring out a coarse cloth in it, and rub the carpet all over with this, changing the water when dry.

A clever idea is to give an old window shade a fresher appearance by turning it upside down. Take out the roller and the stick at the lower end. Then cut off your upper edge in order to remove the tack holes, and then sew the stick in. Tack the other end to the roller and when hung it will look like a new shade.

An appetizing breakfast or lunch-eon dish is made by boiling liver, chopping it very fine and mixing it with rice. The resultant hash may or may not be flavored with a little onion, according to taste.



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THE COOK'S CORNER

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

Not Sufficient Received

Some time ago we asked our readers to send us in their best recipes for cooking. We intended at that time to compile these into a Cook Book, and to send each contributor a copy of the book. We have not received a sufficient number of receipts to enable us to publish them in book form, for which we are very sorry. Some very good recipes, however, have been received, which we will publish in the paper. We shall publish the name of the sender of these recipes, and trust that we will continue to receive reliable and tested recipes from our readers at this time.

RICE PIE

Mix together one cup of sweet milk, 2 beaten egg yolks, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiled rice, and a piece of butter as large as a walnut. Beat thoroughly, put in a double boiler and cook until the egg is done. Remove from fire, flavor to taste, and pour the mixture into a baked pie shell, and cover with a meringue. Bake in oven until the egg and a little powdered sugar. Put in the oven a few minutes to brown lightly. When cold pour small lumps of jelly around the top. —M. F. P. Halton Co., Ont.

COTTAGE CHEESE PIE

To 1 cup cottage cheese add 1 cup sweet cream, 1 beaten egg, 3 tablespoons sugar mixed, with 1 tablespoon flour, a pinch of salt, and cinnamon to taste. Bake in an under crust. The cottage cheese is made by placing some clabbered milk over the fire and letting it warm through and then pouring it in a muslin cloth bag, and hanging it up. When the whey has dropped out, mix the cheese smooth with a little sweet cream and salt it to taste. —Mrs. E. C. M., Hastings Co., Ont.

PRUNE PIE

To 1 cup stewed, stoned and chopped prunes, add 1 tablespoon of the liquid they were stewed in, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, a little lemon juice, and 1 teaspoon orange extract. Bake between two crusts. —Bettye, Nova Scotia.

BANBURY TARTS

Cut into small squares a firm pie crust dough and between each two of these squares place a little of the fol-

lowing mixture: Mix thoroughly together 1 cup seeded and chopped raisins, 1 cup cleaned currants, a little candied citron, the grated rind of 1 orange and 2 lemons, 1 cup sugar and the whites of two eggs, beaten light. Press the edges of the crust together and bake these tarts until a delicate brown. —Mrs. M. W., P.E.I.

CODFISH FRITTERS

To 3 well beaten eggs, add 1 cup of flaked and freshened fish; make this into a batter with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of flour in which has been sifted $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each of baking powder and salt. Cook by dropping tablespoons of the mixture into hot fat.

BAKED CODFISH FRITTERS

To each cup of finely flaked and freshened codfish, allow 2 cups of chopped cold potatoes; mix in 2 tablespoons of melted butter, and 1 cup of milk; pack in a buttered pan; cover, and bake 30 minutes.

FRIED SALM FISH

Cut the fish in squares and soak in cold water over night; dry on a cloth, and dip each square in beaten egg, to which has been added 1 tablespoon of cream; roll the fish in flour, and fry a golden brown in hot fat.

SPONGE CAKE

One cup sugar, the yolks of 3 eggs, 5 table spoons of cold water, 1 cup flour, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tea spoons of baking powder. Beat the whites till stiff and add. Bake in a quick oven.

MINUTE CAKE

Put in a sifter, 2 cups of flour, 1 cup sugar, 2 tea spoons of baking powder, a pinch of salt, add 2 eggs, 1 cup of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ tea spoon of vanilla. Beat all together and bake. —Mrs. Carl O. Olson, Sask.

LEMON CAKE

One cup of sugar, 1 well beaten egg, 3 table spoons of sweet milk, 3 table spoons of melted butter, 3 table spoons of baking powder, sifted with flour. Flavor with lemon juice.

Worth Trying For

We have purchased at a greatly reduced price, a valuable and reliable Cook Book, which we are able to offer to our reader as a Premium for the securing of two new yearly subscriptions for this paper, at \$1 each. This Cook Book is nicely bound, and contains several hundred reliable and tested recipes, and much additional information regarding the various processes of cooking. It is a book well worth the efforts of every housewife to secure. Send your new subscriptions, with money for same, to the Household Editor.

Planting Hardy Shrubs

Continued from Last Week

One of my most valuable lessons about planting was learned in walking through a lawn with an old gardener who remarked: "The man who planted this lawn understood his business. See, every tree is set on a little bill or mound." The next time you have the opportunity, compare the difference of a lawn where trees and shrubs stand in mounds slightly above the level of the surrounding lawn and other planting where the lawn level is level with the roots of the plants, or, as is sometimes seen, where plants stand in a depression. See which you like best, and then judge the wisdom of the law as suggested.

A bed or border for shrubbery should be heavily manured, and dug or plowed deeply and prepared as carefully as for corn or potatoes or any other crop which is wanted to grow well. If I tell you not to ram the roots into a little hole in the ground, but to set them on a little mound, you will think I am joking, but that is pretty nearly what I mean.

BIG HOLES NECESSARY

It would seem as though every gardener should be tired of hearing the trite advice to dig big holes for shrubs and trees, but the innumerable evidences of violations of the rule show that many planters have not yet learned this lesson. Some shrubs, as forsythias, spiraeas, deutzias, etc., may flourish if stuck in the ground any way, but many others need the best of care to insure success, and carelessness in setting often discredits good material and a job which in other respects may be all right. Dig holes larger and deeper than the roots require, and larger in diameter at bottom than at top. Fill in some of the best soil obtainable, making a little cone of mound in the center of the hole. Then spread out the roots of the plants so that they touch earth so that all the roots tend downward rather than horizontally or upward. Fill in the richest soil first, tramping it down, and cover with earth. Remember Peter Henderson's chapter on the "Use of the Foot in Planting." Also bear in mind that it is results that count, and five minutes spent in care of planting may mean one or two years saved in attaining the desired end.

MANURING, MULCHING, PRUNING
Under the heading of "Use of the Foot in Shrubs," I will allude to manuring, mulching and pruning. After planting apply a good mulch of manure, to conserve moisture, furnish nourishment and to suppress weeds. An annual mulching of leaves, with coarse manure to prevent their blowing away, is best. The adding of straw to the mulch and or fallow ground is better than grass ground the stems.

Most deciduous shrubs should be pruned severely when planted. Such as dogwoods, azaleas, and some others, etc., are usually transplanted with balls of earth and do not need much pruning, but when they are transplanted without ball they will not hurt them. The annual pruning is a most important part of the care of shrubbery, and the point most difficult to give instruction on by written directions. It is an art which must be learned by practice and observation. The general rule to trim early bloomers as soon as they are through flowering, and midsummer or late bloomers in Winter, contains a suggestion, but the indiscriminate cutting back of every shrub every year is a great mistake. When a shrub seems weak and needs strengthening, cut out declining shoots and apply manure around it. When one is too vigorous or rampant, remove or shorten superfluous shoots to reduce to symmetry, with as little mutilation as possible. When one has become overgrown and dilapidated in appearance, cut back a part, or perhaps all of its unsightly stems severely—probably at the ground—and allow new shoots to restore the beauty and vigor of youth.

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ESTABLISHED 1852

Asked and Answered

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

When making meringue on top of my pie, when I cut them the meringue sticks to the knife. Please tell me why this is so, and how long to leave it in the oven to brown.—Grace Ferry, Halton Co., Ont.

You must be using too much sugar. Only a very few minutes is required for browning; all depending on the heat of the oven. Watch carefully for desired browning, then remove at once.

How are the fireless cookers made, that we read so much of at the present time?—A. O. Fraser, Nova Scotia.

A soap box padded with wool and covered with asbestos, and then, perhaps with a covering of lining paper, gives a very good fireless cook-stove. Such foods as beans, all kinds of steamed and cereals, and foods that require long or slow cooking may be brought to the boiling point on the top of the stove, then put carefully into the box and covered to finish. More time must be allowed but the food does not require watching.

Please give me a recipe for home made paste for scrap books, photos, etc. one that is easy to work and does not become sour. What is procurable at the shops is so very expensive, and seems to dry up so easy.—Martha Kemp, Manitoba.

Wet a cupful of best flour with cold water until you can stir it easily; have on the fire a generous pint of boiling water, and add to it the flour paste, spoonful by spoonful, stirring

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all the time. Should it thicken too much add more boiling water. Cook thus for ten minutes. Take it off and beat in a teaspoonful of carbolic acid. When cold put it into a wide mouthed bottle, through the cork of

Our Girls and Boys

Beth's May Basket

Little Beth came home from school one night looking very sober. The big sister looked up with a smile from the little pink apron that she was making.

"What is it, dear?" she asked, as she saw the grave little face, instead of Beth's usual merry one.

"Well, you see, sister, to-morrow is May basket hanging day, and all the boys and girls at school were telling how many they expected to get. And I don't believe I'll get even a single, tiny one, 'cause we haven't been here only 'bout most a month. You see, so nobody knows me well enough to hang me one."

"That's too bad, dear, but never mind, don't fret and maybe someone will hang you one after all," said

evening and the three elder scholars were in the dining room supposed to be studying, when a rousing rap sounded at the door of the sitting room, where Beth sat with papa, mamma and big sister.

"Run to the door, Beth," said mamma, who was in the secret.

Beth obeyed, just in time to see a scurrying form run around the corner of the house.

"There's nobody here," she began. "Oh, it's a May basket," she cried, as she took something from the knob and carried it carefully into the room.

Beth was kept flying to the door all evening, sometimes one door, sometimes another, but never once could she find out who it was.

A happier little girl than Beth was when her bed-time came it would be hard to find, for there in a row on the lounge sat, not twelve, but fourteen May baskets. Two of her little playmates had also remembered the little stranger girl.



MAY DAY SPORTS

Not every "Queen" can have a royal steed. The little girls fortunate enough to have one, should decorate him with flowers and ride in state, at the head of the May Day procession. The little calf enjoys the fun as well as the rest.

which a paste brush is thrust. If you dislike the odor of carbolic acid use salicylic acid in the same quantity, and add ten drops of oil of cinnamon.

Is there any way of making rancid butter, so that it can be used?—Flora, Hastings Co., Ont.

Bad butter, it is claimed, can be made tolerable, for kitchen use by working it over in iced water in which a little soda has been dissolved. After this it should be wrapped in a sanded cloth with a lump of charcoal in the outer fold.

When Beth was snugly tucked in bed that night, this sister unfolded her plan to the other big sister and the two brothers, all of whom were out in the cosy dining room, studying their lessons for the morrow. An animated discussion followed, the result of which was the appearance of a box of bright tissue paper, the maulage bottle and several pairs of scissors.

After an hour's merry labor, one dozen "perfectly bootiful" May baskets stood in a row on the dining room table, and four tired workers surveyed the results of their labor with great satisfaction. Some were filled with paper flowers, while others awaited their filling of real flowers on the morrow's eve. In the bottom of one basket was tucked a tiny gaily dressed penny doll, another received a stick of gum, a third a handful of peanuts from one of the boy's pockets, and still another a pretty paper doll. All of the others were to have a filling of candy and blossoms, to be procured on the morrow.

It was just growing dark the next

And that's the story of how Beth came to have the most May baskets of any child in town that year. But neither she nor any of her little mates knows to this day how it was all made to happen. And they never will unless you go and tell.

The Magazine Farmer

I used to like the old place
But now it ain't no use;
It's laid out inaristic,
And it's tacky as the deuce;
You see I've been a-reading,
Till envy makes me green,
Of artistic agriculturo.

In a farming magazine,
It tells you how your pig pen
Should be on aesthetic lines,
And your Looey Fourteen henhouse
Should be draped in ivy vines;
I'm going to sell the old place—
It's architecture's bum,

And I'll buy one of them dream joints
In that magazine, by gum!
I'll raise no crops plebeian,
But I'll put in plants and shrubs;

I'll do no harvest sweatin'—
Leave that for old time dubs!
I may not last a season,
'Fore I meet the sheriff man,
But I'm goin' to be a farmer
On the magazinist plan!

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number, and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to Pattern Department.

CHILD'S UNDER SHIRT 3843

The under-shirt that can be readily and easily slipped on and off and which does not bind the small body is one for which every mother is searching.

In the medium size requires (2 years) 1 1/2 yds 27 or 1 1/2 yds 36 in material. Sizes for children of 1, 2 and 4 yrs.



BOYS' BLOUSE 3941

The loose blouse that never hampers free movement and never restricts the young wearer is the one that every boy likes. Here is a model that is attractive and becoming. There is a patch pocket on the left front which is sure to commend it to the boys themselves.

The quantity of material required for medium size (10 years) is 2 1/2 yds 34, 2 1/2 yds 32 or 1 1/2 yds 44 in wide.

Sizes for boys of 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs

GIRL'S NIGHTGOWN 3824

The plain simple night gown is the one apt to be most in demand for the younger girls. This model can be made from the fine nansook and cambric that is always so dainty and pretty.

Material required for medium size is 6 1/2 yds 27 or 4 1/2 yds 36 in wide, with 2 1/2 yds of embroidery for frills.

Sizes of 6, 10, 12 and 14 yrs.



GIRL'S APRON 5940

Such an apron as this one perfectly protects the frock beneath while in addition it can be worn in place of a dress if need be, so that it serves a very practical purpose and is likely to find a place in every girl's wardrobe.

Material required for medium size is 5 yds 34, 3 1/2 yds 36 or 3 1/2 yds 44 in.

It is cut in sizes of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

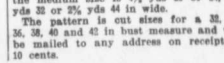
BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 3844

The blouse that is so treated as to conceal the armhole seams is one of the novelties of the season, and a well liked one. Here is one that illustrates the effect produced by a simple trimming and which is eminently effective and novel while it involves no trouble and no intricacies.

It can be worn with a separate collar as illustrated or with a stock to match as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yds 21 or 24, 3 1/2 yds 32 or 2 1/2 yds 44 in wide.

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



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Our New Brunswick Letter

The farmers of New Brunswick are looking forward, with a good deal of hope, to a better season in 1908, than they have enjoyed for the past two years. The winter, though somewhat prolonged, has been mild, and live stock, generally, has come through in good condition. April was a cold month, up till the 24th, since then the weather has turned warm, and rains have cleared away the traces of winter, and will help to warm the soil for spring operations. Seeding will be a little later than usual, but any time before the 20th of May is early enough to secure the best of crops in this province.

A movement of some interest to dairymen has been instigated by the Board of Health, and the Medical Society of St. John, with the King's County Milk Producers' Association. These three bodies, with a number of the milk dealers of St. John, are most anxious that some systematic method of inspecting the sources of the city milk supply shall be inaugurated and they have asked the Provincial Government to enact legislation making it possible for the Province to do this work. It is probable that the Dairy Superintendents, now engaged by the province, may add this very necessary and comprehensive work to their duties. The veterinary inspection for health purposes, which has been in force for some years, under the St. John Board of Health, has proved inadequate, and unsatisfactory. The need of the improvement of conditions in regard to cleanliness, is very great.

Since the provincial elections on the third of March, a new government has come into power, which met the Legislature on the 30th. Important legislation in regard to the control and maintenance of the highways of the province, and the auditing of the public accounts, is being introduced, and provision is likely to be made for a thorough investigation of the agricultural resources and conditions of the Province. From the knowledge which will be gained by such an investigation, it is probable that an effort will be made to lay out new and comprehensive work for the Department of Agriculture. New Brunswick is not only a great lumber country, and with more or less valuable mineral wealth, but it has large areas particularly well adapted to general farming, stock raising and apple growing. It will undoubtedly be the effort of the new Government to promote the agricultural interests in every direction, and to endeavor to bring in a class of new settlers that will help in this work.

Notes from Quebec

Genial spring has come again giving evidence of life on every hand. The fields, brown and bare, a few days ago, are again clothed with verdure, and even at this writing, are to be seen, young cattle grazing thereon. The scarcity and high price of fodder in the western end of the province has forced many of our farmers to turn their young stock out earlier than usual, and while they may exist, it would have been good policy to have stable-fed them for another week if fodder was available. In the eastern part of the province feed was more plentiful and the pinch was not felt so keenly. Never in the experience of the writer has fodder been as scarce and high priced as this season, especially in the counties of Chateaugay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon, where there is usually an abundance of feed. Much feed has been brought from the Eastern end of the province where stock-raising has not yet supplanted hay and cereal growing for market.

Many farmers reduced their herds last fall to bring them within the bounds of their feed supply. The result has been that they had to purchase milch cows this spring to complete their quota per 100 acres. The demand for milch cows being brisk, prices were high. At auction sales cows sold from \$30 to \$70 for the best, and from \$35 to \$50 for inferior grades. Young stock also sold for remunerative prices. The creameries opened to receive milk the latter days of March. All are getting a good supply of milk for this season of the year. The cheeseries are now all in running order, but owing to the high price for buttermilk the milk is going to the creameries. This will reduce very materially the fodder made of cheese from this section, and should be conducive to larger profits from this source later on.

A number of co-operative Cow-testing Associations have been organized here. Our farmers are beginning to see the advantage of such institutions to determine the true value of their cows and herds. We regret to say that there are very many who will not take the trouble to enter such a test as this. Why our dairyman will be so opposed to work of this kind I cannot understand. Canadian dairymen should be up-to-date and progressive.

A larger amount of milk and cream is being taken by the city of Montreal and prices for summer will run about \$1.20 per cwt. net to the shipper. For cream 3 cents p. c. butter fat is being paid, that is, cream testing 25 per cent. butter fat is worth 75 cents a gallon delivered in the city. At the condensary in Huntingdon \$1.10 a cwt. is being paid and they are getting a large delivery, up to 25,000 and 30,000 lbs of milk a day. This will be increased as the season advances.

There is a vigorous agitation at present in Montreal over the improvement of their milk supply. The Health Committee has been at work for some time over a draft of regulations and rules to govern the production and delivery of milk and cream in the city. The officers of the Milk Shippers Association have

been active in seeing that no drastic regulations regarding the production of milk and cream are effected. They have signified their willingness to submit to a system of inspection of stables, herds and dairies by competent inspectors, and regulations and rules that are possible to the average dairyman, believing that a set of moderate regulations will be more conducive to improve the milk supply than a lot of unreasonable conditions which cannot be enforced.

On the high and well drained lands seeding has become general, while on the low lands it will be a few days yet before seedling can be done. Many farmers have clung tenaciously to the broadcast seeder; however, we find a lot of drill seeders have been introduced during the past two years with such good results that the broadcast seeder is fast being supplanted by the drills of wider capacity. As the scarcity of labor affects us we find it profitable to use the larger implements, using three horses in many cases.

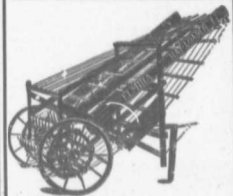
The sugar season just closed was the most remunerative for some years. The Eastern Townships are noted for their fine maple products. The demand for syrup and sugar of first quality increases from year to year, and the market becomes wider. The quality was superior this year, and had the money stringency not affected many in our cities the demand would almost exceed the supply, despite the fact that a city firm put up an adulterated article in large quantities and put it on the market as the genuine article and at a lower price than the pure syrup, which sold this season from 75 to 85 cents a gallon in tin.

Hogs have not sold as high as we would expect, considering the great scarcity. Never before since I can remember were there as few hogs going to market at this time of the year. Fewer brood sows have been wintered than usual; so far litters have been healthy and strong with few losses.

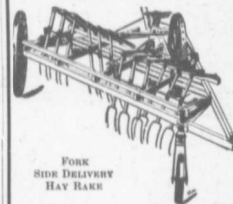
House cleaning is the order of the day. This is the time when our women "folk" delight to pull up carpets and disorganize the household interior generally, much to the dis-

traction of the men "folks." Everything seems disorder and chaos, but ere long our wives and daughters will have everything to rights again and, oh! what a change! The interior of our homes will look cheery and bright and we will be glad that the house-cleaning process has been carried to a successful issue, thanks to the perseverance and thrift of our women "folk."—"Habitat."

FARMERS! LOOK!



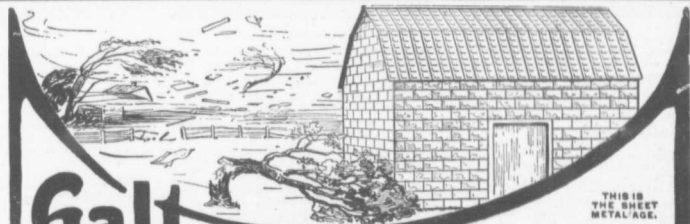
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Galt Steel Siding is wind-proof, too. They don't shrink, leaving cracks for the wind to sneak in, as does lumber, particularly the unseasoned kind which no gets nowadays.

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THE GALT ART METAL COMPANY, Limited, Galt, Ontario.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, May 11th, 1907.—General trade has not improved further, the week. The cold weather is curtailing business in many lines. Until warm, spring weather sets in there will be little change. Though money is not tight as far as loans are still careful about loans. They are not loaning anything on speculation, but must have good security. Money on stock can be obtained a couple of cents cheaper in New York than in Toronto. Through it all the farmer seems to be in an good financial position as any. The summary of the situation on this standpoint, in last issue, bears this out. He is not buying luxuries to any large extent, but is contenting himself with the necessities. A good year in 1906, and the experience of the past fall and winter will be forgotten.

WHEAT

The features of the wheat situation the past week, has been the United States' crop report for May. It shows a loss in the condition of winter wheat of 2.3 per cent since April 1st report. The wheat standing on May 1st was 1,530,000 acres less than the area reported in fall, and 1,039,000 acres more than the area of winter wheat harvested in 1907. The total area in winter wheat was 25,751,000 acres. The growing condition was 92 per cent of a normal, as compared with 91.3 per cent on April 1st, and 82.9 per cent on May

1st, 1907. Though not as good as a month ago, it is more so than a year ago. The present condition is well above the average of the past ten years, which is 85.5. The acreage, if correct, would indicate a crop of 42,000,000 bushels, as compared with 40,920,000 bushels of fall wheat harvested last year. The effect of this report was to cause a sharp advance in Chicago market. What advanced there was 3 cents on Friday. Manitoba wheat is higher. Dealers quote it at \$1.30 and \$1.15 Georgian Bay ports for No. 1 and 2 Northern respectively. European wheat markets are also strong and there have been some advances during the week. Argentine shipments are light and there is a better demand for American wheat. Locally, price rule about the same as last writing. Quotations are 55c to 56c at outside points, and 90c for goose wheat. On Toronto farmers' market fall wheat sells at 94c to 95c and goes at 90c to 91c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market keeps firm. At Montreal oats sell at 41c to 52c to quality. The volume of trade there is limited. Quotations here are 47c to 49c at outside points. Barley demand is light. Dealers are bidding 55c and holders asking 56c. There is a quite a spurt on in price of corn. It is expected to be had. They are worth 92c a bushel.

SEEDS

Seed corn is a very scarce article this spring. Very little of last year's crop was fit for seed, and the supply in Toronto as high as \$2.50. Farmers should test their seed corn before sowing. The lack of wisdom of the demand is causing a great deal of late clover seeding. It is expected that there will be some sowing for a week or two yet. Re-cleaned clover seed is quoted here at \$16 for red clover, \$13 for alsike, and \$5.50 a bushel for Timothy.

FEEDS

The feed market keeps firm. The supply is limited and the demand strong. Manitoba feed wheat is higher. At Montreal prices are firm at 65c to 70c a bushel. Mill feeds are firm. In the last week's quotations bran is quoted at \$24.50 to \$25 a ton in car lots, Toronto. There is little corn coming from Canada and quotations are largely normal at 72c to 76c a bushel in car lots, Toronto. It is too dear to buy for feed.

HAY AND STRAW

There is a little change in the hay market. The cold weather will prolong the feeding season, and tend to steady the market. Hay is coming to market from all sources little expected, but not in large quantities. The market here is quiet. Baled timothy is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50 in a ton on truck, Toronto, and baled straw at 88c to 89c a ton, and dull at that. On the farmers' market here, loose hay brings 18c to 20c a ton, timothy, \$16 for clover, \$10 to \$11 for loose straw and \$14 to \$15 a ton for straw in bundles.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices keep up to a good level. The continued operation of the market is doing to do with it. Supplies, though increasing, are not large for the season. Dealers, who have been paying fancy prices at the country points for eggs, are looking for lower values when warmer weather comes. There is a good demand for high to medium grades. The demand at Montreal, and eggs in a jobbing way sell at 18c to 19c, and in case lots at 19 1/2c to 20c a dozen. The demand is light in a jobbing way at 17c, and on Toronto farmers' market at 18c to 22c a dozen. Only one operation of light poultry is coming to market. The demand is light. Dressed poultry in a jobbing way sells at 30c to 32c for hens, 15c to 17c for chickens and 10c to 12c for turkeys. On Toronto farmers' market chickens bring 18c to 20c, fowl, 15c to 18c, and turkeys 25c to 30c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Cheese factories are later in beginning operations this spring and the make of early cheese will be light. The factories now in operation are making a year's supply less cheese than they did a year ago at this time. This means short supply and clear selling for the June cheese. Stocks are light and prospects good for another season of high prices. Cattle

reports indicate a dull market in England. Dealers are likely holding off for the new makes, which will be longer in a giving this season. New cheese is quoted at Montreal at 11 1/2c to 11c, and sold at 12 1/2c to 12c. The offerings at local markets have been small. From 11 1/2c to 11c have been the quotations of the week.

The English butter market is strong. There was an advance of 4s on Thursday. New creamery butter quoted at 11s and 11 1/2s. No Canadian is arriving and none is expected for some weeks yet and until prices on this side are considerably lower. The cold weather is having some effect on supplies here. An easier feeling is reported at Montreal with heavier receipts. Quotations are 27c in large lots, and 26c in a jobbing way. Prices here have changed but little. Creamery prints are quoted at 28c to 30c and solids at 27c to 26c, dairy prints at 25c to 27c, large rolls at 24c to 25c and solids at 23c to 24c a lb. On Toronto farmers' market dairy butter brings 26c to 27c a lb.

HOC PRICES THIS WEEK

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, announce a drop of 15c for the week's quotations. The quote is \$7.75 in f.o.b. at country points. This means 8c at Toronto, fed and watered, and 8 1/2c delivered at the packing house. There was a bad break in the export market last week. This is the cause of lower values. The Danish supply continues large, which keeps the English market weak. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of May 7th to 8th says: "The market is weaker and under liberal receipts from Denmark Canadian bacon 47c to 52c."

WEST TORONTO HORSE MARKET

West Toronto, May 11, 1908.—There were 148 horses offered at the Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange last week, with nearly 100 sales. Among the offerings were a number of car choice horses, but the bulk were of the cheaper class. Wagon and intermediate horses are still scarce. Dealers claim that farmers are asking high prices for them they cannot be resold at a profit. The North-west trade is still slack. More horses are yet required for the summer season. It is likely pick up later. There is a good demand for wagon horses and drivers in Toronto. Heavy draft horses are selling at \$150 to \$210 for the best and \$130 to \$165 for second grades. General purpose horses sold at \$145 to \$190 and drivers and carrying horses at \$119 to \$165 each. A number of ponies were sold at Monday's sale at from \$35 to \$140. Two pairs of ponies with outfit sold \$75 to \$225 each. Severely sound of all classes sold at \$25 to \$95.

In some farming sections of Ontario there is a keen demand for horses which is likely to cease when the spring work is over. Farmers who had to buy work horses put off till the last moment owing to the scarcity of feed. Consequently there was a rush when the horses were needed.

LIVE STOCK

The markets last week were not overladen with supplies, consequently trade in most lines was brisk. There are few good choices to be had, the bulk being of the common to medium variety. Farmers are making a mistake in selling their half finished stuff. They get a few weeks longer it would bring more money. Trade last week was good with prices for choice cattle higher towards the end. The common to medium grades remained about steady.

Few export steers are offering. Some of the best for export are being held for other purposes at as high prices as are paid for the best shipping cattle, so great as the local market for choice meat, export steers sold at \$40 to \$45, bulls at \$4 to \$5.25, and export cows at \$4.75 to \$5.25 a cow.

Prime picked lots of butchers cattle are scarce. A few of these came on Thursday last at \$5.75 to \$6.12 1/2 a cwt. Loads of good butchers' cattle sold at \$5.40 to \$5.70; medium \$5.25 to \$5.50; common \$4.75 to \$5.15, good cows \$4.75 to \$5; fair to good cows \$4 to \$4.50; common cows \$3.50 to \$4.00 andanners and rough cows \$2.50 to \$3 a cwt.

There is more doing in feeders and stockers, shipping to the market and trade is fair at the following quotations, which are for good quality in every case, poor quality means less money: Steers, 1,000 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5; steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.75;



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A roof that gives only half the service that a REX roof does is only half a roof. REX Roofing makes the roof that is a roof. REX gives full service and full protection. It keeps out wet and dampness, it protects stock from extremes of temperature, wind cannot penetrate it or blow it off. Falling sparks or firebrands do not ignite it. It will not rot, melt, crack, peel, blister or curl, and withal

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has the greatest durability—because it is made honest all through. Its quality is in its body as well as in the surface coating—it is made of dense long fibred felt. Any firm-hand can lay REX Roofing—everything needed is the hammer comes in the roll.

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SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES are noted for being large producers of milk testing high in butter fat. A few bull calves of 1907 for sale. Also the stock bull, Crown Prince of Lenesshoe (1926) Imp., for delivery July 1st. Write for prices.—W. F. STEPHEN
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FOR SALE—A choice herd of 10 heifers and 8 bulls, from 15 to 24 months old, with fair size, and few cows with calf by side, and bred again, can be spared. e-2-3

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THE HOMESTEAD HERD OF ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE. Present offerings 8 months old bull, sire a Toronto champion, also cows and heifers of the champion blood. Must be made to make room, at prices that will surprise you. Wm. I. S. Ewing, Proprietor.
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Salem Herd of Shorthorns
is headed by the champion Gilt Victor (Imp.) Cattle of all ages for sale.

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ELORA STA., G.T.R. & C.P.R. SALEN P.O. o-1-1

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This farm with young bulls bred by Golden Lad of Thoroldville, who was sire of the 1st prize herd at the Toronto Exhibition, 1907. If you want practical money making Jersey, secure one of these well bred bulls.
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Duncan Station, C. N. O. Ry.

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We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain. We also have a few young bull, Pontiac Hernes, Imp., son of Henderfeld Dekol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.

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CRAMPTON, Ont.

Putnam Stn., 1/2 miles—C.P.R. Et-f

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ORMSTOWN, QUE.

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SUNNYDALE HOLSTEINS

Keyes Count. Dec. 1 (1922), also bull calves by said noted sire as Keyes Count Dekol (dams record 19,444 lbs. milk, in one year, 3 1/2, the butter in 7 days), and Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Mastercraft, with 71 half sesters in official record; also from officially tested dams. Prices right. A. D. POSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

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"The Home of De Kol Holsteins."

FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian Cattle Stock of all ages. Write for what you want or come and see visitors welcome.
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SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMWORTH—3 young sows in farrow to wit—"Knowie King David," 2 hours ready for service. Spring litters by Imp. boar. Offerings in Holstein, 12 head, 12 head bull calves, and a few females. "My Motto," Quality.
HALLMAN, Breston, B-5-11-49 Waterloo Co., Ont.

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ENTIRE CROP, ABOUT 25

Bred by Imported Ykima Sir Posh and Johan as Sire and Ykima Sir Posh as Dam. Also Ohio Improved Chester White Bigg, largest strain, and oldest established registered herd in Canada; also a few other lots. Express prepaid.
Pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed.
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HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, 5 years old, two cows and two pigs. Toronto, Ont. Tamworth sow. Write for particulars. SAMUEL LEMON, Lynden, Ont. o-4-60

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Bull calves dropped this spring. By imported Bull, 1st prize Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax. Long distance Phone. W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. e-4-49

steers 800 to 900 lbs. \$3.90 to \$4.25; steers 600 to 800 lbs. each \$3.25 to \$3.90, and light stockers, 400 to 500 lbs. each \$3 to \$3.25 a cwt.

For good to choice milkers and springers there is a fairly good market, but common cows are hard to dispose of at any price. One drover, on Thursday last, offered four common cows, which cost

\$130 on the country, and the best price he could get was \$110 for the four, which meant a loss of \$20 on the cows, besides freight and yard charges and feed. Prices for cows range from \$25 to \$60 each. One extra choice cow sold on Thursday for \$70. The bulk of the best cows, offering sell at \$40 to \$55 each. The veal calf market was easier, caused

by the large run. The bulk sold at \$3 to \$5.50, with a very few choice ones going as high as \$7.

The receipts of sheep and lambs last week were light and consequently the market was weak. The best ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$5.50, rams at \$4 to \$4.50, and yearlings at \$6.50 to \$7.50 a cwt, and spring lambs at \$7 to \$7.50. At East Buffalo lambs sold at \$5 to \$7.10, yearlings at \$6.25 to \$6.50 and wethers at \$5.75 to \$5.85 a cwt. A comparison of these figures shows that Toronto sheep market is holding its own with Buffalo this spring. Sheep are higher there but yearlings are higher here. A feature of the market this spring has been the very high prices paid for grain fed yearling lambs. The market reached \$9 a cwt. a couple of weeks ago, a pretty tall price and making this quality a luxury only for the rich. Prices have fallen from this high pedestal, but \$7.25 a cwt. should give a very profitable return.

The hog market was 25c cwt lower last week, \$5.90 being the ruling figure 4 lb. at country points. At Toronto market quotations were \$6.15 for select and \$5.90 a cwt for lights, with no discrimination in the country when buying. If a farmer has a lot of ten or twelve hogs to sell and a couple of them are the low mark, no discrimination in price is made. The whole lot goes through at the same figure, the drover taking his chances on getting the through at the packing house. This is not an incentive to producing good quality. Packers, however, report little fault in the quality of hogs now arriving.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Montreal, May 9th.—BUTTER—The market for butter took a sharp drop during the past week, when prices were marked down from 30c a lb. for single packages, to from 27c to 28c a lb. At the decline the market closed fairly firm owing to the still small quantities available. These prices will likely rule during the first half of next week, as butter sold at factory points today at 28c and 29c a lb. Dealers are working from hand to mouth, and look for still lower prices to rule before the end of this week.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for cheese at prices ruling from 12c to 15c a lb. for choice old stock. A few small French cheeses have appeared on the market this week, and these have sold at from 11c to 12c a lb.

EGGS—The market for eggs is firm with a good demand from all sources at prices ranging from 12c to 15c in one country, or 12c to 13c a dozen in small lots for selected stock here, with other grades at 10c to 12c.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 9th.—The market this week for live hogs has been decidedly firmer than for several days past, owing principally to the light receipts, and also on account of the fairly good advice from the other side.

There was a keen demand for the offerings this week which sold at \$7.00 a 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars. The market for dressed hogs also firmed up a bit and a good trade was done at prices ranging from \$9.25 to \$9.50 a 100 lbs.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Sat., May 9th.—The demand for cheese this week has been fairly brisk, although all the orders were for small quantities, and as a result the market was very firm at country points where the offerings this week have sold at prices ranging from 11c to 11c a lb. The high price was paid pretty generally for white cheese, which have been relatively scarce ever since the season opened. Colored cheese have been more or less neglected. The factorymen offering this class of goods were obliged to accept almost one-half cent less than the price for which than was offered for white cheese. This great difference in value will not last very long, as there is no doubt that practically every factory will be making white cheese on Monday morning. It would not be surprising to find the position of affairs entirely reversed in two or three weeks. The factories throughout the country that are in the habit of making colored cheese should make colored cheese this week. From the day they open until the end of the season. Those who can best make white cheese should stick to that style of cheese throughout the season. They would never have one price ruling for white and another for colored. It is evidently simply a matter of getting a lit-



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Special attention given to the business of Farmers, Cattle Dealers, and 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.

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One of the 75 Branches of this bank is convenient to you.

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Dispersion Sale, Wednesday, May 20th
At Glenoro Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.

45 SHORTHORNS of the popular Scotch families

Marr Roan Ladies, Missies, Miss Ramsdens and Urys. Money-making sorts. The get of noted sires. Heavy-milking and regular-breeding matrons with calves at foot and bred again to the great sire, Nonpareil Count. Eight choice heifers in calf—show-yard material. Seven young bulls of unusual merit, and the herd bull—one of the best of the breed. One span of A1 heavy horses, 6 and 7 years mare and gelding, 2,800 lbs. One choice black gelding, 8 years old, 15.3; ideal family driver, perfect at either gait—pace or trot; perfectly safe, not afraid of autos or tractions of any kind. 100 Barred Rocks, one and two years old, finest strains. No reserve, as the proprietor has leased the farm for a term of years.

Six months' credit, or 5% per annum off for cash.

Catalogues on application after May 1st.

AUCTIONEERS: Capt. T. E. Robson; Col. P. A. McVicar

A. D. McGugan, - Rodney, Ontario

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gamboult's
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IT HAS NO EQUAL

For — It is recommended for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, strains, lumbago, diphtheria, sore lungs, rheumatism, all Stiff Joints. Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy For Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism, all Stiff Joints.

We would say to all who buy it: If it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Paracetamol, through use will cure many old and chronic ailments and it can be used by the most delicate and nervous. It requires an outward application to be of any use.

REMOVED THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENED MUSCLES. Don't let your "One Bottle Caustic Balm" do you. Get a "Gamboult's" bottle. Write for Booklet B. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

to more than the other fellow, but after all it is a difficult matter to determine who gets the best end of it.

Present prices are rather high, and would certainly be lower but for the fact that the early make has been sold and has tended to keep the market firm. An easier market is likely to follow increased offerings at factory points. The better market is considerably lower than last week, prices in the country on Saturday ruling from 25c to 26c a lb. This is a decline of fully two cents a lb. from the prices paid at the same markets a week ago. Receipts are still very light, away behind last year, and tend to keep prices up. We look for an advance towards the end of the week, and considerably lower prices.

UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

West Toronto, May 11th.—Trade was a little better today, for good stuff. Poorer quality of cattle was easier, with no change in quotations. The demand for choice butchers' cattle keeps strong. One lot of choice butchers' sold at \$6 a cwt. There is a little better movement in feeders' choice, short keep ones bring \$5.30 a cwt. The run was 40 cars, including 116 cattle, 28 calves, 6 hogs and 91 sheep. Export steers sold at \$3.60 to \$3.93; cows at \$5 to \$5.25; and bulls at \$4 to \$5.25 to \$6.40; medium \$4.85 to \$5.20, and poor quality \$3.50 to \$4.50 a cwt. Feeders, 700 to 1000 lbs., sold at \$3.80 to \$5.25; 900 to 1200 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.60; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., each \$4.40 to \$4.25, and light stockers at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a cwt; calves sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 a cwt. The Ontario market for good sheep show little change. Swine sold at \$4.50 to \$5.50 a cwt. Spring lambs and yearlings at \$5.50 to \$7.50 a cwt. Yearlings sold at \$3.50 to \$5.50 each. Hogs sold at \$6 a cwt.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., May 9, 1908.—The local hog market is in a very unsettled condition and dealers hardly know what to do. The Ontario market is in the same state. The dealers are getting all they require and the hogs are in very good condition. The local market quotes the following price for last week's shipments: f.o.b. country points, \$5.85 a cwt; delivered at abattoir, \$6.30.

DON'T experiment with other foods said to be the same as or better than **MOLASSINE MEAL**

No other food can prove that its use keeps Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry in perfect health all the year round. Pamphlets and prices from

ANDREW WATSON
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THIEVES IN YOUR GARDEN

**Easy to Handle
Strong, yet Light**

Not only in the night, but all day, they'll rob your growing vegetables and fruits of the soil's produce. Get them off, destroy them in the act with a

Frsot & Wood Scuffler

It is so convenient and well-nigh indispensable, for cultivating the garden, or for root-crops, is sure to any depth you wish, can be set to every width, or narrow with two simple levers easily reached by the operator. It is light, clean, strong, convenient, and handled by man or boy. Get one for your garden this evening, see how much labor, time and backache it will save you, besides increasing the crop. Scuffler here shown is No. 1, with 7 standards and 10 steels or plow points. No. 2 is similar, has 4 standards and 8 steels. Send for our free catalogue "It's" and learn of this and other farm implements.

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**This is No. 1
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7 Standards
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POTASH

Is an indispensable ingredient of a COMPLETE FERTILIZER and has **Absolutely no Substitute.**

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Brantford Roofing

It is not merely in the first cost but in the **cost per year** that Brantford Roofing proves most economical.



When saturated with asphaltum the result is a product of phenomenal durability—a roofing that is a marvel of toughness and flexibility.

Unlike wooden shingles Brantford Roofing does not chip or crack—it is perfectly waterproof. Unlike metal roofs, it is not affected by the destructive acids from smoke—it is proof against gases and vapors, acids or alkali. Rain, snow, frost or heat cannot injure it.

No roofing costs as little per year and no good roofing can be made whose initial cost is less than Brantford Roofing. Write for samples and price.

Brantford Roofing Co.
LIMITED
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

The initial cost of a roofing doesn't prove anything. It's the cost per year that counts. The more years of service a roofing gives the less cost per year of that roofing. The roofing that gives the least cost per year is the most economical roofing—and that is Brantford roofing.

No other roofing is as lasting as Brantford Roofing. Brantford Roofing is pure wool felt firmly compressed, and then saturated with asphaltum, and finished with the finest silica sand or mineral rubber.

Pure wool felt is in itself one of the greatest known resisters of wear, but

when saturated with asphaltum the result is a product of phenomenal durability—a roofing that is a marvel of toughness and flexibility.

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International Harvester Company twine is guaranteed to be full length and full strength. Every Canadian farmer who used this twine last season knows that every pound complied with the government's inspection requirements.

While it is true that "a pound is a pound the world around," it doesn't logically follow that the average length of a pound of sisal twine measures 500 feet. It should, and the farmer who uses a pound

of the sisal brand is entitled to 500 feet of good, serviceable twine, and that is what he will get if he buys International twine. Farmers receive full value when they buy International twine.

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Sisal,	500 feet per pound
Standard,	500 " " "
Manila,	600 " " "
Pure Manila,	650 " " "

Call on the local agent and have a talk with him concerning these brands of twine or write nearest branch house for further information and the farmer who uses a pound

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