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# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

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

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 15, 1908



SOME OF THE DIRECTORS AND FRIENDS OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

This organization has done much to further the interests of dairying, both in the factory and on the farm. This photograph was taken specially for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at the last annual convention of the Association held at Picton, see page 15

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### Supplementary Estimates for Ontario

The supplementary estimates brought down last week, increase the main estimates for Ontario by \$407,330.64, making a total expenditure for the year of \$7,969,206.31, or close to the \$8,000,000 mark. The chief estimates in the supplementary estimates are \$100,000 for the Quebec celebrations this summer, and \$90,000 for the expenses of elections. The provincial board of health gets \$3,900 for the tuberculosis campaign, and education \$19,605.00 extra, of which \$1200 is for the Macdonald Consolidated School at Guelph, and \$2,400 additional for agricultural training in high schools.

The main estimates for agriculture are increased by \$40,752. Of this amount \$20,000 goes for the Ontario Veterinary College, which the Department of Agriculture will take over this summer; \$10,000 of this is for the museum and good will, and \$10,000 for the staff, rental and contingencies. The Government is preparing to take over the College as a Departmental institution, in time for the fall term. The details of the plan will be worked out during the summer.

There is a special grant of \$5,000 for forestry work. This will be devoted to experimental work, in tree planting, the object being to reclaim waste land, by planting to trees, and ultimately producing forest lands in older Ontario. This appropriation is only preliminary, and if the work proves successful, it will be extended, until all the waste lands in the older parts of the province are covered with trees. This work is to be commended. There is a large area of lands in older Ontario fit for nothing else than tree growing, and if it can be utilized in this way the country will be beautified. Prof. Zavitz, Forester at the Ontario Agricultural College, will have charge of the work.

The Ontario Agricultural College gets an additional appropriation for buildings of \$7,750; \$3,000 of this is for a new incubator house, and \$3,000 for a double house for the gardeners; \$1,000 is for repairs to the engine house, and the balance for other necessary repairs.

An interesting item is that of \$20,000 for the purchase of a Central Prison farm. The Government is planning to develop prison labor along the line of agriculture, the purpose being to acquire lands conveniently located upon which prison labor will be expended, rather than in the production of manufactured goods, which come into competition with private interests. Whether the farmer will resent this entrance upon his preserve remains to be seen. If the work is confined to the production of such products as sugar beets there can be little objection taken to it.

### Field Crop Competitions

Having in view the excellent results obtained last year in stimulating a greater interest in the production of better seed grain, Agricultural Societies will again be assisted in the holding of competitions in standing field crops during 1908, under the following regulations: Competitions shall be limited to one crop, to be selected by the society, which should be the one of most importance to the farmers of the district. Entries for competition must consist of a field of not less than five acres, and where beans and potatoes are entered, the minimum plot not less than one acre. Selection must be made from the following crops, viz.: Spring, Fall or Goose wheat, oats, barley, corn, peas, Alsike clover, red clover, potatoes,

beans or any other staple crop produced for seed in Ontario.

Competition shall be limited to members of agricultural societies, and the fields entered must not be more than fifteen miles from headquarters. Competitors shall be allowed to make entry in only one society and but one entry can be made by each competitor. Societies desiring to enter this competition must notify the Superintendent not later than the first day of May, and must make not less than ten entries nor more than twenty-five. All individual entries must be forwarded by the secretaries to J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, before the first of June, 1908. Societies may, if thought advisable, charge competitors an entry fee of not more than one dollar.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will contribute \$30.00 to each society on condition that prizes to the amount of \$50.00 be offered, these prizes to be not less than \$5.00, \$10, \$15 and \$5. The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture will provide expert judges for these competitions free of cost to the societies.—J. Lockie Wilson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

### Endorses Individual Records

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—I have been interested in cow testing for several years. I commenced weighing individual cows' milk four years ago, through reading about the cows that were only boarders. To my astonishment, I found that had some of that kind of cows. I would not have believed it had I not started to weigh each cow's milk. The result of my efforts in this work is that I have today one of the best milking herds in this section. When I found a cow that was only a boarder, the first chance I got I sent her to board on some one else, taking whatever I could get for her, for a poor cow is dear at any price. I do not know anything that has been such a benefit to me financially, as the weighing of individual cow's milk. The cost of carrying on the experiment is small, and so many good things follow the work that I cannot too strongly recommend to my brother dairy farmers, the value of weighing each cow's milk separately. Keep the best cows that your means will allow you to buy. The best is none too good for the man who does the work. If you have not good cows at present, my suggestion would be to procure a good strain of milkers. Follow this up with sires of the best milking pure breeds within your reach. Which ever breed you select, get all means see that you get a good milking strain as there are bad families as well as good ones in all breeds.—H. L. Ont

### Items of Interest

The fruit institute is taking the place of the co-operative fruit meeting this year. Formerly speakers were sent out to talk co-operation at meetings arranged for by the co-operative societies, or when the formation of societies was talked of.

The chief development in Institute work just now is the forming of farmers' clubs. A great many of these have been organized in the past year. These clubs though organized in connection with the regular institutes, are independent in the sense that they elect their own officers. The Department supplies a speaker for one meeting a year, when requested. It is hoped, however, that the club will develop local talent, and in this way, be of special benefit to Institute work as a whole

Issued  
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# THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00  
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1908

No. 13

## The Silo a necessity for Dairy Farmers

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ontario.

**D**AIRYMEN who have contrived to manage their stock without the convenience of a silo should give the building of one serious consideration before another season has passed. We who have had silos for several years would be seriously inconvenienced if we had to do without them. We could scarcely get through the winter without our accustomed supply of silage.

The prejudice against corn silage is soon broken down once a man commences to feed it. He comes to look upon it as something he could not do without. That the cows will not eat it, that it has an injurious effect upon their teeth and many other arguments against the use of silage soon prove to be fallacious. The feeder comes to favor it more and more as he becomes familiar with the beneficial results obtained from its use.

A silo need not be expensive. True, we might go to considerable expense in erecting a cement silo, and it possibly would pay to do so. But for the average farmer the simple wood stave silo erected upon a cement or stone foundation, is quite satisfactory. The cost need not exceed \$100, and it may be much less. On our own farm, we have a square silo erected some 15 years ago. In addition to this, we recently put up a cheap, round stave silo. The silage in this cheaper silo appears to be just as good as that in the more expensive one. The new silo has proven satisfactory in every way.

Silos are great labor savers. This is one of the great arguments in favor of them. Once you have the corn cut and in the silo, you have a most satisfactory feed ready for your cattle at all times. The filling of the silo is the great bugbear. However, in these days of the modern cutting box, they can be filled with dispatch, although it necessitates calling upon the help of one's neighbors, and later returning the labor.

Some of our foremost men claim that the average cow is not sufficiently fed. Without a doubt, better returns could be obtained from more generous feeding. I know of no one thing that is more conducive to a generous feeding policy than

to have a good supply of silage at one's disposal. Scientists tell us that even on the best of pasture, the average cow does not get as much feed as she can profitably consume. It has been my experience that cows coming off of good clover will eat silage if it is offered them.

For summer feeding, a silo is unequalled. The silage is near the stable and is ready for use at all times. Every dairyman should have a silo for summer feeding. It should be small in diameter in order that a good depth of silage will be removed daily, thus preventing waste from fermentation in the hot weather. Pasture, when upon good land, is one of the most expensive ways of feeding cattle and is the surest way of getting small returns from our fields. If we can urge our cows to increased production in the summer while they are at their best, through supplementing the pasture by silage, we will thereby greatly increase the returns from our farm.

## Seasonable Farm Hints

W. Simpson, Prince Edward Island.

Good cultivation is the foundation of all successful agriculture. Everything the farmer gets comes primarily from the soil. Without proper methods of cultivation and manuring we can neither succeed in grain growing, nor in live stock husbandry. The plant can only do its best when the soil is cultivated to a fine tilth. The difference between a vigorously growing plant and a stunted one, is the difference between profitable and unprofitable farming. Stirring the land in the spring before it is properly dried out will leave it lumpy and will result in a poor crop. Make haste slowly till the land is well dried out, is sound philosophy in farming.

Then in the matter of seed, the very best is always the cheapest. We must have strong, vigorous seed to ensure a good crop. Vitality in seed is of prime importance and from any

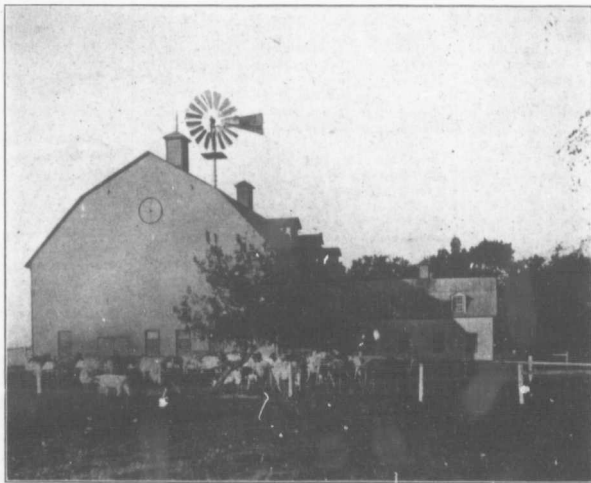
lack in this matter we will suffer serious loss. We cannot afford to have a lot of smut seeds in our grain. They take up room and waste fertility without any return. Treat the seed with formalin to kill the smut. It will pay well. Select the varieties of grain that have proved most productive in your locality.

Grow your own turnips and mangold seed from the best roots you can select from your crop, and the increase in your root crop will be a surprise in a few years.

In selecting potatoes for seed pay particular attention to type and you will soon have uniform tubers that will be in demand in the market. Constant cultivation of hoe crops will increase the yield and also the profit and spraying with Bordeaux and Paris green frequently will increase the profit from the potato crop.

Cut the hay before it gets too ripe if you would get most profit in feeding it to stock. If you are dairying, provide plenty cheap, succulent feed for your cattle to supplement the pastures all through the season. Oats and peas for the first of the summer and fodder corn for the later months fit in well. If all farmers were to do this the amount of milk per cow would be doubled and the profits from dairying greatly increased.

Test your dairy cows and retain only the best. Fewer cows and more milk would be a good "motto" for a great many dairymen this season.



THE BARN OF R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

This barn is one of the most up-to-date dairy barns in Canada. Mr. Ness has travelled extensively on this continent and in the old country, and has embodied in this barn all the latest improvements. Mr. Ness won the gold medal recently offered by the Quebec Government for the best farm in his section.

Those who are engaged in dairying and at present have no silo, would do well to prepare for one this coming season. Those who already have one should build another smaller one for summer feeding. In either case, the investment will prove profitable.

We will need to take extra pains to have our milk clean from odors now. But we can do it by taking care to wipe the udders off clean, and by bedding the cows, and currying them every day.—Producer, York Co., Ont.

Cut out the poorest producers and give their feed to the best and have less work and more milk. Make up your mind this spring that you will not milk two cows this season for the milk you should and can get from one good one that is properly fed. This is the only way to make dairying successful and popular.

The poultry business can only be made profitable by cutting out all the old hens. They are not paying their board. The same rule as in dairying applies here. Fewer hens and more eggs will make poultry about the most profitable line of our business.

### Seed Selection and Seed Testing

Of all important subjects that concern our farmers, possibly none have received less consideration than that of selecting and testing the seeds we sow each year. Too often we are content to take the grain right from the granary, without giving it even a turn through the fanning mill. We consider this good seed, and expect to reap a bountiful crop. If we do it is because "dame nature" has dealt graciously with us.

The reaping of large crops depends largely on three conditions; productiveness of the soil, sowing the choicest plump seed in fine tilled seed bed, and weather conditions. The two former, to a large extent, are under the control of the agriculturalist. Over the latter he has no control. He should aim to govern his conditions, however, so that he will always be ready to utilize every good day in seed time and harvest to the best possible advantage.

To get this plump seed of strong vitality, possibly no way is better than that of the seed-plot. Commence by selecting a number of the best heads of grain from the field before the grain is cut. These heads should be long and full of plump, well developed grain. When threshed, select from the best grains sufficient to sow a plot, (at the rate of two-thirds the usual quantity an acre, giving opportunity to stool freely) of at least one-quarter of an acre on good soil. From this plot may be secured sufficient choice seed to sow several acres the following season, and from the choicest seed selected from these acres may be had sufficient select seed for the whole farm the second spring. In this way a special variety of grain may be developed, or an old variety improved, so that it will return from 10 to 20 bushels an acre of an increase, over that reaped from the same soil under the ordinary method of selecting seed grain.

This one-fourth of an acre is called the "breeding plot." From this plot may be selected each year, by hand, the largest and best heads of grain for the breeding plot the following year.

If we are not in a position to try the breeding plot system of seed selection, then we must do the next best thing, try the "fanning mill" system. No seed grain should be sown without having been passed, at least, twice through a good fanning mill, and well screened. The difference between profit and loss in reaping a good return, may lay right here, in the failure to select seed of strong vitality.

The vitality of our cereal seeds may be determined by a simple process of seed testing, that is within the reach of every farmer. Take a shallow box, say three inches deep by twelve inches wide, and 20 inches long; put in two inches of fine earth; take promiscuously from the bag of seed to be sown, a small handful of grain; count out one hundred average seeds, and sow in this box, keeping the earth moist, and in a warm place, at an even temperature, of, say, 70 degrees, as possible. In a few days the grains will have sprouted, and will appear above the soil, coming on so rapidly that you will soon be able to determine the percentage of fertile seeds, also the vitality contained therein, by difference in length of blade of grain.—W.F.S.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY AND GOOD ROADS

The Tenth 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.

ONE of the conditions upon which rural free delivery is established in the United States is that the roads, traversed by the carrier, shall be kept in good condition. In some cases this rule is observed. In others it is not.

The proper enforcement of the rule rests with the carriers. If they do not complain about the condition of the roads no other post office official is likely to demand improvements. Many of the carriers do not like to make trouble. They prefer to struggle over bad roads, at certain seasons of the year, than to antagonize the patrons along their routes by forcing them to have money expended on the improvement of the roads. Other carriers, however, are constituted differently. They demand their rights. When they do, an improvement in the roads, generally, follows.

When a carrier finds that the roads on his route are not being kept in good condition he is expected to report the circumstance to the postmaster in charge of the office, where he gets his mail. The postmaster is required to report the circumstances to the members of the township council or to what ever officials may be charged with the responsibility of keeping the roads in good repair. Generally, this leads to the roads being repaired. When, however, no notice is taken of the complaint made by the postmaster, the case is referred to the post office department at Washington. The department then issues a formal notice that unless the roads are improved forthwith the rural delivery service on the route in question will be discontinued. This notice, as a rule, is all that is required to institute hurry-up proceedings to remedy the causes of complaint.

While I was in Washington I asked Mr. W. R. Spilman, the superintendent of rural delivery, if the rule requiring the roads to be kept in good repair was enforced. He replied: "Yes, and has been, more or less, all the time. We discontinue the service where roads are not maintained in proper condition. On one occasion we discontinued a route in Texas with the result that the ratepayers had a special election and voted the money that was needed to repair the roads."

### TROUBLES OF A CARRIER

A carrier, on one of the routes in New York State, when I asked him if the roads on his route were kept in satisfactory condition, replied that sometimes they were not. "We do not like to complain about them," he said, "because if we do some of the farmers along the route are sure to make it uncomfortable for us. In winter, for instance, when the weather is very cold our hands soon become chilled if we have to take our mittens off often. These patrons know this and they put a bill in their letter box and an order for one or two stamps. We have to leave the right change in the box and, therefore, have to expose our hands. There are other mean little ways in which they get back at us. Of course, our best farmers don't act like this, but there generally are some along each route who are ready to make trouble for us if they think we are the cause of their being taxed more to keep up the roads."

### IMPROVEMENTS MADE

In the annual reports of Postmaster General G. B. Cortelyou, for the year ending June 30, 1906, as well as in the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General P. V. DeCraw, for the year ending June 30, 1907, reference is made to this matter of road improvement. These reports state in part:

"As a result of the establishment of rural delivery and the necessity for the maintenance of

good roads to insure its continuance, great activity has been displayed in various sections of the country looking to the improvement of road conditions. In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, systematic efforts have been made to secure the improvement of the roads traversed by rural carriers. Road officials in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin have asked for and, by instruction of this Department, have obtained information from rural carriers as to the condition of the roads, bridges and culverts upon rural routes, of what materials the roads are composed, how frequently and in what manner they are worked, and what road-building materials are available in each vicinity.

### LEGISLATION IN INDIANA

"In some of the States legislative action has been invoked to secure this end. Indiana took the lead in passing a stringent rural-road improvement act. The statute now in force in that State makes it the duty of the road commissioners, township trustees, and road supervisors to keep in repair and passable condition all roads under their jurisdiction on which rural-delivery routes are established and to see that such highways are properly drained and kept free from snowdrifts and obstructions of every kind. Five per cent. of the road funds are required to be set apart each year for carrying into effect the provisions of this law. Failure on the part of any road supervisor to enforce the provisions of the act, after receiving five days' notice of the defective condition of the highways, is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$1 and not more than \$25 a day so long as the defective or impassable condition of the roads is allowed to continue. A law has been passed by the Pennsylvania legislature requiring all public highways to be kept in condition for travel and imposing penalties upon local officials for failure to repair the highways after due notice has been given them. In Virginia, Louisiana, and other States concerted efforts are being made to secure better roads for the rural service.

"An act was passed by the legislature of Tennessee relocating and reclassifying the roads in Giles county, declaring those roads on which rural routes were established to be public highways and requiring all gates to be removed from roads travelled by rural carriers.

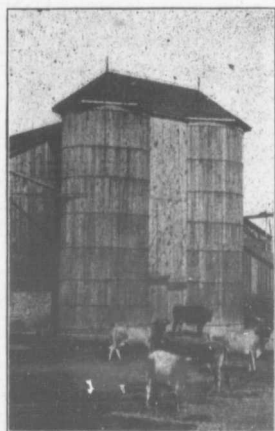
"In the northern tier of States, where the winters are severe and much snow falls, great hardship is imposed on carriers and their animals, due to failure to promptly break out the roads when blockaded with snow, and irregular and suspended service results. In some of the States the law requires the underbrush to be cut from roads and roads to be promptly broken out when blockaded with snow. It would greatly improve the winter service on routes if a similar law were enacted by all the States where it is needed.

### IDEAL ROADS NOT NECESSARY

"There seems to be a mistaken idea that the rural delivery service requires ideal roads and that they must be macadamized or graveled. This is not the case, but it is required that they shall be kept reasonably smooth, free from washouts and ruts, and properly drained and graded so that they may be traveled by carriers with celerity and safety. While it is desirable, with a view to their permanency, that roads be macadamized or graveled, it has been practically demonstrated that earth roads can be greatly im-

proved by the systematic and intelligent use of the road drag, and by rolling and proper drainage.

"The maintenance of good roads not only insures an earlier and more expeditious delivery to the patrons residing on that portion of the



Mr. A. F. Jackson's Double Silo

Two silos are much better than one larger one. For summer feeding, a silo small in diameter leaves less surface of silage exposed to the action of the atmosphere. Hence the feed will be fresher and there will be less waste. See article by A. F. Jackson, page 11.

route last to be served, and from whom the most complaints come, but lessens the liability of irregular or suspended service on any part of the route.

"The difficulty which the Department has experienced in securing the improvement of highways on which rural delivery is established lies in the apathy of patrons, in the absence of highway laws and highway commissions in some of the States, and in lack of concerted action and intelligent and proper methods in other States where highway laws exist. No great or general improvement in the highways can be expected until the people take an active interest in the matter and secure the enactment and enforcement of adequate highway laws."—H. B. C.

### Experience with Cows

J. F. Robinson, Nipissing Co., Ont.

My own "personally conducted" experience with cows reaches back but to years. During that time we have kept up to nine during the summer. Not one of the whole lot has ever proven able to pay for its board and care. So now, having discarded all the rest, we are able to afford the cost of keeping one to make our own butter. We could buy the butter in the open market for less than it costs us to make it, but it wouldn't be our own.

Roots, ground grain and dry fodder at their market value are worth 30 cents a day for the cow. She returns us an average of 18 ounces of butter, the skim milk and the manure. I could haul the material to market, buy the butter and be money ahead after paying expenses and cost of trip, but it is worth something to eat our own making. We use an up-to-date cream separator. All that can be done is being done. Nor is the cow a hopeless critter either. She is young and a prietaker in a creamery district.

"This is a new country. Among the stumps we cut most of the hay with scythes. The aver-

age price of hay for the past seven years has been \$12 a ton. Very few but are able to spare feed enough to make milk and butter for their own use. When, however, I see men keeping cows, selling the surplus butter for 30 cents a pound (though it will be 30 cents for a while this winter), in order to buy the grain feeds, with hay at \$20 a ton, bran \$26, provender \$35, I do feel it is time a newer gospel should be preached.

As in other things, there are cows and cows. I have in mind, at the moment, a neighbor whose stock I saw the other day. He is feeding them hay worth \$15 a ton at his barn and in the lot of 14 head there isn't a decent canning carcass. His wife admits there is a difference between some cows and others.

Under certain circumstances and with good cows the farmer has admittedly a good asset. Yet I am convinced that if things were put together as a business man would do it: value of farm; stock; machinery; labor; depreciation; taxes, insurance, etc., not one half of the so-called general farms could show a profit from their cows.

How then, you may ask, has the farmer got along? First by drawing on the fertility of the soil, as witness the impoverished farms. Second by the excessive labor of himself and family old and young, and finally because he has lived at a level far below what he should have lived—sold the best and eaten what was left.

But signs of a change are noticed. "Nowadays the farm is not so firmly wedded to the cow as formerly. If she is no good she goes. Farmers are beginning to figure upon the cost of things and those non-paying lines are cut out. A shortage follows, then prices become remunerative.

On our own rough place we grew into cows while clearing land, never knowing with certainty that they paid or otherwise. One month with the milk sheets showed the trend and two months confirmed our suspicions. And, though we no longer make, at a cost of 25 cents or more, butter to sell at 20 cents, we still keep the records at each milking. Manufacturers of other wares keep account of the output of machines in their factories. If one is short of its profitable output they want to know why. Nothing will help the farmer to a higher level quicker than doing the same thing in every branch of his complicated business. At no other point on the farm can this be done more readily than when getting up from the cow. Life is too short to have cows unless they pay their way and do it well. There are plenty that will, they cost money but it pays to have them. To use the words of another. "How do I know?" "Because I paid my good money to find out."

### The Sow at Farrowing Time

R. C. Morris, Northumberland Co., Ont.

My brood sows are allowed the run of the yard during the day until about three weeks before farrowing. I shut them up in a shed at night where they have a dry bed to sleep in. My sows are given as much exercise as possible.

Their feed consists of roots and corn in the ear and what water they will drink. When they are shut up in order that they may become accustomed to their pen before farrowing, I feed ground barley and shorts, making it soft so they will have milk for the little ones when they arrive.

If the sow is an old one, I never bother with her at farrowing time. If the sow is young I watch to see if she is all right and does not try to kill the little ones.

I never feed or disturb the sow until the little fellows are about 24 hours old, when I give her a drink followed by a slop made of shorts and water and continue this for a few days. After that I add a little barley meal.

### Some Results With Strawberries

T. J. Rouston, York Co., Ont.

In fruit growing there is quite a profitable pleasure in producing the best possible of its kind, and as a general rule, the best, is most likely to bring in the dollars, which most growers believe to be the one great incentive. I have a small place of 10 acres. I commenced three years ago and have in that time, got rid of some delusions. I thought that I would be able to make a living by working about half time, but I find that sometimes I have to work overtime, and then do not do all there is to be done. If people see you selling a few nice crates of strawberries, or a basket of nice fresh eggs, at 50 cents a dozen, they say there is money in that, so there is, and lots of it, but you have to know something about these things, to get the money out. It seems easy if you read a few nursery catalogues, to make big money out of anything, in their line, which in most cases is true, but it means work with both hands and feet, also the head, and the "head work" or thinking should be done first.

I make strawberries my head liner, and have been successful under difficulties. I have made them pay, and got a valuable experience, which means dollars and cents in the future, as I intend enlarging my beds as time rolls along.

I find that each grower must experiment with several varieties to find the most suitable to his soil, and location. Some will grow on light land best, some will do on heavy land, but most kinds will grow well on rich loamy soil, well drained, and well cultivated. A change of plants, as well as kinds, is advisable every two or three years. I have been growing early and medium kinds, and am going to grow some late kinds also, as the prices get up at the last when they get scarce. I sold my first last year on June 22nd, at 17 cents a box, and the last July 14th, at 8 cents a box. A box at 8 cents, cost as much to pick as the 17 cent ones; this shows where the profit is.

For early I grow Michael's Early, and am going to plant Texas; for medium, Lovett, Parson's



Cement Silo on A. C. Hallman's Farm

Cement Silos are expensive to build, but, once they are properly put up, they are a source of everlasting satisfaction to their owners. Farmers will do well to investigate the cement silo proposition before building a wooden silo.

Beauty, Klondyke and Enormous; for late, Brandy wine, Marshall and Steven's Late Champion.

Thus, I hope to have a long, and profitable season in 1909, as I am this year putting them on the best land I have got, having had them previously on the worst land on the place.

**WHY HAVE  
A LEAKY ROOF?**

**SEND  
FOR  
FREE  
SAMPLE**

**Amatite  
NEVER LEAKS**

If you are having trouble with roofs that leak don't waste your time and money patching same. Put on a new Amatite Roof and you will have no further trouble.

We have combined in Amatite all the essentials which go to make a good roof. It is economical, durable, easy to lay and gives real protection.

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## Licensing Stallions a Success

A couple of years ago the State of Wisconsin passed a stallion license law. Though not a very drastic measure, it has had the effect of greatly improving horse breeding in that State. Grade stallions are gradually being weeded out, and purebred stallions put in their place. Lic-

enses are issued every two years. The owner must forward the original license, and a fee of \$1.00 to the department, before he can have it renewed.

The progeny of high class tested cows will sell at a premium.—W. H. McNish, Lynn, Ont.

## Prize Winning Farmers Describe Their Methods

The competitors who won the prizes in the Dairy Farms Competition held last year in the vicinity of Toronto, by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, were called upon to explain their methods at the meeting held at Thornhill recently, the day the prizes were awarded. One of the judges, having remarked upon the importance of farmers having some system of farm book-keeping, Mr. Levi Annis, the chairman, stated that when he first started keeping books he had been surprised by the results. They showed him that some items of his farm work, on which he had thought that he was making money, were not so profitable as some other branches of his farm work that he had been neglecting.

Mr. Annis said that he was a firm believer in the benefits derived through holding good farms' competitions. A few years ago he went out on Institute work with Mr. Simpson Rennie, who won the gold medal in a Good Farms' Competition, held a good many years ago. Everywhere he went he found that the farmers were anxious to meet Mr. Rennie, because they had heard so much about his farm. Some of these farmers when attending the Toronto Exhibition, had run out on the train, and visited Mr. Rennie's farm. They seemed to look on Mr. Rennie almost with reverence on account of the great success he had made of farming. Mr. Annis expressed a fervent hope that The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World would inaugurate further Good Farms Competitions.

Mr. George McKenzie, of Thornhill, who won the first prize in the competition, was loathe to describe his farm methods in a meeting, where every person knew him and knew his farm. He promised, however, to contribute an article to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for the benefit of the readers of the paper.

### FARMING A LONG TIME

Mr. D. Duncan of the Don, who won the second prize, stated that he had put up his first barn in 1868. Three or four years after he had added to it, and from time to time since, new buildings have been put up, or the other buildings enlarged. At first he was engaged in grain farming, but he finally saw that there was more money in dairy farming, and, on the suggestion of his wife, he went in for dairying.

Mr. Duncan stated that on his 350 acre farm, there are about seven miles of under drains. He has two silos, one of which is used for fall and summer feeding, and one for winter feeding. "I have fed silage out of one of these silos, when it was two or three years old," said Mr. Duncan, "and the silage was still in good condition. I prefer to feed silage in summer, as too much labor is required when you have to go into a field to cut a crop for the cattle. It is much easier to feed out of a silo. I aim to grow all my feed." Mr. Duncan thought that the judges had not treated him quite fairly in as much as they had not given him any points for farm bookkeeping and records, although he was in the habit of keeping records of the breeding of all his cattle, but not of the milk they produced.

### HAS MADE A SUCCESS OF DAIRYING

The third prize winner, Mr. D. J. Clure, of Churchville, stated that the main product of his farm was cream and hogs. He has grown corn, but intends to grow twice as much, and to build another silo. "I do not feed

roots," said Mr. McClure, "because it requires too much labor. I find that silage gave me as good results, and that it is easier to feed. I grow about an acre of sugar beets each year to feed to the hogs. No person who grows corn is well equipped unless he has some kind of power on the farm. On my farm the dairy work is always given first attention. We start feeding at five o'clock, and are through by six o'clock. Last summer I built a cottage for the hired man, and I find that now that he keeps himself, it has lessened the work in my house very much.

### \$86 FROM EACH COW

"It is seven years this spring since I started dairy farming, and I am well satisfied with the results I have obtained. I keep books. They show me that during the last five years, my 14 to 16 cows have averaged me \$86 each for cream alone. The return from skim milk and calves can be added to that. My hogs have averaged me \$400 a year.

"During the past five years, I have sold \$562.45 worth of grain, and bought \$414 worth of bran, shorts, and oil cake, leaving a balance of \$238 in my favor. On my 100 acre farm, my cows have returned me an average of \$1,250 each year, and my hogs \$400. In this year's competition took place, and I thank the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for having inaugurated it." In answer to a question, Mr. McClure stated that he followed a four year rotation.

## Value of Official Testing

H. Bolter, Oxford Co., Ont.

Official testing is of incalculable value to the breeder of pure bred cattle in more ways than one. This was brought home to me last summer very forcibly. I had the misfortune to have two of my pure bred Holsteins killed on the railway by the G. T. R. Co. This is a corporation, with whom most people dread to have anything to do in a case of this kind. They invariably beat a man out in the courts, carrying their appeal from one court to another until they financially ruin a true and up-purponent. The cattle killed for me were of exceptional high merit. I entered a claim for \$2,500, but finally accepted \$1,500 in settlement, as I did not feel like going into court with them. I since have it from reliable authority, that the Company's official who adjusted the claim, stated that they got off \$500 better than they expected, after having seen the official records made by the heifer.

The cattle killed were a three-year old heifer and her heaving daughter. The three-year old, in her two year old form, in official test, 9 3/4 months after calving made 11.34 lbs. of butter fat 13 1/2 pounds butter in seven days. This was never before equalled by any heifer of any breed of that age. Now under ordinary circumstances, that is, if this heifer had not been officially tested, the most I could have got out of the Railway Company would have been \$250, and I would have had more trouble to get this small amount, than I had to get the \$1,500. I feel well repaid for the trouble and small outlay I went to in getting this heifer officially tested. I was after getting enabled to prove the values of my animals.

Some years ago, before I started official testing, I sold a heifer of this same family for \$90. It would now take a couple of thousand to buy her back. Just recently, a breeder sold a cow with some heifers, valuing the cow at \$250. Shortly after getting them home, her new owner had her officially tested, she made the remarkable record of 23.27 lbs. of butter fat in 7 days; now she could not be

bought for \$2,000. The former owner and breeder not only loses this amount of cash, but he also loses to a great extent the credit due him for having the skill to produce such valuable stock. The new owner advertises his herd on the strength of such records and reaps all the benefit.

Official testing is a very simple yet reliable procedure. There is no secret or witchcraft about it. The little machine called the Babcock Tester correctly tells the story. It is something that anyone with ordinary common judgment can do, and something that places the small breeder, even the owner of a single cow, on an equal footing with the larger breeder, and at once brings them before the public. The cost is trifling. It has never yet cost me more than \$10 to make an official test. Of this amount, \$5 is repaid by our Holstein Breeding Association. I try to have my animals in good condition at the time of freshening, giving them proper care afterwards. I use only the foods grown on the farm together with a little oilcake meal, and, while in test, feed 12 to 20 lbs. of grain a day, according to the age and appetite of the animal. I derive more pleasure and profit from the trouble expended than from anything else I have ever undertaken.

**Alfalfa or Lucerne**

An interesting and timely bulletin on alfalfa, written by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has recently been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The following is an extract from the bulletin:

"Alfalfa should be very carefully tested on many farms throughout Ontario. Its large yields of nutritious feed for farm stock, its perennial character of growth, and its beneficial influence on the soil, are all features which commend it very highly for those farms on which it can be grown successfully.

"There are different ways of laying down a plot or a field to alfalfa, and we would suggest the following method as one which is likely to give very excellent results. Select land having a clean, mellow, fertile surface soil overlying a deep, well drained subsoil, having no acidity. Use large plump seed, free from impurities, and strong in germinating power, inoculate the seed with the proper kind of bacteria, providing alfalfa has not been grown successfully on the land in recent years. Sow early in the spring as the land is dry enough and warm enough to be worked to good advantage, make a suitable seed-bed, and immediately sow about 20 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre from the grass seed box placed in front of the grain drill, and about one bushel of spring wheat or of barley per acre from the tubes of the drill. Smooth the land with a light harrow, or with a weeder, and if it is very loose and rather dry, also roll it and again go over it with the harrow or the weeder. As soon as ripe cut the grain and avoid leaving it on the land longer than necessary.

"Give the alfalfa plants every opportunity to get a good start in the autumn in preparation for the winter. If for hay, cut each crop of alfalfa in the following year as soon as it starts to bloom. In curing try to retain as much of the leaves on the stem as possible, and to protect the crop from rain. Never cut or pasture alfalfa sufficiently close to the ground to remove the crowns of the roots, and thus injure or possibly kill the plants. If these directions are followed, the alfalfa may be expected to produce large and valuable crops for a number of years without re-seeding."

This bulletin is being distributed from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, from which source copies may be secured.

**\*Keep Calves Dry and Clean**

Every human mother, who is fit to be a mother, knows that if her baby is allowed to remain wet and uncleanly, it will soon grow sickly. The bovine baby is strictly amenable to the same law. Every calf raiser must have seen the ill effects of allowing calves to lie in their own voidings and urine. A farmer was once showing us his stock. His horses were bedded down with an abundance of straw. His calves were lying in filth and moisture that made us indignant to behold. "What are you raising those calves for?" we asked. "To make cows of them," he replied. "Oh no, you are not. You are raising them to be weak, sickly failures," was our answer. He confessed to us that he had had a good many calves, but he never had thought that the way he had kept them was the cause.

Turn a calf or a pig out in the woods and it will find for itself a dry place in a clean place, and they will keep healthy, if they have food enough.

In my own calf stable every winter are from 25 to 30 calves. Around outside, next to the wall is a feeding alley. Then comes a row of stanchions, the only place on the premises where I use a stanchion. Then comes the open ample room, with a dirt floor. This is covered every day, and, if necessary, twice a day, either with bright, dry straw or shavings. This floor is sprinkled night and morning with a good disinfectant. The calves are fed in these stanchions, with skim milk, fresh from the separator, in clean tin pails, twice a day. Then they are given a feed of oats or barley meal, followed by alfalfa hay. All this consumes an hour, say. Then they are let out of the stanchions to run at will on the floor. Twice a day they are let out in the big barn yard to have a run and play. Fresh water is kept standing before them, on the floor of the stable, all the time.

**Cow Testing Associations**

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—There is renewed interest in the operations of the cow testing associations this year, and an evident determination on the part of hundreds of farmers to make sure of what each cow is doing in the way of milk production. This is the initial step in building up a good herd, for unless such cow attains a reasonable standard of production, she should not be retained in the herd. There is no other method of knowing this except by weighing and testing systematically. heo TOWHTSE SC Cphnuses hm The Cow Testing Associations are intended to facilitate such work. In over 50 districts arrangements have already been made with the local maker at the cheese factory or creamery to do the testing once a month, so that there is no cost to the patrons beyond a trifling sum for sample bottles and scales.

It is not too late during this month to get started. Two or three good men in any locality could get together, arrange with the local maker to do the testing, and order the necessary scales and bottles. Write to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, for milk record sheets, which are supplied free.

Chas. E. Whitley, Ottawa. In charge of Dairy Records.

\*Extract from an address given by Hon. W. D. Howland, the Dairyman's Convention, Harrisburg, Pa.



It enables you to get every particle of butter fat from the milk. You can't get it by hand skimming. You will have fresh, cream, sweet skim-milk for calves and pigs—a most excellent feed. When you skim by hand, the milk is cold and stale.

It saves you. You have no idea how much drudgery a cream harvester will save if you have never used one.

You want your dairy products to be of the highest grade. Everywhere it is the cream harvester users who make the prize products. That's another good reason why you should use one.

The International Harvester Company of America offers you a choice of two of the best machines manufactured. The Bluebell, a gear drive machine, and the Dairymaid, a chain drive machine, are both simple, clean skimmers.

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easy running, easily cleaned and are built to cause the least possible trouble in operation.

You should be satisfied with nothing but the best separator you can buy. The I. H. C. cream harvesters are designed and manufactured to be as nearly perfect working machines as possible. Both have stood the hardest tests ever given any cream separator. Every machine is given a thorough factory test before it goes out. There is no possibility of your getting an I. H. C. cream harvester that is not right working.

International local agents can supply you with catalogs, hangers and full particulars. Call and take the matter up with them, or write the nearest branch house. You will be interested in seeing a copy of booklet on the "Development of the Cream Separator" which will be mailed on request.



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From cover to cover, its practical directions for erecting every farm building—great and small—are so valuable that it is absolutely protected by United States copyright and can only be secured from us.

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Locking the barn door is good as far as it goes, but there's danger to stock from quite another source.

Guard against dangerous dampness and draughts. PAROID READY ROOFING (sold under money-back guarantee) is absolutely tight in the hardest storm.

But this is one reason only—you will learn the others and a great deal more when you get the book. DON'T miss the book—send for it—send NOW.

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## HORTICULTURE

### Essentials in Orcharding

G. H. Vroom, Dominion Fruit Inspector

Very thrifty trees should be selected when setting a young orchard and these should be procured as near home as possible. Do not plant too many varieties. Trees planted with a view to profit should not be set more than 30 feet apart, and should be headed not more than two feet from the ground. This may be called a low-headed tree and is the ideal tree for profit.

Pruning should be done by cutting back the new growths each and every year fully one-half. The lower limbs should be so cut as to leave the terminal bud on the top side of the limb, and, in this way, training the limbs with an upward tendency. Not much

pruning will be necessary apart from the cutting back. By heading a tree low and keeping it well cut back, it will bear earlier and more abundantly. The tree is less likely to spray and the fruit more easily picked. It is not so apt to be destroyed by wind storms, on account of it being near the ground where the wind has less effect upon it than it does when trees are tall. From the standpoint of labor alone, the low-headed tree is a necessity, as well as a thing of beauty which is always a joy forever.

"Somebody may say, 'What about cultivating around these low trees?' Cultivating can be very easily done until the tree is several years old. After it becomes difficult to get near the trunk with the plough and harrow, leave a strip two feet wide on each side of the trees without cultivation for by this time the roots have extended far beyond the top, and cultivation will be just as effective a little farther away from the trunk as it would be very near it, from the fact that the feeding fibres are out at the ends of the roots. Grass should be cut on this uncultivated strip of land at least three times during the season.

In growing fruit for profit, trees should be thoroughly sprayed at least three times during the season, and four would be better. It neither costs money nor takes time to spray. This sounds strange, but it is true. The outlay in cash for material and team hire is more than made up by the increased quantity and quality of the fruit. Any school boy who knows anything about a good apple can figure that out. The time lost in spraying is more than made up by the difference in the time it takes to grade good, clean, well-grown fruit, and poor, scabby, badly grown fruit. On second thought this must be apparent to any person.

### Onion Culture

Herbert Huchborn, Echo Place, Ont.

To grow onions successfully, the first thing to do is to get the soil properly manured and thoroughly worked. The best method of treating the soil is to spread the manure in the winter or early spring so that the spring rains will carry the fertilizing elements into the soil.

It is a mistake to change onion ground every year. Onion ground should receive about 25 loads of well-rotted barnyard manure to the acre every year; then, by the end of the second or third year, the ground will be in first-class condition for onions. If the ground is changed every year, it will not be in such good condition. I have grown onions on the same piece of ground for the last five years, and had a better crop last year than ever.

As soon as the ground is dry enough plow down the dressing and work it well with a disc or scum harrow and allow it to stand for about a week then work it again, and this working will kill any weeds that may have started. Many growers believe in plowing the ground in the fall, as onions require a hard bottom, but I find that I get just as good a crop by plowing in the spring. Onions are cultivated mostly for home use and ground will naturally form a hard bottom.

### KILL THE MAGGOTS

It is well to put a little over-slacked lime and salt on the ground every spring or fall, to prevent maggots from working. When sowing the seed I mixed a little powdered sulphur and salt with it; that also acts as a preventive against maggots.

Care should be taken not to get the ground too rich with nitrogen, as this causes "thick-necks" or scallions. The best thing to do with thick-necks is to bunch and sell them for green onions.

Danvers Yellow Globe is the best

## Wallace Power Sprayers

AIR PRESSURE

14 styles furnish their own power without a cent of cost. Will thoroughly spray target trees.



We have hundreds of them out, and have never yet been asked to accept return of one. Large number now used in Canada.

This unit shows our "New Model Standard," which is the most popular sprayer in America. Orders for them are coming in lively now; get yours on our list early—NOW. Send for proof that one of these has made a couple of Canadian apple growers 16 times its own cost in one season—a post card will bring it.

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I also supply Special Orchard and Farm Cultivators and Disc Harrows, and Air Pressure Water-works Systems for private use in country, town or city, as well as for town or city corporations.

W. H. BRAND, Jordan Station, Ont.

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## Plant Plenty Now

Care should be taken not to get the ground too rich with nitrogen, as this causes "thick-necks" or scallions. The best thing to do with thick-necks is to bunch and sell them for green onions.

Danvers Yellow Globe is the best

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variety of onion for winter keeping or for shipping. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible, in drills fourteen inches apart at the rate of four pounds to the acre.

### Sweet Potatoes

Where can I get sweet potatoes and how should they be cultivated?—T. J. P. Que.

Sweet potatoes for planting are not sold by any Canadian firm. The sweet potatoes that you can purchase at your grocers, probably in your own town, or if not, in Montreal, will do. This crop is not grown commercially in Canada, although some persons have had good success with them in private gardens, particularly Mr. Walter Ross of Picton, and Mr. P. G. Keyes of Ottawa. The tubers may be

started in an out-door hotbed early in spring. In a few weeks the buds will sprout and, by the time all danger from frost is past, a dense growth of slips will cover the bed. These are removed from the tubers and set by hand in the field or garden in rows three or four feet apart, in the rows. They seem to thrive best in a warm soil, which should be deeply cultivated and well enriched.

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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 Rival. All true to type and prize-winning stock. Call and see or write for prices.

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### CATTLE

**FITZGERALD BROS.**, Mount St. Louis, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Offering great bargains now. Long distance telephone. 0-11-1

**GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gift, Young stock sired by Killibuck Beauty, Imp. Ben Lemon and Imp. Jay of Mourning. Some fine young bulls from six months to months of age; also some fine females. Prices right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont. 0-11

**CHAS. GROAT**, Brooklin, Ont., breeder of Registered Shorthorns, Gloster, Mend-overflower families. 0-8-15

**A. J. WATSON**, Castlegore, Ont., breeder of Scotch Short Horns. 9 young bulls for sale. 0-9-15

**A. P. POLLARD**, Shadland Stock Farm, Ontario, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine. Young stock always for sale. Rural phone. 0-11-1

**BERTRAM HOSKIN** (Mt. Pleasant Farm), The Gully, Ont., breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine. Highest class young stock for sale. Long distance phone. 0-11-1

**L. O. CLIFFORD**, "The Maples", Oshawa, Ont., breeder of Herefords. Stock for sale. Long distance phone. 0-10-15

**A. E. MEADOWS**, Port Hope, Ont., Short-horns, Matilda, Isabellas, Gloster, Lady Ann families. Choice young stock for sale. 0-8-15

**JOHN BRYDON**, Silvertown, Ont., G.T.R. breeder of Shorthorn cattle. 0-8-15

**JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS**, Willow Bank Farm, Milton, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Dorset Sheep and Berkshire Swine. 0-10-15

**GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Howarth Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., imported and Homebred Shorthorns for sale. 0-8-15

**JOHN GARDBOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad. 0-8-15

### MISCELLANEOUS

**J. T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., Station G.T.R. Imported and Home bred Scotch Shorthorn choice breeding stock in Lincoln Shire. 0-8-15

**H. BARTLEY**, Kimbs P.O., Ont., Lincoln Co., Riverview Stock Farm. Shorthorns and Dorset Sheep. 0-9-1

**JAS. BOWMAN**, "Elm Park", Guelph, Ont., breeder of registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Suffolk Sheep. Correspondence invited. 0-9-15

FOR SALE—30 head of Registered Ayrshire cattle, chosen out of the best herds of the country; also Shetland and Welsh ponies. P. A. Beaudoin, P.F. Rooms 20, 107 St. James St., Montreal, Que. 4-15

### April Notes For Farmers

By John Fiedler, Farm Superintendent Macdonald College

- If you have not planned a definite rotation of crops, plan a four-year rotation, subject to modification later on.
- Keep all animals out of the pastures.
- Remove colonies of bees from their winter quarters, on a calm, dry day, when the temperature is 60 to 70 degrees. Weigh every colony, giving those short of stores, a frame of well-scaled honey.
- Clean up around the house and barns, removing all rubbish.
- As soon as the snow is off the ground, spread all manure that has been drawn during the winter, whether you are ready to plough or not.
- See that all water courses are open; open furrows to let any water off the fields that can be best left off that way.
- Do not work heavy loam or clayey soils when they are wet and cold; if you do so they will bake, and a good crop cannot be expected.
- When the soil is in suitable condition do not lose a minute. Early seeding gives the best results.
- Sow the best seed procurable.
- Now clover with every crop of grain, except peas. It is the cheapest fertilizer.
- Sow wheat, oats and barley on fall-ploughed land, and prepare it thoroughly in spring, before sowing.
- Sod, ploughed in spring, should be planted with corn, potatoes or peas.
- Gather surface stones from the meadows, and roll the land as soon as dry enough to carry without cutting the sod.
- Look after the brood sows. See that they have a dry warm place for farrowing; watch closely when time is up.
- Give brood mares plenty of light work for exercise, and good laxative food.
- Watch the ewes lambing; separate them for a few days to a slightly warmer room.
- Have some cows calve this month.
- Look in on the whole of the live stock just before retiring.
- Do not put off until to-morrow what should be done to-day.
- This is the month to start the incubators.
- Save eggs for hatching from only the best hens, those that lay during the winter.
- Get the houses cleaned and disinfected before warm weather comes.
- Get the brooders ready for the young chicks.

### Milk and Beef Diametrically Opposed

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World—Two years ago, in a little talk before the Nebraska Stock breeders' convention, I stated that they would have to follow one of two courses; either perfect the Shorthorn to an ideal beef animal, or develop the milking qualities and make it a dual purpose breeding. During the past ten years they have been going toward the former course. The more blocky they become, the less were they adapted to the needs of the average farmer.

I do not think it worth while to convert the Shorthorn into a dual purpose animal; practically, we have that in the Holstein. My work here does not show that beef bred animals will produce more any more economical than steers sired by high type beef bulls out of high type dairy cows. This has been demonstrated here for several years with quite a bunch of steers, in which both beef and dairy breeds were represented. Some of them were sold in the market, others were butchered in this institution, where

the cuts were carefully examined. Some of them were sent to the Fat Stock Show, where, despite the prejudice against dairy bred steers, they ranked high at the block.

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

### AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Six Ayrshire Bulls, 16 to 30 months old. Twelve Ayrshire Bull Calves, 2 to 6 months old. Female Ayrshires, all ages. One Kinnaird Point, prize reasonable. Apply to D. BODDEN, Manager, or HON. W. OWENS, Proprietor, Riverside Farm, Monte Beloe, Que. 0-8-15

### BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED Prize-winners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Board of Directors of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prize-winning Ayrshires at the Exposition. I am leaving shortly for Scotland and will be pleased to receive and attend to orders placed with me. R. R. NESS, JR. HOWICK, QUE. P.O. AND STATION E-1

### Spring Brook Ayrshires

Produced nearly 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 4.9 per cent, of butter-fat during the years of 1904, '05 and '06. Having sold my own farms, I offer for sale about 30 head of various ages. Write for prices. W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Hastings, Que. 0-11-15

**AYRSHIRE BULLS**—A choice lot of bull calves dropped in February, March and beginning of April. By imported bull, 1st grade Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax. W. W. Ballantyne, "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont. Long distance phone. E-2-29

### ELM SHADE STOCK FARM

"The Home of De Kol Holsteins."

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

**JOHN CRUISE** Lachute, Que. 0-8-15

**SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMBORNE**—8 young sows in farrow to Imp. "Kwone King David," 2 bars ready for Imp. service. Spring letters by Imp. boar. Offerings in Holsteins: 1 bull, 15 mos., bull calves, and a few females. "My Motto, 'Quality'." A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont. E-5-19

**HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE**, 6 years old, two cows and two yearling bulls. One Tamworth sow. Write for particulars. SAMUEL LEMON, Stratford, Ont. 0-8-15

**THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS**—FOR SALE—A choice herd of 10 heifers and 8 bulls, from 10 to 24 months old, at bargain prices; also a few cows with calf by side, and bred again, can be spared. E-9-23

M. E. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O., Lucan Stn. 0-8-15

### HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at one time, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we are, however, not a few months from Hermes, Imp. son of Henderveid DeKol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them first.

**H. E. GEORGE** CRAMPTON, ONT. Putnam Stn., 1/2 miles—C.P.R. E-11

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

**H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.** Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. 0-11

**Salem Bred of Shorthorns**

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

**J. A. WATT** ELORA STA., G.T.R. & C.P.R. SALEN P.O. 0-4-15

**Inquiries and Answers**

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

**Tender Feet—Impotency**

I have a mare that is tender in her feet. Would you give me any hints as to how to cure her?

I have a mare that I would not breed could I give her any medicine that would cause her to conceive?—R. L., York Co.

I would not advise the operation unless she is practically useless. The operation will remove the lameness, but there is great danger of the tendons breaking down at any time after the operation, and rendering her absolutely useless. Repeated blistering around the coronet and shoeing with rubber pads will probably relieve the symptoms. Of course if she is practically useless, the operation would be advisable, as it will render her useful for a greater or lesser period.

Drugs have no action in these cases. It may be the opening into the womb is closed, and if so, the groom or a veterinarian, should operate before service. Some grooms can operate.

**Will Horses Eat Wild Flax?**

I had a field of flax wheat last year that was badly infested with wild flax. There is a good catch of clover on it. I would like to know if it is worth while they would keep the wild flax eaten down?—R. L., York Co.

Horses will not eat wild flax readily, and it is doubtful if they would eat it at all, unless on the verge of starvation. If you have a first-class catch of clover, it will keep the flax in check. If it does not, you will have to mow it before it has time to seed.

**To Start Farming**

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World: Would you give me information as to how to start farming on a small scale. I am a young, strong man, single, but have had no experience in farming. Should I like to know what sort of farming it would be best for me to start at and what is the smallest capital that I could start with?—S. C., York Co.

Not knowing your own friend, his question is somewhat difficult to answer satisfactorily. We would not advise him to start up farming on his own account without first having had experience in connection with farm work. To this end, we would advise him to secure a position with some good, up-to-date farmer, who has already made a success of his business. In this way, he could gain an experience which would be invaluable to him in years to come, and at the same time, he would not be risking his capital at the start. An inexperienced man, starting farming would be almost sure to sink his money right at the first. Starting out as a hired man to a farmer, may seem to your young friend like making a slow beginning, but he will find that it is better to progress slowly while gaining his farm experience. After he has put in a season or two on the farm, he will be able to form his own

opinion as to how much capital he will require to start up in business for himself.

Would some of our readers, who have been in a similar position to this young man, and who have since made a success of farming, kindly give their opinions on this matter.—Ed.

**The Roofing Proposition**

Is prepared roofing all right for farm buildings? How does it compare with shingles? Am told that the wind plays havoc with prepared roofing. Can you tell us something about it?—T. H. D., Lanark Co.

A cheap, thin prepared roofing would not give satisfaction. It would be dear at any price, and we would not advise its use. The good, heavy roofing is all right, and you can use it without fear of its blowing away, or leaking, if you use even ordinary care in putting it on. Some roofings on the market are not much thicker than common paper. This should never be used. The heavy, milder roofing that does not need painting, is a good kind to get. It will cost you a little more at first, but in after years you will be glad that you invested in that brand.

A good brand of roofing to use is "Amatite." We know of roofs that have been covered with this material for a long time and it is giving the best results. You can obtain a free sample of "Amatite," by addressing the nearest office of the manufacturers, The Peterson Co., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, St. John and Halifax.

**Could Not Do Without Silos**

Ed, The Dairyman and Farming World.—I have had six years experience with silos. Two silos, if not too large, are much better than one larger one, there being less surface of silage exposed to the air, hence the feed is much fresher and there is much less waste. Two silos, of two acres feet across, by 30 feet high, made of 2 x 6 dressed hemlock, tongued and grooved, with a space of four feet between, are very convenient. Join them together, and you have a shoot through which to throw the silage from the silo doors to the feed room. These two silos will hold acres of a good average crop of corn. I have fed between 50 and 60 head of cattle during the winter months. Without the silage, I could not think of keeping so much stock.—A. F. Jackson, York Co.

**Designs in Dairy Buildings**

The great demand for information relating to the construction of dairy buildings has led the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, to start a line of investigation for the purpose of developing the basic principles of such construction. In order to make the work thoroughly practical, these studies were extended to the planning and actual supervision of construction of a number of dairy buildings in different sections of the country. The work already promises valuable results in securing better methods of construction. In order to place the matter now available in form for wider distribution and usefulness, a number of plans, with brief descriptions, by Mr. Ed. H. Webster, Chief of the Dairy Division, have been published as Circular 131 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and copies may be obtained free of charge on application to the Dairy Division at Washington, D.C.

**THE HOMETEAD HERD OF ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.** Present offerings: 8 months old bull, sire a Toronto champion, also cows and heifers of the choicest breeding. All sold to make room, at prices that will surprise you. WM. ISCHE, Proprietor, 8-2-13 Sebringville, Ont.



**Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions & Fillies Hackneys, Welsh Ponies)**

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

o-15



**A Few Good CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS**

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

In Hackneys I have to offer two big trophy handsome Stallions and two no-dium staid and exceptionally bred ones from three to five years of age. All show high straight action and combine the choicest breeding. In Fillies I have a number of prize winners at Canada's leading shows, as well as a number of coming show ringers to offer. Prices will be right for fine goods and suitable terms can be arranged. Come and see them.

W. E. BUTLER, Ingersoll, Ont. o-12

**Dalgety's Clydesdales**

I have at the present time to offer a few newly imported splendid individuals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.

JAMES DALGETY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT. o-11

**CLYDESDALES AND CHEVAL NORMANS**

New importations, all ages, some ton weights. The best of quality and style with low prices. Must sell. Write for breeding and prices. A few French Canadians.

**ROBERT NESS & SON**

Long Distance "Phone. "WOODSIDE", HOWICK, QUEBEC o-14

**Clydesdale Fillies**

A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting, Royal Chatan, and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R. o-61

**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 at St. Thomas, Ont. April 15th, this making the third shipment within a year. Over to hand in all. This lot includes several a and yearlings, as well as a number of heavy mature Stallions, and a number of Mares and Fillies, in foal. Horses shown or imported by us won at the Ontario Horse Breeder's Show, Toronto, Feb. 1907, 1st and 2nd year old Stallion, and aged Stallion, and 4th aged Mare, 1st, 2nd and 4th on 3-year-old Fillies. We import good ones and all them worth the money and on favourable terms. Let your wants be known to

C. K. GEARY, Can. Agent, St. Thomas, Ont. o-14

**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 attend to this matter 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 o-5-27

**HOLSTEIN CALVES**

ENTIRE CROP, ABOUT 25 Sired by Imported Ykima Sir Fish and Johanna Rue Sarcastic; April and May delivery. Also Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs, largest strain, and oldest established registered herd in Canada; pairs and trios not kept. Expense prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Pedigrees and sale list fully guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont. o-2-13

**IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE**

At Maple Cliff Farm, Friday, April 17th Four imported Clydesdale Stallions, 11 months to 2 years old; a number of heavy and driving horses; 21 choice milk cows; 40 steers and heifers. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg Farm adjoins Ottawa. o-14

**Boys' Spavin**

No matter how old the animal, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed.

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** It is made by the government—costs money—sold all over the world. It cures the horse in five to ten minutes—application—occasionally two required. Come to the Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone, new and old cure alike. Write for detailed information to the Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Co., 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** Illustrated—Covers over 1000 diseases and affections of all domestic animals. You treat any kind of lameness in horses. 75 CENTS PER COPY. Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Co., 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

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5. ADVERTISEMENTS are quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week a issue.

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

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

### CLEAN AND HONEST MILK

Some of the legislation asked for by boards of health and city authorities in their desire to secure better milk for people of our cities and towns is to say the least, ludicrous. The bill recently introduced into the Ontario Legislature, and which fortunately was placed in committee, is a case in point. This bill asked that a minimum standard of 12 per cent. total solids and not less than 3 per cent. butter fat be fixed for all milk sold for consumption in towns and cities.

Will the promoters of this bill tell us how the enactment of such legislation would ensure a better quality of milk for the city consumer.

Under such a law what is to prevent the producer of milk showing 3.5 per cent. butter fat from reducing it to 3 per cent. fat. He could do this and the law could not touch him. What the consumer wants is normal milk just as it comes from the cow. Whether it contains 3 or 4 per cent. fat, it matters little, so long as it is honest milk. If the law, as it is at present stands, does not compel city authori-

ties to compel the supplying of honest milk to citizens, then let it be amended, in such a way as to make it effective in so doing. Any changes in the law in this direction will be approved of by the honest milk producer. But to stipulate that milk, to be fraudulent, must be under a certain minimum standard is opening up the way for dishonesty of the worse kind.

Milk consumers should not lose sight of the fact that impure milk will cause infinitely more harm than dishonest milk. Pure, wholesome milk with only 2 per cent. fat is infinitely better as a food than 4 per cent. milk that is impure and contains the germs of disease. This principle is at the root of the city milk supply question. Guard against dishonesty in the product as much as possible, but at all hazards make sure that the supply is pure and free from all disease producing germs.

Producers of milk for the city trade should bear in mind the latter phase of this question. The day is coming when the consumer will demand a guarantee that the milk he buys is absolutely pure and free from disease germs. In fact there has been a marked advance in this direction during recent years. People will accept anything so long as it is milk. The producer must prepare for this growing demand for cleaner and better milk, and govern himself accordingly. A question which he will have to face sooner or later is that of tuberculosis and its transmission to the human family in milk. So far Canadian herds have escaped rigid inspection in this particular. But they may not always be so favored. "Put your house in order" would be a good motto for the producer just here. Weed out all disease in the herd and make the sanitary conditions at the dairy as perfect as possible.

### LITTLE THINGS IN CULTIVATION

While cultivating the land we are prone to lend ourselves to routine rather than to make a study of the soil conditions with which we have to deal. How often we see a field rough and clod covered after the work of the cultivator. In a dry season, the extra labor entailed in reducing these lumps is considerable. Much of this labor would have been saved had the simple spike-toothed harrow preceded the cultivator. Then, some of us, especially those who have recently purchased improved cultivating machinery, become too enthusiastic in the work their implements can accomplish, oftentimes digging up the soil to too great a depth. For spring seeding the soil should be cultivated to the depth we intend sowing the seed, not deeper. The seed when sown will then rest upon the moist, undisturbed earth. Here it will have an available water supply from below, while above it there will be a good mulch preventing loss of moisture by evaporation.

An implement, the use of which is often abused, is the roller. If we had a proper appreciation of the value of

our time this would not be so. The roller is frequently used at a disadvantage and too often at a loss. By compacting the soil and leaving a smooth hard surface, the roller puts the soil in a condition when it is subject to heavy losses of water, from evaporation. This untoward action can be readily overcome by dragging the land with a harrow, after the roller. In fact, it is a safe axiom to lay down that the drags should invariably follow the roller.

Our chief aim in spring cultivation should be always to make mulches to prevent the evaporation of water stored in the soil from the precipitation of winter. To this end, time and labor spent in harrowing our fields after the drill, after the roller, and in many cases even after the grain is up, will be repaid many fold.

### THE DEAD MEAT TRADE

Some returns brought down in the House of Commons recently show the uselessness of further advances from Canada in asking for the removal of the British Cattle embargo. Our government has met with refusal after refusal to do anything from the British government. Things have now reached a point where further efforts would be futile, and both the government and the Canadian people should turn their attention to developing our cattle trade under conditions as they now exist or upon lines that would make it independent of embargos of any kind.

The development of the dead meat trade supplies a line of action, both for the government and the cattle raiser. There may be difficulties in the way of developing this trade that at present seem insurmountable. But they are not of such a nature as should deter action, especially as it is generally admitted that a dead meat trade established on a sufficiently extensive scale would be of very great benefit to our cattle trade. The dead meat industry of the United States has largely been the making of the Western States. It has for years supplied a steady market for cattle at remunerative prices, which the rancher and the cattle raiser have taken advantage of and the country generally has benefited thereby. The Argentine, Australia and New Zealand, the last two more in the line of frozen mutton, have also benefited by the establishment of this industry. Why not Canada? A dead meat trade would save the western rancher from disaster and add materially to the profits of the cattle feeder in Eastern Canada.

It is estimated that Canada should be able to supply 1,000 head of suitable cattle a week, before the government would be justified in taking action towards assisting in the establishment of a dead meat trade or the capitalist warranted in investing in the business. Perhaps so; but what inducement is there for the cattle raiser to increase his productions to this amount under present conditions? The way to induce the cattle raiser to increase his production is

to provide a steady market for his output at remunerative prices. This he has not got, though cattle prices rule high at the moment. Let the government lend its assistance towards establishing the dead meat trade on a permanent basis and the farmer will produce the cattle. Had our pork packers taken this view of the hog supply, the bacon trade of this country would never have been established. They erected their packing establishments, provided a steady market for the right kind of hogs, and our farmers began producing them. The cheese industry furnishes another case in point. A cheese factory established in a new section does not get its full supply of milk the first year or two. The building is erected, a market provided for milk, and the farmer begins to produce milk in larger quantities. The same principle holds good in the establishment of the dead meat trade.

Quite a large percentage of our cattle are suitable for this trade. Establish the business, provide a steady market and this percentage will be increased.

A liberal appropriation to put this industry on its feet would do more good to the country at large than many of the lavish expenditures that are being made to-day by our governments, both Dominion and Provincial.

### FRUIT MARKS ACT AMENDED

The Hon. Mr. Fisher has introduced his amendment to the Fruit Marks Act. A fine of \$500 will be imposed for the third offense. This should have a deterring effect upon the fraudulent marking and packing of fruit.

As we pointed out last week, drastic remedies are needed if Canada's good name for honest and fair dealing is to be preserved. The bill might have gone further and made a third offense punishable by imprisonment. There are some packers and shippers who have been deliberately breaking the act ever since it came into force. They have counted on paying so much fine money each year and figured this as an outlay in the business. To such a fine of \$500 for a third offense may prove effective but imprisonment without the option of a fine would be nothing more than they deserve.

### CARE NECESSARY WITH VICIOUS BULLS

The frequency of accidents to farmers by vicious bulls makes it imperative that more care should be exercised in handling animals of this class. Very often accidents of this kind are due to carelessness. The animal has been on the farm a long time, daily attendance has made his vicious nature less noticeable, and the attendant take risks that often lead to serious injury and sometimes death. Such risks should not be taken. One never knows when the animal's treacherous nature may be aroused, and he will wreak vengeance upon anyone who may be within reach. Proper precautions should be taken at all times in handling animals of this class.

**OUR FREE RURAL DELIVERY DEBATING SOCIETY**

**Why Not the Farmer Too?**

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—As I am a reader of your valuable paper, I have followed with much interest the series of articles on Free Rural Mail Delivery. I have just finished reading Mr. John Eldridge's article in a recent issue. I think Mr. Eldridge keeps a post office, or at least lives along side of one. If not, I fail to see how he could be so much opposed to Free Rural Delivery. Because he does not want it he need not come to the conclusion that farmers as a whole are of that opinion. We are not all so fortunate as Mr. Eldridge must be, in that he has so many hogs and cattle to ship, or so much butter to sell, that it is necessary to go to market two or three times a week.

Free Rural Mail Delivery would be a boon to Canada. It would go a long way towards solving the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farm, and of securing hired help. The farmers could then take a daily paper

**FAVOR FREE MAIL DELIVERY**

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Oxford Reform Association, held at Ingersoll, last week, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the convention urge upon the Government the advisability of taking into their serious consideration free mail delivery in the more thickly populated districts of Canada, and that it is the opinion of the convention that the Government should at the earliest possible moment confer on the citizens of this country the many advantages to be derived from such improved postal service."

and not have to wait until the end of the week to get his mail. Besides, he could keep himself in touch with the markets.

As to the extra expense of running the service, the extra amount of mail would go far towards covering this, as the mails would be used so much more. And why should not the farmer have as much right to Free Rural Mail Delivery as his city cousin? We find in the cities the mail is delivered two and three times a day. We would like to hear from other farmers on this important subject.

D. A. S.,  
Bruce Co., Ont.

Note.—We would like contributors to sign their names in full.—Editor.

**Possesses Educational Advantages**

Ed. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World: "It is amusing to me to read some of the arguments against rural mail delivery. One writer's argument is that it robs the farmer's child of certain educational advantages. He is the first man I ever heard of that was sorry to have his children so robbed. I never considered the gossip that is usually practiced around the country or village stores by the crowds that gather

to be of any advantage to anyone, except possibly the storekeeper. I believe it to be very much of a hindrance in the way of the child developing in the right direction. Usually, whoever goes for the mail after his day's work, stays away until bedtime or after. The rest of the family that should be getting the benefit of the daily news have to be content to wait for it until the next evening.

"From an educational standpoint this old system does not compare with the mail being delivered at the gate every day. Rural Free Delivery has a tendency to increase the mail matter that would be taken, and read by the average farmer."—Farmer, Massachusetts Co.

**A Word to Our Readers**

Again this week we have received many letters telling us that The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is meeting with the approval of its readers. We are very pleased to receive these encouraging letters.

It is our aim to make each issue better than the one preceding it, and we desire our subscribers to help us by making suggestions. Write and tell us how the paper impresses you, and what you would suggest towards improving it. We wish our readers to take a personal interest in the paper, and to consist of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World their paper.

If you know of a reliable, hustling person in your district who would make a good agent for us, write and give us his name and address. With your aid we shall be able to make The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World the most widely circulated farm and home paper in Canada.

Following are a few samples of letters received this week:

"I like The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World very much."—W. B. Thomson, Chesebaker, Woodburn, Ont.

"I am much pleased with your paper and expect to use it in advertising my stock later on.—Emerson Coloon, Harrietsville, Ont.

Mr. Harold Smith, Morven, Lennox Co. Ontario, writes: "I am writing to thank you for the valuable book I received from The Farming World some time ago, entitled 'Ropp's New Commercial Calculator.' I intended writing before, but neglected to do so. I wish you every success."

The book referred to is given free in return for one new yearly subscription at \$1.00 per year for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Mr. Hector D. MacLean, Port Hawkesbury (Inverness Co.), N.S., says: "I wish you would send me a few sample copies of your paper, also list of Live Stock given as premiums. I think I may be able to induce some of my neighbors to subscribe. No farmer should be without this valuable paper."

Tupper Ferguson, Marshfield, (Queen's Co.), P. E. I., states: "I think your paper is excellent. Dealing as it does with the chief industry of Prince Edward Island, one of the greatest in Canada. I think everyone who produces milk should take it and study it well. I wish you continued success."

A. Foster, York County, says: "I am more than pleased with the paper in its present style, and usefulness. I always considered it an up-to-date dairy paper, but now we have just as good and better in that line and with the best that can be had on general farming incorporated, all for the same price, which I am sure will be appreciated by all."

C. A. Whetham, Guelph, Ont., says: "I enjoy reading your paper very much; it is an excellent agricultural paper."

**DE LAVAL SEPARATORS MAKE THE BEST BUTTER**

The one purpose of every thinking buyer of a cream separator is the making of the most and the best cream possible, whether for home buttermaking, creamery patronage, or any other use to which cream is put.

It is possible to "claim" almost everything for the various makes of cream separators, but the one indisputable fact that would be competitors do not even attempt to get around is the unquestionable superiority of the DE LAVAL machines in the making of the best butter.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines has scored highest and won all higher awards in every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

Beginning with the first great annual contest of the NATIONAL BUTTERMAKERS' ASSOCIATION in 1892 and ending with the 1908 contest at Minneapolis, March 11th to 13th, not only the HIGHEST but every prize anywhere near high award has been made to users of DE LAVAL separators and more than nine-tenths of all exhibits scoring above 90 per cent. in quality have been DE LAVAL made.

**THE ROLL OF HONOR ALL DE LAVAL USERS**

The First Prize winners and their scores at every convention of the National Buttermakers' Association since its organization in 1892 have been as follows:

1892 Madison, Wis., Louis Brahe, Washington, Iowa	Score 98.
1893 Davenport, Iowa, W. Smith, Colton's Park, Ill.	Score 97.
1895 Hoekford, Ill., F. C. Ottogro, Tripoli, Iowa	Score 98.
1896 Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thomas Milton, St. Paul, Minn.	Score 97.85
1897 Owatonna, Minn., H. N. Miller, Randall, Iowa	Score 98.5
1898 Topeka, Kan., Samuel Lundquist, New Sweden, Minn.	Score 98.
1899 Sioux Falls, South Dakota, A. W. McCully, Creston, Iowa	Score 97.
1900 Lincoln, Neb., H. J. Ronnergaard, Lichtendahl, Minn.	Score 98.
1901 St. Paul, Minn., E. C. Quevedo, Owatonna, Minn.	Score 97.
1902 E. J. Danbury, Green Bay, Wis.	Score 98.5
1904 St. Louis, Mo., L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn.	Score 97.
1905 Chicago, Ill., A. Garrison, Rush City, Minn.	Score 97.
1907 Chicago, Ill., A. Lundquist, North Branch, Minn.	Score 97.5
1908 J. C. Post, Hector, Minn.	Score 98.

(There were no conventions in 1894, 1903 and 1906.)

In the great annual contest just held July 30th and the best butter-makers in all three States competed, with first, second and third, and all important awards, being made to users of DE LAVAL machines.

At each of the two big National Dairy Shows held in Chicago in 1906 and 1907 DE LAVAL butter made a CLEAN SWEEP of all highest prizes, and the general average of all the DE LAVAL made entries was conspicuously higher than the general average of all entries using other makes of separators.

Going back further, DE LAVAL made butter received the GRAND PRIZE at the ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR in 1904 and as well at the PARIS WORLD'S EXPOSITION in 1900.

In the hundreds of important state and country contests the world over for twenty years the superiority of the DE LAVAL separator in the making of fine butter has been conclusively proven.

THE EXPLANATION IS TO BE FOUND IN THE IDEAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DE LAVAL SEPARATING BOWLS AND THE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DE LAVAL MACHINES MAY BE OPERATED AND USED.

A new 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue—affording an education in this as in other features of separator knowledge—is to be had for the asking.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**  
173-177 WILLIAM ST. MONTREAL  
14 & 16 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG

## 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.

### Grade All Cream

There has been a good deal written during the past winter on the grading of cream. Our butter will never have that uniformity and quality, which is desirable, until creameries agree to accept only a certain standard of cream; that is, cream having a certain percentage of fat, a clean flavor, and as nearly sweet, as possible.

Under present conditions and especially where there are three or four factories within a radius of 10 or 12 miles, it is very difficult to get a good quality of cream. The competition is so keen, that creamery owners will accept almost anything that the farmer has to offer in the shape of cream.

I think, however, that butter-makers can improve the quality of cream by going among their patrons, interviewing them personally and explaining why they should supply a good, rich, clean flavored cream. If this were done, in nine cases out of ten, the quality of cream delivered at our creameries would be much improved. Most farmers are willing to learn if they are talked to in the right way, and shown that by supplying a better quality of cream they will receive a higher price for their butter.

F. A. Keyes.

Huron Co., Ont.

### Dairy School, O. A. College 1908

The regular Dairy School long course opened January 2nd, and closed March 26th, 1908. During this time fifty-two students registered, of whom thirty-five wrote on the final examination. Of these thirty-five, thirty-one succeeded in passing the final tests at the close of the term.

Two quite radical changes in the course were carried out during the past session. During the month of January each alternate day was devoted by the class to laboratory work in the Bacteriological laboratory, and each alternate day to practical work in the Dairy. During February, alternate days were spent by the Class

**Creameries for Sale  
should be Advertised  
in our "For Sale"  
Column.**

To Butter-makers—and all who buy salt in large quantities, its cost is no inconsiderable item.

## Windsor Salt

goes farther—and does better work. Its cost is really less—and it makes the butter worth more. Ask your grocer.

in the Chemical laboratory. By following this plan, about double the amount of time which was spent in previous years was devoted to dairy bacteriology and dairy chemistry. The good results from this method were seen in the good showing of the Class in these technical subjects and reflects credit upon the excellent work done by Professors Edwards and Harcourt and by their assistants, Messrs. Barlow and Fulmer. The Class was greatly pleased with their instruction in these two subjects which have been considered more or less in the nature of "bugbears" by former classes. Half the time during March was devoted to practical instruction in handling, boilers and engines, piping, soldering, etc., under the direction of Mr. G. O. Travis, Tillsonburg.

The second department from methods offered in former years is in having the examination distributed throughout the third month instead of at the end of the term. This proved to be a wise step as it gave students an opportunity to prepare properly for the final tests, and was less strain upon men not accustomed to writing on examinations.

### LONG COURSE DAIRY CLASS

The General Proficiency lists for the long course dairy class is as follows:

R. Macdonald, Verschoyle, Ont.; W. J. Clark, Harriston, Ont.; D. Gunning, Owen Sound, Ont.; C. E. Bingleman, Vileva, Ont.; H. O. Bingleman, Rochford, Ont.; F. R. Hefer, Exeter, Ont.; A. McLaren, Guelph, Ont.; M. W. Goodby, Langton, Ont.; I. C. Goodhand, Corbett, Ont.; A. A. Miller, Jarvis, Ont.; E. N. Gilliat, Guelph, Ont.; D. M. Oliver, Toronto, Ont.; J. L. Brown, Oxford Centre, Ont.; N. Iwata, Heidelberg, Ont.; C. C. Curtis, Addison, Ont.; W. R. Payne, Sissabro, Ont.; W. B. Thompson, Hickson, Ont.; Jas. L. Easton, Hagersville, Ont.; H. Lockyer, New Durham, Ont.; B. Boninger, Riversdale, Ont.; \*Thos. Neefe, Condorsport, Pa., U.S.A.  
(\* Failed in Cheesemaking and Bacteriology.)

### SPECIALISTS IN BUTTERMILKING

The proficiency list for specialists in buttermilking is as follows: J. Truman, Kirkfield, Ont.; Ed. May, Heidelberg, Ont.; \*R. Keller, Winthrop, Ont.; \*W. E. Inglis, Olds, Alta.; \*\*\*H. Spry, Guelph, Ont.  
(\* Failed in Bacteriology; \*\* failed in Bacteriology and Chemistry; \*\*\* failed in Bacteriology and Boilers and Engines.)

### FARM DAIRY CLASS

The Farm Dairy Class ranked as follows: J. Iwanam, Bronie, Ont.; L. Stewart, Peterborough, Ont.; W. Singleton, Guelph, Ont.; Miss Evelyn Ellis, Toronto, Ont.; F. Finlay, Bluevale, Ont.; C. F. Everest, Guelph, Ont.; R. Harris, Rockwood, Ont.; G. B. Chase, North Adams, Mass., U.S.A.; V. Oxley, Thornhill, Ont.

### SHORT COURSES

Two short courses opened on March

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

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

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

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

The outlay of a one cent stamp will bring information worth many dollars. Write now.

**The Empire Cream Separator**  
Company of Canada, Limited.  
Western Office: WINNIPEG. Toronto, Ont.

**Larger Dairy Profits**  
**HOW TO GET THEM**



30th, and continued for one week. One of these courses was the regular one given each year to the Summer Instructors before commencing their season's work. It is largely a laboratory course along with lectures and discussions. The chief lectures this year were given by Dr. J. H. Reed, of the regular College Staff, on common diseases of dairy cows and on the question of Tuberculosis. There are nine instructors for Western Ontario employed in summer, visiting the creameries and cheeseries of the Province, whose duties are to assist in improving the quality of butter and cheese made in factories, to visit farms and give advice in caring for milk, cream, etc., also to see that proper sanitary conditions are maintained on the farm, in, and around the factories.

A special course of instruction in testing milk and cream was conducted at the same time as for the instructors. Fourteen cheese and buttermakers from various parts of the Province availed themselves of the opportunity to attend lectures and get practical help on testing problems. Some eight or ten students who had taken the regular long course, remained over for the short courses, making a total of about 80 in attendance during the long and short courses in Dairying during the winter. The forenoon of Thursday, April 2nd, was devoted to the judging of experimental lots of cheese and butter made during the term. Mr. Gray, of Thos. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford, and Mr. Frank Hierns, London, Chief Dairy Instructor, ably assisted in this work. On the whole the term has been one of the most successful in years.

### Keeps Night's Milk for Morning Delivery

The Champion Milk Cooler takes the place of both strainer and cooler—keeps milk sweet thoroughly than any other method and also aerates it—absolutely perfect and animal proof. Aerator is as necessary as cooling and the

**Champion Milk Cooler Aerator**  
cools, strains and aerates milk in one operation—keeps milk 24 to 48 hours longer than any other method of cooling, and free on trial. Catalog Free—Write to-day.  
CHAMPION MILK COOLERS CO., 276-61, Corbin, N.Y.

## The LOW Butter Cutter

The accuracy of its work is only equalled by the ease and rapidity with which it is accomplished.

It's the most accurate, rapid and easily operated butter cutter on the market.

Write for Illustrated Folder

**D. DERBYSHIRE & CO.**  
BROCKVILLE, ONT.  
EXCLUSIVE CANADIAN AGENTS

Buttermakers should advertise for situations in our "Want" Column.

## FACTORYMEN!

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

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

PRICES REASONABLE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

**WHITE & GILLESPIE**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

### 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.

#### For Young Cheesemaker

Ed. Dairyman and Farming World. —In your issue of March 25th, "Young Cheesemaker" makes inquiries as to whom he is to believe—Mr. Barr or Prof. Dean. Their statements appear to him to be exactly opposite, and he wants to know which is right. He thinks experts should teach along the same lines.

Those two gentlemen were giving examples of two extremes. Cheese making all the way through is a process of fermentation. There are several things that will cause open cheese. A slight openness in some qualities of cheese would not be considered a serious defect. A nicely balanced cheese contains about one-third moisture, one-third fat, and one-third casein, salt, ash, etc. If you leave too much moisture in your curds, you will have too rapid fermentations, and will be liable to have loose or open cheese, if salt is applied too early in the process of manufacture.

I think Mr. Barr is quite right in his conclusions. If curds were properly cooked, and were, as he suggested, of maturing the curds longer and allowing the acid to do its work properly, would have easily overcome

Razors are not ground on grindstones



Ammunition making is a matter of hair-splitting exactness—primers, powders, metal, paper, wads and all. It is based on skill and backed by the most elaborate method of tests in use in the world. Every minute of the day we test the accuracy of our men, machines and materials.

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



#### DOMINION AMMUNITION

#### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

##### TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED—A cheese factory to rent in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont. Must be up-to-date and large capacity. Apply stating particulars to Box B, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. D-415

WANTED AT ONCE—Cheesemaker for McClure factory—Box C, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. D-422

Practical Dairy Bacteriology—By Dr. H. W. Connell, Wesleyan University. A complete exposition of important facts concerning the relation of bacteria to various problems related to milk, book for the classroom, laboratory, factory and farm. Strictly up-to-date, and contains the most recently determined facts in the newest methods. Fully illustrated, 5 1/2 inches x 8 1/2 inches, cloth, \$1.25. The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. Write for complete catalogue of dairy books.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINED CHEESE and butter factory. Up-to-date in every respect; fully equipped with cold storage appliances and classed by the inspector of sold storages as the finest and best all round factory in Eastern Ontario; situated at the village of Dunbar, Ont., the finest dairy district in Canada. For further particulars apply Box 25, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont. D-412

the defect "Young Cheesemaker" mentioned.

Prof. Dean is correct in his statement in saying that cheesemakers stir their curds too dry. (That may be so in Western Ontario.) In stirring curds too dry you check the acid, which comes on more slowly, thus taking longer to mature the curd, and causing a serious loss of butter fat. The cheese will be liable to be too dry and open if salt is applied too soon in the process of manufacture.

It is a very nice point in cheesemaking to be able to determine the proper amount of moisture to leave in curds after removing from the whey. As yet there has been no means of determining the amount of moisture to leave in curds except by the judgment of the maker. If "Young Cheesemaker" would study the effects of acidity and moisture in cheesemaking, and how to control them, and would become expert at it, he would be taking a long step in the art of cheese making. "Old Cheesemaker."

#### Cheese in the Curing Room

"A source of trouble to our industrial chemists, cheesemakers, cheese factory inspector, in speaking at the Manitoba Dairywomen's Convention recently, "is the curing rooms." Many are poorly constructed, the temperature cannot be controlled in them. Let a cheese be over well made, if it goes into a poor room it will, perhaps, be spoiled there, because when a cheese is placed in the curing room it is only half made, the other half must be done there. On the curing depends the quality and the quantity. This affects it to the extent of about one and a half pounds on an 80 lb. cheese in about one month. If people only realized this fact they would not hesitate to construct good curing rooms. If a reputation is to be built up the product must be improved

#### Agricultural Legislation

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has introduced three bills at Ottawa, tending to make certain legislation now in force more effective. The first proposes slight amendments to the meat and canned foods act, with a view to making it more workable.

The second bill, which is the most important of the lot, amends the fruit marks' act and dairy act, by making the penalties more stringent. For the first offence under the fruit marks act, the fine will be \$10 to \$50; for the second, \$50 to \$100; and for a third offence, \$500. The penalties for the adulteration of cheese will also be increased.

The present-canned goods act is obsolete and conflicts in some details with the meat and canned goods act passed a year ago. The third bill repeals this act.

#### Index to Photo on Cover

The illustration on the front cover was taken at Picton during the annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association. Those in the group are: 1, Sen. D. Derbyshire, Brockville; 2, Jno. R. Dargavel, M.L.A., Elgin, Pres. Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association; 3, R. G. Murphy, Brockville, sec. Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association; 4, Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View; 5, H. J. Singleton, Newboro; 6, T. A. Thompson, Almonte; 7, Henry Glendinning, Manilla; 8, Edward Kidd, North Gower; 9, J. W. Graw, Kingston; 10, A. E. Wilson, Manager Bank of Montreal, Picton; 11, G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro; 12, G. A. Putnam, Toronto, Director of Dairy Instruction for Ontario; 13, G. D. Pablow, Kingston, Chief Dairy Inspector for Eastern Ontario; 14, Wm. Coo, London; 15, G. H. Carpenter, Fruitland.

# Dairy Supplies

## For the Farm or Factory

WE have a complete line of Dairy Supplies and can ship at a moment's notice any supplies you may require. Our large warehouse permits buying in large quantities and at prices that enable us to quote the lowest for high-class supplies.

Complete equipment furnished for cheese factories or creameries.



The Rivard Combined Pasteurizer and Refrigerator is giving excellent satisfaction wherever used. Acidimeter Touchout and all necessary glassware and solutions for same. Cream Separators, Churns, Bottle Fillers and Washers, Engines, Boilers, Curd Rakes, Scales, Babcock Testers, Colorings and Rennet.

We make a Specialty of Repairing Dairy Machinery

Dairymen sending us Consignments of Butter and Cheese will receive the highest market price according to quality on day of arrival.

It will pay you to get our prices for your supplies before buying elsewhere

THE ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY  
21-23 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL, Que.

# WE'VE ONLY ONE IRON IN THE FIRE

That is making CREAM SEPARATORS, and it takes our entire time. That is why we manufacture a Cream Separator "The Magnet" that we are able to guarantee as to accuracy, quality and durability.

When you propose to buy a carriage the first thing you do is to examine its construction. Should you find one built to run on one wheel you would immediately condemn it as being no good for your everyday purposes.

If you examine Cream Separators you will find all makes except one apply the one wheel principle to the running of the bowl, that is, the support is placed at one end of the bowl only.

The MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR is the exception and it is made by us. It has a bowl supported at the top as well as at the bottom, thus giving it steadiness of motion and preventing it getting out of balance. It also makes it very easy to turn, in fact, so easy that a child of four years can turn it.

(See page 18 in the Catalogue)

This double support of the bowl is protected by patent and can be found only on the MAGNET. Note also the one piece skimmer. It is easy to clean and takes all the cream out of the milk.

Write for Catalogue 11.



## THE PETRIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

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## Our Farm Homes

### The Best Way

This world is a difficult world, indeed.

And people are hard to suit,  
And the man who plays on the violin,  
Is a bore to the man with a flute.

And I myself have often thought  
How very much happier 'would be  
If every one of the folks I know  
Would only agree with me.

But since they will not, then the very  
best way

To make this world look bright,  
Is never to mind what people say,  
But to do what you think is right.  
—Selected.

## Harry's First Day in Holland

"We are not going to Muskoka this summer, Harry; we are going to Holland, instead. How do you think you will like that, my boy?" So Mamma had said six weeks before, and Harry had cried "Hurrah," and had jumped for joy. Since that time the days had been full of eager preparation and excitement, followed by the ocean voyage, and rapid journeyings, until now they were in Amsterdam, where they expected to remain some time. And now, right after an early breakfast, while father was seeing about a carriage for their drive, Harry's mother called him away from the open window, from which he was dropping bread crumbs down for the ducks paddling contentedly in the canal beneath.

He came to her at once and leaned upon her lap in his accustomed way, while she smoothed his short silky curls, and said, "Harry dear, you do not yet know why we have come so far away from home this summer, and have been travelling almost without stopping night or day?"

Harry looked a little bit puzzled for a moment. Then he said merrily, "So that I have to learn geography, may be. You know last winter, one day I said I thought Holland was the capital of Belgium, but I know better now."

His mother smiled. "No, that is not the reason, though I have no doubt you will learn many things besides geography over here this summer. But do you remember ever hearing of your Aunt Edith, Papa's younger sister?"

Harry looked puzzled again, and his mother went on, "Many years ago your Aunt Edith married a man that none of her family liked. She went away with him, and we have never seen her since, but about two months ago your father heard that her husband was dead, and that she was living in Amsterdam and was sick and also very poor. Now do you know why we have travelled so far, and so fast?"

"To find Aunt Edith," cried Harry joyously. "Oh, Mamma, I hope we will find her to-day."

"And Harry, your Aunt Edith has a son," Mamma went on, "a little boy of about your age."

"Oh, hurrah," cried Harry, "three cheers for my Dutch cousin. [I'll give him my new knife, and half of my marbles and I hope he'll like me.]"

Mr. Harland, entering the room at this moment, smiled at Harry's enthusiasm, though he seemed a little anxious and preoccupied. Soon the

porter came to tell them that the carriage was ready, and they started out without delay. It was a wonderful drive to Harry, through long, pleasant streets with wide canals through the center of them, spanned here and there with pretty bridges, and with



WHERE CONRAD LOST HIS HAT

arching trees on either side that almost met overhead. There were many large boats in the canals and barges laden with grain and all sorts of merchandise were being slowly dragged along by thick set men, sometimes even by sturdy women, with heavy wooden shoes upon their feet, while the men at the helm smoked lazily as they steered.

In one place Harry was fairly wild with delight. A drawbridge was being lifted for a little steam tug, full of tourists, to pass through, and the captain dropped the toll into a little wooden shoe tied to fish line, which

the toll man lowered to them as they passed. Fat little Dutch children were playing out on the clean brick walks before their doorways every where and Harry quickly discovered that the chubby girls could whip their tops with a skill quite equal to the boys.

But soon they were out of the city and driving rapidly along a road by the side of a quiet canal. A huge windmill rose before them in the distance, and when the carriage finally stopped before a small brick house, the mill was close at hand, and its great arms had begun to turn slowly in the wind.

"We will leave you out here for a few minutes, Harry. You can investigate the windmill, if you want to, while we are gone," Mr. Harland said. Then he and Mamma went into the little house.

Harry ran on to the mill and walked around it. He was surprised to find it so much larger than he had thought. Then he put his curly head in at the open door. There was a great, fat, dusty miller inside, and he greeted his little visitor good naturedly, but Harry could not understand his guttural greeting. The miller smiled, however, and beckoned to him, so Harry, smiling in return, went in. The miller was evidently fond of children and he showed Harry how the grain was ground by the great stones, turned by the power of the heavy arms, which the wind was tossing round and round more rapidly now, outside.

their little son so high above them, but Harry waved again to reassure them and then climbed down the six steep ladders with all his speed, just in time to meet them as they reached the doorway. They thanked the miller cordially for his kindness to their boy and he did not understand their foreign words he certainly understood the meaning of the silver coin which Mr. Harland put into his hand at parting.

Harry was about as dusty as the miller now, but they soon had brushed him clean; and then, as they re-entered the carriage, he noticed that his mother and father both looked very grave, and sad.

"But where is Aunt Edith, Mamma," he asked, "and my little Dutch cousin?"

"We do not know, Harry," she answered sadly. "They used to live out here, but they have gone away; we cannot find out where. So it may be a long time now before we can find them." When they reached the hotel again, Mr. Harland went out to make more inquiries, and in the afternoon he and his wife went out together.

"I'm sorry, Harry, but we must leave you here about this afternoon," his father said. "We have so many places to go to, that it would only tire you out, while it would hinder us to have you with us."

"But where are you going to go?" Just up and down in front of the hotel, where I can see the boats in the canal? It is such fun, and I'll take care and be a real good boy." His father consented, cautioning him not to go far away for fear of getting lost; and then they left him.

Now Harry did not mean to get lost, but after he had followed the canal just a little way to see what was in the barge guarded so carefully by the little yellow dog that barked so vigorously at every passer-by, and then had gone a very little further to look at something else, he somehow took the wrong turning and got where he would after that, he could not find the hotel, anywhere.

"Now I am lost," he said, at last. "And I can't speak one word of Dutch, so I don't know what to do. Dear me, what will Mamma and Papa say?"

He tried to think what all the little boys he had ever heard of had done when they were lost, but he could not remember one who had been lost in Holland. He stopped several people and repeated the name of the hotel to them, as plainly as he could. But it was no use, for he could not understand a word they said to him in reply, while it is doubtful whether they had even caught his meaning.

"I'll just have to keep on walking," he said at length, and by and by I may get back to the hotel again."

But Amsterdam is a large place and the way he had taken led him in the wrong direction. He grew more and more confused as he reached the more crowded portion of the city and became involved in the network of canals. He had found a long way out and it gave him a sense of security to carry it, for stout-hearted though he was, he had begun to grow a little frightened.

At last he saw a little boy running towards him down the street, chasing his hat, which a gust of wind was carrying away. Harry ran and tried to stop it, too, but before either of the boys could reach it, it had blown off into the canal and was floating quietly away.

Down on his knees went Harry and with his stick he could just reach that hat which he tried to coax nearer to the edge of the canal. It was a breathless moment, and its little bare-headed owner stood over him watching eagerly. Would not the hat suddenly fill with water and go down, or

Looking down from there he saw his mother and father just coming out of the little house and looking all about for him. Then Harry flung his arms around like the arms of the mill and cried out lustily, "Mamma, Papa look up. I am way up here." His parents seemed surprised to see



else the mischievous breeze whirl it out from under the point of the stick and carry it away? Ah no, it was yielding to persuasion at last, and was being drawn nearer and nearer, being drawn up gently, gently, until Harry grasped it in triumph and held it out to the bare-headed boy, crying "Here's your hat."

"Thank you," said the boy, and Harry's eyes dilated with joy and wonder. "Oh, I didn't know that any Dutch boys could speak English," he cried, "and I am so glad."

"But I'm not a Dutch boy," Mamma and I always speak English," replied the little lad.

"Well, I'm awfully glad," said Harry, "for you see I'm lost, and now maybe you can tell me how to get back to the Blank hotel."

"But that's a long way off. I'll show you the way, though, if you'll come first with me so I can find Mamma where I'm going. She's sick, you see, and I've been to get the doctor."

It was not far to the small room where the boy's mother lay wearily with closed eyes, under her shawl. She listened to the story of the rescued hat, and then turned her face a little to look at the lost boy.

"You have wandered a long, long way," she said. "How can your parents let you stray from them so in a strange place?"

"But they don't know," said Harry, with flushing cheeks. "You see they went out together to find my Aunt Edith and my cousin, who are lost, and they told me to be good. But I went to look at a boat, and I turned the wrong way coming back, and the sick woman had started up, and was staring at him now with bright wide open eyes. "They have gone to find your Aunt Edith and your cousin, you say? Quick, what is your name?"

"Harry Harland?"

"Is it possible? My brother Henry's child, Harry, I am your Aunt Edith. Ah, Heaven bless you, my boy, it is surely Heaven that sent you here to me. And this is your cousin, Conrad, Harry. Did you say that your father and mother were trying to find us? Oh, they are good, Conrad, bring me a pen and paper, quick—let me write to my brother. There Harry, that is for your father, with my dear love. Now Conrad, take your cousin back to the hotel, and wait there—wait until your uncle comes, and bring me back word from him."

It was a wonderful walk that the two boys had together. There was so much for each to say, and they were friends long before the hotel was reached.

When Mr. and Mrs. Harland returned, unsuccessful in their search, Harry met them with a radiant face.

"Oh, Mamma, Papa, what do you think? I have found Aunt Edith and Conrad, and here is a letter from Aunt Edith. You see, I didn't mean to, but I went and got lost, myself, the very first thing, and then Conrad's hat blew away and I fished it up out of the canal, and so—and so—that was the way we came to find each other."

**Children**

Ah, what would the world be to us if the children were no more? We should crowd the desert behind us Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest, With light and air for food, Ere their sweet and tender juices Have been hardened into wood,

That to the world are children; Through them it feels the glow Of a brighter sun, the dearer mate Than reaches the trunks below.

Ye are better than all the ballads That ever were sung or said; For ye are 'the living poems And all the rest are dead.

—Longfellow



# WASHING ALL FINISHED

One of the secrets of Happy Home Life is to have your washing all done and the clothes out on the line before breakfast. You'll be able to do this easily and with no loss of time. You'll be able to give your husband when he goes to work with a pleasant smile and in clean attire if you use a

## "1900 GRAVITY" WASHER

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Write to-day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machine in natural colors—sent free on request. Address **me personally F.W.G. BACH Manager** **The 1900 WASHER CO., 356 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Canada** The above free offer is not good in Toronto and suburbs—special arrangements are made for this district.



## Our Girls and Boys

### Eddy's Letter

We are sorry that the little boy who wrote us the letter, and signed his name, "Your Dear Eddy," did not give us his address. We would like to write him, but cannot as we do not know where he lives. We think that we had better not publish his letter, however, as while it was interesting to read, it might hurt the feelings of some one who might read it, and we would not care to do this. We hope that Eddy will write us again some time.

### What One Little Girl Does

The following letter was received among those sent in the Winter Fun Contest, but it did not tell us anything about Winter Fun. Therefore, we could not consider it in the contest. It is a nice letter, and we desire to publish it for our boys and girls to read. The letter reads:

"Dear Editor,—We just started to take The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, so my Papa said I was to write to it. I am a little girl, 10 years old. My little sister's birthday was on March 8. I go to school every day that I can. I live in a village, and I like to go out on the farm to my cousin's and friend's. We have three grey horses; their names are Nelly, Prince and Hazel. I am in the junior third class, and I am going to try for the senior third class. I have two sisters and three brothers. We live right beside of the Alder Creek, and we have a store, and my papa is the operator of the Bell Telephone Company. The post office is right in our house, and the creamery is also. I guess I must close my letter now; good bye. From Essie Thamer, New Dundee, Ont."

### Nicer Than Ever

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is a very welcome visitor in our home, and now that it comes every week, it will be nicer than ever.—Mrs. Seth S. Salmon, Carleton, N. B.

It is pretty hard to eliminate envy from gossip, and have anything left.

## Asked and Answered

Readers are asked to send any questions they desire to see in this column. The editor will aim to reply as soon as possible, and as far as space will permit. Address Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterborough, Ont.

Will you tell me the best way to fry sugar cured ham.—Mrs. W. T. Hollis, Lennox Co., Ont.

Try this way; place the slices of ham in a fry pan with enough cold water to cover. Place over fire and let water come to a boil. If you think ham is very salt, repeat this a second time. Then pour off water and fry as you would any meat, trying as brown as desired.

Can you tell me how to remove snuburns from a white chip hat.—Mrs. B. M. Miller, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Secure salts of lemon from the drugist. It comes already put up in little wooden boxes. Dissolve about quarter of package in cupful of hot water, and apply with soft cloth to hat. Dry immediately. If not successful, you might get your drugist to prepare a solution of oxalic acid for the purpose enquired about. He can give you the proportions correctly.

Kindly advise the best way to care for the new linoleum I have recently purchased? I want to keep it in the best condition possible.—Emma

To clean and brighten the linoleum first wash it thoroughly in soap suds, and in not too hot water, being careful to get it perfectly clean. Then go over it with sweet milk, and you will be surprised at its brightness.

Please suggest a remedy for removing the musty odor from tomatoes which are only occasionally used.—Minnie Backus, Man. Put a lump of sugar in the teapot, and it will absorb all dampness. It is understood of course that the teapot is thoroughly cleaned. A little soda or scouring soap will remove any discoloration from a pot made of china and these are always the best pots to use.

I would like a good recipe for home made sausages, preferably pork sausages. I have a large quantity of pork, and can make up, and sell at our home market.—Mrs. G. H. James, York Co., Ont.

Put through the meat chopper, 6 pounds of lean fresh pork, and 3 pounds of fat; mix with this 12 teaspoons of powdered sage, 6 each of black pepper and of salt, 2 teaspoons

each of ground cloves and of mace, and 1 nutmeg, grated. When the seasoning is well mixed with the meat, pack it down in stone jars, and pour melted fat or lard on top to exclude the air, or put into long bags of stout muslin, dip these in melted grease and hang in the cellar. They may be made in small quantities and used at once.

Kindly tell me how I can corn beef, and about how long it will take to do it?—Jennie Firth, Haldimand Co., Ont.

Mix salt with salt pepper in the proportion of ten parts of the first to one of the second, and rub the piece of beef to be corned until the salt lies dry upon the surface. Let it stand in a cold place for twenty-four hours and repeat the process, and the next day put it into pickle. This is made by galling together for ten minutes a gallon of salt, four ounces of saltpeter, and a pound and a half of brown sugar, in five gallons of water. The meat should not be put into the pickle until the latter is perfectly cold. Leave it in the pickle and take it out as needed, looking at it occasionally, to see if it is keeping well. If not, take the meat out, rub it well with dry salt, and prepare a fresh and stronger brine.

Take old cotton blankets that have worn too thin for warmth on the bed, dye them any color desired, and use them for linings when you make your winter quilts

## PAINTERS

and

## Householders

who desire a tight yet strong extension ladder (20 to 58 ft. lengths), one that won't warp, and free from side-swaying, should write us about our Steel Wire Double Truss Extension Ladders.

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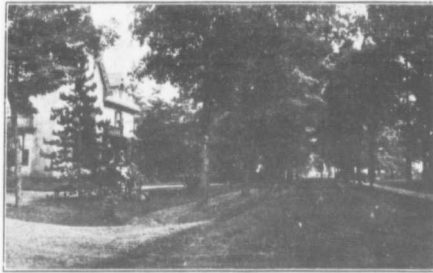
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BERLIN - ONTARIO

## Rural Improvement is Worth While

Practical Pointers on the Principles and Practice of Landscape Gardening about the Country Home, the Church and the School, by A. C. Blair, Peterboro County, Ontario

There is nothing that gives so much character to country places and villages as the appearance of well-laid out and well-kept grounds around and about schools, churches and the homes of the people. Rural improve-



Shade Trees Lend an Air of Coolness and Refinement to Village Streets

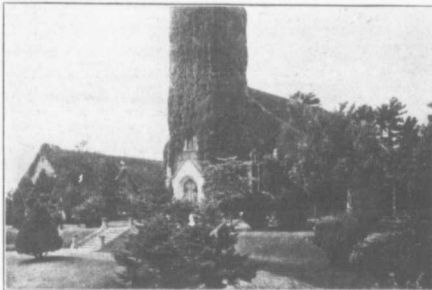
ment of this kind not only affords pleasure to those who live in the vicinity, but it advertises the community to an extent that is not always appreciated. The private and public grounds of our people betray our ideals of comfort and beauty. Neglected country and village homes, as well as school and church grounds, ill-kept and unadorned, furnish the kind of national advertisement that we, as Canadians, do not want. Rural improvement is a striking advertisement of the progress of a country's refinement and the height of its civilization.

The influences of rural improvement are felt not only by the old folks but by the children as well for it is they who are the most susceptible to the beauties of natural associations. If children are constantly surrounded with influences that ennoble them, they will become satisfied with nothing less. In after years, for habits acquired in childhood have much to do with the character and worth of the adult.

The practice of ornamenting home grounds increases the value of the

property. This consideration alone should be sufficient to induce the land owners and the house owners of our country to beautify their homes and also the public and pleasure grounds of the neigh-

borhood. The work of beautifying is neither difficult or expensive. Any



Clinging Vines Give Shade, Beauty, Repose and Dignity to Churches

farmer can make a good lawn and he can have an effective planting of shrubbery and trees by bringing na-

tive species from the woods or by purchasing common kinds from nurseries.

### MAKING LAWNS

In the planning and arrangement of such grounds, the lawn is the most important consideration. It is the basis of the whole scheme of decorative gardening. To get the greatest possible results from the lawn at the least possible cost, we must begin well.

A good lawn can be made on most any kind of soil but a rich, retentive loam is best. The permanent beauty of the turf depends largely upon the preparation and fertility of the soil, if it is not naturally rich, it should be made so. Apply manure liberally. Work this in deeply and evenly. Harrow or rake the surface and leave it smooth and even.

Small lawns may be made quickly by means of sodding, but seeding is usually practised. Sow the seed while the soil is freshly disturbed. Sow early in the morning and on a still day, and sow liberally and evenly. After sowing, rake and roll. A good lawn mixture is Kentucky blue grass, red top and white clover, equal parts by weight.

When the lawn is once established, it should be well cared for. Mow the grass often but do not mow too soon, not too closely the first time on a newly-made lawn. It is not necessary to remove the clippings, if the grass is mowed frequently.

### PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

Trees and shrubs should be planted in harmony with the surrounding conditions. On school and home grounds, plant the largest at the sides and rear. The tallest kinds should be used in the background. Plant shrubs mostly in groups. Occasionally single specimens with individual characteristics may stand alone. Use a comparatively small number of kinds, and mass each kind by itself. Trees and shrubs may be planted so as to hide objectionable scenes. Private and pleasure grounds should not be treated as places simply for treasuring beautiful trees, for in the attempt to preserve individual specimens, we deform the grounds and destroy the effect.

### VINES AND CLIMBERS

The bare walls of houses, churches and school houses may be covered with vines. Notice the beautiful vine that clings to the church in the accompanying illustration, and imagine how bare the church would be without it. Vines are valuable, also for hiding unsightly objects, fences, outbuildings, barnyards, and so forth. They may be used for shade and ornament over summerhouses and verandas. Old tree stumps and trunks may be covered with vines very effectively. Among

## Nine O'Clock, and the Washing Done

The "New Century" Washing Machine washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes. And washes them better than you can possibly do the washing by hand.

New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain directly into the tub. Price \$5.00 complete—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free copy of our new book.

Dowsevelt Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



our hardy vines are climbing roses, clematis, Virginia creeper, Chinese wistaria, Dutchman's pipe and honeysuckle. An excellent vine and one not appreciated as it should be, is the common grape vine. It is beautiful in foliage, graceful in habit and furnishes, in addition, luscious fruit.

### THE USE OF FLOWERS

No scheme of rural improvement is complete without flowers. It is a mistake, however, to plant flowerbeds in the middle of the lawn, except on formal grounds. Plant them in the foreground of shrub borders, in nooks and corners about the buildings, at the foundation of the house, at junctions of walks and driveways, and at the foot of rockeries, stone walls and fences.

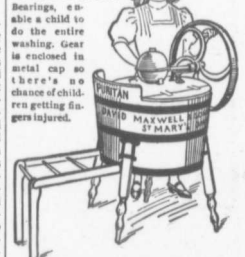
### THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

The general arrangement of ornamental plantations should correspond

& CHILD CAN DO THE FAMILY WASH WITH

## "Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

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

10 White Damask Table Cloths, special make, in cotton, having the effect of Linen Damasks, to its long, as its wide, hemmed.

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Price as a matter of advertising in the office of this paper.

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with the architecture of the buildings. If buildings are large and architecturally ornate, such as public buildings on public squares, the artificial and formal may be adopted. On home grounds and around the ordinary country or village church and school, a more natural order of arrangement should be employed. Freedom from formality should be the rule. In front of the building, maintain an open expanse of green and plant trees, shrubs and flowers on the borders. The junction of roads and walks may be planted with shrubbery or flowers. Arrange, also, for comfort and protection. The buildings need shade in summer and shelter from winter winds. Be careful, however, not to shut out the view. In all the work of ornamental gardening, be determined to do a good job. Resolve this spring to have your church and school grounds the best for miles around, and have the grounds about the farm home even better.



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Please send me free of cost, by mail, a copy of the Williams Piano Purchase Plan, and also a copy of the new catalogue.

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**THE COOK'S CORNER**

In an early issue, we desire to run some special recipes on bread and bread making. Readers are requested to send in any particular recipe they may have on bread making either soft or hard, rye, graham, or corn bread. All good reliable recipes will be accepted. If you have a bread-making machine, kindly tell us about that at the same time. Address all letters to The House- hold Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

**RICE BLANC MANGE**

Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cupful of rice in milk, in a double boiler. When cooked add  $\frac{1}{2}$  box of gelatine dissolved in a little cold milk, add sugar and vanilla to taste. When cold beat in 1 qt. of cream that has been whipped to a stiff froth. Set in a wet mould in the ice box to form. Serve with raspberry juice poured over it.

**QUICK WAFFLES**

Two cups of flour, sifted twice, with 1 teaspoon baking powder, and the same of salt, 3 eggs, 1 tablespoon of butter or other shortening, and 3 cups of milk. Beat the yolks smooth, add the milk, and turn this upon the prepared flour. Whip lightly and

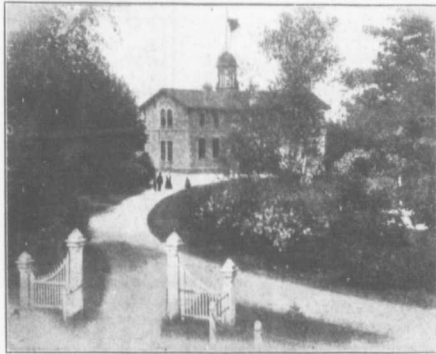
onion juice. Cook together in another saucepan a tablespoonful each of butter and flour until they bubble, and then pour upon them 1 pt. of hot milk. Stir until it thickens, salt and pepper the tomato to taste, and mix with it the thickened milk. Add half a teaspoonful of Worcester-shire sauce and serve at once.

**CREAM OF CORN SOUP**

Grate the corn from a dozen ears, and put over the fire in a qt. of water. Canned corn may also be used. Simmer for  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour. Now add salt and pepper to taste, and a tablespoonful of granulated sugar. Rub to a paste 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 2 of flour, and thicken the corn soup with this. Have ready heated a qt. of milk, pour this gradually upon a beaten egg, turn into a heated tureen and stir in the corn puree. Canned corn may be substituted for the corn in the ear.

**Evils of Substitution**

Substitute articles are always inferior and yield a larger profit to the dealer, many of whom for this selfish reason persistently try to thrust them upon the public. Standard goods like



Nothing Makes the Child Like School More than Beautiful School Surroundings

quickly for one minute; add the stiff, flavoured whites and drop by the spoonful into the heated and greased waffle irons.

**CUSTARD PIE**

Whip light the yolks of 3 eggs with 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pour upon them 2 cupfuls of boiling milk, stirring this in slowly. Flavor with a tablespoonful of essence of lemon. Line a pie plate with paste, brush the inside with the white of an egg, pour in the custard and bake.

**LEMON CREAM PIE**

Heat a quart of milk and stir into it  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cupful of prepared flour wet with a little cold milk. Let this get hot, stirring all the while. Beat the yolks of 3 eggs light with 3 table-spoonfuls of sugar, and add the milk and flour to this. Let all cook together for 1 minute after they come to the simmer; take from the fire and add the juice and grated peel of a large lemon. Bake in open shells of puff paste, and as soon as the custard is set, cover it with a meringue made of whites of 3 eggs, beaten stiff with 3 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; brown lightly and serve.

**CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP**

Cook 1 qt. of tomatoes soft, and rub them through a colander, or drain the liquid from a can of tomatoes. Heat it over the fire, cooking with it a pinch of soda and a teaspoonful of

**In the Sewing Room**

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

**GIRL'S DRESS 3897**



The need of the dainty yet protective apron is an ever present one with the small girl. It can be treated in a number of ways as it is straight at the lower edge. The little yoke admits of variety, for it can be of plain material trimmed and finished with a little of the embroidery quite as well as of the tucking.

The apron consists of the yoke, cut in two portions, the apron proper and the shoulder.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1 1/2 yds of embroidery 5 in wide, 5/8 yd of tucking, to make as illustrated.

The pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, and 8 yrs of age and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

**BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 3908**

To be made in round or without pointed yoke on back.

This shirt waist that allows effective use of embroidery is one greatly in demand just now and here is one that can be so treated or left plain as liked.

The sleeves can be made with the cuffs or with narrow bands as preferred and also the back can be left plain or made with an applied pointed yoke.

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

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

**FIVE GORED PETTICOAT 3899**

To be made in round or walking length. The shapely, well fitting petticoat is essential to the well fitting gown. This one is designed to flare sufficiently at the lower edge to mean comfortable walking.

When made in round length or walking length the flairs are joined one to the other, making one flared petticoat is cut in five gores and is made of darts in the side gores.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 1/2 yds 21 or 24 or 5 1/2 yds 36 in wide, with 1 1/2 yds 21 or 24.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in waist, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

**MODEL BASQUE 3900**

No matter what form of blouse or the waist may take, a perfect fitting lining is the first essential to comfort and ease. It is one which it would be well for every woman to possess and which can be utilised in a number of ways. It can be made closed at the front or at the back. It can be made with high neck or low round or square neck and it can be finished in either round or pointed outline below the waist. To use it to the greatest advantage it should be cut and exactly fitted to the figure, then reserved for future use, as it may be made from which all others can be cut and will render all future dressmaking a comparatively simple matter.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yds 21, or 2 yds 36 in wide.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 in bust measure and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

**Baby's Own Soap**

Best for Baby, best for you.

Avoid substitutes.

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Try "Albort"

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## CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

### We Need Pure Not Rich Milk

Milk is in such general use as a food, that the question of its purity is always an important one. Milk is one of the most healthful and economical articles of diet, and contains much nourishment. It is a necessity, and, therefore, every means ought to be taken to guard against adulteration. Let milk be pure and clean from healthy cows. Do not allow anything to be taken from the milk, nor anything to be added, and you have an ideal food of much value. But why should a standard be fixed—a standard higher in fat contents than pure milk contains? Why should milk that contains the most fat be accounted the best? A milk rich in fat is less easily digested and absorbed than a milk in which the fat percentage is low. The other constituents in milk, those valuable proteid ingredients which go to the building up of the tissues, the prime property of any food, are the most important. Milk with low fat contents, agrees best with infants, children and invalids. The human milk is the ideal food for the young. It is a perfect food. The milk that is nearest in composition to this is the one best suited for use in all families where there are children. Now this milk has a low percentage of fat. If the standard that is proposed were

applied to the mother's milk it would have to be rejected. Rich milk often causes more or less disturbance in children, and if fed in excess, often does seriously.

Experiments have conclusively demonstrated the fact that the young of all animals do better on milk of low fat contents than on rich milk. All farmers now know that they can raise calves, and good calves, too, upon milk with little fat in it, and even upon skim milk. It is a well known fact that some cows give such rich milk that they cannot suckle their calves. The calves will sicken and die, unless given milk of less richness.

Experiments with young pigs have been conducted by Mr. C. L. Beach. He fed separate lots of pigs with skim milk, milk poor in fat, and milk rich in fat respectively. During the first 40 days the skim milk pair gained 62 pounds, the poor in fat pair, 54.5 pounds; and the rich in fat pair, 42.3 pounds. The next ten days the gain for each was 22 pounds, 20½, and 3½ pounds respectively. The next ten days' results were 20 pounds gain, 21 pounds gain and 2 pounds loss respectively. After slaughter the pigs fed skim milk and low fat milk gave better meat and bone than those fed rich milk.

The same results he demonstrated on other animals, and he fed on low fat milk gained more and grew faster and were healthier than those fed on richer milk. There are of course cases of illness and some other exceptions, where fat is needed in the system, and in such cases the fat is better taken in milk. Then, milk rich in fat is the best.

But is it reasonable, is it wise, is it necessary, for the protection of the public health, to place a bar on pure milk, with low fat contents, when all experience proves that such milk is a well balanced ration, that it is easy of digestion and assimilation, that its tissue building and growth producing qualities, are ahead of milk richer in fat.—D. Robertson, M.D., Milton, Ont.

## THE HOOVER POTATO DIGGER

The most successful digger made. Saves time, labor and potatoes. Satisfaction guaranteed.



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### A Word to the Retailers

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World.—How many citizens have ever counted the number of milk vans and wagons they see every morning in going to their work? If they did count them, would they be surprised? If they did not count the actual vehicles, did they ever count (as regards health) the way the milk is scooped up and dipped out of those fancy eight-gallon cans. If this did not surprise them, it ought to, and the reason it is no surprise to the hundreds of thousands is just because they don't regard health as anything very precious until a doctor called in, and a health officer to find the source of the sickness and fever.

How many Canadian citizens would object to their grocers driving up to their doors on a windy day with cinders and smoke, dust, horse hairs, flies and goodness knows what else flying thick and slicing off as much butter as they wanted for the day? Once and no more from that for me. What about the dealing out of the milk—can open day often windy, thousands of little things flying, too small for the eye to see, and not one family in 50 who receive their milk in bulk ever think of straining it. Would you very much care if this was not risky? What is the standard for milk under these conditions even if it does test the required per cent. of butter fat?

I do not claim that dealers be forced to sell and deliver all milk in sealed vessels. This, I think, would be too expensive present. I do think, however, that the present equipment of all retailers could be vastly improved upon.—A consumer.

Barley yields more than twice as many bushels to the acre as wheat,—is easier grown,—and the demand will be great this year. That's plainly why

# it will pay to sow barley—

Only 48 lbs. to the bushel,—and bright barley brought 80c. last year. It will bring more this. No chance of a glutted market. Plenty of buyers. Sow barley,—it will pay you.

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right working but it harvests all the grain. It handles tall and short, light and heavy, down and tangled grain all to a nicety and with least possible loss. Machines are made in 5, 7 and 8-foot cuts. In addition to grain harvesting machines the Deering line includes binder twines, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers, corn machines and knife grinders. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, feed grinders, wagons, sleighs, and manure spreaders.

For all particulars call on the local Deering agent or write to any of the following branch houses for catalogues.







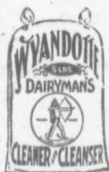
## Save the Doctor Bills

What is Soap? Why, grease and lye of course. But where does all the soap grease come from to make so much soap. Does any of it come from your kitchen? Maybe. From your neighbor's kitchen? Possibly. But the greater part by far comes from the big hotels, restaurants, packing houses, etc. Is it clean grease and fat or is it the leavings, the odds and ends.

With this same soap you wash your dishes from which you eat, and your tins and cooking utensils in which your food is prepared. Yes, and you say you wash them clean, too. Sure you do, that is they look clean.

But if we should look at them through a magnifying glass these very same dishes we thought clean are covered with little, wiggling, disease producing germs left by the soap.

This is why Food Inspectors, Agricultural Colleges and Health Commissioners advise the use of



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In the same way that a rail on our railroads is affected by frost, so is metal roofing liable to split and warp, while our sheets of Asphalt and Rubber, will withstand the attacks of frost without damage to the material.

It is true that frost will damage various asphalt roofings, but that is because the asphalt with which they are coated is of a brittle nature. Such roofing if laid on a surface with creases in it, will, when the temperature is low, break if one walks on it.

But not so with Brantford Roofing. It is saturated with a combination of asphalt so blended that the resulting composition, known as asphaltum, is unaffected by the lowest or highest degrees of temperature known in this country.

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Lift the load yourself with  
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Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-loads, sick or injured animals, etc. It is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men. 80 to 200 pounds capacity. **VOKES HDW. CO., Toronto, Can.**

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